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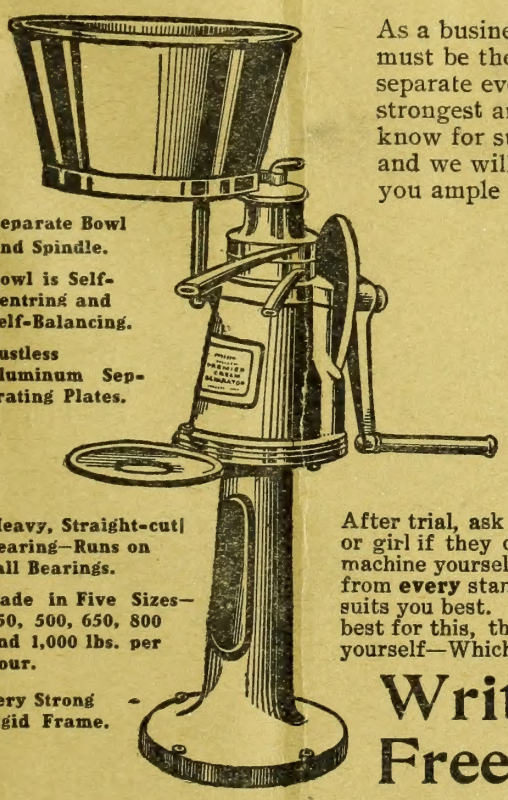
The MARITIME FARMER AND CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYMAN

Published twice-a-month in the Interests of the Farmers of the Maritime Provinces of Canada

Vol. 16. SUSSEX, N. B., OCTOBER 11, 1910 No. 1

You Needn't Pay For This Cream Separator Until It Has Paid For Itself.

And You Needn't Buy It Until You Have Tried It On Your Own Farm.



Separate Bowl and Spindle.

Bowl is Self-Centring and Self-Balancing.

Rustless Aluminum Separating Plates.

Heavy, Straight-cut Gearing—Runs on Ball Bearings.

Made in Five Sizes—350, 500, 650, 800 and 1,000 lbs. per hour.

Very Strong Rigid Frame.

As a business farmer these generous terms ought to convince you that the Premier Cream Separator must be the **Real** best on the market. We could tell you in this advertisement that the Premier will separate every drop of cream from milk, that it is the easiest machine to turn, the easiest to clean, the strongest and most durable, but every other manufacturer is saying the same thing, so you wouldn't know for sure who was telling the truth. So this is our offer. Just send us your name and address and we will arrange with our nearest agent to place you a Premier Separator on trial. This will give you ample opportunity to test the Premier in your own way.

PREMIER CREAM SEPARATOR.

After trial, ask your wife if she can clean the separator thoroughly within three or four minutes, ask your little boy or girl if they could turn the handle for half-an-hour at a stretch without tiring, examine every part of the whole machine yourself thoroughly, then if you feel perfectly satisfied that the Premier is the finest separator in the world from **every** standpoint, you can arrange with our dealer to buy the machine either for cash or on time, whichever way suits you best. A lot of Cream Separator firms are shouting themselves hoarse telling you that their machine is the best for this, that and the other reason—We prefer to leave the Premier entirely to you to judge of its merits for yourself—Which way do you prefer ?

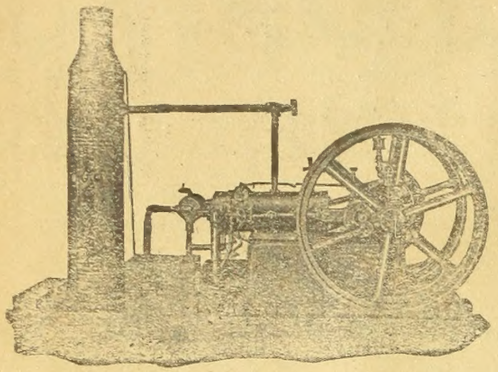
Write For Free Book

If you are not familiar with the general construction of Cream Separators, this is not the place or time to go into technical details of the Premier. We have prepared a very fine illustrated booklet which describes the Premier in plain, simple language. Send us your name and address to-day and we will mail you one of these booklets **Free:** then you can learn in the quiet of your home all about the Premier, and why we can afford to make such liberal terms. This is a business offer—for a business farmer. Write us to-day.

The Premier Cream Separator Company, = Dept A, = Toronto

WRITE FOR ADDRESS OF NEAREST AGENT.

Farmers of Quality



Stationary and Mounted, in 1 1-2 to 30 Horse Power

Want Quality!

Readers of THE MARITIME FARMER are of the quality stamp; we realize their discerning ability to pick an article of machinery that is correct in every mechanical detail. That is the reason why such care is taken to see that the **Ideal Gas and Gasoline Engines** are what we claim for them.

Every part of the **"Ideal"** is interchangeable—a mighty strong feature. The cylinder, instead of being cast with the base, is cast separate and bolts on the base. The valves, instead of sealing directly on the cylinder head are enclosed in a valve cage, and the valve cage is inserted in the cylinder head, so that when the valves become worn, the valve cage and valve can be taken out and ground without removing the cylinder head.

The idea of casting the cylinder separate from the base is a good one, for when the walls of the cylinder become worn, you don't have to buy a complete new engine, you only require a new cylinder that can be bolted on the base. Another good feature is an extremely long piston with double rings instead of using three rings. We use three sets of two rings each on the Ideal.

Another thing, there is a speed regulator on this engine which enables you to run the engine at any speed, and, of course, when you reduce the speed of the engine, you also reduce the fuel consumption. For instance, if a man had a 6 H. P. engine and wanted to run a cream separator with it, he could reduce the speed and thereby cut down his fuel consumption to suit the work.

All these are points to consider when looking for a gasoline engine of quality—one that stands without a peer.

"Ideal" Gas and Gasoline Engines are built on honor and built to give their operators satisfaction, and they do it. We do not build a cheap or low grade engine, but do cater to that class of buyers who wish a first class article at a reasonable price.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

Write for information

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO, Ltd., - Brantford, Ont.

Maritime Address--29 Dock St., ST. JOHN.

J. A. Pugsley & Co., St. John, N. B., Agents.

KEEP MILK SWEET!

It is important to thoroughly cleanse pans, separators and other utensils with hot water. The microbe that sours milk is inaffected by hot water.

ASEPTO SOAP POWDER

in the water will thoroughly destroy germs We guarantee it to be antiseptic, and it is as cheap as soap.

Sold in 5c Packages by ALL DEALERS

ASEPTO SOAP POWDER SWEETENS THE HOME.

Asepto Manufacturing Co.

St. John, - - N. B.

1 Cent a Word.

This department is one of the most valuable in the MARITIME FARMER. At a cost of only one cent a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange. The address must be counted as part of the advertisement and each initial or a number counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order and advertisement must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office. Copy must be received not later than Friday before the date of issue, which will always be found on the editorial page of the proceeding issue. No black faced type or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small ad. as noticeable as a large one. The rate for this column is one cent a word, each insertion. MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

WANTED.—Hides, calfskins, sheep and lamb pelts, J. J. McLEAN & SONS, Hopewell, N. S.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE.—Two yearling Bulls, one six months old Bull and several Bull Calves.—T. D. BLAIKIE, Great Village, N. S.

BUYERS OF DRESSED PORK.—We can take delivery from now out, 100 to 300 pounds each. Prompt returns.—JOHN HOPKINS, St. John, N. B.

REEVES MUNROE, Consulting electrical engineer, Tynemouth, New Brunswick, estimates on all classes of electrical work. Plants for farms and villages a specialty. Write for information.

FOR SALE—Yorkshire boar two years old, won sweepstakes at Dominion Exhibition Charlottetown, also first and third prize boars under six months. Some good sows ready to breed. STEWART BROS., Alliston, P. E. I.

FOR SALE.—Two hundred acres of land, part in good cultivation, with or without crops, two acres in fruit trees. Near post office, school, R. road. For further particulars, apply to CHAS. E. NICKERSON, Gardners' Mills, Yar. Co., N. S.

THREAD POWER FOR SALE.—One second hand two-horse Moody thread power for sale cheap. First set of planks still on the machine. Write POWER care of MARITIME FARMER Sussex, N. B.

ALL kinds of books on Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Gardening, Bees, Fruits Flowers, Vegetables etc. Catalogue free.—MORGAN'S POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, London Ont.

PERSONS having waste space in cellars, outhouses or stables can make $15 to $30 per week growing mushrooms for us during fall and winter months. Now is the best time to plant. For full particulars and illustrated booklet write MONTREAL SUPPLY COMPANY, Montreal.

PURE BRED Registered Shropshire sheep for sale, cheap. For price etc write LORNE HAMILTON, R. R. 18, Fredericton, N. B.

SOME handsome South Down ram lambs for sale. Bargain prices. MATHEW LAMONT Short Beach, N. S.

BULL FOR SALE—Eighteen months old Lots of Good Blood. Uncommon large size F. S. TAYLOR, White's Cove, Queens Co., N. B.

FARM HANDS.—One or two lads (Scotch) to hire out for winter months. For particulars apply COSSAR FARM, Lower Gagetown, N. B.

2 Black S. C. Minorca and 10 S. C. B. Leghorn cockerels, $1.00 each. 1 Imp milch goat ram 5 months old. ROCKWOOD POULTRY YARDS, St. John, N. B.

MEN WANTED

We want a reliable man in each locality to introduce and advertise our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics, and other goods, direct to consumers as well as to merchants. $15 a week and expenses or commission. No experience needed. The largest advertised goods in Canada. Write at once for particulars.

W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO. - LONDON, ONT.

Dollar Bottle Free.

Send for a bottle of my Veternary Medical Wonder. Cures Colic, Fever and Inflamation. Sent postpaid upon request. Agents wanted.

DR. BELL, V. S.
Kingston, Ont.

Full line of veternary remedies in stock including Dr. Bells Wonder, Fine Blister for Spavins, Ring Bones, Lumps or Bunches of any kind.

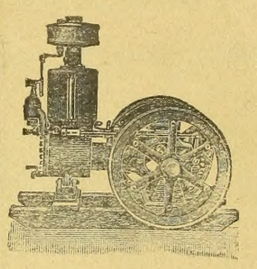
"HIRAM"

Raspberry Plants for Fall Setting.

The "Hiram" is a strong grower, hardy and very productive. Fruit deep red extra large and very good quality. Unexcelled for home use or nearby markets. Plants by mail, post paid 50c per doz.

ORCHARD HILL FARM,
Brown's Flats, N. B.

Calves Raise Them Without Milk
Booklet Free
A. A Archibald & Co., Truro, N. S.



DO YOU WANT

The Simplest

Gasoline Engine?

Look at the cut

The 'Stickney'

is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific because it is the farmers favorite. ***So Simple.***

No Pipes and Separate Tank always in the way.

Strong and Heavy—Means hard work.

Send for our little booklet No. 57 and you will be surprised what you will discover about engines.

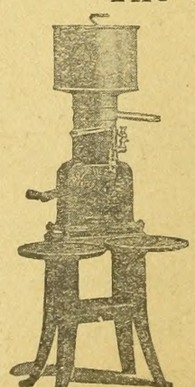
WINDMILLS, GRINDERS, TANKS, PUMPS, Etc.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont

G. J. Barrett { Sales Agent } 82 Dock St. St. John, N. B. Branch at Fredericton, N. B.

THE DOMO SEPARATOR

The Cheapest and the Best.



Prices and Capacities.

	Capacity	Suitable for	Prices
Domo B	110 lbs.	1 to 2 cows	$15
" O	150 lbs.	2 to 5 cows	$20
" 1	200 lbs.	3 to 7 cows	$30
" 2	280 lbs.	5 to 10 cows	$35
" 3	450 lbs.	10 to 15 cows	$50
" 4	670 lbs.	15 to 30 cows	$65

Sent on trial to responsible parties.
For particulars of Free trial offer write to

J. de L. Tache,
General Canadian Agent, St. Hyacinthe Que.

Agents Wanted all over the Maritime Provinces

Her Baby Nearly Died.

WAS TAKEN SICK WITH Dysentery.

Mrs. Chas. Farrell, Oakland, Man., writes:—"My dear baby was taken sick last fall, and we got the doctor and he said she had dysentery. She nearly died with it, but two or three doses of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry completely cured her.

"My two little boys got a bad case of diarrhoea and two doses made a wonderful change and they were completely cured also. I would not be without such a grand medicine as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry if it were twice the price, as I consider it a wonderful medicine, and I cannot recommend it too highly."

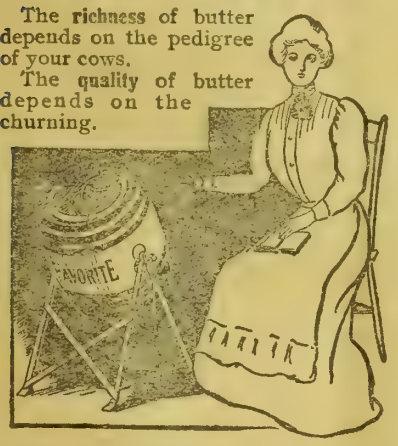
Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been on the market for over sixty-five years, so you are not experimenting when you use this old and tried remedy.

Do not accept any of the many substitutes for this sterling medicine, but ask for Dr. Fowler's and insist on getting what you ask for. Price 35 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

BETTER PRICES FOR YOUR BUTTER

The richness of butter depends on the pedigree of your cows.
The quality of butter depends on the churning.



The "FAVORITE" CHURN means a deliciously smooth butter that will bring the "top" price. And the "FAVORITE" will get every particle of butter fat out of the cream. Hand lever and foot tread—8 sizes.

"Puritan" Washer washes a tubful of clothes in five minutes.

Write us if your dealer does not handle the "FAVORITE" CHURN and "PURITAN" WASHING MACHINE. 71

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS. - ST. MARY'S, ONT.

CATTLE FATTEN QUICKER --take on weight faster---make better beef --- when dehorned. Cows give more milk---and half the danger in shipping by rail or boat is eliminated.

KEYSTONE DEHORNER does the work in 2 minutes. Cuts from 4 sides at once. Write for free booklet. R. H. McKENNA

210 Robert St. Toronto. Ont. Late of Picton. Ont.

MUMFORD BROS.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MUMFORD'S BUILDING, ARGYLE ST.,

Halifax, N. S.

Personal attention given to sales of Butter Eggs Hogs Beef, Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables etc., Consignments solicited. Proceeds of sale remitted promptly, Halifax prices sent on application TELEPHONE 1905.

Stoppage of the Teat.

A very common trouble in the ordinary dairy is to find an animal with the point of the teat closed, either due to a bruise of the teat itself or to infection of the milk duct which causes a little scab to form over the point of the teat and unless this is properly handled with care and cleanliness the infection is apt to cause a loss of the entire quarter.

The proper manner in which to handle and treat such cases is to thoroughly wash the teat in an antiseptic solution, then dip a teat plug into a healing ointment and insert it into the point of the teat, allowing same to remain from one milking to another. In this manner closure of the point of the teats can be overcome in a very simple and satisfactory way.

Never use a milking tube if it can possibly be avoided as there is much danger of infecting the entire quarter by the use of the tube.—Dr. David Roberts.

The Golden Hoof.

Fix a high ideal and breed toward it by selecting the best rams.

Whether breeding for pleasure or profit, your desire will be more fully met if your flock shows superior quality.

The poorly tilled farm with a behind-the-times owner stands more in need of successful sheep breeding than all the dogs in the country.

If more farmers would stock their farms with high-class sheep the hired help problem would be solved. One good, live man will handle a large flock.

No man should go into sheep raising extensively unless he has a woven wire fence around his yards and pastures. The old barb wire with wool hanging to it is a relic of the past [illegible] sheep farm.

Draining Tiles Wanted.

R. Y. Tracey writes, I have started draining by open ditches and mean to use tiles for the laterals if I can get them at a reasonable price. I never see tiles advertised in the Maritime Farmer. Are there tile works in the Maritime Provinces? Can you tell me of any one from whom I can buy tiles? I've had considerable experience in tile draining in the west of Scotland years ago, I know its value.

In reply to the foregoing query, which appeared in our issue of September 6th, we have the following replies.

T. D. Bates, Middle Stewiacke, sends the address of The Elmsdale Brick & Tile Co., Elmsdale, Hants Co., N. S.

The Middleton Clay Working Co., Ltd., of Middleton, N. S., also forwarded their own address.

SEND US 75c. Receive by return mail, post paid, this beautiful little dress. It is made with a little waist joined with a wide belt to a full pleated skirt. The side of the waist and belt are trimmed with fancy pointed strappings inlaid with dark red mercerized sateen. Fancy trimmed breast pocket and cuffs. The whole dress is elaborately trimmed with brass buttons. The material is soft warm flannelette suitable for winter wear in dark red plaid pattern. It comes in ages from 4 to 12. It is worth double what we ask. To introduce our childrens dresses we make an advertisement of this number and send it by return mail for only 75c and 10c for postage. Order to-day. STANDARD GARMENT CO., Coote Block, London, Canada.

Write us for Catalogue of **Feed Cookers and Folding Steel Roof Ladder and Fire Escape.**

We are the largest m'f'g'rs in Canada.

The James Bros. Foundry Co., Perth, Ont.

Granite Harvester Oil

For Reapers, Threshers, Plows, Harrows

Insures better work from the new machine and lengthens the life of the old. Wherever bearings are loose or boxes worn it takes up the play and acts like a cushion. Changes of weather do not affect it.

Gasolene and Kerosene Engines

Standard Gas Engine Oil is the only oil you need. It provides perfect lubrication under high temperatures without appreciable carbon deposits on rings or cylinders, and is equally good for the external bearings.

Steam Traction Engines and Steam Plants

Capitol Cylinder Oil delivers more power, and makes the engine run better and longer with less wear and tear, because its friction-reducing properties are exactly fitted to the requirements of steam traction engines and steam plants.

Traction Engines, Wagons, Etc.

Mica Axle Grease makes the wheel as nearly frictionless as possible and reduces the wear on axle and box. It ends axle troubles, saves energy in the horse, and when used on axles of traction engines economizes fuel and power.

Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circulars to

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

CELEBRATED DOUBLE BITT AXE

Ask your storekeeper for Campbells X X X Choppers. None as good. You will like them.

Campbell Bros., Sole Makers XXX Choppers,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

12 inches make one foot
the Standard of Measure

Durability—Efficiency—Sanitation—Convenience—Ease of operation—Simplicity—Accessibility—Appearance—Noiselessness—Design—Range of adjustment—Comparative cost—are the inches of merit found only in full in the

DE LAVAL Cream Separator

CATALOGUE FREE.
AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

THE STANDARD

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,
173-177 WILLIAM STREET, MONTREAL.

VANCOUVER WINNIPEG

Agricultural College, Truro, Nova Scotia.

Next Session of Full Course Begins NOVEMBER 1st, 1910.

Next Short Course for Farmers and Farmers' Sons Begins JANUARY 3rd, 1911.

Next Short Course in Domestic Science, Dairying, Horticulture and Poultry for Ladies Begins JANUARY 4th, 1911.

Three hundred and fifty [350] students enrolled in the various classes during the past session. A large increase is expected next session.

Tuition FREE to all students from the Maritime Provinces.

A farmer's son attending the College, can take a full course in the various branches of Agriculture, Horticulture, Dairying, Poultry Raising, Veterinary Science, etc., and at the same time, in English, Mathematics, Book-Keeping, Political Economy, the various Sciences and other lines regularly studied in High Schools and Colleges.

Requirements for entrance are familiarity with farm practice and an ordinary school education. The College is especially adapted to the needs of farmers' sons who have had an opportunity to acquire a school education and now wish to improve their knowledge in all lines.

Students completing the two year course at Truro can enter the third year at Guelph, St. Anne de Belle Vue or any of the American Agricultural Colleges.

For full particulars apply to,—

M. CUMMING, B. A., B. S. A., - Principal Agricultural College, - Truro, N. S.

THE MARITIME FARMER

AND

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYMAN.

Official Organ of The Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, The Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations, The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association and The Maritime Bee-Keepers' Association.

Volume 16. Sussex, N. B., October 11, 1910. Number 1.

N. S. PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

THE last exhibition in the series of Maritime Provincial fairs was held in Halifax, N. S., on Septs Honor, the Late Lieutenant Governor Fraser, which cast a gloom over the city and province, the usual formal opening ceremonies were dispensed with this year.

On the opening day the weather man sent rather threatening weather, but the attendance was fairly good. The second and third days of the fair brought magnificent, warm, fall weather, which gave the live stock judges every possible chance to spend as much time as they chose, in reviewing the various sections of each class. The fourth day again brought threatening weather, during the morning hours and in the late hours of the forenoon and during the afternoon the flood gates were opened and rain came down in torrents. The second week of the fair brought equinoctial gales of high, cold winds that did not tend to the comfort of the exhibition visitors and made them feel like expressing the sentiment "Home Sweet home for mine."

On the morning of the opening day the following statement which contains more truth than fiction, by Mr. Justice Longley, President of the Exhibition, appeared in the Halifax papers:—

"For several reasons there will be no formal opening of the Exhibition this year. This duty has usually been performed by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, whose death yesterday will occasion profound regret throughout the province. An invitation was extended to Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, who courteously urged his many engagements as an excuse for declining. General Sir Robert Baden-Powell was also invited, but unfortunately could not adjust his engagements to suit our dates. Judicial duties, will, I fear, prevent my presence in the city on the opening day.

"The Exhibition has been so long in existence, and has become such a regular institution, that little can be said that is novel. During the fourteen years that Exhibitions have have been held it can be safely said that there has been steady and continual progress in the number and character of exhibits, in the quality of our agricultural productions and in the status of our industrial developments. The number of exhibits this year will surpass any previous year, except, perhaps, the one in which the Dominion Exhibition was held.

"The provincial exhibition fourteen years ago was located permanently at Halifax by act of the legislature. Taking all things into consideration, Halifax is unquestionably the most desirable place for a provincial show, but there are persons in other parts of the province who did not at first concur in this view and the commission and friends of the provincial exhibition have had to contend more or less against these prejudices and secure universal recognition of the propriety of having the provincial exhibition at the provincial capital. I would like, therefore, to say a few words to the people of Halifax in respect to their interest in and obligation to this Exhibition.

"I am not seeking to complain of any want of sympathy on the part of the members of the city council, the board of trade or the leading business men of the city, who have always recognized the enormous advantages which the holding of an annual show in this city afforded, but I, and other members of the commission, have sometimes felt that there was a lack of zeal on the part of the citizens generally. To make our efforts successful, and to ensure general appreciation of the advantages of Halifax it is necessary that the commission should have the cordial and unstinted support of all classes in the city. I do not think that the citizens of Halifax have exhibited as warm and universal interest in the exhibition as those in St. John in its show. Halifax has now one of the best equipped plants in the Dominion of Canada. We have between thirty and forty acres of ground, upn which stand buildings which cost over $140,000. Those managing the exhibition at St. John have hitherto been limited to a comparatively small area, and with building facilities which cost considerably less than ours. But they have always possessed an asset which has to a large extent offset their inferiority of location and facilities. They have had the undivided interest and support of all classes of citizens. On the opening day almost every leading man of every rank in life is present to give his approbation and support.

"I sometimes think that even the merchants of the city sometimes fail to appreciate their opportunities of showing their zeal for the exhibition If we are afflicted with stormy weather, it is not uncommon to shrug the shoulders and say "Regular exhibition weather," instead of exhibiting the sorrow and regret which any one should instinctively feel. I not infrequently encounter citizens who intimate that the commission should hold the exhibition only once in two years, forgetting evidently that an annual exhibition is at present fixed by law, and forgetting also that the chief object of a provincial exhibition was annual shows at which there could be a regular grade of development in the live stock departments from the calf to the full grown animal. Considering that at each exhibition at least $100,000, and perhaps much more, is left in the city as the immediate result of it, I cannot very well appreciate why any citizens should want the exhibition semi-annually.

"In the best social circles of Halifax I constantly find evidence of utmost indifference and many of our best people, including ladies, take pride in intimating that they never attend. It is not so in the city of St. John. On the opening day, as on all other occasions, the ladies of St John are in full force and in their best clothes and ill would fare any person who cast a sneer at their exhibition. We have a right to expect the same generous and enthusiastic support from the citizens of Halifax, and if we fail to receive it, it must arise from a disposition that will seriously impede the industrial and commercial development of the city.

I notice that a Boosters organization has been formed in the city, and I earnestly wish it god speed in its efforts to wake up the people of Halifax to the necessity of standing shoulder to shoulder in supporting every institution and endeavor with which the interest of the city is identified."

WORK HORSE PARADE

on the opening day was a success almost beyond even the expectation of the most enthusiastic of its promoters who worked so hard to make it a go. It brought out over a mile of teams and opened the eyes of people who thought Halifax could not turn out a commendable work horse parade. In fact most citizens had their eyes opened by the display, for not many anticipated such a fine large display of bright wagons and good horseflesh used every day in the trade of the city. The teams participating were assembled in the field enclosed by the track and when all was ready the trotting races were suspended and the work horses, headed by fire department teams, paraded round the track.

When the leading team was back to the starting point and there was half a mile of teams strung round the track, there were still just as many, or more, teams inside the enclosure yet to come, and they had to line up in double tier and even in two tiers, as the track would hardly take them all in. However, they managed to move around in two tiers and then they wound back into the enclosure where the ribbons were attached to the winning turnouts.

There were handsome and most creditable turnouts in all departments and time and again the spectators broke into applause as teams which particularly struck their fancy passed by and Rafuse's turnout with the wagon neatly laden with vegetables shared largely in the applause.

There was such keen competition among milk teams for the street rug offered by Kelly's Limited, that the judges had to work overtime at it. A. E. Boutilier carried off the blanket. The display was an evidence of what a good hustling committee can do when they get ready. The committeemen themselves admitted they were amateurs in this particular line, but felt that now the good work is started and a year's experience has been had, improvements can be made which will lead to even more interesting parades in future years.

The judges were H. C. Merwin, President of the Boston Work Horse Parade Association; E. C. H. Tisdale, of Beavertown, Ont., and A. W. Harrington, of Boston, and they thought the display a most creditable one. Messrs Merwin and Tisdale, speaking after the parade, suggested that if there were more judges, say two for each class, the parade and judging could be all done in an hour or two. Mr. Tisdale thought an hour but Mr. Merwin thought the horses should all be seen in motion. Several teams were disqualified on account of the horses showing whip marks and being in poar flesh. Mr. Merwin said that in the Boston parade they make a feature of old horses and to qualify for that class a horse must have worked for at least ten years in theownership entering him. The parade has a tendency to have horses and teams in good condition, as owners and drivers take a pride in winning at the parade and have it always in view.

Mr. Tisdale said that in Ontario they give one first, second and third, medals and ribbons, but every driver of a competing team is handed one dollar.

Both gentlemen thought Halifax's first attempt at a work horse parade was a highly successful one, and now that a start has been made improvement in appearance of working teams will be noticeable from year to year.

Much credit is due the citizens' committee for the success of the parade and it will again be a feature at next year's exhibition.

Some of our best horsemen were heard to remark, that they did not know that so many good horses were owned in Halifax.

IN THE BUILDINGS

It was remarked by many visitors, who are regular attendants at the

fair, that they had never before seen the exhibition in such up-to-date shape on the opening day. All the booths in the main building, the Annex, and in Machinery Hall, were all completed, with one or two exceptions, before the fair was thrown open to the public. Changes were made in the allotments of space in some of the buildings and the exhibits made by the most progressive Halifax and other firms were far more attractive than for some time.

The south end of the Annex, was devoted to a "Made in Halifax" exhibition gotten up by a number of firms interested in the "Booster movement," which [illegible] ing and instructive display.

This year Machinery Hall was changed to the Transportation Building and all the space was devoted to a transportation display of autos, carriages, motor boats and a fine display of road making implements. The Provincial Government had a large space in the centre of the building which was devoted to road making machinery and a fine display of maps, etc., showing the construction of the different kinds of road beds. They also had a display of heavy and light road making machinery on the grounds, and had a section of road bed built with culverts, showing the work performed by their different machines and the method employed in building roads with various materials.

The Sydeney Pressed Brick Co., had magnificent displays of their various manufacturers. Ranged in cases around the walls were samples of the various minerals found in Nova Scotia, that gave the visitor a comprehensive insight into the mineral wealth of the Province.

THE ART DEPARTMENT

contained the finest exhibition along those lines ever held in Halifax. It included many important pictures and etchings, by noted artists, that set an ideal for the amateurs, who made such a good showing in their class.

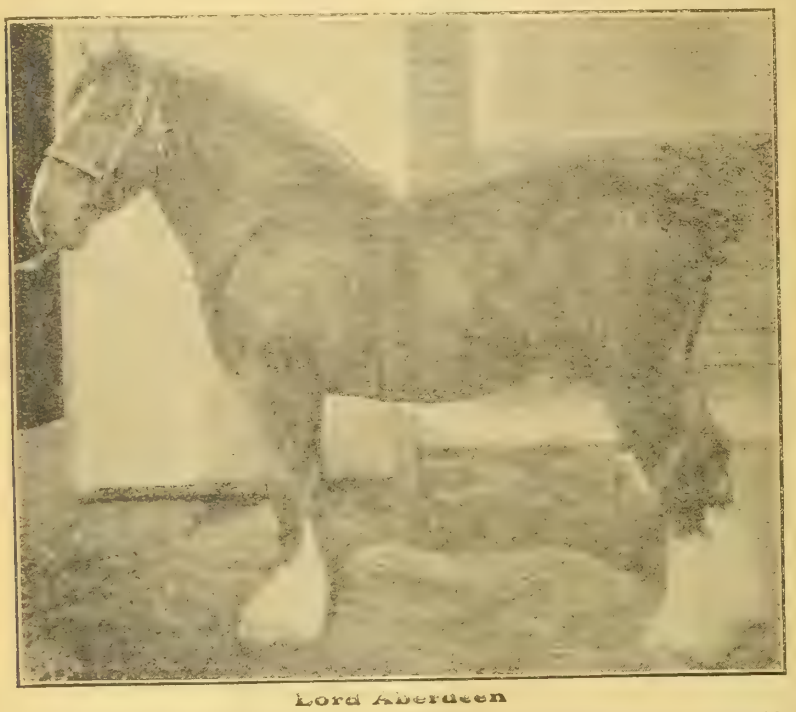
THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

was the fullest and best in the history of our schools. Nearly all of the four walls of the gallery, in the maoufactureres' building, was devoted to exhibits of Public Schools, Kindergartens, Supervised Play Grounds, Provincial Normal School, and the Department of Technical Education. The exhibits deserved careful examination. In the Technical School dept. some of the most creditable of all the work was, so the placard announced, "done by apprentices and artisans in the evening technical classes."

AGRICULTURAL HALL

contained a magnificent display of seeds. It was splendidly arranged and attracted much attention.

The Nova Scotia Hospital, Dartmouth, also had a very fine exhibit,



Lord Aberdeen

Champion Clydesdale Stallion at the Dominion Exhibition, St. John, N. B., 1910. Owned by T. B. McAuley, Hudson Heights, Quebec.

IN THE FISHERIES BUILDING

the complete number of entries was not so large as in the year of the Dominion exhibition.

There was a fairly good exhibit of the great staples—cod, herring and lobsters—at the exhibition, but not on the liberal scale one might expect at such a large and important centre of the fishery trade in the Dominion.

The display of models of fishing vessels and marine architecture, etc., with the collection of old time windjammers contrasted with splendid modern steam vessels, and was the best shown since the opening of this department.

A unique display of native sea plants, ferns, shells, etc., attracted much attention from visitors to the fisheries building.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES

was rearranged this year and presented a very attractive appearance. The Dominion Iron and Steel Co., The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., The Londonderry Iron Mining Co., The Sydney Cement Co., and

The collection was a very large one and tne products shown were exceptionally good.

There were also three very fine garden collections. These embraced various products of the soil, and were equal to the best ever shown at Halifax. One was from Halifax, one from Annapolis and one from Hants.

S. J. Moore, of the Seed Division, judged the grain and seed sections, and G. B. McGill, of Middleton, N. S., placed the awards in the Field Roots and Garden Vegetable Classes.

Col. S. Spurr, Melvern Square, Annapolis County, had the best colgrain and root crops. The exhibits were arranged to good advantage, and the show was an attractive one. F. R. Trotter, of Antigonish, was the superintendent of this department, and F. W. Webster, of Cambridge, Kings, was his assistant.

The display of grain was larger and better than other years. There were exhibits from all over the Province, and some from Prince Edward Island

The exhibit of potatoes was about an average, some splendid Nova Scotia and P. E. Island tubers being shown. Cape Breton was also to the fore with some good exhibits.

The display of pumpkins and squash was the best for years, and turnips and mangolds were fully up to the average.

A magnificent display was made of the products of the Experimental Farm at Nappan. This exhibit embraced almost everything in the line of roots, vegetables, grasses and lection of field roots followed in second and third places by B. F. Chesley and Thos. Aylward. Mr. Chesley also won second money on collection of garden vegetables. Geo. W. Keillor, Dartmouth, captured the first award in the latter section and E. E. McKinlay, of Halifax captured the third place money.

HONEY AND APIARY PRODUCTS

had only three exhibitors, viz: Julia Corbett, Amherst Point, N. S.; Chas. Pears, Dutch Village, N. S.; and Mrs. G. H. Wheelock, Torbrook, N. S. Miss Corbitt captured all the first prizes. Mr. R. Robertson, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N. S., placed the awards.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Mr. Harvey Mitchell, of the Dairy Department, Ottawa, placed the awards in the dairy products class. There was a good showing of cheese made by Mr. Geo. Vinten's various factories in Antigonish Co., N. S.; W. W. Webster, Blue Sea Corner, N. S.; Mrs. E. C. Young, Bridgetown, N. S., and by a large number of Prince Edward Island makers. There was strong competition in the butter classes and every dollar offered by the association was captured. The quality was excellent and showed that both cheese and butter makers are paying a great deal of attention to putting up good quality in attractive packages.

FRUIT SHOW AT THE HALIFAX PROVINCIAL

One might suppose from the report of a small apple crop in the Annapolis valley that the display at the exhibition would be very slim. On the contrary there was a large show of fine fruit. The display of apples was remarkably fair in size color and uniformity. Plums and pears were fully up to ordinary, while some peaches and grapes were shown in collections and plates. The various county collections as usual were well represented. Halifax had two good collections. Although missing G. N. McKean, of Gays River, who has removed to Hantsport. Lunenburg, Digby and Yarmouth had two each. B. F. Chesley, Bridgetown, as usual represented Annapolis, this year alone as E. C. Young and T. E. Smith, old veterans seem to have retired from the field. Annapolis seems to be lagging in ex-

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REMOVES

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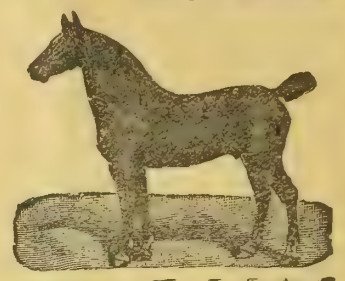
SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard VETERINANY REMEDY

Always Reliable. Sure In Results.



None genuine without the signature of The Lawrence-Williams Co. Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADAS. CLEVELAND, O.

Finds Caustic Balsam to be Reliable.

I can say that I have for the past three years been a user of GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM, and have found it to be all that is claimed for it, and have in a great many instances recommended its use to others.—R. D. KIRK, Antigonish, N.S.

Canadians Appreciate Caustic Balsam

I have been selling GOMBAULTS CAUSTIC BALSAM for years, and it is giving my customers the best of satisfaction. I have also used it myself on different ailments with the best results. Too much cannot be said in its favor.—W. T. PRICE, Berkeley, Ont.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.

TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

BETTER THAN SPANKING.

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 309, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

hibitors and there is an excellent opening for some young blood to get in the work. S. Harrison, of Maccan, puts out a nice collection from Cumberland winning first. From Colchester there were two collections staged by Geo. Anderson, of New Annan. Colchester seems from appearance of the collection to be well up to the Annapolis Valley in fruit growing. The Provincial Experimental orchard is partly responsible for this improvement. Antigonish is showing better yearly, three collections are credited to this county for 1910. Pictou, Guysboro, and all Cape Breton are unrepresented, the hard season affecting them severely. Hants showed three fine collections. Thos. Aylward wins first, gaining over Mrs. Sangster by a few points. Mr. Aylward also won for Hants the coveted sweepstakes prize for the best collection of fruits and berries from any county. The tide of victory seems to be working Eastward. Years ago, Annapolis was the only county, then Kings carried the banner for many years, now the star of Hants seems in the ascendant. The sweepstakes collection was a splendid show of fruit, well grown, well selected, well displayed with the clear color characteristic of Hants County stuff.

The Furness Withy Co., whose steamships carry the bulk of our apples to London and Liverpool were out this season with a magnificent solid silver tea service for the best collection of ten commercial varieties of apples, five plates of each sort. Three competitors were in the field, H. O. Harris, of Canning; L. E. Healey, of Port Williams and G. N. Banks, of Berwick. Any of them were well worthy of the trophy, but first place was given to Mr. Healey, who showed a collection of 250 apples seldom equalled for uniformity, color and perfection. This splendid service made by M. S. Brown & Co., of Halifax, and was on exhibition, and must be won three times before becoming the property and G. N. Banks were foremost of the winner. If we mistake not there will be a keen competition for it in coming years. In collections of commercial apples Seaview Farm among prize winners. Mr. Banks is an amateur in exhibition work, if he stays in the list, with experience in selecting he will be a prize winner.

In pears, and they made a goodly show, Seaview Farm, A. C. Johnson and H. D. Johnson seemed to be the most frequent winners.

Plums were out in abundance and fine quality. Andrew Johnson and Seaview Farm taking many prizes each.

THE LIVE STOCK JUDGES

were as follows:—

Horses—E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton, Ontario.

Beef Cattle, Sheep and Swine—Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph, Ontario.

Dairy Cattle—W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Quebec.

Grade Dairy Cattle—J. R. Starr, Port Williams, N. S.

Poultry—A. C. Smith, Waltham, Mass.

THE EXHIBIT OF HORSES

Some magnificent animals were shown in the horse department.

THOROUGHBREDS were few in numbers. Haphazard shown by Geo Haley, Windsor, N. S., was first in his class and champion. H. S. McFatridge & Son were second in the aged stallion class with Fox Hunter, a horse with an enviable racing record. Wm. Robinson, Halifax showed Lucio, Red Cotton and Ben Cotton, aged 3, 2 and 1 years respectively, and all sired by Lucifer, owned by the College Farm, Truro, N. S. The dam of these promising stallions is Venetta Cotton, by the great race horse, Joe Cotton. Venetta Cotton's foal of 1910, by Lucifer, was also shown.

STANDARD BREDS were out in strong numbers. Frank Power, by Rampart, Border and a horse owned by G. S. Madue, Mahone Bay, stood in their respective order, in the aged stallion class.

Krinkella, an Achille colt, and Sir Brookside, by Waronoco, captured the red and blue ribbons respectively in the three-year-old stallion class. Achille the Great, by Achille, lowered the Maritime record for two-year-olds to the 2.30 mark on October 4th and captured the red ribbon in his class without competition. There was a strong showing of brood mares with foals by their sides. The first honors went to Dina Hartshorn, by Phallico, who also won the championship for best mare, any age. The second award went to an Abbot Wilkes mare shown by G. A. Wallace, of Pictou, and G. L. Sellars, Westerly, N. S., captured third money with Lena Brazilian, by Brazilian, out of Mistake by Fearnought.

S. A. Bowser's Lady of Brookside, by Waronoco, had no competition in the four-year-old filly class.

A Baring filly had no competition in the yearling class.

G. A. Wallace's foal by King Dodds was first in his class. G. L. Sellars captured the blue ribbon in the foal class, with an Achille foal, out of Lena Brazilian. An Allright foal, out of Lucy G., owned by E. J. McKenna, Kingston, N. S., captured the third award.

Border was shown with three of his get.

ROADSTERS were out in strong numbers. In the brood mare class, a Good Luck's Favor mare stood in first place closely followed in second place by Bronze Jenny, by Bronze Chief, out of a dam by General Williams, a son of the great Lexington.

In the three-year-old filly class, Border, Achille and Lucifer colts stood in the order named. The Achille colt was Dr. Achille out of Sadie Preceptor and gives indications of being a very speedy colt.

Sabledom, Achille and Lucifer colts carried off the choicest morsels in the two-year-old class.

The Surveyor and Lucifer were the sires of the first and second prize winners in the yearling class.

The first and third prize foals of 1910 were sired by The Surveyor and Baring was responsible for the second prize youngster.

Border and Dr. Ferren colts were first and second in the class for single horse in harness.

CARRIAGE HORSES were not very numerous and there was no competition in any section excepting in the single horse, in harness, section, where Harry, a Nelson bred horse, Sabledom and Dr. Ferren colts captured the awards in their respective order. In the three-year-old class, John A. Dalrymple showed Charlie D., by Isle of Dew, out of a Melburne King dam. G. L. Sellars had a very nice, large filly, Dora Achille, by Achille, in the two-year-old class.

Cherry Lane Sunrise [26609]

1st prize two-year old at the Dominion Exhibition, St. John, N. B., 1910. A son of Barcheskie Kings Own (Imp.) the champion Ayrshire Bull of America. Owned by James Barrett & Sons, Hill Grove Stock Farm, Crouchville, St. John, N. B.

F. W. Foster had a Sabledom colt in the yearling class.

Rev. R. T. Hawkes, Bartibogue, N. B., had the only brood mare with foal by her side.

PONIES were few in numbers and nothing extra in quality.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES were also few in numbers. The first prize winner, in the four-year-old class, was by Barrister, out of a Percheron dam.

The only horse in the three-year old class was sired by Corrigor, Jr., and was out of a mare of French breeding.

There was some fairly strong competition in the two-year-old class. Alfred Keddy, Dartmouth, showed a yearling colt and Thos. Aylward, Falmouth, N. S., had the only mare with foal by her side.

HEAVY DRAFT HORSES. — This class brought out some good animals, but the competition was not very keen. Wm. O'Brien & Sons, Windsor Forks, showed an aged mare by Dumflower, a two-year-old filly, by Performer and their brood mare Kate Claxton, with her foal by Norseman.

William Sharp, Windsor, had the first prize 3-year-old mare, the daughter of Baron Frederic. He alro had a Baron Frederic gelding at the top of the list in the two-year-old class and another in the yearling section. The three last mentioned, colts were out of Jess, the mare shown with three of her offspring. Sharp's Bell and Jess, both by Merry Monarch, snatched the red ribbon in the matched team section, from a team shown by J. & M. McGrath, Halifax, N. S.

Harry Stewart, Shubenacadie, captured the blue ribbon in the yearling class with a Pride of Windham colt. Harry McKenzie, Shubenacadie, won second place in the three-year-old section with a Full of Fashion colt. Jonathan Adams, Yarmouth, had the second prize aged mare.

HACKNEYS were few in numbers. The only entries being Sensation in the aged stallion class, Model Performer in the three-year-old stallion class, Seaham Forrester, imported by Dr. C. A. Webster, Yarmouth, N. S., in the two-year-old class, the winner of championship diploma for stallion, any age, Cock O' the North, in the yearling stallion section and Langton Lily and her yearling filly Langton Belle, and her foal of 1910.

COACH HORSES.—H. C. Jewett's aged stallion Galloway was the only entry in the Coach Horse class.

CLYDESDALES.—The Clyde class at Halifax, was the main spring of the horse show. It was the best showing of Clydes ever made in Halifax. Competition was red hot in many sections and not infrequently a lot of good specimens were out side the monies' pale. Logan Bros., Amherst, N. S.; R. S. Starr, Port Williams, N. S., and R. A. Snowball, Chatham, N. B., were the strongest competitors. Other exhibitors who came within the monies' pale were, H. W. Corning, Chegoggin, N. S., with Baron Corning, by Baron Graham, a son of Baron Primrose; P. C. Brown, Charlottetowo, P. E. I., with Lord Dalmaney; Wm. O'Brien & Sons with Norseman; and Fred S. Black, Amherst, with a two-year-old stallion, out of Flash Favorite. In the aged stallion class, Baron Primrose stood at the head of the list and was fol-

(Continued on page 21.)

Peerless Lawn Fence

Is Strong and Attractive. All the wires are uniformly crimped, large gauge, steel spring wire, heavily galvanized and coated with white enamel paint. Never sags, never rusts. Improve your property with a Peerless Fence. Cheap as wood and more handsome and durable. Also full line of farm and poultry fence and gates. Write for information.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
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PERFECT MAPLE EVAPORATOR

A first-class maple evaporator that will make **good clear**—the kind you like—syrup, with a **very small** quantity of fuel. Price **so low** that the poorest man can buy.

Every one GUARANTEED—if not as represented **fire it back** at our expense. Sold direct to the farmer. Turns that sugar bush of yours into a paying business. Don't take our word for it. Send for our new pamphlet. It tells what the fellow who has used it thinks.

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PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 309, Windsor, Ont.

The Prince Edward Island Exhibition

The Tenth Prince Edward Island Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, open to the Maritime Provinces, which opened its doors for the general public on Monday morning, September 19th and closed its gates on Friday evening, September 23rd, was also, for the second time in its history, open to all Canada.

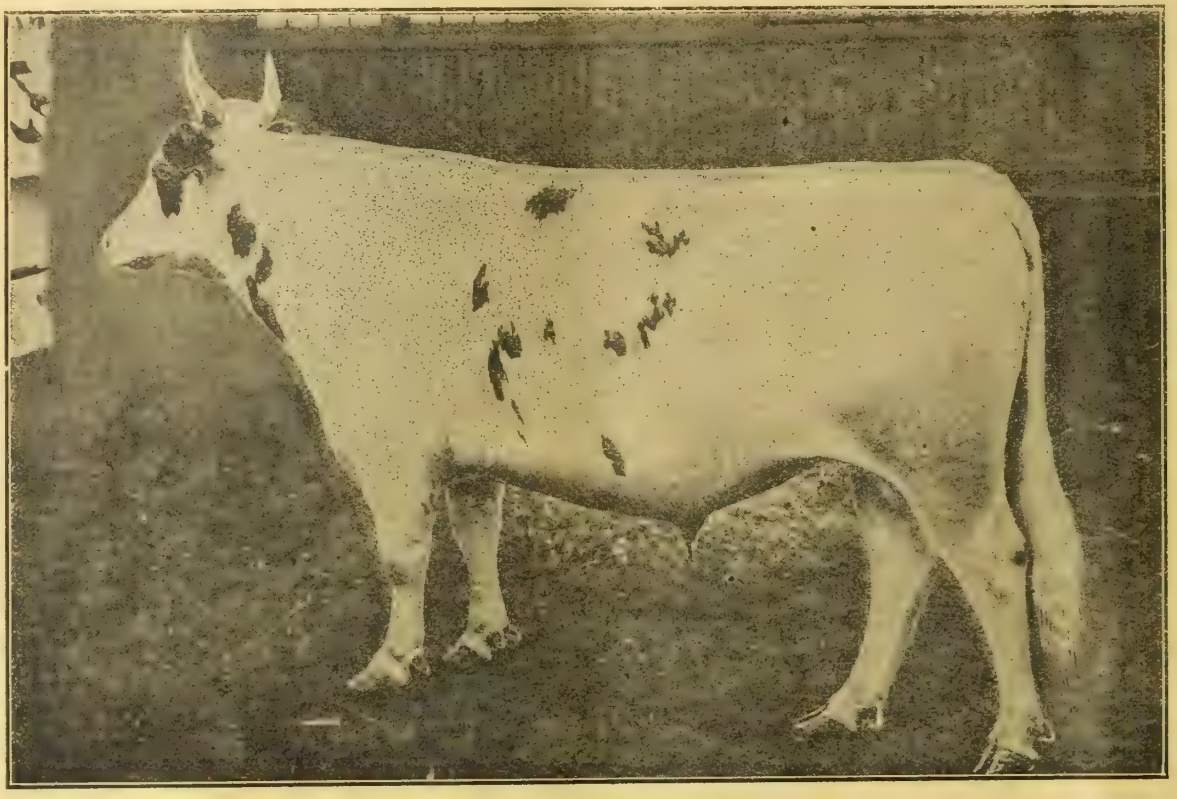
An encouraging grant of $10,000 from the Federal Government, supplemented by the usual grant from the local government helped the exhibition association, very materially, in hanging up $14,000 in cash prizes for competition in the various classes for live stock, agricultural products, etc.

With the exception of Tuesday, the second day of the fair, which brought extremely wet weather, that greatly hindered the work of judging the cattle and horses, the other days of the fair were what might be termed "made to order days."

Hon. R. R. Fitzgerald, President; C. R. Smallwood, Secy.-Treas., and directors, Messrs. John J Davies, Hon. G. E. Hughes, R. E. Longworth, Frank R. Heartz, Hon, John Richards and Jas. Paton were at the helms of their respective departments and it is needless to say that the work went on without a hitch.

Some, much needed, improvements in the line of new additional sheep, swine and cattle sheds as well as a large machinery hall, have been built. The main building contained the dairy products, agricultural and horticultural products as well as the various exhibits of home made articles, several cream separator exhibits, and exhibits of ranges and the various artistic and attractive booths of several of Prince Edward Island's most progressive business houses.

In and near the machinery hall were gasoline engines, potato diggers and planters, threshing machines, portable forges, litter carriers, feed boilers, cow stanchions and other implements of interest to the farmer. The Pickering Vehicle and Wheel Co., New Glasgow, N. S., showed one of their wagons equipped with roller bearing axles and anti-buckling wheels that attracted considerable attention.



Netherall Milkman.

Grand Champion Ayrshire bull at the Dominion Exhibition, St. John, N. B. and at Sherbrooke, Quebec, in 1910 and at Ottawa in 1909. Owned by P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.

THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS were judged by Mr. S. J. Moore, of the Seed Division, Ottawa, assisted by Mr. J. B. Andrews, on of Prince Edward Island's wide awake sons. The grain and seed classes were well filled with a lot of well matured samples. Peter Brodie, Little York, John Berryan, East Royalty, J. McLean, Southport and Cecil Stewart, Hampshire, won in their respective order on collections of best early varieties of potatoes. Mr. Brodie's first prize collection contained the following varieties:—Beauty of Hebron, Clark's White Kidney, Early Prize, White Rose, Bliss Triumph, Canadian Beauty, Early Ohio, Early York, Holten Rose, Rochester Rose and Early Rose. The first prize for collection of best late varieties also went to Mr. Peter Brodie, on the following varieties:—Money Maker, Carmen No. 1, Maggie Murphy, Scotch Rock, Green Mountain, Snowball, Empire State, Garnett, Aberdeen, Burpee's Black, American Wonder, Pat's Choice, Prince Albert, Improved Dakota, McIntyre, Jenny Lind and Copperas. Dr. McPhail, Orwell, had the best collection of white varieties. An interesting feature of his collection was a dish of sets which had been planted last spring, and which grew a crop without deteriorating in any noticeable way, a feature which the doctor attributes to the importance of planting good, sound sets in well tilled soil. The best collection of field roots were shown by Patrick Curley, W. B Drake and John Rogerson. Miss Penelope McKinnon had the best collection of garden vegetables.

THE DAIRY PRODUCTS were judged by Mr. Harvey Mitchell, of the Dairy Department, Ottawa. There was an exceedingly good showing made by the creamery men and home-dairymen of Prince Edward Island. The quality, throughout, was of a high standard. The Island dairymen are wakening up to their opportunities; they are a live lot of men and the work that is being done amongst them by Dairy Supt. Morrow, and by Mr. Mitchell, in inciting them to higher ideals in manufacture and production is fast making its power felt.

THE FRUIT was judged by Mr. R. W. Starr, the veteran judge, of Wolfville, N. S. Although four score years of age he looks as if he were fit for many more years of active service in the fruit judging line. He did not find the quantity of fruit so large as last year, but the quality was better than he expected to find, on account of the unfavorable season. Strongest competition was in the Duchess and Wealthy classes closely followed by Red Astrachans. The Alexanders, next in importance, were not represented so largely as usual. There was a fair representation of all the other kinds called for. Nonpariels, Rhode Island Greenings and Baldwins were not very satisfactory specimens to Judge Starr, who is of the opinion, based on experience and observation, that P. E. I. is too far north to successfully grow these varieties. The Ben Davis apples shown were very good. Plums were of fine quality and other fruits were creditable.

H. A. D'Almaine and H D. Johnson, of Nova Scotia, were over with entries, in nearly every class; but the Island fruit growers were too much for them, in a great many of the classes. The most successful Island prize winners were A. E. Dewar, who captured the red ticket for best collection two sorts of commercial apples, and best county collection; S. R. Lane who captured the red for best collection of 5 sorts Island grown apples; E. G. Love, A. A. Moore, Anthony Essory, Mrs. John Elliott, Robt. Jenkins, Wm. McIntyre & Sons, W. C. White,. John Newson, Gordon Irving, J. J. Hughes, Helena Ferguson, James Howard, Peter McCallum, D. J. Stewart, Isaac Crosby, F. Dogherty, Edwin Carew, Wm. Hughes, Mrs.Wm. Lowther, J. Arthur, Mrs. Annie Robertson, Peter McN. Robertson, Chas. Stewart, Chas. Newson, H. E. Ferguson, Mrs. D. McDonald, L. A. Arsenault, Geo. E. Fall, Miss Hazel White, E. E. Gallant, F. H. Beer, W. B. Drake, J. C. Irving, Mrs. G. W. Hodgson, Otis Seary, Cyril Howard, F. W. Prowse, Mrs. Gregory and L. P. Tanton. Miss Penelope McKinnon and Mrs. F. Furze won first and second places, respectively, for best arranged fruit, for dining table. H. D. Johnson had the best collection of pears. Arthur Tanton, Southport, had the best collection of plums, while A. E. Dewar and Geo. King had the first and second place displays of preserved fruits, in glass.

The Prince Edward Island Experimental Farm had an interesting exhibit of the products of the farm, with statistics that were eye-openers re the production of crops when proper soil cultivation methods are employed. Superintendent Clark is doing exceptionally good work on the Island Farm and undoubtedly his influence will be felt throughout the length and breadth of the land.

THE HORSE CLASSES are always a centre of attraction at a Prince Edward Island exhibition. The Island is looked to as a place where good horses are raised and not a few of the visitors to the fair are attracted by the horse show. Some go there to see what Island horse breeders are doing and not a few go there to buy. Visitors to the fair were not disappointed this year, in the point of numbers, or in the quality of the horses. The light horse classes were judged by Mr. S. B. Fuller, Woodstock, Ontario, and the heavier classes got their awards under James Henderson, another distinguished horse judge, who did justice to the various classes presented before him.

ROADSTERS made a strong showing in nearly every section. In the aged stallion class there were some very handsome horses that could show a lively gait. Included in the number was old Princeton, now in his 29th year, with a mark of 2.19 to a high wheel sulky 24 years ago. He is still as lively as a colt. The honors in this class went to Darkwood, Baron Ajalon and Joe Dillion. In the other sections of the class some trappy Oakley Baron, Parkwood and Commodore colts were shown that reflected credit on their illustrious sires.

CARRIAGE HORSES were out in even greater numbers than were the roadsters. Oakley Baron led the way in the aged stallion class followed in second and third places by Border and Perfection. Model Performer, June Day, Fashioner, Parkside Junior and Oakley Baron colts were prominent among the winners in the other sections of this class. A full list of the prize winners will be found on another page.

THE CLYDESDALES attracted a great deal of attention and the average quality was away up. There were no fewer than eight mares with foals by their sides, from such sires as Lord Delmaney, Crown Rights and Craigmore. While Lord Delmaney captured the first prize in the aged stallion class as well as the Canadian Bank of Commerce Silver Medal for best heavy stallion, over 4 years old, and his get, the Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co's. special prize of $20.00 for best 4 draft colts, under 3 years old, a Crown Right foal led the way in the class for foals of 1910, followed in second and third places by Lord Delmaney foals. Baron Belgredden, Atlas, Ajax and Argo won in their respective order in the three-year-old stallion class. Scotland Yet and Reformer colts led the way in the yearling stallion class. In the brood mare section, Sylvania,

with a Crown Rights' foal, Muldapia, with a Craigmore foal and Rose Connaught, with a Crown Right's foal, stood in the order named. The Clyde class was really "the class" of the show and contained many well coupled low down clean boned, wide loined individuals of high merit.

THOROUGHBRED Stallions were conspicuous by their absence, but in the class for progeny of Thoroughbred Stallions there was a good showing of clean cut Woodburn, Haphazard and June Day colts.

HACKNEYS were few in numbers. R. A. Snowball, Chatham, N. B., showed Model Performer and J. B. Roper, Charlottetown, was on hand with Fashioner, in the aged stallion class. The honors were placed in the order named.

SHIRE HORSES were shown by Daniel McGregor, who showed Eskham Waggoner, J. M. Leard and John P. Morris who showed a brood mare with her foal by her side and a yearling stallion.

DRAFT HORSES were out in large numbers. There were five, three-year old fillies, ten two-year-old fillies; eight yearling fillies, five foals of 1910, five brood mares, four draft mares, and two draft geldings over 1400 lbs. The only section that did not fill was the section for pair of draft horses, shown in harness, to a truck wagon. The quality in the draft classes was excellent throughout and represented the class of horses for which Prince Edward Island farmers are realizing high prices, with a demand exceeding the supply.

The GENERAL PURPOSE HORSE CLASSES brought out some good, useful individuals, a total of sixteen including all sections. Some very desirable brood mares and young stuff were shown.

THE WALKING HORSES made matters lively—seventeen in the carriage class and six in the draft class showed that Prince Edward Island horsemen are not neglecting to train their horses to walk at a good fast gait, a valuable characteristic in any horse. Hon. John Richards showed a nice pair of matched ponies. There were three entries in the class for Delivery or Express horses.

BEEF CATTLE.

That beef cattle is being rapidly supplanted by dairy cattle on Prince Edward Island, is very claerly set forth, when one compares the number of Island beef cattle shown at the exhibition this year with the numbers shown in former years. The only Island breeders who seem to be upholding the beef cattle reputation are, Thos. P. Cass, who was out with a few Shorthorns that might have stood higher were they better fitted, Francis Chowen and Edward McDonald. Crisp Moore, S. C. Lane and John C. Clark showed aged bulls that would stand better fitting. A. H. Boswell, T. P. Cass and R. E. Longworth showed some beef grades.

Mr. James I. Davidson, Balsam, Ontario, placed the awards.

W. W. Black was on hand with his Herefords and won his laurels, as usual, without competition. We often wonder why some other beef breeders do not take a leaf out of Mr. Black's book and show their stock in the pink of condition. Mr. Black also won very extensively in every section of the classes for beef grades and fat steers, in which he exhibited.

Snowball's Shorthorns were there in fine fettle and won first place in every section in which they were entered; their principal competitor being T. P. Cass, who had the largest number of Shorthorns on the grounds. Some of them were excellent individuals, but, as already said, lacking in proper fitting. They were in fair, field condition.

DAIRY CATTLE.

The dairy classes were well filled with as fine a lot of individuals as one would wish to see. The splendid Ayrshire herds owned by Easton Bros., Simmons Bros. and other Island breeders, of lesser note, whose names will be found in occasional places throughout the prize list, were supplemented by the two best and largest herds in the province of New Brunswick, viz., The Maple Grove herd owned by M. H. Parlee, Lower Millstream, and the Spring Brook herd owned by McIntyre Bros., Sussex Corner. The Island herds were fresh and unwearied while the mainland herds had just completed a couple weeks' hard work at the Dominion Exhibition, St. John, and a long, tedious train and boat knocking about enroute to Charlottetown.

A. C. Holman, of Ontario, placed the awards and some of the boys were not particularly struck on his judgment as they were under the impression that he was judging their Ayrshires through Holstein eyes.

Every section of the Ayrshire class was well filled. The females, in all the herds, were a particularly milky looking lot, of well kept individuals.

Easton Bros. captured four red ribbons and one blue ribbon on bulls and three blue ribbons and one white ribbon on females. Simmons Bros. walked away with one red ribbon in the bull classes, a red ribbon, a fourth and fifth prize in the female classes and first on aged herd. McIntyre Bros., and M. H. Parlee won most of the remainder of the awards in this class. A full list of the winnings will be found elsewhere in this issue.

JERSEYS were shown by William Clark, Wallace Stead, Jas. Essory, Spurgeon Warren and Francis Chowen, Prince Edward Island breeders, and James E. Baker & Sons, of Nova Scotia, and were judged by Mr. A. C. Holman. Wm. Clark and Wallace Stead had the greatest number of entries and they showed a class of Jerseys of which they need not be ashamed. Clark led the way in nearly every class, in which he had entries. Stead had the best junior yearling bull, Highfield Prince II, at the head of the best young herd. Clark led the way in the aged herd class. Jas. Essory had the only two-year-old bull. Jas. E. Baker had no competition in the senior yearling bull class and led the way in the two-year-old heifer class.

GUERNSEYS were also judged by Mr. A. C. Holman. The Roper Bros. and the James Roper Sr., herds were out in full force with very few additions other than the individuals shown at St. John, during the previous weeks. Most of the red ribbons went to Roper Bros.' herd. The classes, throughout were very creditable.

THE JERSEY AND GUERNSEY GRADES contained a lot of useful looking cows, such as a farmer might expect to get by following breeding to a pure bred bull. The class contained producers of exceptionally high merit.

HOLSTEINS were out in large numbers. There were no Black and Whites from the mainland herds although not a few of the winners held a prominent place, at one time, in mainland herds. These have changed hands and are now doing good work in the herds into which they have been adopted. That Holsteins are fast gaining ground in Prince Edward Island is evidenced by the large number of bulls that were shown, by individual farmers, and the ever increasing number of grades, of producing merit that is

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shown every year.

Lea & Clark and Gavin Harding were the principal competitors. They were both out to win, with the very best they possessed. Molly's Prince Posch, Harding's two-year-old bull won the male championship. The female championship went to Lea & Clark's Jacoba Emily III. The special prize for three, the get of one sire, went to Lea & Clark, on the get of Jacob Van Voran. Their Jacoba Johanna was first with two of her offspring. Harding won first on three under twelve months, the get of one sire with the get of King Pieterje DeKol. He also won the Bank of Commerce Bronze Medal for the best pure bred milch cow, with Jewel Sylvia. The other awards, in this class, was pretty evenly divided between these two herds.

SHEEP.

Sheep were there in abundance, with quality to burn. The Island flocks were supplemented by flocks from the mainland. J. E. Baker & Sons, Chas. Symes, H. W. Corning, E. Sarvant and Burder Goodwin were there with their best to try their luck against the Island shepherds. Competition was keen in all classes so that no one had a walk-over. Albert Boswall, S. L. Boswall and S. C. Lane captured all the Leicester prizes. H. W. Corning, John Tweedy and Austen Judson competed in the Cotswold classes. Albert Boswall, Jr., Chas. Symes, Ernest Lund and Earl B. Boswall were on deck with their Lincolns. Cephas Nunn, James E. Baker & Sons and Oliver Saunders were there with some splendid Southdowns. Geo. L. Boswall and Cephas Nunn put up a two cornered contest in the Shropshire class. Jas. E. Baker & Sons, Burder Goodwin, A. H. Boswall, Hugh McPhee had magnificent Oxford Downs. The battle royal being between the Baker and Goodwin flocks. Albert Boswall, Jr., and Earl B. Boswall exhibited Suffolks. Cephas Nunn and Oliver Nunn were the only exhibitors of Hampshire Downs. Emerson Sarvant, Geo. L. Boswall, Cephas Nunn and John Tweedy locked horns in the Dorset Horned class, which seems to be rapidly coming to the front in increased numbers. Grades and fat sheep were there in abundance and there was not a weak one among them.

Mr. James I. Davidson was the judge of the sheep classes.

SWINE.

After the dissappointingly small number of swine exhibited at St. John, it was a relief on landing in Charlottetown to find so many pigs entered in their respective classes. Berkshires, Yorkshires, Tamworths and Chester Whites, were there in abundance and quality was away up. The fat hog and the typical bacon hog were there side by side with the latter leading in point of numbers. A. C. Holman and M. H. Parlee placed the awards which will be found an another page.

POULTRY.

Seth Jones, the noted breeder and judge of Sussex, N. B., gave the decisions in the poultry classes, which were so well filled that he had a big day's work on his hands; but he hustled in his usual style, and got through to hie away to judge at same other show.

The best show of poultry that has ever been shown at a fall fair in Charlottetown was there this year and we might also add that it looked like a clean show. There was very little, if any, evidence of the professional huckster and poultry fakir.

S. C. White Leghorns has entries of 11 cocks, 11 hens, 7 cockerels and 7 pullets. S. C. Brown Leghorns had entries of 11 cocks, 12 hens, 12 cockerels and 13 pullets. S. C. Black Minorcas, 5 cocks, 9 hens, 12 cockerels and 10 pullets. Buff Orpingtons, 9 cocks, 10 hens, 9 cockerels and 9 pullets. Barred Rocks, 5 cocks 7 hens, 8 cockerels and 8 pullets. White Rocks 5 cocks and 6hens, Buff Rocks, 3 cocks f and 4 hens. White Wyandottes, 7 cocks, 7 hens, 12 cockerels and 12 pullets. The foregoing classes were the heaviest in entries. There were also a large number of entries in other varieties of Orpingtons, other than Buff, and a fair number of entries in the other listed sections. Foster's Plymouth Rocks and Lightizer's White Wyandottes were two sights that stood out very prominently in many of the coops containing the prize-winning Plymouth Rock and White Wyandotte varieties, after the judging was completed. The birds were good advertisements, in themselves, without the signs. It pays to let visitors know who the owners of the birds are in an attractive way. It is a business method that might be followed more extensively.

Turkeys, ducks and geese were out in strong numbers and there was not a mean specimen among them.

THE BOYS' JUDGING COMPETITION.

is one ol the features at the Charlottetown Exhibition that is rapidly making good stock men, of Prince Edward Island boys. The judging contests in beef and dairy cattle classes are causing the boys to take an active interest in live stock. They follow the judges closely in their work and while at home they study the characteristics that belong to first-class animals. Eleven boys entered the competition in judging beef cattle and an even dozen took part in the dairy judging class. Many of the remarks made by the boys showed that they know what they are looking for and they can pick one animal to pieces for its slack points and praise another for its good points as well as some men who have had wider experience.

The milking test had only a few entries. Wm. Clark, North Wiltshire had two Jerseys entered in the pure bred cow class and Andrew McRay, East Royalty, had an Ayrshire in the pure bred heifer class that made good work.

The Charlottetown 1910 fair is over. The management tried their best to give its patrons a good show. It is conceded by all concerned that they accomplished their aim. Despite the weather man's pranks, on Tuesday, which we must forget in lieu of the beautiful September weather dealt out during the remaining days of the fair, let us hope that when the accounts are all made up a good fat balance will be found where our genial friend, Secretary Smallwood would like it to be.

Charlottetown Prize List.

Horses.

PROGENY OF THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

Mare, 3 yrs. old or over, (3)—1, A. Horne; 2, R. E. Longworth; 3, J. Stewart.
Filly, 3 yrs. old (2)—1, W. W. Owen.
Filly, 2 yrs. old (1)—1, John Stewart.
Filly, 1 yr. old (1)—1, Daniel McDonald.

HACKNEYS.

Stallion, 3 yrs. old and upwards (2)—1, R. A. Snowball; 2, J. B. Roper.
Filly, 1 yr. old (1)—1, Almon Boswall.
J. B. Roper's Special for best Hackney foal of 1910 sired by "Fashioner" (4)—Almon Boswall.

ROADSTERS.

Stallion, 4 yrs. old and upwards (7)—1, John McPhee; 2, S. A. Rockford; 3, John Stewart.
Stallion, 3 yrs. old, (1)—1, R. E. Bagnall.
Stallion, 2 yrs. old, (4)—1, Byrne Bros.; 2, Roderick Matheson; 3, A. Kennedy.
Stallion, 1 yr. old (2)—1, Byrne Bros.; 2, P. McN. Robertson.
Filly, 3 yrs. old, (5)—1, Geo. H. Reddin; 2, Wm. Bateman; 3, Frederick Turner.
Filly, 2 yrs. old (4)—1, B. McMillan; 2, Vernon McMillan; 3, Wm. Curran.
Brood Mare with foal at her side (1)—1, Gordon McMillan.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

Stallion, 4 yrs. old and upwards, in harness, (5)—1, W. S. McKie; 2, H. C. Lydiard; 3, P. C. Brown.
Stallion, 3 yrs. old, (4)—1, John Ford; 2, Daniel N. Taylor; 3, W. A. McNeill.
Stallion, 2 yrs. old, (5)—1, Almon Boswall; 2, J. A. Cummings; 3, J. J. McLeod.

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FATHER MORRISCY'S REMEDIES.

Cured a Truro Lady of Both Lung and Kidney Troubles.

Truro, N.S., Jan. 14th., 1910.
Father Morriscy Med. Co., Ltd.

For some time I had been troubled with a very dry cough and pain in my lungs. I made up my mind to try your medecine, and had used one bottle of No. 10 (Lung Tonic) when the pain left me and I felt much better.

My kidneys troubled me quite a lot also, and I purchased a box of your No. 7 (rheumatism and kidney cure) and since taking the tablets I have had no pain in my side or back. I spent quite a lot of money in medicine, but none of the remedies I tried ever helped me, until a lady friend showed me your advertisement. I am now fat and healthy, and your remedies have saved me from the grave.

(Miss) MARTHA WHITE.

None of Father Morriscy's remedies have ever been heralded as "cure-alls." The wise priest-physician prescribed a special remedy for each kind of disease—a remedy skilfully devised to cure that particular trouble and that only.

No. 10 (Lung Tonic), besides curing colds, inflammation, pneumonia, bronchitis and other diseases of throat and lungs, strengthens these organs and gives them vigour to resist a return of the trouble.

No. 7 Tablets stimulate weak kidneys so that they can properly perform their function of filtering from the blood the impurities that cause rheumatism.

The action of both these remedies is hastened if Father Morriscy's Liniment is applied freely externally.

No. 7 Tablets for Kidneys and Rheumatism are put up in 50c. boxes; No 10 (Lung Tonic) in 25c. and 50c. bottles, and Father Morriscy's Liniment in 25c. bottles. At your dealer's, or from Father Morriscy Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B. 97

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Breakwater at Great Salmon River, N. B.," will be received at this office until 4.00 P M. on Tuesday, October 18, 1910, for the construction of a Breakwater at Great Salmon River, St. John County, N. B

Plans, specification, and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the offices of E. T. P. Shewen, Esq., District Engineer, St John, N.B; Geoffrey Stead. Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N. B., and on application to the Postmaster at Salmon River, N. B.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works for the sum of fifteen hundred ($1.500.00) dollars, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, September 17, 1910.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department

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Send for new catalogue giving rates and full information.

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S. Kerr, Principal.

Stallion, 1 yr. old (7)—1, R. A. Snowball; 2, P. McN. Robertson; 3, William Bateman.
Filly, 3 yrs. old, (3)—1, Wm. Auld; 2, John Stewart; 3, J. J. McLeod.
Filly, 2 yrs. old, (6)—1, Wallace Wood; 2, R. E. Longworth; 3, W. S. McKie.
Filly, 1 yr. old, (1)—1, Edwin Crew.
Foal of 1910, (9)—1, John A. Cumming; 2, W. W. Owen; 3, P. C. Brown.
Mare, with foal at foot, (5)—1, John A. Cumming; 2, A. Kennedy; 3, P. C. Brown.
Pair Matched Carriage Horses, in carriage, (3)—1, Frank R. Heartz; 2, I. F. Robins; 3, Geo. L. Boswall.
Mare, or Gelding, in carriage, 15½ hands or over, (14)—1, R. J. Steele; 2, W. S. Newson; 3, John McPhee.
Mare or Gelding, under 15½ hands, in carriage, (8)—1, W. F. Robins; 2, John T. Rodd; 3, Byrne Bros.

SADDLE HORSES.

Gentleman's Saddle Horse, not less than 15½ hands, shown under saddle and ridden by a gentleman, 5)—1, E. J. Vessey; 2, Seaman Horne; 3. Jas. Blake.
Gentleman's Saddle Horse, under 15½ hands, shown under saddle and ridden by a gentleman, (3)—1, Samuel C. Lane.
Ladies Saddle Horse, not less than 15 hands, shown under saddle and ridden by a lady, (5)—1, Geo. L. Boswall; 2, Pearl McLaughan; 3, Almon Boswall.

CLYDESDALES.

Stallion, 4 yrs. old and upwards, (2)—1, P. C. Brown, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; 2, Leonard Schurman, Central Bedeque, P. E. I.
Stallion, 3 yrs. old, (5)—1, R. A. Snowball; 2, Geo. Dockendorff; 3, Albert Guys.
Stallion, 2 yrs. old, (2)—1, Wallace Stead; 2, Gavin Harding.
Stallion, 1 yr. old, (4)—1, W. W. Owen; 2, W. W. Crosby; 3, W. W. Owen.
Filly, 2 yrs. old, (1)—1, Francis Chowan.
Filly, 1 yr. old, (2)—1, Edgar Heartz; 2, Wm. Godfrey.
Foal of 1910, (8)—1, Edgar Heartz; 2, Daniel Stewart; 3, Thos. P. Cass.
Mare with foal at foot, (8)—1, Edgar Heartz; 2, John McKay; 3, Leslie Bryenton.
Champion Stallion, any age—Diploma, P. C. Brown.
Champion Mare, any age—Diploma, Edgar Heartz.
Stallion and 3 of his get—Diploma, P. C. Brown.

SHIRES.

Stallion, 4 yrs. old and upwards, (2)—1, Daniel McGregor; 2, J. M. Laird.
Stallion, 1 yr. old, (1)—1, John P. Morris.
Foal of 1910, (1)—1, John P. Morris.
Mare, with foal at foot, (1)—1, John P. Morris.
Champion Stallion, any age—Diploma, Daniel McGregor.
Bank of Commerce Special Silver Medal for best heavy stallion, Clydesdale or Shire.—P. C. Brown.

DRAFT HORSES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRATION.

Filly, 3 yrs. old, (5)—1, Daniel Murchison; 2, Alf. A. Stewart; 3, Francis Chowan.
Filly, 2 yrs. old, (10)—1, Peter Ferguson; 2, Jas. E. McDonald; 3, John A. McLeod.
Filly, 1 yr. old, (8)—1, R. B. McKinley; 2, D. H. Murchison; 3, A. A. McBeath.
Foal of 1910, (5)—1, Wilbert Dockendorff; 2, Frank McEwen; 3, Daniel McDonald.
Mare, with foal at foot, (5)—1, Chas. Bryenton; 2, James G. Hughes; 3, Wilbert Dockendorff.
Draft Mare, not less than 1400 lbs, (4)—1, Geo. Dockendorff; 2, Geo. M. Gill.
Draft Gelding, not less than 1400 lbs., (2)—1, Wm. Bateman; 2, Wilbert Dockendorff.
Special prize donated by the Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co., for the 4 best draft colts, under 3 years old, the get of any one registered draft stallion.—1, P. C. Brown.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.

Mare or Gelding, 4 yrs. old and upwards, (2)—1, A. H. Boswall; 2, John Stewart.
Mare or Gelding, 3 yrs. old, (1)—1, Geo. Dockendorff.
Mare or gelding, 2 yrs. old, (4)—1, Athol Roberts, 2, John Stewart; 3, Joseph Purcell.
Mare or Gelding, 1 yr. old, (5)—1, Geo. Turner; 2, R. E. Longworth; 3, John Stewart.
Brood Mare, with foal at foot (4)—1, Daniel McDonald; 2, John McAdam; 3, Rev. R. T. Hawken.

WALKING HORSES.

Mare or Gelding, shown in carriage, (17)—1, Byrne Bros.; 2, Henry Wood; 3, Austin Jardine.
Mare or gelding, draft, shown in cart or truck wagon, (6)—1, E. G. Love; 2, Eliajah Saunders; 3, J. J. McLeod.

PONIES.

Pair of Matched Ponies, not exceeding 13 hands, (1)—1, John Richards.

DELIVERY OR EXPRESS HORSES.

Single horse, 4 yrs. old and upwards, suitable for express or delivery wagon. Horse to count 60 p. c. Vehicle and appointments 40 per cent. Dealers excluded, (3)— 1, Jas. Paton & Co., 2, Prowse Bros.

(Continued on page 21.)

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in its sterling quality. Its reputation has been earned by sixteen years of uniform goodness. No other tea even pretends to be better. Some may claim to be "as good" but why take a substitute when the price is the same as Red Rose 67

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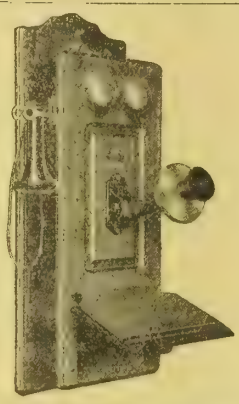

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DAIRYING.

C. W. McDougall, Dairy Inspector, staff Contributor.

Larger Milk Yields.

The whole secret of larger yields of milk is that a cow is considered to make milk from her whole system, devoting all her energy to the work. She has, as it were, a storage battery storing up energy whilst dry, and strengthening her whole system. The feed fed whilst a cow is dry often has more effect on large production than that feed fed, at the time she is producing heavily. A cow's stomach can easily be overloaded. A cow that is fed too much and is bilious and sick is not likely to produce so well as if fed just enough to satisfy her.

Many cows are knocked out by over feeding. It is impossible to say how much a caw should have to produce the best as so many cows have to be fed and considered as individuals. A cow when she first freshens must be considered as an individual. Owing to the tax of motherhood her stomach will not be so strong and she must be fed very judiciously for a couple of weeks. Considering the demands of motherhood in itself no little tax upon the cow besides producing heavily, we see how absolutely essential it is to give a cow the very best care and feed at all times. It is necessary if we expect good work from the cows to fit them for the work.

A cow should be dry two months or more yearly and whilst dry is the time to feed her for the next year's work, to strengthen her up. This is an essential point in managing dairy cows. But it is not followed. Not well enough understood what a tremendous tax it is upon a cow to produce milk yearly? If we want say 7,000 lbs. of milk from a cow consider that she is providing 2,800 quarts of milk equal in value to that many pounds of beef. How important it is to recuperate her system. Furnish her with energy for the next year's work whilst dry. Is this often done? On the contrary cows are dried up often not to feed them up and recuperate them but to save feed on them. The result is a poor cow, poor in energy, weak, when she should be strong. So long as the present system or lack of system prevails we cannot hope to get large yields.

A cow to give large yields must be bred with the inherent ability to devote her energy to milk production. The ability is of no use unless she has the energy. This can only be secured in a good measure whilst the cow is dry. It is well known cows do not give the same quantity of milk each year. It will depend upon what fettle she is in when freshening. Sometimes a cow will not get in as good condition as we would desire. It may be that the pasture has been poor and the cow has run herself down more than we made allowance for. She may have milked so heavily she has not recuperated properly. But the greatest cause of a poor condition is that no attempt has been made to put her into condition. Hence low production is sure to follow.

It is well known by some dairy men who are considered good feeders, that it is necessary to feed a cow that has been in poor hands two years to get her system strengthened up so that she will be able to do her best work. She will likely give considerable more the first year of good feeding, but it takes two years to bring her to her maximum production. This shows that the milk does not come directly from the feed, but as the energy is built up in the cow she is stronger and is able to do greater work.

Of course it is important that a cow should be fed well when she is producing else she will draw more largely upon her bodily energy and when she has depleted her system she will have to shrink in her milk flow. However, it is always injurious to feed a cow too much or overload her stomach. We want cows that are constitutionally strong, and we must do all we can by judicious feeding, and care to keep the cow in as good fettle as possible.

But since with the very best care and feed we can give a good cow, will draw upon her system and deplete her energy, it is necessary to have her dry long enough to replace this energy. It is because this is not done and cows are fed so poorly whilst dry that we see such poor re- e is no use of a man asking for a ration when a cow is fresh. A man needs to know how to feed her whilst dry as well as all the year round. The best way to teach that is to show the tremendous energy that the cow expends in producing.

The Magnet Cream Separator

is **entirely different** in its **construction** and is **better** than any other cream separator.

It is built

MECHANICALLY CORRECT.

The MAGNET Skimming Perfectly sitting on the rough PRAIRIE
THE SQUARE GEAR AND DOUBLE SUPPORTED BOWL DOES IT
STEADY AS A ROCK

MECHANICALLY CORRECT means putting the power on the machine by properly **graded steps** or gears. When you see a very **large wheel** turning a **very small one,** it is a **violation** of **mechanical rules** and means wear, breakage and **trouble,** but is done to **save the cost** of the extra wheels of steps. The **Canadians** who originated the **MAGNET** were **educated mechanics** and could **not** be induced to apply the make shift, worm gear drive, adopted by makers who preferred cheapness in construction to durability. Use has shown that the worm gear drive soon wears, the bowl wobbles and then considerable butter fat goes into the skim milk at each separation. The square gear does **not wear** and the **MAGNET** skims as closely after twelve years' use as the first day it skimmed.

Do not take our say so, examine for yourself.

Take the **MAGNET** stand, it is **solid, strong** and **rigid,** constructed to **hold the gears without vibration** or **possibility of accident to anyone.**

Square gear drive is used, the only drive approved of for a **fast running** machine like a cream separator.

The shape of the **MAGNET** bowl is **different** from others, being **longer,** enabling the insertion of the famous **one piece skimmer,** so constructed as to take out all the butter fat but a trace, at the same time **draws** out all **dirt and foreign matter** and holds the same to be washed off. This skimmer delivers **pure cream.**

Bronze bearings are used on the **MAGNET,** because being harder than steel they do not wear out.

Glass hard steel balls, extra large size, are used, will not wear or break.

The brake (**MAGNET PATENT**) circles the bowl, stops the machine in eight seconds, does not injure it.

The bowl is supported at both ends and cannot wobble or get out of balance (**MAGNET PATENT.**) All other separator bowls are run on one end, the vibration of which leaves butter fat in the skim milk.

Every point in the **MAGNET** is a strong point, no weak spots.

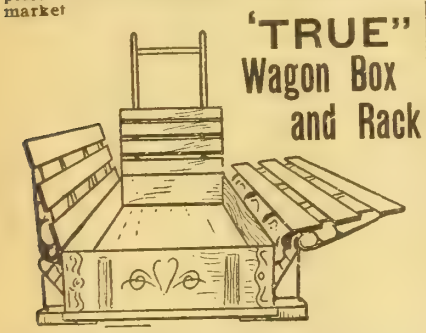
A cent postal card will give you a full demonstration of the **MAGNET** in your own dairy. No obligation to buy.

THE PETRIE MFG. CO., LIMITED,

Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Montreal, St. John.

Up-to-Date Specialties For Farmers And Gardeners.

Things you need—implements and tools that should be on every truck garden and farm. Our way of making these specialties assures adaptability, strength and service at the minimum price for the best goods of their kind on the market



"TRUE" Wagon Box and Rack

Without wings and ladder, it is a perfect wagon box. With them, it is the best Hay, Stock, Wood, Poultry, Corn or Fruit Rack ever invented. Adjusted to any position in a minute without wrench, hook or rope.

"Eureka" Churn

Barrel of finest stoneware—top of clear pressed glass. Churns by hand lever. The only sanitary churn made. 3 sizes—8, 10 and 12 gallons.

"Eureka" Root Cutter

will slice or shred from 1 to 2 bushels per minute. Fastest machine made—easiest running. Tapering cylinder—10 best steel knives.

"Eureka" Combination Anvil

Best iron anvil, with vice, pipe vice and drill attachment, and saw clamps. Just what you need for repairing tools and machinery. Weighs 60 pounds.

The "Bacon" Seed Drill

will handle the most delicate seed without bruising or breaking, and will sow evenly to the last seed.

Write for Catalogue

Every farmer, who wants to make money out of his farm, ought to have our new catalogue. It shows our TOOLS, Rakes, Hoes and Machines as they are, and describes their construction in detail. Write for free copy.

The Eureka Planter Co., Ltd. Woodstock, Ont.

Dairy and Conversation.

Conservation seems to be the most popular slogan of the day. In all lines of activity conservation is an absolute necessity. The hoarding of natural resources is a subject of vital importance, especially when one takes into consideration the rapidity with which the population of this country is growing. We hear much about conservation of forests, conservation of water, conservation of power and conservation of fertility; but, above all, fertility is unquestionably the most important, for upon this one thing—the fertility of the soil—depends the productiveness that feeds millions not only upon this continent but in other climes as well. Should the soil of this country be depleted, should our fields become barren and our harvest fail there would be untold suffering all over the world. It remains, then, for the American farmer to conserve the fertility that comes to him as a heritage with the virgin soil. There is no possible method of doing this so effectively as by dairying. The dairy cow is a great conservator. In this she is a great factor of national importance. Chemical fertilizers may be used for a time but they only cause the earth to yield more read-

THE ORIGINIAL AND ONLY GENUINE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF MINARD'S LINIMENT

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited

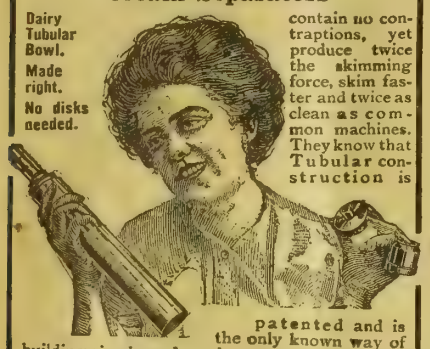
The pleasant purgative effect experienced by all who use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, and the healthy condition of the body and mind which they create, makes one feel joyful. Sold by all dealers.

Your cough annoys you. Keep on hacking and tearing the delicate membranes of your throat if you want to be annoyed. But if you want relief, want to be cured, take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Sold by all dealers.

WHY Do They Pretend?

Why do makers or agents of common cream separators pretend that such machines are modern? They know that disks or other contraptions are not needed in properly built machines. They know that contraptions are merely makeshifts to cover up lack of skimming force resulting from wrong construction. They know that

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators



contain no contraptions, yet produce twice the skimming force, skim faster and twice as clean as common machines. They know that Tubular construction is patented and is the only known way of building simple and modern separators. They know that Tubulars put common separators out of date ten years ago. Do they think they can hide these facts or mislead you by pretending an out-of-date machine is modern?

Tubulars are The World's Best. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. Probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells.

Sharples 30 Yrs

Write for Catalogue No. 194

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Every Woman Who Does Her Own Washing

will want a "Puritan" Washing Machine Ball bearings and roller gear mean easy washing. All cogs and machinery covered. Strong, substantial. A child can wash a tubful of clothes in 5 minutes with the "Puritan".

Yes Ma'am—The Best

"Favorite" Churn has proven itself the best churn in Canada. 8 sizes.

Write us if your dealer does not have them. 72

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, - ST. MARY'S, ONT

A DRY SADDLE WHEN IT RAINS IF YOU WEAR TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER

THE LONG SERVICE AND THE COMFORT IT GIVES MAKES IT THE SLICKER OF QUALITY

SOLD EVERYWHERE

TOWER CANADIAN CO., LTD. TORONTO, CANADA. 310

Calves Raise Them Without Milk
Booklet Free
A. A Archibald & Co., Truro, N. S.

ily of the elements in the soil, thus depleting it with a few harvests instead of making it more rich and prolific. Crop rotation is necessary yet crop rotation without returning the elements that are taken out by the life of the plant that is harvested is solving the problem in a half-hearted manner. Soil treated in this way will last longer than soil that is incessantly cropped but it is only a question of a few generations at least before even such fields will become depleted. What, then, is to be the ultimate outcome of the Canadian farm? Are we to have a vast expanse of barren or weak and poorly yielding fields? Such is not necessarily the case. In some parts of the European continent land that has been farmed for 1200 years is now yielding much more generously than are our so-called virgin fields. The dairy cow is the solution. By dairying one takes the minimum of soil nutriment from the earth and puts back a maximum of fertility and plant food that makes the fields richer and more profitable. In fact, by suitable and constant rotation of crops, by a liberal application of barnyard manure and by industriously following those lines of dairying that lead to the largest profits, one may build up a soil that is more productive even than the much-talked-of virgin soil that has seemed to be the acme of excellence. This well replenished, cultivated soil will furnish the plant with a more nearly balanced ration, thus encouraging a greater growth.

Straining Milk.

Straining milk does not purify it. Milking should be done with such attention given to cleanliness that it would be unnecessary to use the strainer. The utensil is of value chiefly because it removes the visible indications of impurity from milk, not because it really has any purifying effects. Small particles of manure, hairs, pieces of dead cuticle from the cow's udder and body, and dirt from the milkers hands find their way into the milk pail during the first manipulations of the udder, these impurities are churned around in the pail by the force of the streams as the milk is drawn, and by the time the pail is full this filth is all but dissolved, and no strainer yet produced can remove anything but the coarser and more insoluble substances which settle to the bottom of the bucket.

The millions of bacteria carried into the receptacle by these impurities are untouched by the strainer and go on their way rejoicing to carry ill health and disease, maybe, to all who drink the milk or use the butter made from it. We use the milk strainer because we do not like the looks of small particles of dirt and refuse in the bottoms of the milk can, or perhaps in the drinking cup. It does no harm to remove these, but gives us a sense of relief in thinking that the milk is clean because it looks clean. We seem to have discharged a moral obligation in using the strainer, forgetting that the real harm comes from the dissolved materials, the filth that goes into solution and carries its nauseating effect concealed in the pure white fluid.

It is in time of sudden mishap or accident that Chamberlain's Liniment can be relied upon to take the place of the family doctor, who cannot always be found at the moment. Then it is that Chamberlain's Liniment is never found wanting. In cases of sprains, cuts, wounds and bruises Chamberlain's Liniment takes out the soreness and drives away the pain. Sold by all dealers.

FARMERS OF THE EAST

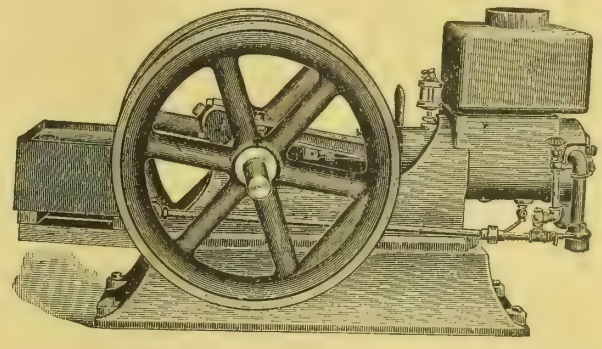
should take out an agency for the easiest selling Gasoline Engine on the market to-day. We refer to the

"WATERLOO BOY"

FROST PROOF STATIONARY ENGINE

The most complete and up-to-date Gasoline Engine on the market to-day.

Write at once for full particulars. We will give you every assistance in making a sale. Don't delay, the territory you want might be taken if you wait until to-morrow.



I am a "Waterloo Boy" but can do the work of several horses.

J. D. FRIER, - Sussex, N. B.

OXYGEN Parlors, Suite 20, Robinson Building, St. John, N.B.

EXTRAORDINARY interest Always busy at our office, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

YOU or your loved ones, if ill should be interested.

GET well by the use of Oxygen. No Drugs, Massage or Electricity used.

EVERY Curable Disease Cured and the Marvellous Machines last for life.

NOT a few but Hundreds now in use, Scores in New Brunswick.

PATENTS, Possessors of the wonderful Oxygenator, our very best advertisement.

ANY Man, Woman or Child can use the Machine and at home.

REMEMBER the address, Our Telephone number is 2367 Main.

LIFE is made Happier and Better in every way by good Health.

OUR Beautiful Literature Explaining it all, Just for the Asking.

RENT a Machine if you prefer for a month at $10 and if you subsequently purchase will allow the amount paid as Rental on the Purchase Price.

SLEEPLESSNESS, Nervousness, Stomach Trouble, Pneumonia, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism and Scores of other Diseases Successfully Cured by these Machines which sell for $25 and $35.

P. S. Awarded Diploma and Gold Medal at Recent Dominion Exhibition.

P. S. S. Reputable Men and Women Needed to Represent us in Unoccupied Territory. Remember the Address :

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SHARP KNIFE-LIKE PAINS

Would Go Through Heart

Thousands of people go about their daily work on the verge of death and yet don't know it.

Every once in a while a pain will seem to shoot through the heart but little attention is paid to it at the time, and it is only when a violent shock comes that the weakness of the heart is apparent.

There is only one cure and that is MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

Mrs. J. E. Nixon, Riverview, Ont., writes:—"Two years ago I suffered with a bad pain around my heart. At times it would almost stop beating and then, a sharp knife-like pain would seem to go through it. As I had heard Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills were a grand remedy for the heart, I sent and got two boxes of them, and when I had only used a box and a half I was entirely free from pain."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

LIVE STOCK.

The Development of the Sheep Industry in Canada.

For a number of years it has been evident and it is now a matter of common knowledge that the sheep industry in Canada, particularly as regards the general production of market sheep and of high class wool, has been in an increasing decadent condition. Not only has the number of sheep owned in the country been gradually lessened but the interest in sheep growing has itself been on the wane. The census of sheep in Canada reveals the fact that the Dominion as regards the number of sheep kept compares not at all favorably with other great agricultural countries of the world. Indeed, as compared with them it has permitted sheep-raising to become a somewhat insignificant phrase of its agriculture, notwithstanding its great adaptability both as regards soil and climate for the growing of mutton and wool. In 1909 according to agricultural returns there were in the United Kingdom 31,838,833 head of sheep, in the Argentine, 67,211,754 head, in Australia 77,043,266 head, in New Zealand 23,480,707 head, while the latest returns from Canada place the number at not more than 2,705,390 head. In view of the fact that sheep have not only a direct and primary value through the actual financial returns which they make to their owners, but because they represent as well in themselves a peculiarly important asset in agriculture owing to their ability to increase soil fertility and to check and destroy the growth of weeds upon the land, the situation which the above figures suggest appears to be a rather critical one and one which may well receive careful consideration.

The reasons for the decline in the sheep industry in Canada have been the subject of much comment in various ways and while these need not be dicusssed in this note it may be well to state that the Live Stock Branch has had its attention very urgently directed toward the present unsatisfactory status of the business and in recognition of its importance to the country generally, has now decided that the time is ripe for the Canadian government to consider a comprehensive policy and to undertake definite and extended measures likely to operate toward the encouragement, improvement and development of the industry as a whole.

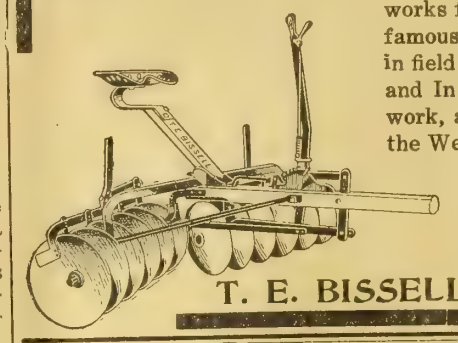
As a preliminary to the adoption of any settled policy and in order that the Live Stock Commissioner may inform himself thoroughly as to the details of the sheep and wool trade in Great Britain and the United States and as to conditions as they actually prevail in Canada, the Minister of Agriculture has authorized the appointment of a committee of two competent men to investigate the sheep situation in general in the three countries named. At the same time, it is the expectation that, without an actual visit, they will gather as much information as possible concerning the trade of the other great sheep producing countries in so far as it may be of interest in the development of the industry in Canada. It has been thought advisable to have this committee consist of, in the first place, a wool expert whose special training has made him familiar with all the technical and practical phases of the wool markets and woollen manufacture in the United Kingdom and Canada, and in the second place, a capable Canadian sheep breeder whose experience has given him a somewhat extended knowledge of sheep farming in this country. These gentlemen have already been appointed and are at present pursuing their investigations in Great Britain. The personnel of the committee consists of Mr. W. T. Ritch, of Manchester, England, and Mr. W. A. Dryden, of Brooklyn, Canada.

Mr. Ritch, though perhaps unknown to the members of the Sheep Breeders' Association, has had familiar and honorable relationship with tradespeople in Canada for a period of years, having represented, while in this country certain English cloth manufacturers whose interests he served efficiently and acceptably. Mr. Ritch's experience has made him thoroughly familiar with the woolen industry in England and Scotland, with the wool markets and manufacturing districts of that country and has besides given him a general knowledge of the woolen trade including that in staple and shoddy articles and in the manufactured product both of England and America. He has visited also in a business capacity Australia and New Zealand and had made careful observations concerning the growing and marketing of wool in these two countries. Combined with his technical knowledge, Mr. Ritch has acquired a practical understanding of the growing and handling of wool on the farm and together with this has evidenced an enthusiastic and intelligent comprehension of what may be expected from the development of the sheep industry in Canada, thus commending himself to the attention of the Commissioner in connection with the appointment of the Committee. It is felt that Mr. Ritch will be able to place such information at the disposal of the Minister, his officers and of all interested in sheep breeding in this country, as is likely to be particularly valuable in the furtherance of the scheme for the upbuilding of the industry which is now in contemplation.

The other member of the Committee, Mr. W. A. Dryden, of Brooklin, Ontario, is very well known to the stock breeders of Canada. The present owner of Maple Shade has fallen heir to many of the qualities which gave his father so large an influence in his own province, and although as yet a comparatively young man, has acquired a knowledge of the stockman's art which has already brought him to the fore amongst Canadian breeders. Mr. Dryden's collegiate and agricultural education has been such as to bring him in demand in a more or less public way, and in recent years, he has been about Canada a good deal in connection with judging and other

Test The "Bissell" in a field competition with other Out Throws.

To settle all doubt about which out throw harrow has the greatest capacity and lightest draft we ask you to test the "Bissell" Out Throw harrow in a field competition with other out throw harrows. We know the "Bissell" will outclass the field, because it is so designed that the hitch is well back, the seat projects over the frame, and the arch is directly over the gangs. This construtions removes all neck weight—enables horses to do more work. And because one gang is set slightly ahead of the other, the gangs cannot crowd or bump together. The "Bissell" Out Throw works fast and does clean work. Like the famous "Bissell" in Throw, it always wins in field trials. We also make Out Throws and In Throws with two levers for hilly work, and in 16 plate wide cut styles for the West. Send to Dept. M for "Bissell" Harrow Booklet. Remember, it isn't a genuine "Bissell" unless the "Bissell" name is stamped on the harrow.



T. E. BISSELL CO., Ltd., Elora, Ont.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, **free** of any charge, my **home treatment** with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell **all** women about this cure—**you**, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home without the help of a doctor. Men **cannot** understand women's sufferings. What we women know **from experience**, we know better than any doctor. **I know** that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for **Leucorrhœa or Whitish discharge, Ulceration, Displacement** or **Falling** of the **Womb, Profuse, Scanty** or **Painful Periods, Uterine** or **Ovarian Tumors** or **Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex.**

I want to send you a **complete 10 days treatment entirely free** to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that **it will cost you nothing** to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. **Just send me your name and address,** tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you **free of cost,** my book—"**WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER**" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to **think for herself.** Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures **all, old or young.** To **Mothers of Daughters,** I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhœa, Green Sickness, and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this **Home Treatment** really **cures** all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. **Just send me your address,** and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address:

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H 309 - WINDSOR, ONT.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 11th November, 1910, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years four times per week each way, between Newtown and Sussex from the first January next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Newtown, Sussex and route offices and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at St. John.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MAIL SERVICE BRANCH,
Ottawa, 26th September, 1910

G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.

work under the supervision of the Live Stock Branch. Mr. Dryden's judgment is practical and his recognized popularity speaks well for the confidence which may be expected from his fellow breeders in his ability to perform, with credit to himself and them the work which he has now undertaken. In combining the services upon this committee of a practical sheep man with that of a technical expert, the Dept. has reason to believe that the problem of production and of marketing, both as regards wool and mutton, will be studied and discussed in such close relationship that the results of the enquiry will most successfully serve the purpose for which it is undertaken.

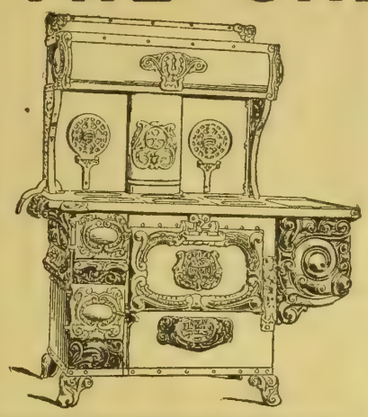
After consultation with the Live Stock Commissioner, the members of the committee have of course been allowed the liberty of depending largely upon their own initative in planning their route and in evolving the details of their investigations. The general procedure will however, be somewhat as follows: Mr. Ritch preceded Mr. Dryden to England in order to attend a number of important wool fairs in progress during August and September. There he will be in close association with wool merchants and with men interested or engaged in the wool trade, in its several branches and will thus be enabled to discuss with them in all its phases the various details of the industry in connection with both home and foreign markets.

Both members of the committee are arranging to be present at the big late summer and autumn sheep sales which are annually held in the latter part of August, during September and in October. They will visit Smithfield and the larger meat markets of London and of other important cities. It is possible also that they will be present at the annual ram sales at Kelso and at one or two other leading centres. This will bring them into intimate touch with sheep breeders, mutton raisers, dealers, butchers and provision men in all the important localities. It will give them an insight into conditions and methods as they prevail upon the farms throughout the country. It will direct their attention to the systems of marketing in operation in every stage of the business. It will furnish them with information concerning prices, profits and as to the extent and nature of the trade and, in short, give them a knowledge of the great sheep industry of the United Kingdom and of the import trade in dead mutton and lamb. It is hoped that the investigations in Great Britain will put the Branch in possession of such information and of such facts and statistics as may enable it to intelligently assist in building up a great Canadian business in the raising of sheep and also in finding a place for the Canadian products of wool and mutton in the commerce of the world.

Returning to Canada, the investigators will visit all the provinces and interview prominent sheep men and manufacturers in order to familiarize themselves with the difficulties, drawbacks and defects in connection with conditions as they now prevail, and which have hitherto operated to retard the advancement of the sheep industry in the country. It is expected that they will gather information as to the injury inflicted on our agriculture through the decline of interest in sheep raising, that they will take note of the localities, where the growing of sheep could be more easily and profitably encouraged and that, bringing to bear the suggestions gleaned from their general inquiry upon the various phases of the situation as they find it in Canada, they will draft recommendations for the guidance of the Commissioner in framing, in the very near future, such a policy as will prove in the best interests of the industry.

If time permits Mr. Ritch and Mr. Dryden will also visit the United States. In many states of the union as compared with Canada, almost uniform conditions prevail, particularly as regards the advantages that are possible and which may be derived from an extensive sheep trade. Many single States own more sheep than are to be found in the whole of the Dominion and although to the south of the line there may be some

THE CAPITAL FAVORITE



is a high class Family Steel Range adapted for either coal or wood. It is honorably built of the best material, and put together as tight as a steam boiler.

It has a roomy fire box for wood and the linings can be changed from wood to coal or vice versa without the disturbing of a bolt.

This Range is made of Heavy British Cold Rolled Non-Corrosive Polished Steel. It never needs black-leading, only an occasional light rub with a cloth will keep it clean and bright.

Lots of room on the top and in the oven to do the busy morning's work.

There are thousands of these Ranges in the homes of the best farmers in the country, giving absolute satisfaction.

Ask your dealer for **THE CAPITAL FAVORITE** and take no other.

MANUFACTURED BY

FINDLAY BROS. CO., Limited, - Carleton Place, Ontario.

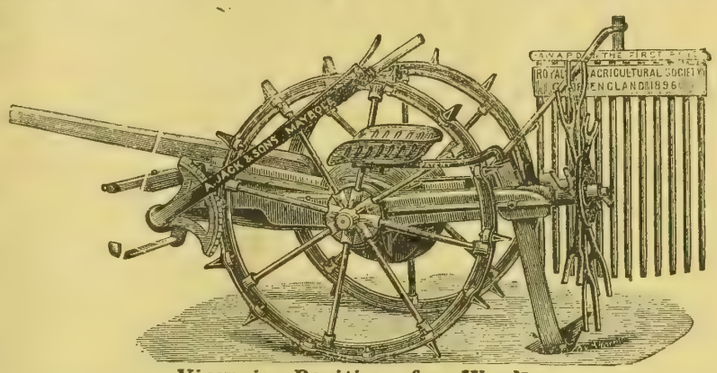
THE WORLD'S BEST POTATO DIGGER

Jack's Royal First Prize

New Patent

Caledonian Potato Digger

Fitted with Ball and Roller Bearings.



View in Position for Work.

THE NEW PATENT CALEDONIAN POTATO RAISER holds the record as the Most Perfect Potato Raiser in the World. Awarded the First Prize of £20 at the latest great field trials of THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, at LEICESTER, EXCELLING IN ALL POINTS in competition with all the leading manufacturers, and AGAIN AWARDED THE FIRST PRIZE at the NORWEGIN GOVERNMENT FIELD TRIALS, near Christiana (leading Foreign and English Machines competing.)

Write for Catalogue and Price.

ILLSLEY & HARVEY, Canadian Agents, - - - Port Williams, N. S.

Massey-Harris Cream Separator

The cleanest skimmer under all conditions—because it has greater skimming surface and because of the uniform distribution of the milk by the improved split wing.

Easy to Fill

Because of the low supply can.

Easy to Turn

Because milk is speeded up at centre of bowl, because of the easy-running ball bearings and because of the smooth running gears.

Easy to Clean

Because everything is easy to get at.

Self Balancing Bowl

Spins like a top at its own centre of gravity.

Patent Brake Attachment

Stops the bowl quickly.

The Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.,

Moncton, . . N. B.

Let us buy a 50-cent bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) from your druggist and give it to you (free) to prove its great value.

Psychine is the greatest vitality builder of the age.

For thirty years Psychine has been curing almost every disease that is due to run-down vitality.

Hundreds of thousands have used Psychine with wonderful beneficial results.

We have received thousands of unsolicited testimonials from people whom Psychine has cured, of in many cases, hopeless ailments.

There are still thousands of people suffering from disease, however, whom Psychine can benefit.

There are still thousands who are trying to cure themselves by wrong methods, who are using dangerous and hurtful medicines.

There are still thousands who are gradually losing their vitality—from whose body the necessary resisting power to disease is slowly but surely slipping away.

There are still those who soon will hear the dread "call in the night" if they do not take prompt action.

To these we have the above message, viz.:

"Let us buy a 50-cent bottle of Psychine from your druggist and give it to you, free, to prove its great value."

That 50-cent bottle of Psychine will tell you more powerfully than mere words can how tremendously beneficial Psychine will be for you.

It will give you an unmistakable indication of its wonderful power to renew the bodily vitality, to strengthen the phagocytes (the white corpuscles), the policemen or scavengers of the body.

* * *

The Surgical Department of the Japanese Army, in the Japo-Russian war, first drew the attention of the scientific world to the function of the white corpuscles of the blood or phagocytes.

Foreign medical men were astounded to see Japanese soldiers with wounds that had not been cleansed or dressed for days, that were apparently dirty, ill-kept, and altogether unsanitary.

Yet these dirty wounds healed marvellously; no army the world had ever known had such a wonderful record for the recovery of their wounded as the Japanese army.

And all because the Japanese knew how to let the white corpuscles cure.

* * *

There are two kinds of corpuscles in your blood, you know, red and white.

The red carry nutrition, the white are the policemen or scavengers of the body.

Whenever a disease germ enters the body, these white corpuscles attack and literally eat it.

A wound that attracts disease germs from the air is cleansed and healed by billions of phagocytes, or white corpuscles, devouring these unwelcome disease germs.

Any disease can be cured by these white corpuscles if they be in sufficient number or strong enough to attack and devour the germs that cause the disease.

If they are not in sufficient numbers or strength, then the disease germs eat them and disease claims the body.

That's the cause of every disease to which humanity is heir.

* * *

For centuries the cure of disease has been by means of herbs—nature's remedies.

It is only within recent times that we have come to know how these herbs act.

Now scientists tell us they increase the strength and numbers of the white corpuscles or phagocytes.

In Psychine we have some of the most healing and beneficial herbs in the world, herbs that increase and strengthen the white corpuscles.

From Arabia comes one herb, from South America another, China and Japan produce a third, while the jungle of India yields a fourth.

All these herbs are recognized by the medical profession as being the most beneficial to health that they know.

That's why Psychine, in the third of a century it has been made, has cured hundreds of thousands of people who suffered from the following diseases:

La Grippe	Bronchial Coughs
Bronchitis	Weak Lungs
Hemorrhages	Weak Voice
Sore Throat	Spring Weakness
Anaemia	Early Decline
Female Weakness	Catarrhal Affections
Indigestion	Catarrh of Stomach
Poor Appetite	Night Sweats
Chills and Fevers	Obstinate Coughs
Sleeplessness and	Laryngitis and
Nervous Troubles	Dyspepsia

After-effects of Pleurisy, Pneumonia and La Grippe.

That's why we believe it will be beneficial to you.

Now we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us, and we'll give you an order on your druggist (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given you free of cost.

We will undoubtedly buy and distribute in this manner, hundreds of thousands of these 50-cent bottles of Psychine.

And we do that to show our entire confidence in this wonderful preparation.

A confidence that has been based on our 30 years' experience with this splendid preparation with a full knowledge of the hundreds of thousands of cures it has made.

COUPON No. 77

To the Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Ltd.
193-195 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

I accept your offer to try a 50c. bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) at your expense. I have not had a 50c. bottle of Psychine under this plan. Kindly advise my druggist to deliver this bottle to me.

My Name.....

Town.....

Street and Number.....

My Druggist's Name.....

Street and Number.....

This coupon is not good for a 50c. bottle of Psychine if presented to the druggist—it must be sent us—we will then buy the 50c. bottle of Psychine from your druggist and direct him to deliver it to you. This offer may be withdrawn at any time without notice. Send coupon to-day.

ELECTRIC BEANS
TAKE A BOX HOME WITH YOU
They have cured others, therefore we can vouch for their power to cure you. If you are troubled with Anaemia Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heart Palpitation or any complaint arising from impure Blood, Sluggish Liver, Unhealthy Stomach or Weakened Nerves—buy them—They will put new red blood in your veins and electrify with new life your entire system.
There is a cause for this effect.
50c. a box at all dealers or upon receipt of price from
The Electric Bean Chemical Co. Ltd. Ottawa.

discouraging features in the general situation, nevertheless there may be much in the way of suggestion to be learned from that country. Further, trade relationships between the two countries must always be more or less intimate and as the United States, notwithstanding a severe duty, imports annually from Canada a gaodly quantity of wool, it would seem to be of direct advantage to have some specific information concerning the status of the trade in the former country and also as to its advisibility as a future market.

Canada has undoubtedly, wonderful possibilities and large opportunities in connection with the development of its sheep population. The present investigations have been undertaken as preliminary to the adoption of a permanent scheme for the encouragement and upbuilding of the industry. In the belief that Canadian agriculture must of necessity suffer severely while sheep remain so few in number in the country, the Minister and his officers will not be satisfied till statistics show a return of at least ten times the present estimate, and until sheep raising has established itself as a recognized factor in promoting the national prosperity.

Flushing the Ewes.

The extent of profit from a flock of sheep is very largely determined by the size of the lamb crop. If every ewe in the flock would produce one good strong lamb there would be profit in the business, but if in addition to this a quarter, a third, a half, or even more of the flock, would bring two instead of one, then profits would grow into very attractive proportions. Such a lamb crop is not beyond reason, and, in truth, is aimed at and frequently obtained by the best shepherds.

The size of the lamb crop is very largely regulated by the method of handling the ewes from weaning time till they are mated. Those who are most successful in obtaining large lamb crops each year practice a system in handling their sheep at this period called "flushing."

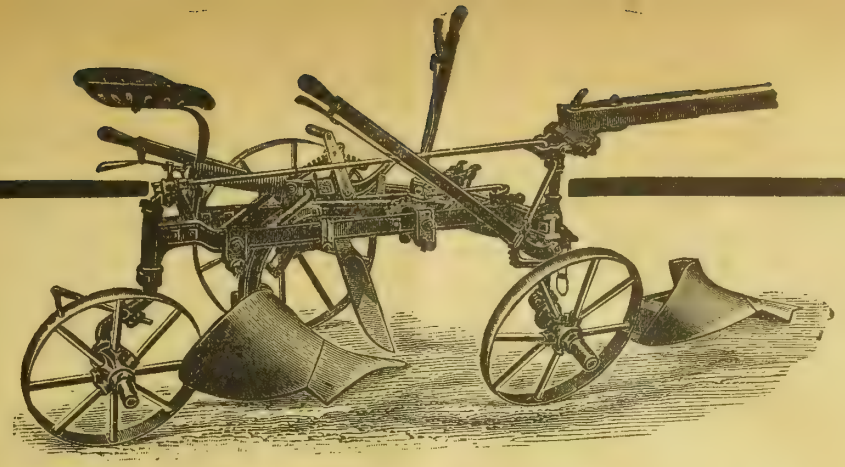
In this method, the ewes at weaning time are placed upon rather short, dry pastures, and are kept there for a period of about three or four weeks, the length of time being regulated by the contemplated time of breeding. This is, of course, of advantage in the quick drying-off of the ewes. They may be turned upon the stubble fields, where they can do valuable gleaning, and yet not obtain too much feed. It seems to be especially desirable fot these first few weeks that the sheep be not freely fed. This period of scanty food supply apparently puts the system into such a condition that the succeeding period of generous feeding may produce the most stimulating effects.

About three weeks previous to the time of mating the flock should be turned into an excellent pasture. For this purpose there should have been reserved for them a field in which the second growth clover has been allowed to come on unmolested. If this is not available a patch of rape should be prepared. It is most essential that the sheep have an excellent pasture at this time. There may be added to the grazing a slight grain ration, but it is not needed if the grazing is good. By this management of their feeding all the ewes will be brought into breeding season about the same time, thus dropping their lambs pretty well together, and scarce a ewe will miss breeding. In this way larger crops of lambs are regularly produced than has been obtained under any other method of handling the flock.

Dispersion Sale.

A dispersion sale of the entire herd of high grade Ayrshires owned by The Hampton Stock Farm, will take place early in November, the exact date will be announced in our next issue together with full particulars as to stock, etc. It will include several cows in milk and due to calve, 2 year old Heifers and 2 yearling Heifers, also 6 young calves. It is the intention to sell the entire stock without reserve so that genuine bargains may be expected. Look for announcement in next issue.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has become famous for its cures of coughs, colds, croup and influenza. Try it when in need. It contains no harmful substance and always gives prompt relief. Sold by all dealers.



Cockshutt's New Footlift Sulky.

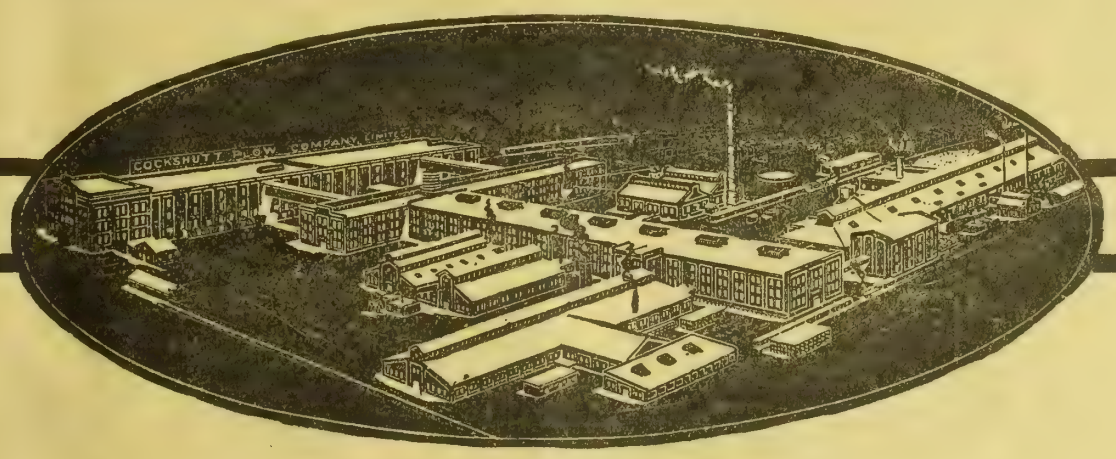
Showing Wide and Narrow Bottom

Built to stand all Conditions. A Boy can handle it

THIS Footlift Sulky is a great favourite with farmers in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. In design, it is very much like our Jewel Sulky, which has become the standard of Sulky Plows in Western Canada. It can be fitted with bottoms suitable for any kind of soil—for clay land the Judy bottom is used, and for loamy soil the No. 21. These bottoms have already made a great name for themselves, and farmers know of them so well, that detailed description is unnecessary. But what places this Sulky plow in a class by itself—makes it distinctive and better than any other make—is the Footlift Attachment, making it so simple to operate, that any boy who is able to drive a team of horses can handle it.

The levers are all conveniently arranged, but are only used for adjusting the plow when starting in the field, for once it is set to width and depth it is operated entirely by the footlift attachment, leaving the operator's hands free to manage the horses. A special device locks the plow when raised from the ground and locks it down when set for work. The plow can be raised by the footlift attachment when obstructions are met with, preventing breakage, which is very useful in stony land. Can be fitted with rolling colter, knife colter or jointer.

This Footlift Sulky embodies every requirement necessary for plowing any kind of soil, and the farmer who buys one will be investing his money where it will bear good interest. Another point—when the operator jumps off this plow at night, he won't feel tired out, but will be well able to do his chores.



Will You Do This Now—To-day?

YOU have probably read about the reliability, durability and efficiency of Cockshutt implements in this paper scores of times, but reading about these things is poor satisfaction, if you have never had an opportunity of testing the implements themselves.

We are constantly receiving letters from farmers along these lines—"If I had only known how good your 'so-and-so' was, I would have bought one years ago."

The farmer who buys an implement bearing the name "Cockshutt," not only realizes that he has got honest value for his money, but after putting it to every test, he feels that he should write and tell us how delighted he is with his bargain.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO-DAY

And you will be no exception if you invest your money in any Cockshutt product, whether it be a Plow, a Drill, Cultivator, Harrow or any of the numerous implements which we manufacture.

There is a Cockshutt dealer in your neighbourhood, who will gladly show you our line of goods, but the first step you should take is to get one of our new Catalogues.

Write us to-day and we will send you one by return mail.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED BRANTFORD

THE FARM HOME

This Department is now being edited by a very competent lady, who will be pleased to answer all inquiries. She solicits the aid of all who are interested in home making. This aid may be given in the form of short articles dealing with your experiences, questions or timely suggestions. Ladies, this department is yours. Use it to the best advantage.

Mrs. Bowen's Investment.

(Continued from last Issue.)

"Very well, Mary Jane, tell your mother that I shall expect her." And, as the hall doar closed on the juvenile messenger, she added: "I must put off my ironing till to-morrow, that's all, Hannah, and make some. cake. You can do yours just the same, only I didn't want to have to take you off to go to the store this morning, since Johnny got the butter and eggs; but there isn't a bit of lard in the house, and we are out of brown sugar, and Mr. Gerry is so fond of short biscuit. He always expects some kind of meat, so you'll have to stop at the butcher's and tell him to send a small steak. Oh, and I used the last of the tea this morning, all but a small drawing, but it won't be enough for all those people."

"Bringing their young ones along", said Hannah, spitefully. "Tney'll eat enough for an army. Just about as much consideration as some folks have. 'Tain't no wonder they never get a girl to stay with 'em. Well, if I've got to stop and go, I s'pose I might as well be a-goin'.

Hannah's unusual alacrity was some relief to the pressure of affairs, but it was accounted for when she returned, after an absence of twice the usual length.

"I thought as the clothes wasn't done, I might jest as well stop to Miss Taylor's and have my new dress tried on; and she found she hadn't got quite enough trimming, so I just run down to Tripler's and matched it. Didn't take me five minutes, and I knew I shouldn't get out to-night, with all them people here to tea."

There was nothing to be said, and no time to send back for saleratus or white sugar, both of which were found "low." Mrs. Bowen was obliged to make her cake of the brown and had the mortification of finding it heavy. The saleratus did not prove sufficient for the two pans of biscuit—there must be two pans, as the children were coming—and what with the damp clothes, and wasted morning, and the interruptions of the baking, the ironing had made slow progress when Mrs. Gerry arrived, punctually at three o'clock, and Mrs. Bowen felt very little like giving up the afternoon to her entertainment. It was a very fatiguing business, for the visitor was one of those ladies who never suggest a topic for converstion, and consequently long pauses intervene, when the other party feels herself exhausted; and then, too, Mother Bowen who was fond of company, but whose hearing was impaired as well as her digestion, requested to have each particular remark repeated in a very loud tone. The little boys came from school with Kate, and made so much noise that it was next to impossible to hear one's self think, besides distracting attention to the way they had of handling and looking into everything, much to the detriment of the articles so examined.

"Ah, good evening, Mrs. Bowen. Just in time, I see"—for, with Mr. Gerry's arrival, an appetizing odor of steak was diffused through the sitting room. "I've saved my appetite; I always do when I am coming here. I tell mother that it would be a sin and a shame to spoil one of Mrs. Bowen's good teas by eating any dinner beforehand. How d'ye do, Bowen, how d'ye do? Supper is just coming in, you see. Where shall I sit? Anywhere. You don't make a stranger of me, you know."

"Not commonly." And Mr. Bowen who liked his guests, and had a sharp appetite for his share of the good things provided on their account, drew the steel across the carver with an air of keen expectancy.

"That's just what I said to mother this morning, when we proposed coming over here tonight. 'It's ironing-day,' says she, 'and I don't know as it will be convenient for Mrs. Bowen. 'Oh, la,' says I, 'they never put themselves out of the way for us; go when you will,' says I, such a first-rate cook as Mrs. Bowen wouldn't mind; always sure to have something on hand.'"

Mrs. Bowen reflected on her neglected ironing, her hurried, fretted day, and indiciously busied herself with the tea things. She could not quite make up her mind to assent. with the cheerfulness it seemed to demand, to Mr. Gerry's statement.

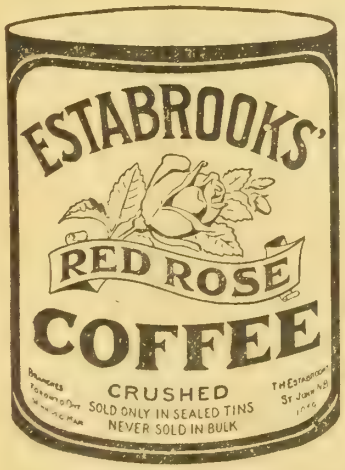
"Do make yourself at home, and pass the biscuit," said Mr. Bowen, to cover this little backwardness. "Have a biscuit, mother? Help yourself to butter, Mrs. Gerry.

"I'll have some cold bread, Eliza." And Mrs. Bowen's worst fears were realized by the expression of her mother-in-law's face when she said it. "It's as much as my night is worth to tech one of them biscuit; they're jest as heavy as lead."

(To be continued.)

Blending coffee

is a fine operation requiring highly developed skill. The secret of that unusual richness and briskness in Estabrooks' Coffee is in the perfect blending of strength and flavor. It is a coffee for particular folk.



Sold only in 1 and ½ lb. tins.

Try it for breakfast to-morrow

71

"Dis New Century is my second release from slavery"—*Aunt Salina.*

¶ The New Century frees women in town and country from all the slavery of wash day.

¶ There is more than 25 years' experience behind this washer. It is efficient, simple and durable.

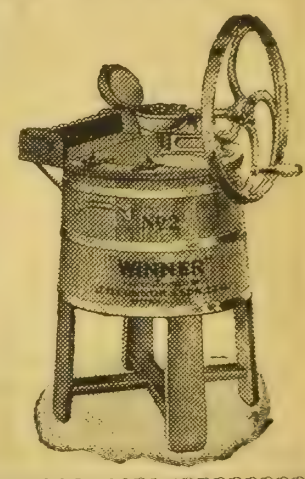
¶ If your dealer doesn't handle them write us direct.

¶ "Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy" is a book full of secrets and hints on washing woolens, laces, nets, muslins, linens, prints, ginghams, etc., without injuring the fabric or loosening the dyes. FREE for a postal.

CUMMER DOWSWELL Limited
HAMILTON ~ ONT.

"WINNER" WASHER.

Designed for quick and effective work. Cover to keep in all steam. All Gearing covered. Heavy fly wheel to do the work. Made of Louisiana Red Cypress. Don't be without this machine for another washday. Cost is trifling in comparison to results.



If your dealer cannot supply you with a **Connor Washer & Wringer** write direct. Over 30 different styles to choose from. Get the genuine.

J. H. Connor & Son,
Limited,
Ottawa, - - Ont.

FAIR WINNERS

have often been produced by the help of

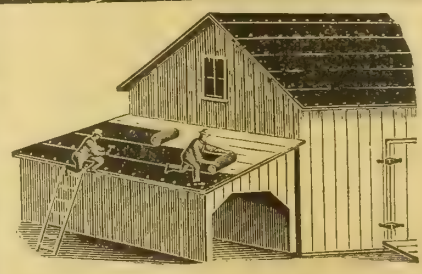
ABSORBINE

Liniment and Leg Wash, as it strengthens the Muscles and Ligaments, Keeps out soreness prevents fatigue, stops pain, reduces swellings, soothing to a bruise, antiseptic, healing to a cut or laceration, is, and has been used by most successful exhibitors and trainers, because ABSORBINE does not blister, removes the hair, stain or stop horse from work while removing CAPPED HOCK, SHOE BOIL, SWOLLEN GLANDS, BIG KNEE, BRUISES, THOROUGH-PIN, BOG SPAVIN, WIND PUFF, SPLINT CURB or reducing BOWED TENDON, THICKENED LIGAMENTS OR MUSCLES.

STOPS LAMENESS QUICKLY—KILLS PAIN IN A MINUTE. You will find it a money-maker for you in getting all your HORSES in better shape for regular work or sale, and you might also make a PRIZE-WINNER by removing some blemish from them with ABSORBINE. Price $2.00 a bottle at all druggists, or delivered.

Free descriptive book and lithographed colored picture of "Monk" and "Equity," the champion team of the world, upon request.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F. 124 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. or LYMANS, Limited, Agents, St. Paul St., Montreal, Can.



MICA ROOFING

For steep or flat roofs, waterproof, fire proof; easily laid; cheaper than other roofing.

Send stamp for Sample and Mention this Paper.

HAMILTON MICA ROOFING CO.
101 Rebecca St. - - Hamilton Can.

Constipation is the root of many forms of sickness and of an endless amount of human misery.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills,

thoroughly tested by over fifty years of use, have been proved a safe and certain cure for constipation and all kindred troubles. Try them.

25c. a box.

F. C. WESLEY CO.

ARTISTS, ENGRAVERS, and ELECTROTYPERS.

59 Water Street,

St. John, N. B.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed. "Tender for Public Building Campbellton, N. B.," will be received at this office until 4 00 p. m., on Tuesday, October 18, 1910, for the construction of a Public Building at Campbellton, N. B.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of Mr. D. H. Waterbury, Clerk of Works, Custom House, St. John, N. B., on application to the caretaker Post office, Campbellton, and at this Department

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

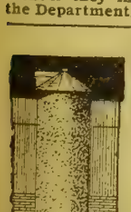
Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, September 22, 1910.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.



Build Concrete Silos

Any size with the London Adjustable Silo Curbs. Send for Catalogue. We manufacture a complete line of Concrete Machinery. Tell us your requirements.

London Concrete Machinery Co., Ltd., 19 Marmora Street,
London, - - - Ontario.
Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada.

INVENTIONS Thoroughly protected by patent in all countries. EGERTON R. CASE, Registered U. S. Patent Attorney, TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO. Booklet on patents and drawing sheet on request.

A Creed.

To be earnest; to be strong;
To make light the way with song;
Slow to anger; quick to praise;
Walking steadfast through the days.
Firm of purpose, sure of soul,
Pressing onward to the goal,
Upright, even, undismayed,
Sure, serene and unafraid.

To be patient; to be kind;
To be purposeful, and find
Sweetness all along the way;
Loath to judge, but firm to say
Truth with unrelenting tongue;
By no cavil veered or swung
From the right; and to endure
Hopeful, helpful, clean and pure.

To be gentle; to forgive;
True to life and glad to give;
To be watchful and to be
Rich with boundless charity;
To be humble in success,
Strong of heart in bitterness,
Tender, gracious, thoughtful, good
In our man-and-womanhood.

To be smiling; to be glad
For the yesterdays we've had;
To be grateful all the way
For the beauties of today;
To be hopeful and to see
In the days that are to be,
Bigger, better, broader things
Robes of purple, crowns of kings!

N. D. Bismarck.

Morals and Manners.

Cleanliness is next to godliness.
The apparel proclaims the man.
Speech is the index of the mind.
Clean linen gives moral strength.
True delicacy is solid refinement.
A loud voice bespeaks a vulgar man.
Good taste is the flower of good sense.
Refinement creates beauty everywhere.
If a man be a fool his speech will tell it.
Slovenly attire betokens a careless mind.
A foolish woman is known by her finery.
Excessive laughter shows a shallow mind.
Beauty without grace is a violet without scent.
He is the best dressed whose dress no one observes.
The power of dress is great in commanding respect.
The manner of speaking is as important as the matter.
When the taste is purified, the morals are not easily corrupted.
Laughter costs too much if it is bought at the expense of propriety.
Such as are careless of themselves can hardly be mindful of others.

Household Suggestions

A moderate oven is one in which a piece of white paper will become golden brown in 12 minutes.

A convenience and economy for the oil or gasoline stove is a three part cooker which can be used over one burner. The parts are separated so that three articles can be cooked at the same time.

Rinse out the dish cloths frequently and let them bleach on the grass in the sun to keep them sweet. There is nothing like the sun as a purifier. Use it lavishly and your health will be better and the house purer.

To relieve ear ache, irrigate the ear with warm water. Arrange the patient so that the water can run out of the ear into a receptacle or into cloths which will absorb it. Have the water of slightly more than tepid warmth and allow it to run slowly into the ear until relieved. Cover the ear afterwards with warm woolen cloths.

An Object of Pity

That part of our nature which we call the emotional is much more highly developed in women than in men. They are more sensitive, more tender, more sympathetic, more pronounced in their likes and dislikes, more susceptible to the extremes of pleasure and pain; and these refined mental qualities, no less than beauty of form and feature, make up the atmosphere of attractiveness and charm which always surrounds true womanliness.

The continued existence of these winning, engaging womanly characteristics depends to a very large extent on the regularity of the womanly functions and the condition of the womanly organs; and when these functions and organs become disordered or diseased the same mental qualities which are the glory of a well woman become the source of suffering and torture almost indescribable. Her cheery hopefulness is changed to a feeling of despondency, almost of despair, and she is haunted with forebodings of worse evils to come. Instead of being entertaining and companionable, she becomes moody and irritable, being unable to keep her mind from dwelling on her troubles. She becomes morbidly sensitive, imagining that she is being slighted or foresaken by her relatives and friends and she has a most humiliating sense of her miserable condition and of her loss of her womanly attributes. If she is religiously inclined she is very liable to be oppressed with doubts and fears in regard to her spiritual condition, or to think that she is eternally lost. In addition to this, she has also to endure the most distressing aches and pains.

What makes the case still more pitiable, especially with married women, is the fact that few men understand or appreciate the extent of their suffering, or the seriousness of the troubles causing it. Many doctors even speak of these disorders as subjects for ridicule, and the poor sufferer often gets a reputation for being a crank or a scold when she more nearly approaches being a martyr.

As these disorders are due to a disordered condition of the womanly organs, it is evident that to effect a cure these organs must be restored to normal condition; or, in other words, the circulation, which has become congested and stagnant in these parts, must be improved so that the waste matter will be expelled, and the nourishment so badly needed be brought to these suffering organs. It is the waste matter, or broken down tissue, which is held in the stagnant blood vessels in these parts, that causes most of the suffering by oppressing the nerves located in these parts.

The remedy known as ORANGE LILY will positively relieve this congestion and restore normal circulation in the disordered organs. It is an applied or local treatment, and acts wholly on these parts. It is absorbed into the blood vessels in these organs, and as it has powerful antiseptic properties, it immediately acts on the waste matter held there, and causes it to be discharged. As this dead matter is discharged the nerves are relieved, the pains and mental troubles become less, and the nerves and blood vessels become stronger. ORANGE LILY thus proves its merit by actual, visible results. It acts as certainly and as positively on all female troubles as anti-toxin does on diphtheria.

Winnipeg, April 28th, 1909.

Dear Mrs. Currah,—I am very grateful to ORANGE LILY for the change it has made in my life. When I commenced its use eight months ago I felt I would be surely insane before the year was ended. The pain I suffered often made me wish for death, and besides I would have such fits of depression and nervous twitching that I would have to scream. I had doctored with three different doctors for over two years, and had also used both the Pierce and Pinkham medicines, but none of them seemed to reach my case. I felt some improvement after the first month's use of ORANGE LILY and have kept gaining ever since. I do not feel that I am entirely cured yet, but I am so much better than I was that I am sure I will soon be entirely well. I sleep well, and feel cheerful and happy, except that I am occasionally somewhat depressed, but these spells are getting fewer and milder. I have also noticeably improved in appearance. Enclosed find $3 for which please send me two boxes of ORANGE LILY and one of Cerate Massage. I might add that the matter which used to be freely discharged, and which looked like a chicken's gizzard, is becoming very scant, and I imagine that the circulation is pretty well restored. Am I not right in this? Your sincere friend, MRS. L. E. A.

Free to all Sufferers

In order to enable every woman suffering from any form of female disorders to test the merits of ORANGE LILY, I will send to everyone who will send me her address, or the address of any suffering friend enough of the remedy for ten days' treatment, absolutely free. As this is worth 35c. it is only because I know that it must give relief that I make this free trial offer. Further, if any woman wishes expert medical advice, and will write me a full description of her case, I will submit same to the staff of the Coonley Medical Institute, Detroit, Mich., and they will write her direct without expense to her. INCLOSE THREE 2-CENT STAMPS and address MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, WINDSOR, ONT.

CHINESE STARCH

This is the kind of starch you require to meke Ironing Day easy and your linen stiff and glossy. You do not require to mix any other thing with this Starch to give the above results.

Retail Price, 10c per Pound Package.

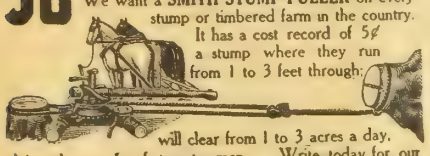
If your grocer does not keep it, send 5c for sample box. Address :

For Sale to the Trade by
MESSRS BAIRD & PETERS, St. John, N. B.

OCEAN MILLS, Mount Royal and Lasalle, - Montreal. Que.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We want a SMITH STUMP PULLER on every stump or timbered farm in the country. It has a cost record of 5¢ a stump where they run from 1 to 3 feet through.



will clear from 1 to 3 acres a day, doing the work of twenty men. Write today for our catalogue and FREE TRIAL PROPOSITION

W. SMITH GRUBBER CO. 3 Smith Sta., La Crescent, Minn.

$5.75 THIS SUIT.

Send your money to-day, we will send you this beautiful fall and winter style Tailored suit. It is the best bargain ever offered and honestly worth a great deal more than we ask. The suits come in black and navy in a material that is heavy for winter wear and has a smooth finish. A cloth that will give ex ellent satisfaction. The coat is cut 30 inches long semi-fitting, lined in good sateen and tailor padded. Skirt is cut 9 gore with welted seams trimmed with 6 Satin Buttons down front gore. Skirt is cut very full and the whole suit is strictly up-to-date and is bound to please and fit. Give inches around largest part of Bust and hips, smallest part of waist, and length of skirt in front. Order this su t to-day without fail.

NATIONAL SUIT CO., Box 308, London, Ont.
Mention this paper.

Why Do You Need ....to be.... Keeley Cured?

Because the craving for Alcoholic liquors is greater than my power to resist drinking.

Not being able to resist drinking, is evidence that you have the disease of Inebriety fastened in your system. The Keeley treatment, as administered in Portland, Maine, will cure you. Write them for information.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 21st October, 1910 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, three times per week each way, between Hillsdale and Sussex from the first of January next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Hillsdale, Sussex and intermediate offices and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at St. John.

G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MAIL SERVICE BRANCH,
Ottawa, Sept. 2nd 1910.

Dates to Remember.

The Greatest Fruit Show ever held in New Brunswick, St. John, N. B., November, 1910.

Cape Breton County Exhibition, Sydney, N. S., Oct. 12th, 13th and 14th, 1910.

Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S., December 5--8, 1910.

Full course at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N. S., begins November 1st, 1910.

Short courses at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College begins January 3rd, 1911.

Ladies Short Courses at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, begins January 4th, 1911.

The NovaScotia Horticultural Society, Windsor, N. S., October 11th, 12th and 13th, 1910.

The Westmorland Poultry and Pet Stock show, Moncton, N. B., February 9th, 10th and 11th, 1911.

Convention For Farmers' Wives.

For some months I have been cherishing an idea that I should like to bring before the Editor and readers of the Farmer. It is something that appeals to me as being worthy of agitation. Something that largely affects a class of workers, that need an intellectual awakening.

It is just this—why can't we farmers wives have a Convention? Why can we not be progressive in our sphere? There are a thousand and one things that could be discussed with both profit and pleasure. Every up-to-date woman is open for improvement, and the farmer's wife, especially needs to be alive to all her advantages and opportunities. Now the trouble with us is, we live too much in the material side of life, and not enough in the ideal. This makes us too sort of ordinary. Let us get out of it. We should learn to live mentally, that which we wish to make real and the struggle for existence should not elinimate all higher aspirations.

If even ten good capable women would fall in with the idea of annual convention, talk and plan and work for its legitimate culmination, it would surely materialize. I have learned that there is a tremendous power in the habit of expectancy, the belief that we shall realize our ambitions. If we begin now to agitate this matter, and if the idea falls on fruitful soil, perhaps in six months we could get up a splendid convention. What we try persistantly to do, we tend to achieve, even though it may not seem likely, or even possible.

If there are just enough of us to take hold of this question, keep the desire alive, write about it, talk to your friends of it, the constant effort will increase the possibility of realizing what is now only a vision. I wish the editor would get after us—tell us we are the most pessimistic lot—tell us anything to arouse rebellion and see if it would not bring into action minds that are long since dormant—pens also.

Besides being a practical help, a convention would be a nice little outing, a promoter of sociability, a renewal of old time acquaintances. Life is monotonous to the most of us, and something like this would be like a rift in the clouds.

Now, ladies, if there is a commendable idea in this short article, please help to keep it in progress and in the next issue may we hear from you. In the meantime bear in mind that—

"The thing thou cravest so, waits in the distance,
Wrapt in the silence, unseen and dumb—
Essential to thy soul and thy existance
Live worthy of it, call and it shall come."

Sour Cabbage.

Shave cabbage very fine and cook till tender, then drain thoroughly. Mix together one beaten egg, one-half cup vinegar, one teaspoonful salt, one level teaspoonful mustard. Blend well and add to the cabbage. Heat all well, but do not allow it to boil. Add a small piece of butter and just before serving add one-half cup of milk, beat and serve.—J. W.

Perpetual Youth.

Let Me Tell You How to Regain All Your Old Vim, Vigor and Manly Strength. Be a "Health Belt Man;" Feel Young for Balance of Your Life. Age Doesn't Count if You Have the Vitality.

"I could shout for joy. After years of Weakness and Debility, your Wonderful Health Belt cured me. I am a man again. Use my name as you see fit."

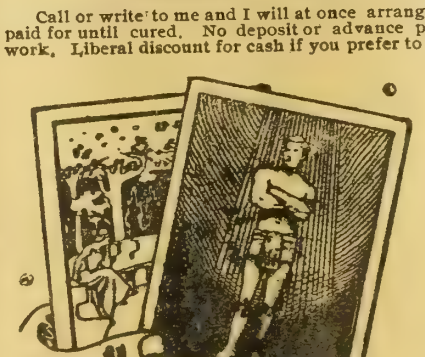
Leon Turpinat,
Stellarton, N. S.

Perpetual youth. That is precisely what I mean. I say as man to man give my Health Belt a reasonable chance and it will carry you through any business, mental or physical strain you may be under. It doesn't stimulate; it simply adds the electro-tonic element to your bone, nerves, tissue and blood; all the force and strength which has been drained from your system by some earlier indiscretion. My Health Belt is essentially a strength giver. It overcomes the private symptoms of weakness in men which sap the vitality. If you are nervous and lack manly vigor, you are passing away thousands of brain cells every day. Ask your physician if this is not true. I stop this awful weakening process. You wear my Health Belt nights; while sleeping a great stream of soft electricity passes into your body at the small of the back; it cures backache in one application; you feel better immediately; inside of an hour; two months will make a new man of you. No drugs, no privations; no restrictions except that you must give up all dissipation. Follow my advice and I promise you will feel younger and look younger. Let me restore your vitality, and you will be able to face the world with new ambitions. The Health Belt cures other ailments too. A positive remedy for rheumatism in any part of the body, sciatica, lumbago, kidney, liver, stomach disorders.

Special attachments furnished, and worn by women as well as men.

FREE UNTIL CURED.

Call or write to me and I will at once arrange to let you have the Belt on trial, not to be paid for until cured. No deposit or advance payment. Send it back if it doesn't do the work. Liberal discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way.



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They fully describe my Health Belt and contain much valuable information. One is called "Health in Nature" and deals with various ailments common to both men and women. The other, "Strength, the Glory of Man," is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free, sealed, by mail.

If in or near this City, take the time to drop in at my office that you may see, examine and try the Belt. No charge for professional advice either at my office or by mail. If you cannot call, fill in the coupon and get the free booklets by return mail. They are better than a fortune for anyone needing new vigor.

DR. M. F. SANDEN CO., 140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—Please forward me your Books, as advertised.

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are everything that plaster, wood and wall paper **are not.**

Metallic Ceilings are fireproof, absolutely.

Metallic Ceilings don't crack or crumble—don't get damp or mouldy—don't need repairs.

Metallic Ceilings are far-and-away the most economical building material you can put in a house.

You don't believe it? We can prove it. Write us for the facts.

The Metallic Roofing Co.,
LIMITED,
MANUFACTURERS,
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(50)

FOR SALE.

100,000 Apple trees, 75,000 Pears, Plum, Cherries. Complete assortment of other stock. Guaranteed first grade and TRUE TO NAME. Agente wanted on vacant territory, selling for fall and spring 1911 delivery.
THOS. W. BOWMAN & SON CO., LTD.
Ridgeville, Ont.

F. A. KIERSTEAD,
Commission Mrchant,
City Market - St. John, N. B.
Residence, Albert St., Sussex, N. B. Phone 131
Dealer in Meat, Poultry, Produce, etc. All consignments carefully attended to and returns are promptly made as soon as goods are sold.

Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition.

(Continued from page 7.)

lowed in second and third places by Lord Dalmaney and Norseman.

Baron Belgradden had no competition in the two-year-old stallion class.

Logan Bros. led the way in the one-year-old stallion class with Labori Again, by Handy Andy, out of Soubrette, the sire and dam of the first prize foal of 1910. The second prize yearling stallion was Chatham Fame by, Scottish Fame, out of Marinette, the second prize brood mare and dam of the third prize foal. Snowball's May Lothian, the dam of the first prize foal, stood at the head of the broad mare's class and Starr's Juliette stood up for third money. Logan Bros. had no competition in the 4-year-old filly class; their Pink Rose and Polly McGregor were awarded first and second prize monies, respectively.

C. R. H. Starr & Son, had the first two-year-old filly, Lady Ronald, by Montrave Ronald, and with her captured the coveted diploma for best mare any age. Logan Bros., had two close competitors for the class honors in Baron's Fancy, by Baron Pansy, out of Pink Rose and Princess May, by Sir Simon, out of Soubrette, a daughter of Labori.

The first honors in the yearling filly class went Starr's Juliana, by Baron Primrose, out of Juliette, while Logan's Homestead Rose, by Handy Andy, out of Pink Rose, stood in second place. Baron Primrose captured the diploma and silver cup, for best stallion, any age, as well as diploma for stallion and three of his get.

The contest for the J. P. Fairbanks silver cup, for the best five horses, any breed, owned by the exhibitor, three of which must be registered, brought out three splendid lots. The trophy went to C. R. H.

B
"Why Don't You Use
Amatite
ROOFING?
It Needs No Painting!"
EVERYTHING about Amatite appeals to the man with common sense. He can see its superiority at once—the *real mineral surface* which never needs painting; the *two layers of Pitch* which is the only imperishable waterproofing known; the two layers of *heavy Tarred Felt*—all these contribute to the popularity of Amatite.
We can make Amatite better and cheaper than anyone else on account of our greater facilities, and consequently we sell it at a surprisingly low figure.
Simply the fact that it *needs no painting* is enough to make a man sit up and take notice—especially the man who has spent dollars and days in painting and repainting his smooth-surfaced roofings.
Write to-day for free sample and booklet to nearest office.
CARRITTE-PATERSON MFG. CO.
Limited.
St. John, N. B.,
Halifax, N. S.

Advertise in the Maritime Farmer and get results.

Own Your Own Lighting Plant.

THE FAMOUS PITNER LIGHTING SYSTEMS FOR
HOME, OFFICE, STORE OR FACTORY.
Brighter than Electricity, Cheaper than Kerosene.
THE LATEST AND MOST MODERN.

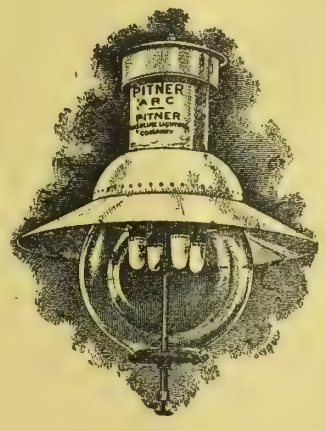
A **Pitner Lighting System** will enhance the value of your store 100 per cent. or add immeasurably to the comfort of your home.

All **Pitner Systems** sold on a five year guarantee.

The **Pitner reputation** was earned in 15 years on merits.

See our exhibit at the Dominion Exhibition.

Permits issued Free by all Insurance Co's.



This Arc Lamp, 2,000 Candle Power, costs only 1 1-3c per hour to operate.

Can be installed on short notice anywhere—city, town or country. For all lighting purposes. No machinery. A child can operate it.

Over forty styles of fixtures.

A complete lighting system **$30** up.

Over 100,000 Pitner Systems now in use.

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FREE

Send us your name and we will send you Free all charges paid, this handsome LUCKY HEART PICTURE BROOCH - which is the latest, daintiest and prettiest jewelry novelty, all the rage everywhere. We are giving it ABSOLUTELY FREE to introduce our goods. Just send name and address and we will send it to you at once. Address

ALDEN MFG. CO., 26 ROY ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I., U.S.A.

Pinkey were out with two good herds of Devons. Chas. G. Pinkey's aged bull Prairie King, won the championship for best bull, any age, as well as diploma for bull and three of his get.

Wm. A. Pinkey's Grace S., shown in the four-year-old cow class, was the champion female, while his Dawn of Springdale, another aged cow, was at the head of the section for cow and two of her progeny.

In the hauling contest conducted before the grand stand, on the after-

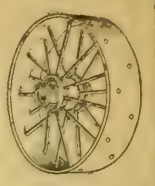
(Continued on page 24.)

Work and Worry Saving Wheels and Wagons.

Get a Dominion--utmost strength—least draft—low-down for handy loading—buy themselves every year—last a lifetime.

Cost Little—Last Long.

Put our wide-tired, take-apart, never-wear-out-wheels on all the wagons you now own. Won't clog on muddiest roads. Stand any strain; proof against frost and breakage. Saves you work and horse-power. Priced fair. WRITE US TO-DAY.



Tudhope-Knox Co., Ltd., successors to Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., - - Orillia, Ont.

Starr & Son, closely followed in second place by Logan Bros, with an even lot of three aged mares and two two-year-old mares. R. A. Snowball was the third competitor.

PERCHERONS.—Frank Ellis, Wittenburg, N. S., showed Aubin and W. A. McManus, Upper Stewiacks, showed Massol, in the aged stallion section of the Percheron class, and won the red and blue ribbons in the order named. Chas Symes had the only yearling stallian, Lord Roberts, and the only four-year-old filly, Distinguee. Aubin was the best stallion, any age. There were no entries in the other sections of this class.

BEEF CATTLE

were not out in very strong numbers but the quality was good. There were only a very few poor specimens in the lot.

SHORTHORNS.—C. A. Achibald and R. A. Snowball were the only competitors, in the Shorthorn class. There was no competition in any one of the bull classes, except in the junior calf class, where Chatham Sailor won the red ribbon from Wood King II., a Huntleywood calf. Archibald's Orange Prince, shown in the aged bull class won the diploma for bull, any age. R. A. Snowball showed Dunrobin Sailor, Scottish Clipper and Valiant in the two-year old, senior yearling and senior bull calf classes, respectively. Archibald swept the board in the aged cow and three-year-old cow classes with Merry Maid III, Merry Maid, Roan Lady, Katrina of Bellevue, Lady Roan and Rosabella. In the two-year-old heifer section, Archibald's Merry Maid V. mounted to the head head of the class and was followed in second and third places by Snowball's Lady of the Snow and Chatham Lass. Archibald again had winners in the senior and junior yearling heifer classes in Mermaid, and Merry Maid V, daughters of Merry Maid.

Snowball had everything his own way with senior heifer calves and Archibald had a like, easy snap in the junior heifer calf class, where he showed a Rosabella calf. Archibald's Merry Maid IV. captured the diploma for female any age. The first and second prizes on best three animals the get of one bull went to Archibald on the get of his old bull, Huntleywood.

Merry Maid and Merry Maid III., were the dams of the first and second prize winners, in the section for best two animals, progeny of one cow. The first prizes on young herd and on graded herd went to the Archibald herd. The second honors in these sections went to the Snowball herd.

HEREFORDS.—Every prize in the Herford class went to W. W. Black, with the exception of first prize on senior yearling bull, which was captured by Wm. O'Brien & Sons with Ben Butler, a very promising youngster, and third prize on aged cows, which went to Wm. Robertson, Amherst, N. S. The champion bull, in this class, was Rupert Ingleside IV. and the champion female was Sylvan of Amherst. The whole herd was uniform in quality and well fitted.

DEVONS.—Wm. A. and Chas. G.

Do You Realize the Advantages of Concrete?

This Book Tells How Concrete Aids Farmers.

THE rising price of lumber has compelled the farmer to look for a suitable substitute.

Concrete, because of its cheapness, durability and the readiness with which it can be used for every farm purpose, has proven itself to be cheaper than lumber and far more durable. Our Free Book—

"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"

shows the farmer how he can do his own work without the aid of skilled mechanics. It demonstrates the economy of Concrete construction as compared with lumber, brick or stone.

It shows how Concrete can be used to advantage on the farm in the construction of almost every practical utility.

Send for this book to-day. You'll find it intensely interesting, even if you don't intend to build for a while. It contains much useful information that will put you in the way of saving money. Among the subjects treated are: Barns, Dairies, Fence Posts, Feeding Floors, Hitching Posts, Root Cellars, Silos, Stables, Stairs, Stalls, Troughs, Walks, Well Curbs, and so forth.

REMEMBER.—This book is yours—a postal will bring it promptly. Write now.

You may send me a copy of "*What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete.*"

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If you don't want to be putting fuel into a stove all the time, as you are doing, change your stove and you will have less trouble, make your cooking tasty, brighten your kitchen and you will have more heat to keep you warm this winter. Our Glenwood Ranges are made to save your fuel and give you heat as well, besides being a sure baker, and an improvement in your kitchen. We have them in all styles, fitted for wood or coal. When fitted for wood, you can use a 24-inch stick. We have them with tea shelf, mantle shelf, hot closet and reservoir. All our Ranges are made in St. John. No better Ranges made in Canada to-day.

Send for Prices and Catalogue.

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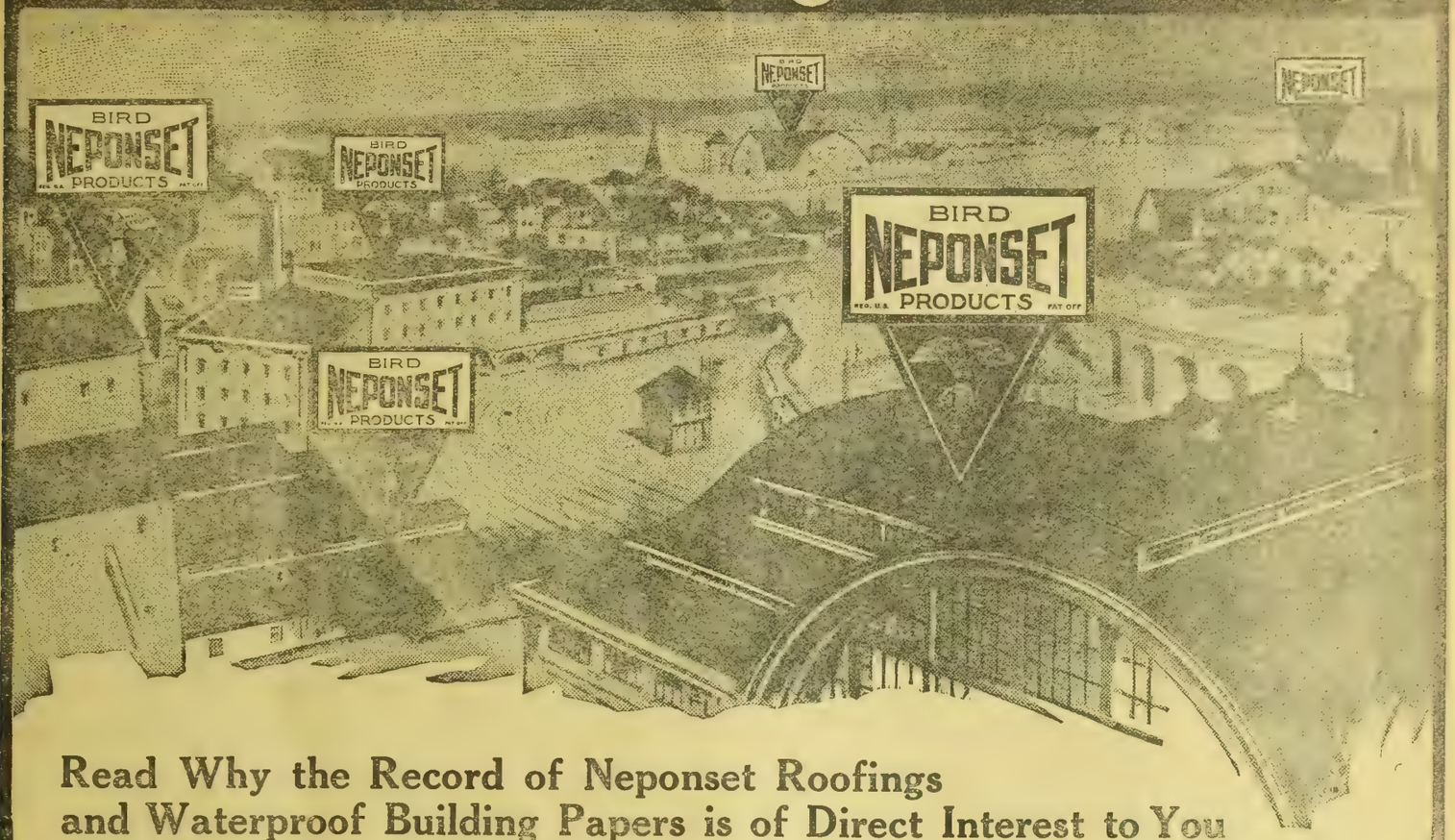

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During the last twenty years the great Railway systems of this continent have bought over 75 million square feet of Neponset Roofings in addition to other Bird Neponset Products.

In the same period in Canada and the United States the Departments of the Government, Manufacturers, Farmers and Poultrymen have used many million square feet of Bird Neponset Products.

For a quarter of a century, leading architects and engineers have specified Neponset Waterproof Building Paper. It is the recognized standard for high-grade work. Over 75% of the refrigerator cars built in this country are insulated with Neponset Insulating Paper.

Two Hundred Million (200,000,000) Square Feet of Bird Neponset Products Sold in 1909

Bird Neponset Products will do for you what they have done so long for thousands of others.

Whatever class of buildings you are interested in, whether it be dwelling, factory, train-shed, grain elevator, barn or poultry shed, there is a Bird Neponset Product you should know about. There are special Neponset Roofings for different types of buildings and special Neponset Waterproof Building Papers for every building purpose.

Bird Neponset Products are manufactured by a firm that has been in one line of business for one hundred and fifteen years. Starting with one small mill in 1795, we now operate three large plants in the United States; two in Canada, sales offices and warehouses in both countries and agencies in all parts of the world.

We are the originators of the Ready Roofing idea and are the only manufacturers who make the entire product from the felt to the fixtures.

Bird Neponset Products are made from the highest grade materials by experts long trained to their task and tested and retested at every stage in the manufacturing process. That is why they yield most service and wear the longest.

Our claims for Bird Neponset Products rest on proof.

In every part of the country we can point to buildings which demonstrate all we claim. Test this for yourself by being shown in your vicinity a Neponset Roofing of the character you require. See for yourself exactly what you may expect of a Bird Neponset Product. Talk with the owner of the building, learn what he has found by actual experience.

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Roofings and Waterproof Building Papers

NEPONSET Proslate Roofing: For roofs and sides of residences, club-houses, and all other buildings requiring artistic roofing and siding. Rich brown in color. Looks like shingles, wears like slate. Suggestions furnished for making buildings more attractive with Proslate.

NEPONSET Paroid Roofing: For roofs and sides of farm, industrial and railroad buildings. Slate in color. Has proved its worth by years of use, in all climates. Endorsed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters for its fire-resisting qualities.

For poultry buildings, brooder houses, sheds and temporary buildings, **Neponset Red Rope Roofing** is unequalled. It has been the standard low-cost roofing for 25 years, lasts three times as long as tarred felts.

NEPONSET Waterproof Building Paper: For use in residences under clapboards and shingles, in the walls, or under slate, metal, tile and similar roofs. Saves one-third the fuel bills every winter and prevents damp walls and draughts.

NEPONSET Florian Sound-Deadening Felt: For use in residences, under floors, between partitions and under metal roofs. Based on the dead-air-cell principle, it is the most effective muffler of sound and entirely sanitary. It is vermin proof.

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WINNIPEG, 123 Bannatyne St. . MONTREAL ST. JOHN, N.B., 144 Union St. VANCOUVER, B.C.

East Walpole, Mass. New York Washington Chicago Portland, Ore.

Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition.

(Continued from page 22.)

noon of October 4th, Charles G. Pinkney captured first money from three teams of Shorthorn oxen with his team of bulls, Prairie King and Melburn King.

DAIRY CATTLE.

The competition in the dairy classes, particularly in Ayrshires, Holstein-Friesian and Jerseys was keen and it took the judge a long time to place the awards, in some sections, as there was so much uniformity of quality.

A noticeable improvement is seen, every year, in Maritime dairy herds, and many fine individuals of dairy capacity were shown.

AYRSHIRES.—M. H. Parlee and McIntyre Bros., were over, from New Brunswick, with two magnificent herds of Ayrshires to compete with C. A. Archibald, C. P. Blanchard and Retson Bros., of Truro, and John McDonald & Sons of Shubenacadie, N. S.

bull section, with Morton Main's bull section, with Morton Mainjs Gurthrope, the unbeaten winner of male championship, and was closely followed in second and third places by Parlee's Lord Dudley of Spruce Grove, and McIntyre Bros.' White Hill Sunrise. There were five bulls in the class and the judge remarked that it was one of the strongest classes of bulls he had ever seen. They were all good bulls.

McIntyre Bros. had the only senior yearling bull, Sunshine of Spring Brook Farm. They also led the way in the junior yearling bull class with their imported bull Grange Kelly. Parlee's Morton Main's Amanth was second in the class and John McDonald & Sons had the third prize winner.

Archibald led the way in the bull calf classes. Parlee had the second prize winner in the senior section and McIntyre Bros.' Blanco of Spring Brook Farm came in for third money. McIntyre's Comet and Star, a pair of twin bull calves were second and third prize winners in the junior bull calf class.

Barleith Pompadour III, Morton Main's Lady Nelly and Dalmusternock Annie Laurie, owned by M. H. Parlee, McIntyre Bros., and Retson Bros., won first, second and third places, respectively, in a class of ten tried and true cows, the former winning the diploma for best female, any age. Parlee again mounted to the front in the three-year-old cow class, with Spruce Grove Senorita, while John McDonald & Sons' Emma, and Retson Bros., imported Sunshine of Broadmoss carried off the blue and white ribbons in a class of nine good ones.

C. P. Blanchard had the best two-year-old heifer. McIntyre Bros.' Orange Lily was the next best in this section and Retson Bros.' Gardrum Wee Nan, an imported heifer, captured the third award.

McIntyre Bros led the way in the senior and junior yearling heifer sections with White Lady I. and Rose of Spring Brook Farm. C. A. Archibald won the blue in both of these sections and Parlee had the third prize winners in Maple Grove Senorita and Maple Grove White Craig.

Maple Grove Fairsmile II, East Court Annie Laurie and Bessie of Spring Brook Farm, from the Parlee, Retson and McIntyre herds, respectively, won out, in the order named, in the senior heifer calf class. McIntyre Bros., C. A. Archibald and M. H. Parlee stood in first, second and third places, respectively, with heifer calves.

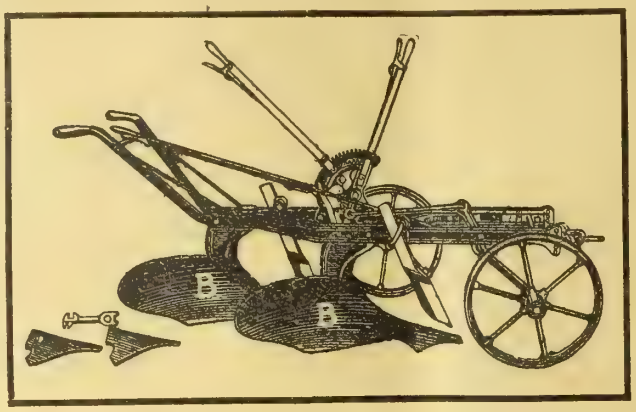
Archibald's champion bull, Morton Main's Gurthrope was first with three of his get and McIntyre Bros.' White Lady captured the diploma for cow and two of her offspriog, in competition with three other good ones. Four aged herds and four young herds faced the judge. Parlee, McIntyre Bros., and C. P. Blanchard stood in their respective order with good uniform herds, in the aged class. In the young herd class, McIntyre Bros., M. H. Parlee and C. A. Archibald were the winners.

JERSEYS—H. S. Pipes & Son, Josselyn & Young, Robert Robinson and J. E. Baker & Sons were out with some grand Jerseys. Pipes had the first and third prize aged bulls, in Imported Fereor and Brampton Financier, while Josselyn & Young's Foxhall, St. John O'Dreamwold captured the blue ribbon. Robert Robinson's Fontaine of Meadowview and Bonnie's Foxy had no competition in the two-year-old section.

J. E. Baker's Hillside Hall won the red ribbon in the senior yearling

This Two-Furrow "B" Plow Will Cut Your Plowing Right In Half

WITH two horses and this Two-Furrow "B" Plow, one man can do as much work in a day as two men and four horses can do with two ordinary walking plows. That's in stubble land; even in sod, you need only one extra horse — and save a horse and a man.



Now, note the special, improved features of this time-saving plow; it has a high lift to facilitate transportation; the standards are very high to prevent clogging in stubbles; the frame is made in three sections and very strongly braced, there are double adjusting levers — very long and very handy; there is a straightening lever to adjust width of furrows; the wheels have roller bearings in sand-proof hubs—the draft is reduced by half; the clevis is adjustable for two or three horses; the mouldboards are tempered as hard as glass — soft-centre steel—light draft and always clean; rolling colters when desired. The total weight is only 325 pounds! We would like to tell you more about this plow and other "B" Plows. **If your dealer cannot supply you, send us your name and address and we will give you the full information. Write to-day.**

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The edition of this volume is limited and we can only afford to send one to each farmer. Although, if you had to buy it, this book would cost a dollar, we will send one without charge to every farmer who will prove he is really entitled to it by filling out the coupon. It tells all about Soils, Fertilizers, Plows, Plowing, Seeds and Seeding—how to prepare the perfect seed-bed,—and its practical value to the practical man is unquestioned. If you want to increase the value — the productiveness of your land, send for this book.

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A lame horse is a dead loss. Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Swollen Joints and Bony Growths won't cure themselves. Yet you can cure these troubles and make your lame horse sound with

Kendall's Spavin Cure

just as thousands have done, and are doing today.

In the 40 years that this world's famous remedy has been on the market, Kendall's Spavin Cure has saved millions of dollars to horse owners.

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"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for a number of years with great success, and I think it can't be beaten as an all-around stable liniment for Kicks, Strains, Swelling of all kinds, Ringbone and Spavin".

ARTHUR FLETCHER.

No telling when you will need it. Get a bottle now—$1—6 for $5.

Our book—"A Treatise On The Horse"—free at your druggists or write us 49

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

ALL MY PIMPLES GONE.

Girl Tells How a Blotchy Skin Was Cleansed by a Simple Wash.

"I was ashamed of my face," writes Miss Minnie Pickard of Altamahaw. "It was all full of pimples and scars, but after using D. D. D. Prescription I can say that now there is no sign of that Eczema, and that was three years ago."

D. D. D. has become so famous as a cure and instant relief in eczema and all other serious skin diseases, that its value is sometimes overlooked in clearing up rash, pimples, black-heads and all other minor forms of skin impurities.

The fact is, that while D. D. D. is so penetrating that it strikes to the very root of eczema or any other serious trouble, the soothing Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol and other ingredients are so carefully compounded there is no wash for the skin made that can compare with this great household remedy for every kind of skin trouble.

D. D. D. is pleasant to use, perfectly harmless to the most delicate skin and absolutely reliable. Write the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. F. M., 49 Colborne St., Toronto, for a free trial bottle, and prove its wonderful effectiveness.

For sale by all druggists.

Hoarseness in a child subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given at once or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Contains no poison. Sold by all dealers.

bull section and Robinson's Chromo's Merry Prince won the blue.

Josselyn & Young had the best senior bull calf and H. S. Pipes & Son captured the rest of the money in this class with two nice ones.

Pipes also won the red on junior bull calves and Robinson came in for second money.

Josselyn & Young got a first and a third prize in a class of eight good aged Jersey cows with Gladys of Rose Bank and Pedro's Judy, while R. Robinson sandwiched in between with Belle XVIII. of Hood Farm, a daughter of Hood Farm Waxey, second in the dairy test at St. Louis, by Hood Farm Torona.

Robinson's Figgis of Meadowview, headed the three-year-old cow class, of five, with Josselyn & Young's Flying Fox's Adora and Molly of Rose Bank close competitors, in second and third places.

Babbit, a home bred cow, by Brampton Financier, shown by H. S. Pipes & Son, carried off the red ribbon in the two-year-old heifer class as well as diploma for best female, any age. James E. Baker & Son, were second with Maud II, and Josselyn & Young's Pogus' Pet came in for the white ribbon.

In the younger sections H. S. Pipes & Son captured three firsts, two seconds and a third prize. Josselyn & Young captured a first, a second and a third place prize and Robinson won all the rest.

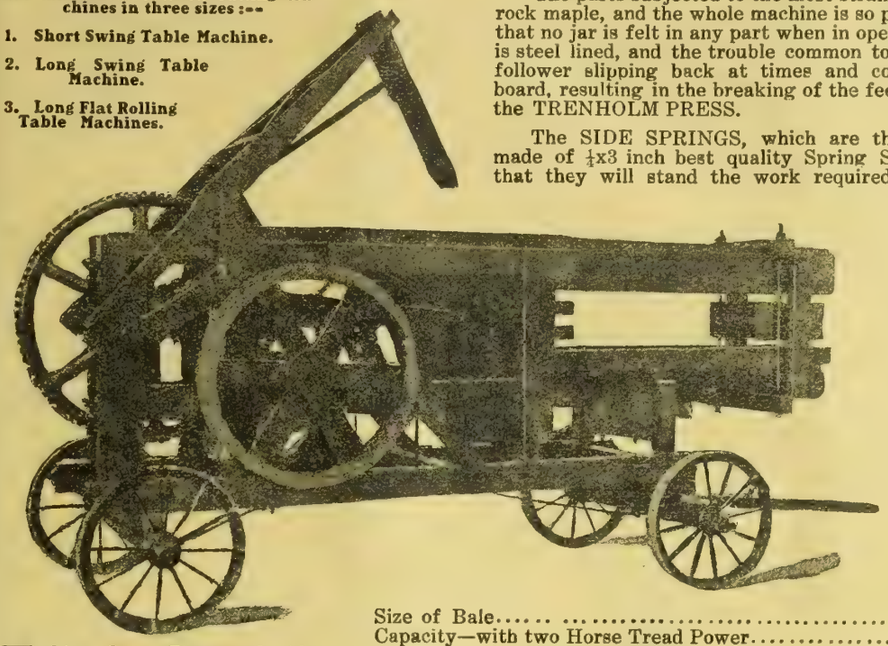
Pipes' aged bull, Fereor, was the champion male. Robinson's Fontaine of Meadow View was first with three of his get. Pipes had the first aged herd and the second and third young herds Robinson had the third prize aged herd and Josselyn & Young captured second prize on aged herd and first prize on young herd.

(Concluded next issue.)

The Improved Trenholm Gear Hay Press

We manufacture Wood Cutting Machines in three sizes :--

1. **Short Swing Table Machine.**
2. **Long Swing Table Machine.**
3. **Long Flat Rolling Table Machines.**



The parts subjected to the most strain are built of seasoned rock maple, and the whole machine is so powerfully constructed that no jar is felt in any part when in operation. The bale box is steel lined, and the trouble common to most presses, of the follower slipping back at times and coming under the feed board, resulting in the breaking of the feed arm is unknown in the TRENHOLM PRESS.

The SIDE SPRINGS, which are thoroughly tested, are made of ¼x3 inch best quality Spring Steel. We guarantee that they will stand the work required of them.

The FOLDER is properly located to do perfect work with ease and requires but a very slight spring pressure to operate. Every bale will be uniform in weight and neatly folded.

This machine will do more work with less power than any other on the market. The truth of this assertion has been proven in all parts of Eastern Canada.

Write for Description Catalogue and Prices.

Size of Bale	14x18 inches
Capacity—with two Horse Tread Power	1½ tons per hour
" Steam or Gasoline	3 " " "
Weight	400 pounds
Dimensions—Length of Sills	10 feet, 8 inches
Width outside of Sills	4 feet, 1 inch
Dimensions of Pulley	Diameter 42 inches; face 5 inches
Speed	105 to 110 Revolutions per minute

THE SUSSEX MFG. CO., Ltd., - - Sussex, N. B.

ALL ANIMALS FED ON

MOLASSINE MEAL (Improved Process.)

ARE BOUND TO WIN.

Tremendous successes at all the leading shows in the Dominion.

It makes horses HARD and FIRM, gives them PLENTY OF LASH AND GO, and makes their COATS SHINE.

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Be Sure and Go to

The Sixth Annual

Convention and Fruit Exhibition

.....OF.....

The N. B. Fruit Growers' Association

.....IN.....

The St. Andrew's Curling Rink, St. John,

October 31st to November 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1910.

Over 300 boxes, 100 barrels and 1,000 plates of apples on exhibition.

Demonstrations and addresses on all phases of fruit growing by leading horticulturists of the Dominion.

Single fare return trips on Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railways.

For further information write

A. G. TURNEY, Secretary, . Fredericton, N. B.

AUCTION SALE

OF

REGISTERED SHEEP

Under the direction of the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture.

Fredericton, Tuesday October 25th, at 10, a. m.
Newcastle, Thursday. October 27th, at 1, p. m.
Moncton, Saturday, October 29th, at 11, a. m.

There will be offered for sale, without reserve, at the above places on dates mentioned, sheep personally selected from flocks of leading Canadian Importers and Breeders, of following named breeds ;

Shropshires,	**10 Rams and**	**6 Ewes**
Hampshires,	**12 Rams and**	**12 Ewes**
Oxford Downs,	**10 Rams and**	**6 Ewes**
South Downs,	**5 Rams**	
Leicesters	**11 Rams and**	**6 Ewes**
Cotswolds	**10 Rams**	
Lincolns	**12 Rams**	

These offerings will be of best breed, type and individual excellence, and offer to Agricultural Societies and individual breeders exceptional opportunities for infusing the best strains in their flocks.

TERMS : 5 per cent. discount for cash at sale. Approved joint notes for four months with 6 per cent. interest will be accepted.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Sept 20th. 1910.

A. H. THOMPSON, - Manager.

Advertise in th Farmer if you wish to sell your live stock.

Charlottetown Prize List.

(Continued from page 11.)

Beef Cattle.

SHORTHORNS.

Bull, 3 yrs. old and upwards, (3)—1, S. C. Lane, Pownal, P. E. I.; 2, Crisp Moore, Westmorland, P. E. I.; 3, John C. Clark, Bay View, P. E. I.

Bull, senior, yearling, (1)—1, R. A. Snowball, Chatham, N. B.

Bull, senior calf, (3)—1, R. A. Snowball; 2 and 3, Thos. P. Cass, North River, P. E. I.

Bull, junior calf, (1)—1, R. A. Snowball.

Cow, 3 yrs. old and upwards, (4)—1 and 2, T. P. Cass; 3, Vernon McMillan, Thorndike, P. E. I.

Cow, two yrs. old, (1)—1, Francis Chowen, Winslow Station, P. E. I.

Heifer, senior yearling, (3)—1, T. P. Cass.

Heifer, junior, yearling, (2)—1, T. P. Cass; 2, Edward McDonald, Marshfield, P. E. I.

Heifer calf, senior, (3)—1, T. P. Cass.

Heifer calf, junior, (2)—1, Francis Chowen.

Champion Bull, (1)—Diploma, R. A. Snowball.

Champion Female, (1)—Diploma, R. A. Snowball.

Breeders' Young Herd, (2)—1, Thos. P. Cass.

HEREFORDS.

Bull, 3 yrs. old and upwards, (1)—1, W. W. Black, Amherst. N. S.

Bull, senior, yearling, (1)—1, W. W. Black.

Bull, junior, yearling, (1)—1, W. W. Black.

Bull Calf, senior, (1)—1, W. W. Black.

Bull Calf, junior, (1)—1, W. W. Black.

Cow, in milk or calf, 3 yrs. old and upwards, (28)—1 and 2, W. W. Black.

Cow, in milk or calf, 2 yrs. old, (2)—1 and 2, W. W. Black.

Heifer, senior, yearling, (1)— 1, W. W. Black.

Heifer, junior yearling, (1)—1, W. W. Black.

Heifer calf, senior, (1)—1, W. W. Black.

Heifer, calf, junior, (1)—1, W. W. Black.

Aged Herd, (1)—1, W. W. Black.

Breeders' Young Herd, (1)—1, W. W. Black.

Champion Bull, any age, (1)—Diploma W. W. Black.

Champion female, any age—Diploma, W. W. Black.

Dairy Cattle.

AYRSHIRES.

Bull, 3 yrs. old and upwards, (4)—1, Easton Bros.; 2, M. H. Parlee, 3, McIntyre Bros.; 4, John A. MacLeod.

Bull, 2 yrs. old, (2)—1. Easton Bros.; 2, C. T. Ferguson.

Bull, senior yearling, (2)—1, Simmons Bros.; 2, McIntyre Bros.

Bull, junior yearling, (4)—1, M. H. Parlee; 2, McIntyre Bros.; 3, John Stewart.

Bull, senior calf, (6)—1, Easton Bros.; 2, Easton Bros.; 3, McIntyre Bros.

Bull, junior calf, (5)—1, Easton Bros.; 2 and 3 McIntyre Bros.

Cow, in milk or calf, 3 yrs. old and upwards, (15)—1, 4 and 5, Simmons Bros.; 2 and 3, M. H. Parlee.

Cow, 2 yrs old, (10)—1, Andrew McRae; 2, Easton Bros.; 3 and 4, McIntyre Bros.; 5, C. T. Ferguson.

Heifer, senior yearling (8)—1, Robert Stewart; 2 and 3, Easton Bros.

Heifer, junior yearling, (7)—1, M. H. Parlee; 2 and 3, McIntyre Bros.

Heifer, senior calf, (6)—1 and 2, M. H. Parlee.

Heifer, junior calf, (7)—1, McIntyre Bros.; 2, Easton Bros.

Aged Herd, (4)—1, Simmons Bros.; 2, M. H. Parlee; 3, McIntyre Bros.

Breeders' Young Herd, (4)—1, M. H. Parlee; 2, McIntyre Bros.

JERSEYS.

Bull, 3 yrs and upwards, (2)—1, Wm. Clark; 2, Wallace Stead.

Bull, 2 yrs. old, (1)—1, Jas. Essory.

Bull, senior yearling, (1)—1, James E. Baker & Sons.

Bull, junior yearling, (2)—1, Wallace Stead; 2, Spurgeon Warren.

Bull, junior calf, (2)—1, Wm. Clark; 2, Francis Chowan.

Cow, 3 yrs. old and upwards, (6)—1, 3 and 4, William Clark; 2 and 5, Wallace Stead.

Cow, 2 yrs. old, (4)—1, James E. Baker & Sons; 2, Wm. Clark; 3, Walsace Stead.

Heifer, senior yearling, (1)—1, Wm. Clark.

Heifer, junior yearling, (3)—1, Wm. Clark; 2 and 3, Wallace Stead.

Heifer, senior calf, (3)—1, Wm. Clark; 2, Wallace Stead.

Heifer, junior calf, (1)—1, William Clark.

Aged Herd, (2)—1, Wm. Clark; 2, Wallace Stead.

Breeders' Young Herd, (2)—1, Wallace Stead; 2, Wm. Clark.

(Concluded next issue.)

HORSEMEN ATTENTION!

Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment and Dr. J. Woodbury's Condition Powders will save and preserve the life of your horses. They cure Cough, Cold, Distemper, Colic, Glanders, Spavin, Pink eye and all diseases of the Horse.

TRURO, N. S.

Dear Sirs,—One of my horses had a bad cough, and I made a complete cure with three bottles of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse liniment. The cough was of twelve months standing. In my large expeience with horses, I consider this liniment to be the best made for all diseases of the horse, and I recommend it to my friends.

E. J. ANDERSON.

BEAR RIVER, N. S.

DEAR SIRS,—

We do not hesitate in recommending your Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We have used it in the woods for coughs, colds, distemper and cuts, and would say that no lumberman should be without it.

Yours truly,

CLARKE BROS.

These Toasted Corn Flakes have been analyzed and test high in Maltose and Dextrine, commonly knows as grape sugars. Each package contains one of the above photographed dishes. Order to-day a package of

ORANGE MAIZE

WANTS HER LETTER PUBLISHED

For Benefit of Women who Suffer from Female Ills

Minneapolis, Minn.—"I was a great sufferer from female troubles which caused a weakness and broken down condition of the system. I read so much of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for other suffering women I felt sure it would help me, and I must say it did help me wonderfully. My pains all left me, I grew stronger, and within three months I was a perfectly well woman.

"I want this letter made public to show the benefit women may derive from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. JOHN G. MOLDAN, 2115 Second St., North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials like the above prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made exclusively from roots and herbs.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. For 20 years she has been helping sick women in this way, free of charge. Don't hesitate—write at once.

Stanstead Junction, P. Q., 12th Aug., 1893.

MESSRS C C. RICHARDS & CO.

Gentlemen,—I fell from the bridge leading from a platform to a loaded car while assisting my men in unloading a load of grain, The bridge went down as well as the load on my back and I struck on the ends of the sleepers causing a serious injury to my leg. Only for its being fleshy would have broken it. In an hour could not walk a step. Commenced using MINARD'S LINIMENT and the third day went to Montreal on business and got about well by the use of a cane In ten days was nearly well. I can sincerely recommend it as the best Liniment that I know of in use.

Yours truly,

C. H. GORDON.

First Annual

AUCTION SALE.

At Ormsby Grange,

ORMSTOWN, P. Que.

Will be held on

WEDNESDAY October, 26,

When 5 Two-Year Old and 6 Yearling IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES ex. SS. Hesperian, will be sold by auction.

They are all of the bestbreeeing and of a heavy, large-boned type.

TERMS, which are liberal, will be made known at time of sale.

For Catalogues apply to

D. McEACHRAN,

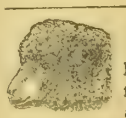
Ormstown, Que.

Hillside Farm Yorkshires.

I have for sale choice young pigs ready for delivery. Boars fit for service and sows old enough to breed, all bred from mature stock. Sire and dam imported from H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., Satisfaction guaranteed

A. P. SEMPLE,

Brule, N. S.



LABELS

Metal Ear Labels for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

The old standby for all who have stock liable to stray, or to dispute as to identification or ownership; for herd or flock records, or for general convenience. Send for free circular and semple. It may save you much trouble. Write to-day.

F. G. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO.

SEALED TNEDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Warehouses at St John Harbour, N. B.," will be received at this office until 4.00 p. m., on Monday, Octobar 24, 1910, for the construction of Warehouse No. 7 and the extension of warehouse No. 6

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of J. K. Scammell, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N. B. and Geoffrey Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N. B.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupation and place of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, and nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works for the sum of three thousand ($3,000.00), dollars, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,

Department of Public Works,

Ottawa, September 23, 1910.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Special Notice!

Have sold out my stock of Poultry Supplies to the Maritime Poultry Supply Co., Moncton, N. B., who carry a full line of feeds and supplies of all kinds and will send catalogue to any address on receipt of post card.

Geo. H. Seaman, - Moncton, N. B.

Rhode Island Reds

I have on hand five choice S.C. Rhode Island Red Cockerels, hatched in May. These Cockerels are out of eggs from the Kyle pen, which won first at the Dominion Exhibition, 1910, at St. John. Will sell reasonable. Write at once, before they are all snapped off,

GEO. E. MOORE, Box D, Sussex, N. B.

Advertise in the Maritime Farmer.

Breeders Directory

Our charge for inserting names in this Directory is $1 per year for each line under each heading. Money must be paid strictly in advance. Names taken out promptly when time is up. Stamps taken.

Jersey Cattle.

Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Guernsey Cattle.

John N. Chute, Berwich, N. S.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex, N. B.
Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Holstein Cattle.

F. W. C. Nase, Nerepis Station, Kings Co., N.B.
Jos. R. Taylor, Upper Dorchester, N. B.

Ayrshire Cattle

R. J. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S.
John A. Hughes, Petitcodiac, N. B
The S. H. White Co. Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B.
Hon. W. Owens 4026 Dorchester St., Montreal.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex N. B
Syd. J. Goodliffe, Sussex, N. B.
Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N. S.

Shorthorn Cattle.

C. C. H. Eaton, Canard, N. S.
Isaac Chipman & Son, Chipman's Corner, Kings Co., N. S.
Walter E. Eaton, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N.S

Oxford Down

Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N. S.

Cotswolds

Donald Innis, Tobique River, N. B
Howard W. Corning. Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.

SWINE—Berkshire.

J. R. Semple, Brule, Col. Co., N. S.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co, N. S.

Yorkshires.

J. R. Semple, Brule, N. S.
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
The S. H. White Co, Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
R. J. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S.
Wm. A. Churchill, Lakeside, Yar. Co., N. S.
Boyd A. Wetmore, Harvey, Albert Co, N. B.

Chester Whites.

W. H. Moore, Scotch Lake, N. B.
Howard W. Corning, Coeggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S
W. C. McLeod & Sons, Loch Lomond West, N. S.

POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Walter McMonagle & Sons, Sussex N. B.
S. Jones, Sussex, N. B., White Plymouth Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorca, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns,
W. J. M. McLeod, Loch Lomond, West N. S., Houdans and Silver Grey Dorkings and R. C. R. I. Reds.

Prize Poultry Sale !

Expecting to be away from home a great deal of my time, I must reduce my stock 60 per cent. Beginning Sept. 1st I offer many of my noted winners and breeders, also the finest lot of cockerels and pullets to be found in eastern Canada. Prices most reasonable, in reach of all. Address :

SETH JONES,
Box 39, - - SUSSEX N. B.

Ayrshire Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep.

Heard headed by the grand good bull Choice Goods of Springhill, four years old, sired by the noted bull Lessnessock King of Beauty. Choice Goods can be spared from Springvale, to avoid inbreeding. Has proved himself a good sire and a sure stock getter.

FRED S. BLACK,
Springvale Farm, Amherst, N. S.

Meadow Brook Stock Farm,

Chatham, N. B.

Clydesdales, Haekneys, Shorthorns, Berkshires. Look over our winnings at late Amherst Horse Show and you will be convinced that we have the stock. Send your Pure Bred Mares to be bred.

J. B. SNOWBALL COMPANY Limited,
Proprietors.

JOHN BENNETT,
Superintendent.

Gold River Farm.

CHESTER WHITES!

We have disposed of all our spring pigs and are now booking orders for July and August litters.

W. C. MacLEOD & SONS,
"Gold River Farm," Loch Lomond West,
Richmond Co., N. S.

Farmers and Stockmen.

Here we are again doing business at the old stands with a number of purebred Guernsey and Ayrshire cows of the very best—both as to breeding and individuality to freshen this present month and October and which we are prepared to offer you at reasonable prices. Also Ayrshire calves of both sexes. We have likewise a fine lot of Shropshire ewes and lambs which have been bred carefully and are as fine as are to be obtained in the Maritime Provinces. Prices right. Correspondence solicited which shall have our prompt and best attention, as usual.

John McDonald & Son,
Bloomfield Farm, - Shubenacadie, N. S.

Maple Grove Ayrshires

I have for immediate sale several young Bulls fit for service, many of them prize winners at the recent exhibitions. Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable.

M. H. Parlee, Lower Millstream, N. B.

FOR SALE,

Six R. C. R. I. hens and one cock.
Ten Columbian Wyandotte hens and one cock.
One trio Black Javas.
One Incubator—120 eggs.
One Brooder.

W. H. HENRY,
Shubenacadie, N. S.

GLENVIEW FARM.

Guernseys, Jerseys and Poultry

We are offering one yearling Jersey Bull and Calves of both sexes, Guernsey Bull Calves under 6 months of age. Eggs for hatching from the following birds: Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns and S. C. Rhode Island Reds. Send for Poultry Catalogue.

WALTER McMONAGLE & SONS,
Long Distance 'Phone, Sussex, N. B.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

We are now offering for sale some excellent young cockerels and pullets, suitable for fall and winter fairs, also some yearling hens of both cockerel and pullet mating, just the age to insure sturdy stock another year. Prices given on application.

Craig Bros., - Amherst, N. S.

Holsteins for Sale.

Maple Green Farm offers for sale, in registered Holsteins: Bull, No. 1, 18 months old; bull, No. 2, 29 months old, is in fine show shape and has been first prize bull in his class, both as a calf and as a yearling. Could also spare a few cows that have large yearly official records. For particulars, write

R. L. HICKS, - Dalhousie Jct., N. B.

Meadow Brook Farm.

Shropshire sheep and Ayrshire cattle. We are offering for sale a very fine bunch of ram and ewe lambs also a few shearling and aged ewes of excellent quality, which will be sold at moderate figures. Not being in the show business, the above are not pampered or over fed and are therefore able to give a good account of themselves

ANDREW McPHERSON,
Rocklin, Pictou Co., N.S.

Ayrshire Bull For Sale.

Togo of Spring Brook farm 21911, Sire Barcheskie Admiral Togo, 19648, Dam Emma of Nether Craig 11077. I want to sell or exchange before January 1st, 1911. Write for further particulars.

HAROLD FALCONER,
Alma, N. S.

Yorkshires For Sale.

Pure Bred Yorkshires of the most prolific strains.

P. L. Morse,
Berwick, N. S.

Dyke View Farm !

We offer for sale Guernsey Heifer, two years old in July, and Calves, also one Bull, 18 months old, that is a direct decendant of Sheet Anchor and Cassipia, second prize cow at the Pan America Model Deiry, also Bull Calf, six months old, Agricultural Societies please note.

WILLIAM COX & SON,
Long Distance 'Phone. Canard, Kings Co., N. S.

Homestead Farm Offers for Sale.

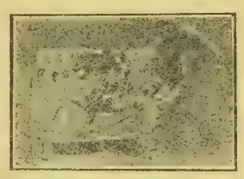
2 Holstein bulls over one year old. 5 Holstein heifers over one year old, 8 bull calves 6 to 10 months old 2 heifer calves, 6 young cows due to freshen next fall. If you want to own an Air Ship or Auto, Buy some of this stock and get a start. We have a very fine Clydesdale stallion 1 year old that we will sell right. We have the best flock of Shropshire sheep in the Maritime Provinces. All stock registered.

LOGAN BROTHERS, - - Amherst Point, N. S.

FINE NICKEL BUGGY HARNESS

For the next 30 days I will sell a set of $15.00 Nickel Mounted Buggy Harness for only **$12.00**, and if you are not satisfied, I will refund the amount. This Harness is made of No. 1 stock and is made as follows: Bridle, 5-8" box loop cheeks, patent leather blinds, glass rosettes and nickel chain front; breast collar, folded with buckles for traces; breeching, folded saddle, full leather, strong and good looker; reins, black bit and russet hand part.

EDGAR AYER - Box 31, - Sackville, N. B.



Wish - Ton - Wish Stock Farm.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE,

We are offering several heifer calves as well as some good bull calves, also a young cow or two, due to freshen in May or June. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

HARDING BROS., Props.,
Welsford, Queens Co., N. B.

BELLEVUE STOCK FARM.

Ayrshire and Shorthorn Cattle.

Bellevue won female championship and all of the herd prizes in Shorthorns, with every animal our own breeding. In Ayrshires we have held the male championship for two years. Write for prices or call and see us. We breed our winners and sell them too.

C. A. ARCHIBALD, Proprietor, - - TRURO, N. S.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE, YORKSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS.

We have for immediate delivery some choice, young, pure bred Berkshire and Yorkshire Pigs. Also have some fine Ayrshire pure bred stock.

These all are of exceptionally high goods. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

THE S. H. WHITE CO., LTD., - - Forest Glen, N. B.

Cobequid Farm Holsteins For Sale.

One bull 20 months old, from R. O. M. dam and several bulls about 9 months old from tested dams, also a couple from untested cows.

We keep yearly records of our cows.

SAMUEL DICKIE - - - Central Onslow, N. S.

"Brooklands'" Holsteins for Sale !

We are now offering one Holstein Heifer, 6 months old, and one Holstein Bull, 6 months old, for sale. These Calves are "not akin." $80 00 will take the pair. For full information write

C. H. GILES, - "Brooklands," - Fredericton, N. B.
'Phone 2100. - - - P. O. Box 119.

MAPLE FOREST STOCK FARM.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

ADDRESS:

S. J. GOODLIFFE, - Sussex, N. B.

COVENHOVEN STOCK FARM,

ST. ANDREWS, - NEW BRUNSWICK.

We have several choice young French Canadian Bulls for sale, at very reasonable prices; also an excellent lot of young Tamworth Sows. Visitors are most welcome.

J. R. OSTLER, - - - - Superintendent.

Pleasant View Farm For Sale.

Farm in best fruit section of Annapolis Valley containing 115 acres land. About 40 acres orchard, 2000 trees mostly apples, but includes pears, plums, etc., 1¼ acres raspberries. Good pasture and plenty of wood, fine place for dairying. 3½ miles from Middleton and Wilmot, 1½ mile from church, ½ mile from school daily mail. 8 room house, barn room for 10 head cattle and horses, barb wire fencing soil varies from sandy loam to clay loam with clay subsoil. Reason for selling, owner engaged in other business which requires all of his attention. For price and terms apply to the owner.

EDWIN J. TUCKER,
Spa Springs, N. S

Spring Brook Farm Ayrshires.

This herd won 1st, 2nd, 3rd in the aged cow class at the Maritime Winter Fair Dairy Test Amherst, 1909, 2nd, 3rd, 4th in the three-year-olds, also 2nd, 3rd, 4th, in 2-year-olds. We have some bull calves to offer, also females all ages.

McIntyre Bros., Sussex, N. B.

Sunnyside Stock Farm.

Three Ayrshire bull calves, females any age. Guernsey females, any age. Two sows to farrow in June. Intending purchasers met at railway depot. Telephone in residence.

J. FRANK ROACH,
Sussex, N. B.

Every Farmer's Wife in Canada Ought to Read this Advertisement

IF you, Madam, are a farmer's wife, you should use your influence to get your husband to roof the house and barn with Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. For these practical reasons:—

Safe Against Lightning

Every thunderstorm that passes over your place endangers his life and your own, and threatens damage or destruction to the property. But there would be no such danger if the farm buildings were roofed with Oshawa shingles. They protect any building against lightning—far better than any lightning-rod system possibly can.

Safe Against Fire

And, at certain times in the year, the house you live in and the barn nearby is in danger from fire—flying sparks from the threshing machine; sparks from the kitchen chimney; sparks from passing locomotives; sparks from forest fires, perhaps. Farmer's roofs catch fire in many ways—and you are different from most farmer's wives if you do not dread this ever-present danger. You need not dread it at all when the buildings are covered with a seamless steel fireproof Oshawa shingled roof.

Improves Cistern Supply

Probably you depend a good deal on cistern water. An Oshawa-shingled roof keeps your cistern fuller, and the water is cleaner, tasteless, without odor. It never can be from a wood-shingled roof. It always is from an Oshawa-shingled roof.

Costs Very Little

When you speak to your husband about this, ask him to send for the instructive and handsomely-illustrated free book called Roofing Right. He will see, when he reads that, that the actual cost of an Oshawa-shingled roof is less than five cents per year for a hundred square feet of roof surface. He will see that this roofing is **guaranteed to satisfy in every sense for twenty-five years, or he gets a new roof** for nothing. He will see that it will pay him well to cover his house and barn with a roof that is **guaranteed wet-proof, wind-proof, fireproof and lightning-proof** for a **quarter century,** and that will be a good roof in every sense for fully 100 years.

Use Your Influence

Interest yourself in this vital matter. It directly concerns you. Get your husband to inquire into it. Get him to send for the free book—now—to-day. Or send for it in your own name. Do that, anyway. You will be interested in what the book tells you; and it is important that you, as well as himself, should know all about roofing, and about Roofing Right in particular. Send now for the book, please.

OSHAWA STEEL SHINGLES are made of 28 gauge steel, specially toughened and heavily galvanized to make them rust-proof. Thus they weigh about SEVENTY-EIGHT pounds to the square. With the box about 88 pounds to the square. When considering metal shingles always learn THE WEIGHT OF METAL per square offered and be sure that the weight is of the METAL ONLY.

Make the weight test yourself. First be sure the scales are accurate. Then unbox a square of Oshawa Shingles and weigh them. Note that the weight averages 78 pounds WITHOUT THE BOX.

Don't go by the box weight. Some boxes weigh fourteen pounds or more.

G. A. Pedlar

DON'T stop when you have Oshawa-shingled your roofs. That is only the first step towards making a house modern, or a barn what a barn should be. Go on and plate your house inside and out with steel. Cover the surface of your barn with steel. In a word, "Pedlarize" every building on your farm. This way:

Make Your House Fireproof

Finish the interior of every room in your house with Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Side-Walls. These are made in more than two thousand beautiful designs, the patterns stamped accurately and deeply into the heavy and imperishable metal. They cost less than plaster in the first place; and they will be like new when a plaster ceiling or wall is cracked to the danger point—which doesn't take long as a rule. They are easily put in place. They can easily be painted and decorated.

Make Your House Sanitary

Then, if you surface the exterior of the house with Pedlar Steel Siding—it is made to simulate brick, rough stone, cut stone—these Ceilings and Side-Walls and an Oshawa-shingled roof gives you a residence that is more nearly fireproof than the "skyscrapers" of the great cities. Also, such a house will be much warmer in winter than if it were built of solid brick—and so it will save its cost in fuel-savings. It will be cooler in summer. It will be sanitary inside—you can wash the ceilings and walls clean with soap-and-water. It will be a handsome, substantial, and enduring proof of your judgment in choosing the modern building material—steel—Pedlar-made Steel.

Make Your Barns Safe

With Pedlar Steel Siding you can finish the outside of your barn most economically, and your cattle will thrive better in bitter weather than if they were housed in a solid concrete barn. This heavy-gauge seamless steel finish, keeps out the wind and keeps in the animal heat. It saves in lessened feed-bills enough to pay its cost over and over. It costs but little; it is simple to put on; and it will outlast the building's very timbers. Most important of all, it—with Oshawa Steel Shingles for the roof—makes barns practically proof against fire, entirely free from every kind of dampness, and proof against lightning.

Learn About Pedlarizing

At the same time you send for your free copy of Roofing Right Booklet No. 17, ask us for particulars about these other Pedlar specialties. We will send you samples of any of them; prices; illustrations; and samples of the Oshawa Steel Shingle as well—all just for the asking.

GET SEVENTY-EIGHT POUNDS OF STEEL TO THE SQUARE
GET A TWENTY-FIVE YEAR GUARANTEE

304

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE OF OSHAWA

HALIFAX	ST. JOHN, N.B.	QUEBEC	MONTREAL	OTTAWA	TORONTO	LONDON	CHATHAM
16 Prince St.	42-46 Prince William St.	127 Rue du Pont	321-3 Craig St.	423 Sussex St.	11-113 Bay St.	86 King St.	200 King St. W.

PORT ARTHUR	WINNIPEG	REGINA	CALGARY	VANCOUVER	VICTORIA
45 Cumberland St.	76 Lombard St.	1901 Railway St. South	1112 First St. West	821 Powell St.	434 Kingston St.

ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE. WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME LOCALITIES. WRITE FOR DETAILS. MENTION THIS PAPER.

The MARITIME FARMER AND CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYMAN

Library Univ. of Illinois
University Station
Urbana Ill. Jan 11

Published twice-a-month in the Interests of the Farmers of the Maritime Provinces of Canada

Vol. 16. SUSSEX, N. B., OCTOBER 25, 1910 No. 2

Here is the PREMIER Offer

—Try it free. See it get you more cream. See the Extra Cream it Gets---pay you its Cost.

Then, when You have Tried it out—PAY.

The Premier Cream Separator saves all the cream in your milk, and gets you more money by separating cream that would usually go into skim milk.

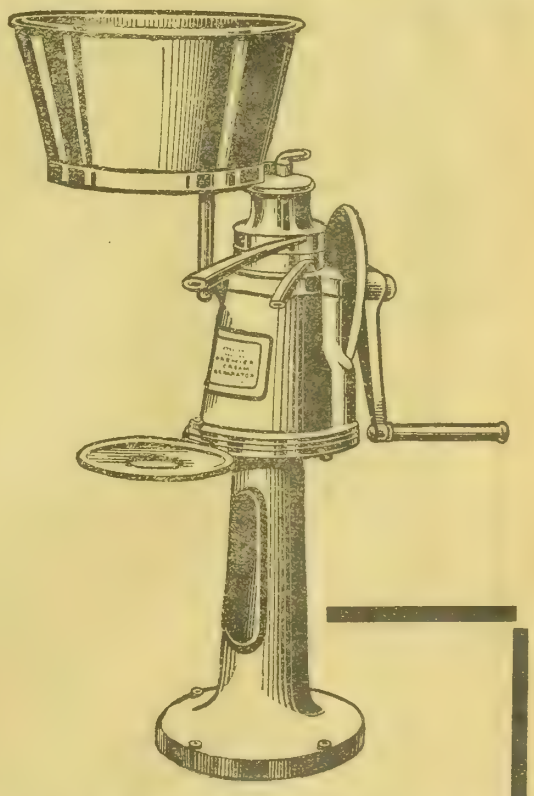
The extra money for this extra cream pays for the Premier.

This we will prove to you by having a Premier Cream Separator put on your farm free, by our nearest agent. To take our offer, merely write a post-card, sending your name.

The Premier is the easiest machine to turn, thus enabling you to separate all the cream by keeping the bowl at full speed, and your girl or boy can operate it as surely as you can.

By being the quickest separator to clean, the Premier Cream Separator saves trouble and time. It is always ready.

See your increased cream deliveries under this free offer to test the Premier. Then you may buy it on a basis by which the extra money it earns entirely pays for the Premier,without you feeling it.



THE PREMIER CREAM SEPARATOR

Self-centering and self-balancing bowl—ball-bearing gear boxes—very strong rigid frame. These make it light running.

Separate bowl and spindle, rustless aluminum separating plates. These make it easy to clean.

FREE BOOK—WRITE FOR IT.

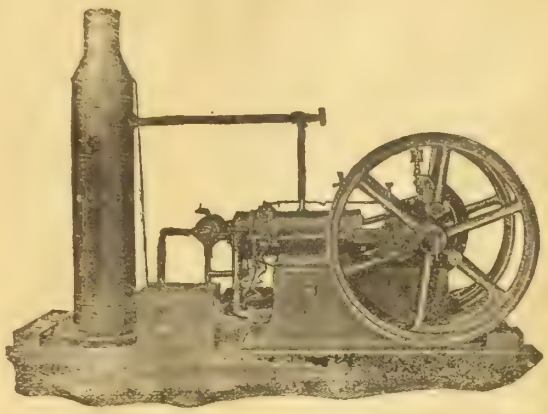
You can get from us a plain, illustrated book that describes all the details of the Premier Cream Separator. Write for this book. It may mean a saving of at least $100 a year to you for 20 or 25 years. Write to-day.

THE PREMIER CREAM SEPARATOR CO., Ltd.

DEPT. A, ... TORONTO.

Address of Nearest Agent on Request.

Farmers of Quality



Stationary and Mounted, in 1 1-2 to 30 Horse Power

Want Quality!

Readers of THE MARITIME FARMER are of the quality stamp; we realize their discerning ability to pick an article of machinery that is correct in every mechanical detail. That is the reason why such care is taken to see that the **Ideal Gas and Gasoline Engines** are what we claim for them.

Every part of the **"Ideal"** is interchangeable—a mighty strong feature. The cylinder, instead of being cast with the base, is cast separate and bolts on the base. The valves, instead of sealing directly on the cylinder head are enclosed in a valve cage, and the valve cage is inserted in the cylinder head, so that when the valves become worn, the valve cage and valve can be taken out and ground without removing the cylinder head.

The idea of casting the cylinder separate from the base is a good one, for when the walls of the cylinder become worn, you don't have to buy a complete new engine, you only require a new cylinder that can be bolted on the base. Another good feature is an extremely long piston with double rings instead of using three rings. We use three sets of two rings each on the Ideal.

Another thing, there is a speed regulator on this engine which enables you to run the engine at any speed, and, of course, when you reduce the speed of the engine, you also reduce the fuel consumption. For instance, if a man had a 6 H. P. engine and wanted to run a cream separator with it, he could reduce the speed and thereby cut down his fuel consumption to suit the work.

All these are points to consider when looking for a gasoline engine of quality—one that stands without a peer.

"Ideal" Gas and Gasoline Engines are built on honor and built to give their operators satisfaction, and they do it. We do not build a cheap or low grade engine, but do cater to that class of buyers who wish a first class article at a reasonable price.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

Write for information

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Ltd., - Brantford, Ont.

Maritime Address--29 Dock St., ST. JOHN.

J. A. Pugsley & Co., St. John, N. B., Agents.

KEEP MILK SWEET!

It is important to thoroughly cleanse pans, separators and other utensils with hot water. The microbe that sours milk is inaffected by hot water.

ASEPTO SOAP POWDER

in the water will thoroughly destroy germs We guarantee it to be antiseptic, and it is as cheap as soap.

Sold in 5c Packages by ALL DEALERS

ASEPTO SOAP POWDER SWEETENS THE HOME.

Asepto Manufacturing Co.

St. John, - - N. B.

This Serviceable "Swiss" Army Rifle For $3.50

We have in stock about twenty of these "Swiss" Army Rifles which we would like to dispose of. Having purchased a large number of these rifles for premium purposes we necessarily got them at a bargain and are now offering them to you at wholesale prices. The shooting season is over and we do not want to carry so many in stock. They retail at all hardware stores for about $6.00 each. Ammmunition for these rifles is cheap and can be obtained at almost any hardware store in the provinces. If your dealer does not keep it we can get it for you- Every farmer should have a rifle and this is your opportunity. Better send for one to-day. They will not last long at the price quoted, $3.50. Orders filled in rotation. If all are sold when your order is received money will be refunded. Order to-day. Cash must accompany order. If you send check add 25c for exchange.

The Maritime Farmer

SUSSEX, - N. B.

If you want to sell your Live Stock advertise in the Maritime Farmer.

EVERY HOME A COLLEGE.

The young man or woman with a grip on some professional subject has a much better start in life than one **unprepared** for any particular line of work. A profession should be chosen **according to one's inclination and ability.** Many have plenty of ability **without knowing it,** and they can only find out by making the experiment. If you wish to step up into a position that pays a **good salary,** and commands respect and social standing, educate yourself to take a responsible situation in the business world. **All your studying can be done at home in your leisure time. Good positions paying $20 to $50 per week** can only be filled by those **who take a course of instruction that prepares and fits them for special work.**

The accompanying coupon gives a list of the courses we teach. Underline your choice —fill in your name and address—cut out the coupon, and mail to us for particulars.

The
Shaw Correspondence School
Yonge and Gerrard Sts., Toronto, Canada

Please send me particulars and literature concerning the course I have underlined

Chartered Accountancy	Art
Higher Accounting	Illustrating
Commercial Specialist	Designing
Bookkeeping	Art Specialist
Shorthand	Teachers Art
Typewriting	Story Writing
Matriculation	Journalism
Commercial Law	Show Card Writing
Penmanship	Photography
English	Ad-Writing

Name _____

Address _____

F.

Unreserved Dispersion Sale of Ayrshire Cattle

To be Held at

Hampton Stock Farm, Hampton, N. B.

22 Miles East of St. John, on Intercolonial Railway, on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10th, 1910

Commencing at 1.30 P. M. sharp, on arrival of C. P. R, train from the West.

The stables are conveniently situated near the Hampton station, within 5 minutes' walk. The train from the East is due at 1 P. M. and the through train from the west is due at 1.25. Our sale will commence on arrival of this train. Connections can be made for returning home, both East, West, North and South the same night.

Being unable to make satisfactory arrangements for re-leasing the farm we recently occupied, it has been decided to offer our entire stock of Pure Bred Ayrshires without reserve to the highest bidder. Bargains may be expected, as all must be sold at some price.

Terms for Sale.—Under $25.00 cash, subject to a discount of 5%. Over $25.00 may be settled by approved notes at 6 months without interest, after that, subject to 6% interest.

Certificates of registration with transfer of ownership and for females in calf certificates of service will be given purchaser.

COWS

1.—Nellie Osborne 3rd of St. Annes, 10010. Ear Label No. 1. Brown and White. Calved September, 1899. Bred May 16th, 1910, to Netherhall Nobleman. Last Milk Record 7,000 pounds in 14 months. Average test 4.4.

2.—Bessie 7th of Auchenbrain, 16186. Ear Label No. 5. Mostly White with Brown spots. Calved Feb., 1903. Sire—Sir Charles of Spruce Grove. Dam—Bessie 4th of Auchenbrain. This cow is an extra heavy producer. Bred July 29th, 1910, to Netherhall Nobleman. Last Milk Record 7,224 pounds in 11½ months. Average test 4.2.

3.—Gurta of Plantagenet, 12108. Ear Label No. 3. Calved August, 1899. Sire - Isaleigh Earl. Dam—Bertha Plantagenet. Bred May 8th, 1910, to Netherhall Nobleman. Last Milk Record 5,192 pounds and doing better this season.

4.—White Rose of Kelso, 17220. Ear Label No. 6 White and Brown. Calved Sept., 1902. Sire—Glenora Dairy Prince. Dam—Maud of Kelso. This cow was sweepstake cow at St. John in 1906. Her last calf was dropped July 15th, 1910, and she will likely be bred again by time of sale.

5.—Jessie of Spruce Grove, 22235. Ear Label No. 8. White with few Brown spots. Calved Sept., 1904. Sire Lord Dudley. Dam—Bonny Lass of Brookhill. Dropped her last calf July 19th, 1910, and she will likely be bred by time of sale. Last milk record 4,329 pounds in 9 months.

6.—Lily of Spruce Grove, 22123. Ear Label No. 11. White with little Brown on side of head. Calved Dec., 1904. Sire—Lord Dudley. Dam—Daisy of Elmshade. Dropped last calf Sept. 5th, 1910. Last Milk Record 5,497 in 10 months.

7.—Lady Ethel of Brookhill, 13875. Ear Label No. 7. Red and White. Calved August, 1901. Sire—Isaleigh Earl. Dam—Irene of Brookhill. Due to calve Oct. 7th, 1910. Will be fresh at date of sale. This is a very trim cow and has dropped 3 heifer calves in succession. Last Milk Record 5,158 pouuds in 10 months.

8.—Gurta 2nd of Allandale, 25405. Ear Label No. 12. Red and White. Calved August, 1906. Sire—Dainty Lad of Glenview. Dam—Gurta of Oshawa. Bred Sept. 3rd, 1910, to Stadaconna Conqueror. Last Milk Record 5,343 pounds in 11 months with her first calf. The Dam of this cow was in our herd till last year, and is 19 years old, without a sign of breaking down. The Bull this cow is now bred to is out of a record of performance cow, and his Grand Sire was a champion at St. Louis.

9.—White Rose of Hampton, 24550. Ear Label No. 17. White, Red on tips of ears. Sire—Lord Dudley. Dam—White Rose of Kelso. Calved August, 1907. Is in milk with first calf now, dropped July 29th, 1910.

10.—Gurta 2nd of Hampton, 24947. Ear Label No. 19. White, with Red cheeks and spots on body. Calved August, 1907. Sire—Lord Dudley. Dam—Gurta of Plantagenet.

11.—Bonny Lass of Hampton, 24494, Ear Label No. 18. White with Red spots on neck and head. Calved August, 1907. Sire—Lord Dudley. Dam—Bonny Lass of Brookhill. Is in milk with first calf now, dropped July 17th, 1910. Bred Oct. 3rd, 1910, to Stadaconna Conqueror.

A Group of Hampton Ayrshires.

12.—Ethel of Hampton, 24946. Ear Label No. 20. Red and White. Calved Sept., 1907. Sire—Netherhall Nobleman. Dam—Lady Ethel of Brookhill. Due to calve with first calf before day of sale.

13.—Lily of Hampton, 24565. Ear Label No. 15. White with Red spots on both sides of neck. Calved Aug., 1907. Sire—Netherhall Nobleman. Dam—Lily of Spruce Grove. Bred Feb. 18th, 1910. Due Nov. 25th, 1910.

14.—Ethel 2nd of Hampton, 27676. Ear Label No. 30. White with Red spots. Calved Oct., 1908. Sire—Netherhall Nobleman. Dam—Lady Ethel of Brookhill. Bred Aug. 25th, 1910, to Stadaconna Conqueror.

15.—Jessie of Hampton, 27677. Ear Label No. 27. White with Red spots. Calved Aug., 1908. Sire—Netherhall Nobleman. Dam—Jessie of Spruce Grove, not bred.

16.—White Daisy of Hampton. Ear Label No. 33. Dam—White Rose of Kelso. Sire—Netherhall Nobleman. All white except little fawn on tips of ears. Calved Aug. 26th, 1909.

17.—Ethel 3rd of Hampton. Ear Label No. 40. Dam—Lady Ethel of Brookhill. Sire—Netherhall Nobleman. Calved Sept. 30th, 1909.

HEIFER CALVES

18.—Primrose of Hampton. Ear Label No. 45. Mostly White. Dam—White Rose of Kelso. Sire—Netherhall Nobleman. Calved July 15th, 1910.

19.—Queen Annie of Hampton. Ear Label No. 46. Mostly White. Dam—Jessie of Spruce Grove. Sire—Netherhall Nobleman. Calved July 19th, 1910.

20.—Lady Jewel of Hampton. Ear Label No. 48. Dam—Bonny Lass of Hampton. Sire—Netherhall Nobleman. Calved August 17th, 1910. Mostly White.

21.—Lily May of Hampton. Most all White, few Fawn spots on side of cheek. Ear Label No. 49. Dam—Lily of Spruce Grove. Sire—Netherhall Nobleman. Calved Sept. 4th, 1910.

BULL CALVES

22.—Netherhall King.—Most all White with Fawn spots on side of cheeks. Ear Label No. 47. Dam—White Rose of Kelso. Sire—Netherhall Nobleman. Calved July 29th, 1910.

28.—Netherhall Prince. Most all White with Fawn spots on side of cheeks. Ear Label No. 44. Dam—Gurta of Hampton. Sire—Netherhall Nobleman. Calved Aug. 7th, 1910.

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OCTOBER 7th, 1910.

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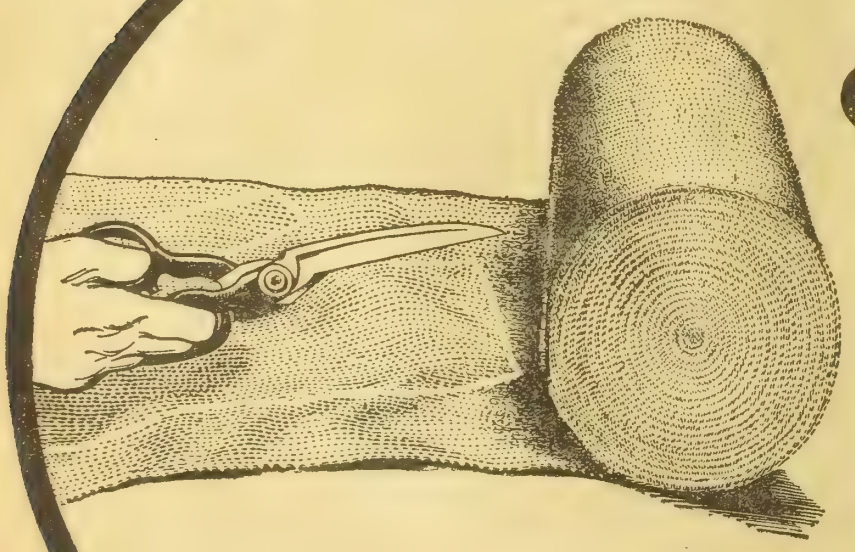

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Volume 16. Sussex, N. B., October 25, 1910. Number 2.

Report of International Commission on the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis.

At the Veterinary Medical Association.

IN annual me?ting assembled, at Chicago, Illinois, in the month of September, in the year nineteen hundred and nine, the following gentlemen were constituted an International Commission to study the methods of the control of Bovine Tuberculosis and to submit a report of its next annual meeting:— J. G. Moore, Hon. W. D. Hoard, Frederick Reynolds, Hon. W. C. Edwards, C. A. Hodgetts, M. D., J. R. Mohler, Louis F. Swift, J. W. Flavelle.

The Commission met in Buffalo, New York, on the fifteenth day of December, nineteen hundred and nine and elected as chairman, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, of Ottawa, Canada, and as Secretary, Dr. M. H. Reynolds, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Owing to the death of Dr. Leonard Pearson, and the inability to act of Mr. Louis F. Swift, the President appointed in the stead of these gentlemen respectively, Dr. M. P. Ravenal, of Madison, Wisconsin, and Mr. T. W. Tomlinson, of Denver, Colorado. Later at the request of the Commission the President appointed Mr. J. J. Ferguson, of Chicago, Illinois, as representative of the United States Packing Industry, and Dr. J. N. Hurty, of Indianapolis, Indiana, as representative of the Medical Health officers of the United States.

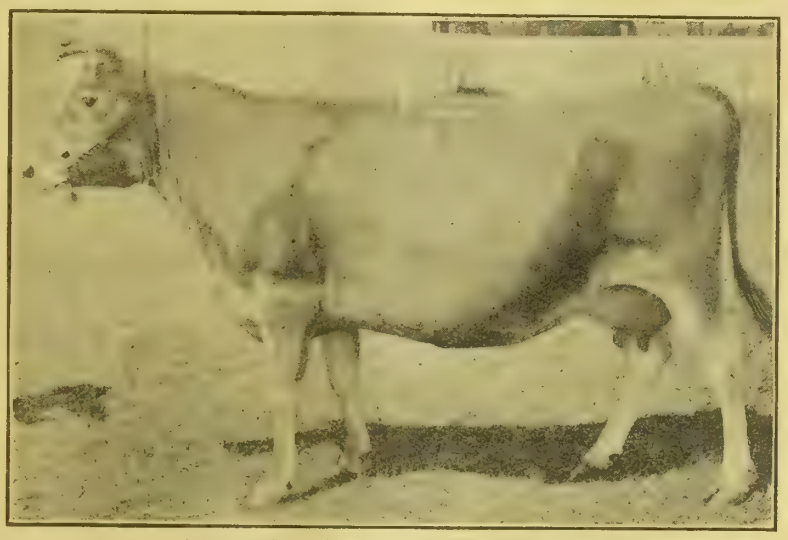
The Commission reports as follows:—

The Commission has held four meetings as follows:—Buffalo, N. Y., December 13th and 14th., 1909; Detroit, Mich., March 1st and 2nd, 1910; Ottawa, Canada, May 19th, 20th and 21st., 1910; Madison, Wis., June 27th and 28th, 1910, all of which were well attended, very few of the members having on any occasion been absent. The Commission begs to present as a result of its labors the following report which, although brief, will, on examination, be found to comprise the principal points essential to the promulgation of a comprehensive and practical policy, such as may reasonably be adopted by any governmental body interested in the control of bovine tuberculosis.

It is quite unnecessary in view of the extensive knowledge already possessed by all who are familiar with the efforts which have hitherto been made to secure control of bovine tuberculosis, to dwell at any length upon the importance of the subject or upon the conditions which led to the formation of the Commission.

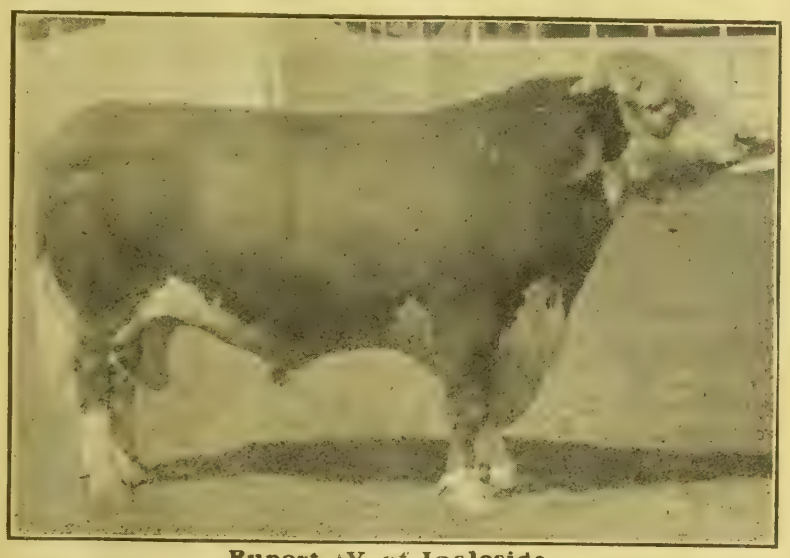
In view of the personnel of the Commission as selected by the American Veterinary Medical Association, and of the fact that so much information on the subject has been made available through the work of similar bodies in other countries, and the researches of scientific and practical men in America and elsewhere, the Commission has not deemed it necessary to take any evidence either from expert witnesses or other.

The members fully understood that the purpose which their appointment was intended to serve was less the acquisition of new knowledge to the Association on the occasion Rutherford, Leonard Pearson, V A. Torrance, E. C. Schroeder, M. H.



Brampton Eminent Gidder

First in dry four-year-old cow class and senior and grand champion Jersey cow at Dominion Exhibition, St John, N. B., 1910. Owned by B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton Ontario,



Rupert IV of Ingleside.

Grand Champion Hereford Bull at the Dominion Exhibition, St. John, N. B. Owned by W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S.

regarding bovine tuberculosis, than the careful study of the knowledge already available, and of the thought and opinions of those most entitled to speak with authority on the subject.

The conclusions reached in this report are, therefore, simply the outcome of an earnest and thoughtful consideration of the various modern aspects and phases of the problem, with the object of crystallizing public opinion and so clearing the way for legislative action.

They realized also that they could deal with fundamental principles only, and that the details of any policy which they might outline, must in each case be worked out by the duly authorized and responsible representatives of the community immediately concerned.

They, nevertheless, deemed it essential to study closely the history of the various efforts hitherto made by such countries throughout the world as have attempted to legislate on the subject.

This naturally led to the gradual elimination of all methods other than such as might reasonably be adopted by any community desiring, in the full light of present day knowledge, to undertake the control of bovine tuberculosis.

It was felt, in view of the prevalence of the disease, especially in some localities and among certain classes of cattle, the difficulty of providing a sufficient number of trained officials and the large economic question involved, to say nothing of the enormous expenditure, that it would be unwise for the present at least, to seriously discuss a policy of universal compulsory testing and slaughter.

Such a policy might perhaps be adopted with advantage by a small community, or one in which the disease existed to a very limited extent, but speaking generally, especially in view of past experiences in this line, it was thought better to omit it entirely from the recommendations of the Commission.

All other methods of dealing with bovine tuberculosis which have been recommended or tried in various communities, were thoroughly discussed, with the object of discarding weak points and adopting such features as might be deemeh worthy of a place in the official findings of the Commission.

Every phase of the subject was in this way fully and freely considered, it being thought best to cover the whole ground as completely as possible before coming to a definite decision on any one point.

In order to still further minimize the risk of omitting from the deliberations of the Commission any phase of the question, four committees were appointed at the first meeting to deal respectively with:—

(1) Education and legislation.
(2) Location of tuberculosis.
(3) Dissemination.
(4) Disposition of tuberculosis animals.

The appointment of these commitees proved to be of the greatest

possible value in concentrating the energies of the various members on those branches of the subject with which they were most familiar, and their reports presented at subsequent meetings enabled the Commission to reach satisfactory conclusions much more rapidly than would oth?rwise have been the case.

As a means of furnishing information as to the reasons for these conclusions and the manner in which they were reached, the Commission would recommend that the reports of the committees should be published as an appendix to this report.

The Commission recognizing after careful study that the tuberculin test is the fundamental factor in any policy having for its object the control of bovine tuberculosis, decided that a pronouncement to that effect should properly occupy a foremost place.

Based on the information contained in the reports of its Committees and on such other information as was brought out in the general discussions of the Commission, the following resolutions were adopted for presentation to the American Veterinary Medical Association.

RESOLUTION 1.—DISSEMINATION

As a general policy to be observed all contact between tuberculous and healthy cattle and between healthy cattle and stables, cars, etc., which may contain living tubercle bacilli should be prevented. To accomplish this the following specific recommendations are made:—

1. There should be no sale or exchange of animals affected with tuberculosis except for immediate slaughter or for breeding purposes under official supervision.

2. That the management of live stock shows should give preference to cattle known to be free from tuberculosis, either by providing special classes for such cattle or in some other practical way, and should also take every precaution to prevent contact between such animals and those not known to be free from disease.

3.—All live stock shippers should take every precaution to see that cars furnished are thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before used.

RESOLUTION 2. TUBERCULIN TEST.

1. That tuberculin, properly used, is an accurate and reliable diagnostic agent for the detection of active tuberculosis.

2. That tuberculin may not produce a reaction under the following conditions:—

(a) When the disease is in a period of incubation.

(b) When the progress of the disease is arrested.

(c) When the disease is extensively generalized.

The last condition is relatively rare and may usually be detected by physical examination. ...

3. On account of the period of incubation and the fact that arrested cases may sooner or later become active, all exposed animals should be retested at intervals of six months to one year.

4. That the tuberculin test should not be applied to any animal having a temperature higher than normal.

5. That any animal having given one distinct reaction to tuberculin should thereafter be regarded as tuberculous.

6. That the sub-cutaneous injection of tuberculin is the only method of using tuberculin for the detection of tuberculosis in cattle which can be recommended at the present time.

7. That tuberculin has no injurious effects on healthy cattle.

RESOLUTION 3.—EVIDENCE FROM TUBERCULIN TEST.

That a positive reaction to tuberculin in any properly conducted test, official or otherwise, in any animal in any herd, shall be considered evidence sufficient upon which to declare the herd to be infected.

RESOLUTION 4.—COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION.

That this Commission recommends the passage of legislation providing for the compulsory notification by owners and by veterinarians of the existence of tuberculosis in a herd, whether such existence be made known by detection of clinical cases or by the tuberculin test.

RESOLUTION 5.—LOCATION THROUGH SLAUGHTER.

This Commission recognizes that the discovery of tuberculosis in animals slaughtered for food purposes furnishes one of the best possible means of locating the disease on the farm, and therefore recommends the adoption of some system of marking, for purpose of identification, all cattle three years old and over, shipped for slaughter.

As tuberculosis of hogs is almost invariably due to bovine infection, this recommendation should also be made to apply to hogs of any age shipped for slaughter.

It is further recommended that the discovery of tuberculosis in animals coming under Government inspection should be used whenever identification is possible, as a means of locating infected herds and premises. All such cases should be reported to the proper authorities for control action.

RESOLUTION 6.—DISPOSITION OF TUBERCULOUS ANIMALS.

The Commission Plan.—1. As a general policy in the eradication of tuberculosis the separation of healthy and diseased animals, and the construction of a healthy herd are recommended.

In order to accomplish this, the following recommendations are made:—

(1) If the herd is found to be extensively infected, as shown by the tuberculin test or clinical examination, even the apparently healthy animals in it should be regarded with suspicion, until they have been separated from the reacting animals for at least three months.

If after the expiration of this time they do not react to the tuberculin test, they may be considered healthy and dealt with accordingly.

It is recommended that a herd extensively infected should not be treated by the method of general separation, but that the construction of a new herd from the offspring only is advisable.

(2) If the herd is found, by either or both of the above methods, to contain a relatively small proportion of diseased animals separation of the diseased animals from the healthy animals, and the construction of a sound herd from the healthy animals, and the offspring of both, is advocated.

As a working basis in carrying out these principles, we advise,

(a) That herds containing 50 p. c. or more of diseased animals be treated as coming under Section 1.

(b) That herds containing under 15 p. c. of diseased animals be treated as coming under Section 2.

(c) That herds falling between these figures be graded according to the option of the owner.

(d) That it shall be the prerogative of the owner to reject either plan and have his herd dealt with by removal and slaughter of diseased animals, with or without compensation, according to the public policy in operation. ...

2. That when by any means the officials properly charged with the control of tuberculosis become aware of its existence in a herd to which a policy of slaughter and compensation cannot reasonably be applied, such herd must be dealt with by the owner, under Government supervision, on the principle of the separation of all sound animals from those affected. Such separation must be effected by treating the whole herd as diseased, and rearing the calves separately, either on pasteurized milk or the milk of healthy cows, or when the number of those affected is so small as to warrant such a course, by the application to the whole herd, from time to time, under official supervision, of the tuberculin test, and the entire segregation of all animals found to react.

In the event of any owner refusing or neglecting to adopt either of the above methods, his entire herd ta be closely quarintined, and sales therefrom to be entirely prohibited.

3. That a policy of compensation be recommended as useful and usually necessary as a temporary measure.

4. That, when slaughter is necessary, in order to avoid economic loss, every effort should be made to utilize as far as possible the meat of such animals as may be found fit for food on being slaughtered under competent inspection.

5. The details of the Commission Plan will be found fully set forth in the appendix to this report.

RESOLUTION 7.—PREVENTION.

1. That, with the object of preventing the spread of infection, persons buying cattle for breeding purposes or milk production should, except when such purchases are made from disease free herds which have been tested by a properly qualified person, purchase only subject to the tuberculin test. In order to assist in the proper carrying out of this suggestion, the Commission recommends that official authorities should adapt such regulations as will prevent the entry to their respective territories of cattle for breeding purposes or milk production unless accompanied by satisfactory tuberculin test charts.

2. That all milk and milk by-products used as food should be properly pasteurized unless derived from cows known to be free from tuberculosis.

RESOLUTION 8.—CONTROL OF TUBERCULIN TEST.

That this Commission recommends the passage of legislation which will prevent the sale, distribution or use of tuberculin by any persons other than those acting with the full knowledge, or under the direction, of official authorities.

RESOLUTION 9.—EDUCATION.

As a clear knowledge of the cause and character of tuberculosis among animals, the mode of dissemination its significance as an economic and as a public health problem, underlie an intelligent adherence to the principles that must be observed in all efforts for eradication, as well as tne establishment of proper co-operation in the great work between physicians, veterinarians, live stock owners, legislators, and the public generally, it is recommended that a widespread campaign of education be undertaken. To accomplish this end it is recommended that first of all a simple pamphlet on bovine tuberculosis be written, in which the language used shall be of such character that every person of average intelligence shall be able to read it without being mystified by technical terms or phrases. This pamphlet should be published with the endorsement of the American Veterinary Medical Association and the special endorsement and consequent authority of the International Commission on Bovine Tuberculosis Control.

RESOLUTION 10.—PUBLICITY.

In concluding its work the Commission desires to especially appeal to the press, metropolitan, agricultural and local to join in the work of extending as much as possible among the people the conclusions here arrived at. The vital importance of the life of farm animals to the welfare of all classes of society needs no argument in its support. The aim and sole purpose which has actuated this Commission has been to arrive at the soundest conclusions possible in the light of the best knowledge obtainable.

RESOLUTION 11.MLEGISLATION.

It is recommended that legislation regarding the control and eradication of tuberculosis among domestic animals be made uniform; that the laws of the United States and Canada and other American countries for the admissian into America of animals from without be made stringent and as much alike as possible; and that the laws governing the inter-state and inter-provincial movement of cattle and that between different American countries be harmonized.

The laws governing inter-state and inter-provincial movement of cattle should be of such character that every state and every province will be free in its eradication work from unnecessary difficulties due to the existence of the disease in other states and provinces.

Legislation is especially required to prevent the various frauds which interfere with the satisfactory use of tuberculin as a diagnostic agent for tuberculosis, as well as for official supervision over all tuberculin sold to be used by veterinarians and others.

RESOLUTION 12.—SANITATION.

In the eradication of tuberculosis it should be kept in mind that, in addition to protecting animals against exposure to tubercle bacilli, it is desirable to make them as resistant to infection as possible. This can be done by stabling them in clean disinfected and properly ventilated and lighted barns giving nutritious food, a sufficient amount them abundant clean water and of daily exercise in the open air, and attending generally to those conditions which are well known to contribute to the health of animals.

The daily removal of manure from stables, and water tight floors and good drainage in stables are urgently recommended.

Young stock particularly should be raised as hardy as possible and should be accustomed to liberal exercise and living in the open.

RESOLUTION 13.—IMMUNIZATION

That as none of the various methods for the immunization pf animals against tuberculosis have passed sufficiently beyond the experimental stage the Commission is unable to endorse any of these for practical use at the present time.

RESOLUTIOE 14.—ANIMAL TUBERCULOSIS AND PUBLIC HEALTH

While the members recognize that the subject with which the Commission is primarily intended to deal is the control and eradication of tuberculosis among animals as an economic problem they cannot feel satisfied without declaring their recagnition of the fact that tuberculosis among animals is also an important public health problem. Considered as such, the eradication of tuberculosis among animals should have the approval and support of all those persons who are interested in curtailing human suffering and prolonging human life.

RESOLUTION 15.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

The members of the Commission wish it to be clearly understood that they recognize the limitations of a report necessarily based on actual and not on theoretical conditions. They fully realize that in the event of the policy of which their recommendations form the framework, being anywhere adopted even in its

entirety, much greater benefit will be derived, at least for some time, from its educative than from its executive features.

The control to say nothing of the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, is impossible of achievement, without the hearty co-operation of the men who are actually engaged in the cattle industry. In order to secure this co-operation, it will doubtless be necessary, in most communities, to carry on an active and prolonged educational campaign.

It is apparent that in the dissemination of practical and reliable information regarding the disease, it will be possible to employ a very large variety of methods. Many of these methods, such as bulletins, lectures and actual demonstrations of disease, having already been found valuable, will doubtless continue to be largely used.

It must not be forgotten however, that in this, as in any other ?ducative process, a measure of disciplinary control is essential to success.

Needless to say such control can be secured only by the passage of legislation which, while clear and comprehensive must, at the same time, be sufficiently conservative to avoid exciting alarm or arousing antagonism on the part of owners especially of valuable herds.

The best law ever framed can be made an utter failure by stupid or injudicious administration while, on the other hand, the most drastic legislation can be rendered acceptable if enforced with reasonable tact and diplomacy.

Provided therefore, that these qualities, combined with integrity, thoroughness and determination, are available for administrative purposes, the members of the Commission are convinced that the enforcement of a law based on their recommendations, will prove to be by far the most powerful and effective educational agency which could possibly be employed.

In concluding its Report the Commission would suggest that the Association should make such provision as may be necessary to carry on the work either by continuing the Commission as at present constituted or with such changes in the personnel as may be considered desirable.

Signed.

W. C. Edwards, C. A. Hodgetts,
J. J. Ferguson, J. N. Hurty,
J. W. Flavelle, J. R. Mohler,
W. D. Hoard, V. A. Moore,
M. P. Ravenel, E. C. Schroeder,
T. W. Tomlinson, F. Torrance.
J. G. Rutherford, Chairman.
H M. H. Reynolds, Secretary.

West Highland and Short Horn Cattle.

Editor Maritime Farmer.

Will you kindly give a description of the Shorthorn and West Highland Cattle, in the columns of your paper, as to their different qualities.

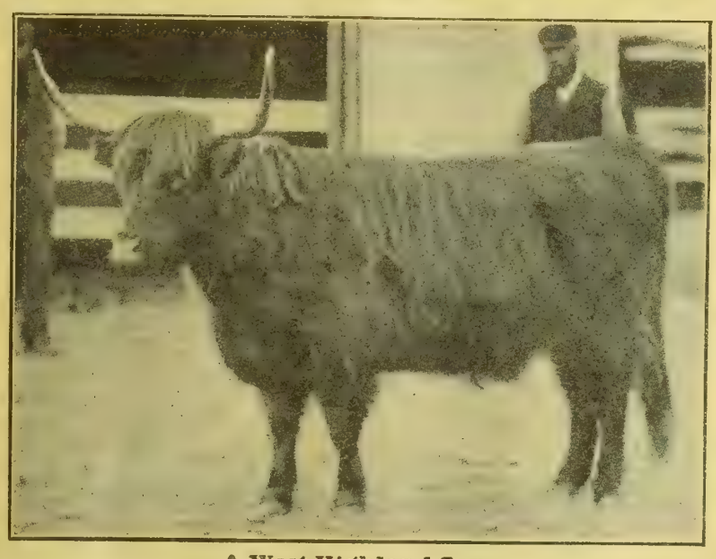
We have recently iported a number of the above mentioned breeds and as there is some difference in the looks of them most people cannot understand why we should have the Highland cattle at all. We have some very rugged and scant pasturage in the northern part of the Island to which we have sent the Highlanders.

We will thank you for a description as to their hardiness etc.- so that the people can be convinced of their fitness for places such as those above meotioned.

Yours truly,
FRANK H. SIMMS,
Secretary Newfoundland Agricultural Board.

ANS.—THE DURHAM OR SHORT HORN—This important breed of cattle is said to have had its origin in the blending made over 200 years ago of two sorts of large cattle formerly found in the valley of the Tees in England. But perhaps the real foundation of the breed ought to be set down as having been made in the last quarter of the eighteenth century at Ketton and Brampton, in the county of Durham, by the Messrs Charles and Robert Colling. These enterprising brothers, although quite young, had the sagacity to adopt the original methods of breeding which Robert Bakewell, the celebrated improver of Longhorn cattle and Leicester sheep had, for some time previous, been so successful in making use of; and their skill in applying his methods soon raised the Shorthorns to a pitch of excellence among British breeds of cattle which the breed has ever since retained. There are several famous strains of Shorthorns, each known by the name of its founder, namely, the 'Booth," the "Bates", and the "Cruikshank."

A Shorthorn Cow



A West Highland Cow

The "Booths" derive their name from Thomas Boooth, who lived at Killerby and Warlaby, in Durham, about the end of the eighteenth century, and from his two sons, John Booth, of Killerby and Richard Booth, of Studley, in Yorkshire. The "Bates" family derive their name from Thomas Bates, of Kirklevington, in Yorkshire, whose improvements were begun about the beginning of the nineteenth century. The "Cruichshanks" derive their name from Amos and Anthony Cruickshanks, of Sittyton, Aberdeenshire, who began their work about 1838. Shorthorns make a good use of the food given them, "fattening as they grow," as the phrase is, and are not excelled for their early-maturing qualities. Probably, of all cattle, they attain to the heaviest weights. Moreover, when bred for the purpose, they prove very good milkers. They are also remarkable for the ease with which they adopt themselves to changes of climate or food. The standard color for the Shorthorn is, red, white or roan.

THE WEST HIGHLAND CATTLE, or Kyloes, are found in all the Highlands of Scotland, but in greatest perfection in the larger Western Islands. Bred from time immemorial in the cold, humid climate and on the coarse pastures of the bleak hills and glens of their native country, they have developed great hardiness of constitution and the ability to thrive and fatten on meagre fare, such as some of the other breeds woulh starve upon. In symmetry of form, nobleness of bearing, and picturesque beauty, they are unequalled by any other breed, and they are so highly prized for their appearance that they are aften kept instead of deer in the parks of noblemen. In color they are generall black, but sometimes they are of a tawny yellow color, or light dun, and these are the colors preferred. Their hair is thin and shaggy, and their horns are wide and well set apart. Their meat is of excellent quality. Owing to their capability of enduring all sorts of weather with little or no artificial protection, and also to their staying power as travellers, and their ability to turn coarse and meagre fodder into the best quality of meat, they are becoming favorites with the ranchmen of our Northwest and Western Statesf They are not, however, good milkers, and mature rather slowly. They are also somewhat small in size.

Coughing Cow.

D. S. F., Queens Co., N. B. — I have a cow that coughs and has a very bad discharge of blood and matter from her nose which hinders her breathing. She eats well and seems in good spirits. Is her milk fit for use and what can I do for her ?

Ans.—Coughing is one of the symptoms of tuberculosis as is also a discharge from the nose. Occasionally, neither one of these symptoms present in tuberculous animals. It is advisable, in all cases, such as you relate, to have a tuberculin test made by a competent veterinarian as owing to the infectiousness of tuberculosis to man, cattle, hogs and poultry, it is advisable to make sure whether the animal is tubercular or not, and, if so, destroy or isolate at once, to prevent spread of the disease.

There are several other diseases which cause coughing, such as Laryngitis and Catarrh, both of which may cause a discharge from the nose and if a blood-vessel in the air passage ruptures, as is sometimes caused by coughing, the nasal discharge will be bloody. If the discharge, is due to either catarrh or Laryngitis, a good treatment would be to house the animal in a well ventilated, light and clean stable. Feed easily digested, nutritious food, such as wheat bran mashes or oat chop in reasonable quantities along with well cured hay and pulped roots. Give cold water as desired. Steam the head twice a day by holding a pail of boiling water under the nose. Dissolve in the water one teaspoonful of Tincture of Camphor for first steaming and the same quantity of Carbolic Acid for the next steaming. Continue alternately the medicine but do not cover the head to force the animal to inhale only medicated air. As the water cools, stir to increase the steam. Rub the throat, night and morning, from base of ears down between lower jaws with a liniment made by mixing four ounces each of Oil of Turpentine, Raw Linseed Oil and Liquor Ammonia. When the parts are well blistered stop applying the liniment and give in food, three times a day, two drams of Chlorate of Potash. As she is feeding well and in good spirits tonics are not necessary. If she reacts to the tuberculin test her milk is not fit for use unless it is well boiled.

J. STANDISH, V. S.

Plowing Under Second Growth Clover.

A Charlotte County, N. B., subscriber enquires if it would be more profitable for him to plow under a second growth crop of clover or harpest it for feeding purposes.

Ans.—In my opinion the very best use to make of this field of clover in questian would be to pasture it down this fall, if it is proposed to plow the field. If it is intended to leave in hay next summer, then, it would be advisable to cut the second growth and cure for hay or make into ensilage, as most convenient.

If the soil whereon this clover is growing is very light, or rather poor in humus, it would certainly be advantageous to turn the crop under with a snallow furrow, and so increase the amount of humus in the surface soil. J. H. GRISDALE.

Editor's Note:—What is the experience of our readers in this matter.

The pleasant purgative effect experienced by all who use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, and the healthy condition of the body and mind which they create, makes one feel joyful. Sold by all dealers.

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And Co-operative Dairyman.

Semi-Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

Official Organ of The Farmers, and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association The Nova Scotia and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association; The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association; The Maritime Bee-Keepers Association, and The New Brunswick Poultry Aassociation.

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SUSSEX, N. B.

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LAST CALL TO NOVA SCOTIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Will it pay me, farm boy, to attend some school of agricultnre when I intend to return to the farm?

This question is now being asked by many a young man of our Maritime Provinces. Let us look at it fairly. Remember that all knowledge that the human family possesses, all that is known, whether it be of agriculture or astronomy, is but the recorded experience and observation of a lot of individuals. To one man is given but a very small part of this vast amount of experience. The more men of brains one can come in contact with, the more will that one be quickened in thought, but to meet personally a half-dozen men in every province in Canada and extract from each one the essence of his life-work and thought would be out of the question. That is not necessary. In these days of cheap, but good books and papers, one man's success or failure may prove a blessing to thousands, and the best place to meet these and learn how to use and how to appreciate or depreciate them is in a live school of agriculture. Moreover, no small part of the value of any schooling comes from the contact with other students. One who learns farming by farming only learns the business from the inside only, and does not view it from above as one of many professions. He cannot judge his own methods in their true relation to his work until he has seen and learned how others, equally practical, perform the same thing. It is often said that the "book farmer" is a visionary, impractical fellow and of little value to himself or anybody else. If he has the "know" and not the "know how," his education is one-sided, incomplete, and he will be a success only at a failing. While, on the other hand, if he knows "how" as so much routine, his vision is narrow, and in his contracted sphere he spends his life in thinking and talking trivial things.

The educated man is the one who can think clearly, speak intelligently, and do well the things he tells how to do. Any education which has not for its object the fitting of the individual to better meet life's duties has no reason to exist. The study of agriculture surely has this. Any education which causes the student to feel "above" the practice of his work is a nuisance. Let us remember the words of Mckay.

"And joy to him who, o're his task,
Remember's toil is nature's plan;
Who working, thinks—and never sinks
His independence as a man."

We should not study agriculture solely that we may be able to grasp more dollars—that would be a low conception—but that we may see life as it is and understand the intimate and delicaie relation that exists between one plant and another, between plants and animals and the relation of both to the soil that produced both. The enthusiasm, the interest that the young farmer finds in his work when he understands that work, not alone the how and the when which are all important to financial success, but the why of this and that and the why not some other way, is uplifting, while principles understood and applied solve many a new problen.

Walking through a field with boots and overalls will not make a farmer of any man. He who runs a farm for ten or forty years and allows that soil to become exhausted and nonproductive deserves not the name of farmer. He is a soil robber; he holds the same relation to the soil that the timber thief does to our forests. This is the kind of farming that has reduced the soil in so many sections and is the same kind that is being practiced now all over the western country. The farmer of the future must be able to take one of these cast-off patches of earth and build a farm on it. How to do this and at the same time not make a slave of one's self is one of the aims of the modern school of agriculture.

As in every other profession, some graduates in agriculture fail—some because they find too much real work attached to the business, some because they are over-enthusiastic for new ventures, and some because they are no good anywhere. You can't temper lead nor polish sawdust. The school is to train, not to create brains. Or, in the language of ex-President Roosevelt "Neither a college training nor anything else can do much good to the man of weak fibre or to the man with a twist in his moral or intellectual make-up. But the average under-graduate has enough robustness of nature, enough capacity of enthusiasm and aspiration, to make it worth while to turn to account the stuff that is in him."

The farm boy of practical bent will find in the study of agriculture vast seas of practical points, all he can ever use, and the highschool graduate with ambition for future greatness in the scholastic world will find in the study of agriculture subjects as deep and as scientific, as broad and as fascinating as in any other pure or applied science. What a field, this, that the agriculturist has! From a study of a tiny germ that sours the milk to the mighty storm cloud that destroys the crops of a province; from a study of the spirit of a fast horse and sensitive cow to the several inanimate though intricate machines.

I tell you, boys, there is room enough here for all of us to grow just as big and just as practical as we can. Study agriculture as you would study law or medicine, and when you are prepared to do the thing of your choice a place will be waiting to be filled. There is now a great increasing demand for men trained in agriculture.

The Nova Scotia agricultural college opens on November 1st, 1910, and we would advise each and every farm boy, who can get away from home, to be present at the opening and take the full course. You will find it the best investment of time and money you ever made in your life. It will go with you to the end of your days and its influence will extend to your posterity.

THE FARMERS IDEAL.

How many people we meet in our daily walks who go on from one day to another in a reckless, careless sort of a way? They seem to be contented to live on year after year without knowing what their ideal is. They do not seem to make any advancement in their lines. They drift from one thing to another; and never stay long enough in any one line to make it a success. They have not studied what their market demands are and have thus failed to cater to the trade. They groan because such and such don't pay; while in reality the main cause of failure lies with themselves. They have not gone into their work with their brains as well as with their hands.

What a contrast to the person who makes a study of the needs of his market, and having studied them have looked about and formed his ideal, and stuck to it. He has not been ashamed to learn the A B C of his business, by beginning at the bottom round of the ladder. When he climbed the ladder steadily, by push and pluck, and finally arrived at the top, he was able to keep his balance. It does not pay to climb the ladder in farming by spectacular steps. It pays to build on a ifoundation that is solid and firm. Producing and selling good goods, accompanied by honest dealings will soon establish for him a reputation which should be enviable.

Hundreds of men have been forming their ideal and beginning small, grown up with their business by perseverance, push and pluck. What men have done others can do.

He who starts upon a journey should have a definate idea as to his destination, otherwise he wanders about aimlessly like a vessel upon the great ocean, without either chart or compass, or even a pilot driven before every wind, and wrecked at last upon the shores of some unknown baren country. Alas! and how many persons finally discover that life has been spent in vain, their energies and strength have been exhausted for naught; and the tree of life, which chould have been laidened with fruit, is barren, containing nothing but leaves.

Farming life, like every other life is a journey, and he who would succeed should carefully consider its aim and end. Farming life is a growth, worthy of being developed along natural and noble lines. Every farmer endowed with the facilties and intelligence accorded to the great mass of people of this country ought to make his work a suceess especially in the present enlightened generation, and in this, the best and greatest country of all civilized nations. It would seem that the only real excuse for failure must be either lack of aim or pure laziness.

Success is sure to crown the labor of any farmer who possesses an average intelligence, a high ideal, a disposition to work, and is willing to bravely face needful trials.

Why is it that so many farmers fail while the opportunities are so great and possibilities so vast? The answer is obvious. They are not willing to pay the price of success, they turn a deaf ear to the warning of others; they ignor the assous of experience, and, with eyes wide open, head their course straight for the rocks where thousands have gone down. Failure never comes to the farmer except when he disregards the laws of nature, by doing his work in a manner contrary to her teachings. Nature is not run on theory, or guess work, but is in accordance with universal facts. When farmers model their work in harmony with her laws, success will be an assured fact.

Nature does not exist in vain. One of the important facts of nature is that men are made to differ greatly in their natural endowments and in their fitness and aptness for particular pursuits. Farmers do not all desire nor would it be desirable that they should do the same kind of work. Thus nature secures a variety of laborers for her various agricultural pursuits. In order then to succeed as a farmer, or in any branch akin to it, one should take an early account of his stock in hand. For what line of agriculture is he and his country fitted? What does his accessible markets demand. Having satisfied himself along these lines let him form his ideal and set it high. This is an age of specialties in agriculture as well as in all other trades. One cannot do all things, but he can do one or two things well. Life is far too short to roam from one branch of agriculture to another. Do not be ashamed to begin at the bottom round of the ladder leading to your ideal. Learn the A B C of the business. Do not take any spectacular steps but climb from step to step and when you get to the top round of the ladder you will be able to keep your balance.

Rotation of Crops.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

The primary object of a systematic rotation of crops is to obtain from a certain amount of land a larger aggregate of produce than would otherwise be possible. Experiments have strikingly shown the enormous superiority in yields on lands where a rotation has been practised, over those lands where no system has been in vogue.

The reasons for this difference are many. Different plants take the food elements from the soil in very varying proportions, and different plants have also a varying capacity for extracting a particular food element from the same soil. Hence there is a great advantage in having crops so arranged that no two successive ones shall make great demands upon the same plant food.

Almost all our crops are attacked and injured by either some parasite or fungus disease, or by some particular insect. These, during the first year of a crop are often hardly noticeable, but during the second or third year they are extremely liable to so increase and multiply as to completely or partially destroy that particular crop. Where a rotation is practised therefore, the liability of destruction through pests is minimized. The same can be said of weeds. A particular weed is very often found to associate with a particular plant. For example, a different class of weed is found with the hoed crop to those in the grain or in the hay. Thus if one particular crop were grown successively on the same land some particular weed would become a serious pest on that land. There again the advisability of a rotation.

Some plants it must be remembered have the power of obtaining nitrogen from the air, and if properly grown, of leaving the soil richer in nitrogen than before. In a rotation therefore, at least one of the crops should be a nitrogen gatherer in order to obtain the product with the greatest economy.

On a large number of our farms to-day, there seems to be a complete lack of system, and the principles of a rotation seem to be in a measure ignored. Of course the determining of a rotation must of necessity rest with the farmer himself, who should have one adapted to his products.

In order to illustrate a good rotation we will take a dairy farm. The dairy farmer wants hay, some grain, roots, (turnips and mangels) and ensilage for his winter feeding. During the summer he wants a pasture, or soiling crops, or both. The following is an illustration of how such a farm could economically be arranged.

PERMANENT PASTURE OR SOILING CROPS OR BOTH	
1910 Roots and Corn	1910 Grain
1911 Grain	1911 Clover, some grass
1912 Clover, some grass	1912 Hay
1913 Hay, some clover	1913 Roots and corn
1910 Clover, some grass	1910 Hay, some clover
1911 Hay, some clover	1911, Roots and corn
1912, Roots and corn	1912 Grain
1913 Grain	1913 Clover, some grass

The land should thus be divided into four (including pasture), and the rotation would be; first year roots and corn; second year grain, and seeded to clover and grass; third year clover mostly; fourth year grass ostly. The land would be manured once every four years, preceeding the roots and corn. During the first year (the roots and corn) the greatest demand would be made upon the potash and phosphoric acid; during the second year, (grain), chiefly upon the nitrogen and phosphoric acid; during the third year, (clover mostly), chiefly upon the potash; and during the fourth year (grass mostly) chiefly upon the nitrogen which has been stored the year before in the roots of the clover. In this manner the fertility and also the humus content of the soil would be increased.

If some such system as this were to be adopted, land which hitherto has given light yields, could be made to be very productive, and that productiveness would steadily increase with each succeeding year.

A. KELSALL.

Annapolis Co., N. S.

Fall vs Spring Fertility.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

"When should I apply my fertilizers to get the best results"? is a question one is frequently asked by farmers and it is in some measure responsible for this short article. Under most average canditions we would say "about a month before putting in the crop."

While this is, generally speaking, true there are so many influences which govern this question that it will not be out of place to consider them briefly at this time af year.

The crop to be fertilized is, perhaps, the most important factor in determining the time of application. For crops that are sown late in spring as potatoes, roots and corn, the application can be made in the spring, about a month before the planting. But for fall wheat, hay, pastures and orchards, particularly large fruits, it is necessary, in order to get the best results, to apply the potassic and phosphatic part of the fertilizer in the fall so that it may be available to the plant roots when growth starts in the spring.

Climatic conditions will in many districts determine the time of application in some measure. Where the rainfall is light, especially in late spring and early summer, it has been found thgt fall applications have given certain results. On the other hand where there is a plentiful rainfall most of the year, it is only necessary to make the application a few weeks before seeding, except in the case of the crops mentioned above.

Although perhaps, not of such importance as the foregoing, the nature of the soil does to some extent influence the time of application. A light sandy soil and a soil in poor condition, lacking humus, do not retain moisture very readily. As the fertilizer ingredients are dissolved by the soil water, a part of them might easily be lost by leaching if applied in the fall to this class of soils. These soils can of course be much improped and made more retentive of moisture by thorough cultivation, the liberal use of barnyard manure and the plowing under of cover crops. The heavier classes of soils, i. e., clays, clay loams and those containing a large amount of humus, are wonderfully retentive of potash and phosphoric acid and on these soils the fertilizer can be applied in the fall without any appreciable loss during the winter and early spring.

On the marsh lands of the Maritime Provinces, which, unless thoroughly underdrained, are frequently very wet in early spring, the fertilizers should be applied in the late fall. Recent experiments have proved that these soils, when underdrained, respond readily to an application of potash, phosphoric acid and lime.

The materials used to supply the various "plant food" ingredients will to some extent decide whether the fertilizers can be more profitably applied in spring or fall. This statement is perhaps more particularly true of those fertilizer materials that supply Phosphoric Acid. The most important of these are Acid Phosphate, Basic Slag and Bone Meal. As the former is very readily available to the plant it is not so suitable for fall application as the slower acting Basic Slag and bone meal. Basic slag is used to a rather greater extent than bone meal owing largely to the "acid counteracting" action of the lime which it contains. Bone meal is, however, very effective on light soils and on account of its "lasting" effect is largely used on orchards in some localities. The potash fertilizers, of which Muriate and Sulphate of Potash are the chief, can be applied either in fall or spring. Kainit and wood ashes are sometimes used as a source of potash but, owing to their low potash content and the high cost of transportation, their use can only be recommended under special conditions. Muriate of Potash being a little cheaper than Sulphate is sometimes used for potatoes, and if applied in the fall appears to give satisfactory results as the Chlorine part, which some authorities claim affects the quality of the tubers, is washed out of the soil before the plant roots are able to assimilate it.

The most common of the Nitrogenous fertilizers, viz., Nitrate of Soda and Sulphate of Ammonia, are extremely soluble and should never be applied till spring. Where 'mixed' brands of fertilizers are used the spring would appear to be the best time to apply. However, the rate of availability of any fertilizer ingredient depends upon the source from which it is derived and as the farmer does not know this source in 'mixed' fertilizers he is unable to determine just when the fertilizer should be applied in order to give the best results.

The applying of fertilizers in the fall has this great advantage over spring application, i. e., the plant food ingredients are more readily available just when the growth starts in spring, thus, by promoting a strong vigorous growth, helping the plant to withstand drought and insect attacks.

In conclusion the writer would like to emphasize what was said at the beginning—when fertilizers are applied in spring never delay the application till day or so before seeding but, if at all possible, have the fertilizer harrowed into the soil three or four weeks before hand and the returns from the use of the fertilizer will be larger.

WALTER SHIPLEY.

Cement Tile.

In a recent edition of your paper I noticed an article about cement tile and in this article you asked if any one had practical knowledge on the subject to send it in.

This spring about the first of April I found to my dismay that our tile dealer had sold the last of his tile a short time before I made my inquiry. There we were with nearly a thousand feet of ditch dug and no tile in town, and later I found that the factory had burned and it would be about a year before they would make any more.

Just as we were ready to give the whole deal up my father happened to think of cement tile. We knew very little about them at the time but nevertheless we sent for a mold and commenced operations.

Cement here is $1.40 a barrel and real coarse sand, fifteen cents a load; of course the hauling adds to its value.

One sack of cement we found would make approximately fifty tile. One hundred and fifty tile a day was our average output and without counting the time spent in mixing—which by the way was done with shovel and hoe— this was turning out a tile every four minutes. Now figuring my time at $1.50 a day and the cement at $1.05, the cost would be $2.55 for 150 tile. One hundred and fifty of these tile will only lay 125 feet as they are only ten inches long. Now with clay tile at $18.00 per thousand —tnat is, for the four inch as the cement tile were the same diameter —most anyone would rather have the clay tile if this record could not be beaten. The cost as I said before of the cement tile was $2.55 for 125 feet and 125 feet of clay tile would cost $2.25 which would mean a saving of 30 cents if the clay tile were bought in place of the cement tile. You will notice I have not figured in the cost of the sand, for most farms have a place upon it where good coarse sand can be obtained and the hauling of the clay tile will about equal the hauling of the sand and cement.

At the present date I am prepared to say that the trodble was this: I didn't do enough thinking before I jumped, but after figuring things out and thinking matters over, have come to these conclusions: First, anyone wanting to make cement tile for profit must buy the fastest machine he can find, buy cement in large quantities, use a concrete mixer and have everything handy as possible. Even with our outfit it is well worth our time to make tile on rainy days and at spare moments.

I have a concrete mixer in mind that will save a great deal of time in mixing, for time is the main factor. It can be made by taking a large size barrel and fixing it as follows: Put a long rod through it so the barrel will revolve on a suitable frame work. The rod should be tightly fastened to the barrel and one end of the rod can be bent to form a crank. The barrel should be fitted with a small door and inside the barrel two by fours, about six inches long, should be nailed to help in mixing. It would be a wise idea to have a chute underneath the barrel to slide the mixture to the side of the machine, instead of letting it drop underneath.

A cement tile is far ahead of a clay tile for the following reasons: First, they are stronger; second, more porous; third, they will resist any kind of weather and will not crack or scale; fourth, the older they become the harder they grow, and fifth, they lie as straight as a string with perfect joints.—H. M. Arnold, in Hoards Dairyman.

Of Interest to Fruit Growers.

Last spring the Department of Agriculture undertook to obtain strong well grown, reliable, true to name, apple, pear, plum and cherry trees at especially reduced prices for intending planters of 1911. A large number of orders have been received and as a consequence we are getting these trees for thirty per cent. less than the prices agents throughout the province are quoting per one to five hundred lots. At the same time they are guaranteed to us as strong well grown, two and three year old trees, absolutely true to name and to be delivered at Fredericton next spring in prime condition. Any body wishing to take advantage of this opportunity to obtain reliable nursery stock at cheapest possible rates should write immediately, stating particulars as to site and soil, number of trees to be planted, whether for home or commercial use and preference for certain varieties, if any. To obtain the variety you want all orders should be placed immediately as all nursery stock is selling very fast this year. Address all correspondence at once to A. G. Turney, Fredericton, N. B.

Your cough annoys you. Keep on hacking and tearing the delicate membranes of your throat if you want to be annoyed. But if you want relief, want to be cured, take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Sold by all dealers.

HORTICULTURE

Packing Fancy Apples.

After hauling the fruit to the packing house, it is wiped, care being used in removing dust and spray without producing a polish. Then it is sorted according to size and color, fancy grades, choice grades and culls being kept separate.

The fancy grade must consist of perfect apples only. They must be free from worm holes, stings, scale, fungus, scab, rust or any other disease, and free from all insect pests, decay or injury. They must also be free from bruises and limb rubs and the skin around the stem must not be broken. They must be clean, fully matured, not deformed, and of a healthy color.

The choice grade includes those apples a little below fancy and such as are not perfect. They must be good apples, not culls. They must have no worm holes nor broken skin. Limb rubs must not be larger than a dime and only two stings are allowed, but none will be permitted if the skin is broken. Apples affected with San Jose scale, dry rot, or which show an open or black bruise are not allowed, and those with a fungous spot larger than a half inch in diameter must be placed with the culls.

Great care is required in packing fancy Spitzenberg and other red apples that are graded for color. Spitzenbergs must have 70 p. c. of good red color, and special advice is given for other varieties.

Right here the grower's responsibility ends. He has grown the fruit with even greater pains than he has picked, wiped and sorted it. Now he cannot touch the fruit. The packing must be done by strange hands. Such is the law of the union.

When the fruit is in the packing house, the field inspector, a union official of importance is notified. If, in his ouinion, the job is ready for them, the union's skilled packers appear.

Each packer is registered at the office of the union, where he is given an official rubber stamp, an impression of which he must place upon each box of apples that he packs, together with the number of apples that the box contains. He must be able to put up a first-class pack, as it is only upon his ability to do this to place the fruit tightly, with an inch swell in the middle of top and bottom combined, that he manages to retain his position. "Pack full and tight," is continually shouted in his ears. "We want a tight pack, sidewise and endwise, across, up and down, back and forth, but tight, tight, tight." The result is that a bruise is uncommon on a Hood River apple.

When the apples are all packed, covers and cleats nailed upon the boxes, the grower's name and union number placed in the upper right-hand corner of the end, also the post office address, which is required by state law, and the variety and number of apples, from 54 to 128, placed in the centre of the end near the top, then he may haul them to the union warehouse ready for shipment. But do not think that this is done without orders more minute—not much.

The union even says that he must use four nails on the sides of the box, four on the top and four on the bottom, and he must use a 5d barbed or cement coated nail. He must al so haul on springs, and always use a wagon cover. And most i portant of all, he must always pile the boxes of packed apples on the side and load them in his wagon the same way.

Is it any wonder that the world's finest apples at from $2.75 to $3.25 per box, which is equivalent to $8.25 to $9.75 per barrel, are grown in the Hood River valley? With such pains results could be obtained anywhere that the climate is at all suited for apples, and the directions enumerated here apply only to picking and packing—a small part. The growing is even more stupendous.—Guy P. Jones.

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 309, Windsor, Ont.

Attractive Outlook for Fruit Exporters.

It is now quite evident that fruit crops in England are on the whole if not absolutely a failure, at least very short of a fair average, and the outlook for imported fruit is therefore most attractive. Nevertheless, this statement must not be taken without qualification; there will undoubtedly be a strong and continuous demand, sufficient to absorb all and more than all the good fruit which is likely to be sent here. But the mistave too often made by Canadian shippers is to deduce from general scarcity the conclusion that all kinds and qualitics of fruit will be acceptable and meet with a ready sale at satisfactory prices. Even when the quality shipped has been fair, individual exporters have again and again had cause to complain that while their Number 1 apples sold to advantage, the number 2 yielded them little or no return—perhaps enough to pay for the barrels and packing, leaving nothing over for the fruit.

The warning cannot therefore be too often repeated nor too strongly emphasized, that England wants practically unlimited quantities of sound mature apples of standard varieties in good condition, but that on the other hand, the markets are quickly demoralized by shipments of undersized, immature or damaged fruit, and can assimilate only moderate quantities of passable Number 2 apples. As a general rule nothing but disappointment awaits the exporter who attempts in a year of scarcity to make a profit by shipping inferior fruit some thousands of miles by land and sea, to be offered in the English auction markets. Such fruit is infinitely better consigned to the evaporator or otherwise disposed of locally.

How to Grow Fancy Strawberries.

It will pay us to direct our best efforts to the raising of fancy berries and in order to do that we must begin by preparing the soil properly for the plants, set out strong, vigorous plants and then follow that up by clean and thorough cultivation throughout the growing season. Give the plants every possible chance to do their best work in growing and maturing a strong root system as a foundation for a large crop of fine fruit. There is no plant I think, that responds more liberally to good treatment than the strawberry.

All of us know in a general way how to grow fine onions, celery, beets, cabbage, etc. It is done by keeping the soil fertile, thoroughly worked, mellow and free from weeds and grass. Just treat the strawberry plant the same way. It takes lots of labor to give this kind of treatment to a large field of berry plants, but it pays to do it and the man who is afraid or unwilling to go to the expense of proper cultivation had better try something else, for he will be disappointed with results if he neglects to do it.—J. H. Christian.

How to Grade Box Apples.

The Hood River apple growers' union of Oregon packs two grades only, the fancy grade and choice grade, the grading rules are as follows:

This grade consists of perfect apples only. The apples must be free from worm holes, stings, scale, fungus, scab, rust or any other disease, and free from all insect pests, decay or injury.

They must be free from bruises and limb rubs and the skin around the stem must not be broken. All apples must be clean, fully matured, not deformed, and must have a healthy color. Spitzenbergs must have 70 p. c. or more of good color. All red apples must be of a good color.

This grade consists of apples a little below fancy, and includes such apples as are not perfect. These must be good apples, not culls. No apples with worm holes or broken skin will be accepted. Limb rubs must not be larger than a 10-cent piece.

Only two stings are allowed, and no sting is permitted where the skin of the apple is broken. No apple will be accepted with San Jose scale, dry rot, or which show an open or black bruise. Apples showing fungus will not be accepted where the spot is larger than ½ inch in diameter.

Cold Storage of Apples.

The result of some investigations in the cold storage of apples in Iowa has recently been made public. The fruit was held in storage at a temperature of 34 degrees during one winter, and 33 degrees the following winter. Firm, hard, well-colored fruit kept best. Northwestern Greenings of this type remained in good condition a month longer than poorly colored, early picked fruit. Fruit stored immediately after picking was in better condition and lasted longer after removal from storage than samples which were harvested at the same time and kept in an open shed for two weeks before being placed in cold storage.

No advantage was found in wrapping the apples in paper, except with the more tender varieties. With some varieties, such as the Northwestern Greening, no difference was noted between the different ways of packing. Wealthy apples kept best in boxes, bruising was greater in barrels and shrinkage was greater in slat crates than in either boxes or barrels. Practically these same results were obtained some years ago by the federal bureau of plant industry.

Mulch Strawberries.

Mulch strawberries in November. Several reasons may be assigned for mulching the strawberry. It is an evergreen and unlike other plants which drop their leaves in the fall it does not store elaborated sap in its body upon which it may draw to start new leaves in the spring. If left to the effects of drying winds with frequent freezing and thawing the old and even crown leaves will all be dead before spring and as it has no means of elaborating sap its vitality is lowered for want of resources in forming new leaves.

When the ground freezes deep the lower roots are held firm while the sunshine of the day thaws the surface. Freezing follows at night, the ground expands and pulls the roots from the crown or breaks them. At the same time it lifts the crown up but does not allow it to settle down again and the plant is permanently weakened.

The better class of fruit growers now generally propagate their strawberries in a special bed from selected plants so that they can develop them with extra care. If these are exposed to freezing and thawing they will not endure transplanting and long vacancies will be found in the fruiting field.

Cover plants lightly. If the plants are covered with any litter, merely enough to shade the plants, the frost will work into the ground deeply and only dissolve slowly when a long warm spell comes. There will be no heaving or breaking of roots and the leaves will remain bright and green all ready to elaborate sap as quickly as sunshine is admitted in the spring. The plant is then in position to undergo the exhaustive process of pollen making which sets in as soon as growth starts in spring.

Strawberries ought never to be cultivated in the spring but measures must be taken to conserve moisture. Il no mulch is applied the winter rains pack the surface so that the capillary movement of water to the surface is very active and the ground dries out very fast. If no mulch is applied the surface must be broken up exposing the berries to the mud thrown by rain drops striking the loose earth.

The mulch performs the same work as the cultivating and the pickers appreciate it when doing their work. It needs to be raked off directly over the plants so they can come up through. When berries are picked it should be burned on the ground to kill fungi and insects. The mulch should not be put on until the ground freezes. If applied early and a warm spell follows they will bleach and be tender.—Sylvanus Van Aken, Port Ewen, N. Y.

Sweet Cider.

Jacob Faith in Rural World says that ripe, clean apples should be used. The apples should be cut in two, so that if there are any worms they can be cut out. The later cider is made, other things being equal, the better it will keep. Apples, to make good cider, should be ripe and sound, have a rich juice, and a somewhat acid flavor. The fresh-made cider should be placed in openheaded casks set upright, for the scum to rise to the top to be skimmed off. If about a pint of strong wood ashes and the same of lime are put into the forty-gallon barrel it will cause the pomace to rise to the top better. A deposit of fine pomace will settle to the bottom. Care should be taken when drawing or dipping the cider not to disturb these settlings in the bottom of the cask.

Cider can be kept from fermenting by adding one pint of hrated horseradish to forty gallons. Shake barrel well and add about one pint of mustard seed, cork and put in a cold cellar. Cider can be kept sweet for years by putting it up in cans, as in canning fruit. Let fresh made cider stand until settled, then pour or dip it off from the dregs; boil while hot put into bottles or jugs, filling them as full as possible and corking tight, but do not seal. Set in a dark cool place. This cider will improve with age. Cider will keep best when made late in the season. Early-made cider from immature fruit may answer for a few days and then be used for vinegar.

The Raspberry.

The fruit of the raspberry is much sought after, and its uses are numerous. It is fragrant, subacid, cooling and agreeable to the taste. The juice is useful in fevers but its principal use is to make jam.

The land should be free from stumps, roots and stones; it should be cultivated as deeply as possible. It will pay to subsoil land to be planted with the raspberry. It is hardly possible to make the ground too rich. The raspberry succeeds best in a loose, loamy, moist soil, but not wet. It should be planted in hills five feet apart each way, three plants to a hill, or in rows six feet apart, and two feet apart in the row. The first plan requires 3484 plants to the acre, anh the second 3630. After planting, the ground must be kept clean and free from weeds, and the sucker plants not required for next year's canes must be cut off, thus throwing all the strength into the remaining plants. Neper use the plow or cultivate deeply. If you will dig up a raspberry plant you will see the reason for this. The roots are of a two-fold nature, the woody roats feeding the plant and going deep into the ground, while the fine fibrous roots which maintain the fruit are always quite near the surface. Plowing or deep cultivation destroys these roots, and thus reduces the crop. Deep mulching has been found to give excellent results. In the fall the old canes should be cut out and burned.

When danger of hard frost is past in the spring, the fruiting canes should be cut back to about four feet. This causes laterals to be put out, increasing the fruit-bearing wood. If the hill system has been adopted, no staking is required, except in localities where hign winds prepail. Simply tie the tops together.

When planted in rows, two wires should be stretched one foot apart, on the same level, with a heavy post at each end, and lighter ones every rod, to which crosspieces are nailed to carry the wires. The vines are trained between the wires, and the wires tied together every five feet. The average crop should be 450 crates of 24 pounds. The plants should produce a full crop the third year, and if fertility of soil is maintained, the plantation will be profitable for ten or twelve years, or even longer.

Of all the small fruits I believe the raspberry to be the most profitable, but it must be planted on suitable soil and receive proper care at the right time.

Prices are renumerative, and will continue to be so. The demand on the prairies and in our own cities and towns is increasing much faster than our plantings.—Fruit Wagazine.

To those who suffer sickness, to those who want to be well, we say let us buy a 50-cent bottle of Psychine from your druggist and give it to you free to prove. .

The white corpuscles of the blood—the Phagocytes, as they are known scientifically—are the policemen or the scavengers of the body.

Not a germ of disease can invade the body anywhere but these white corpuscles get after it. And, if they are strong enough or in sufficient numbers, they devour it.

If they're not strong enough or in sufficient numbers, then the invading army of disease germs triumphs and disease holds the body.

Any preparation that strengthens these white corpuscles or that increases their number, will not only preserve health, but will build up its defences so strongly that contagion or infection are impossible.

* * *

Herbs have always been great curative agents from time immemorial.

They have been styled nature's own remedies.

Certain herbs more than others are noted for their curative powers.

And it has been found that those herbs that are most effective in maintaining or restoring health, do so by building up the white corpuscles or Phagocytes.

* * *

These herbs are incorporated in Psychine.

And it is the tremendous curative power of these herbs that is responsible for the unequalled record of this splendid preparation.

Think of it. In Psychine we have a preparation that has been in use a third of a century. That has cured hundreds of thousands of many kinds of diseases.

For which we have received hundreds of thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

Here are the diseases for the treatment of which Psychine is indicated:

La Grippe	Bronchial Coughs
Bronchitis	Weak Lungs
Hemorrhages	Weak Voice
Sore Throat	Spring Weakness
Anaemia	Early Decline
Female Weakness	Catarrhal Affections
Indigestion	Catarrh of Stomach
Poor Appetite	Night Sweats
Chills and Fevers	Obstinate Coughs
Sleeplessness and	Laryngitis and
Nervous Troubles	Dyspepsia

After-effects of Pleurisy, Pneumonia and La Grippe.

Now we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us and we'll give your druggist an order (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given you free of cost.

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Town.....

Street and Number.....

My Druggist's Name.....

Street and Number.....

This coupon is not good for a 50c. bottle of Psychine if presented to the druggist—it must be sent us—we will then buy the 50c. bottle of Psychine from your druggist and direct him to deliver it to you. This offer may be withdrawn at any time without notice. Send coupon to-day.

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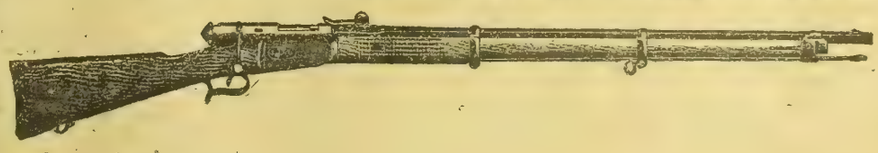

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contain neither disks nor other complications, yet produce twice the skimming force, skim faster and twice as clean as common machines. Wash many times easier and wear several times longer in consequence. The World's Best. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells.

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Canadian National Apple Show.

With the success af the first Canadian National Apple Show from an exhibition standpoint now assured there is every indication of a large attendance of visitors from the entire Province of British Columbia, and even throughout the Dominion.

The management believes that every obstacle to the success of the big undertaking has now been removed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company granting a one way first-class fare for the round trip from all points in the Dominion of Canada, and in addition to that have granted selling dates in advance of the regular selling dates to the public, for the benefit of the exhibitors, thus giving to all exhibitors the same privileges as granted to the public.

Exhibitors tickets will be sold on the certificate plan. The dates of selling for British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan being Friday, October 21st, to Saturday, October 29th. Any exhibitor desiring the advantage of the one fare round trip rate must notify the Secretary of the Canadian National Apple Show, who will furnish him with a certificate. This certificate on being presented to the nearest C. P. R. ticket agent entitles the holder to a ticket to Vancouver and return at lowest one way first-class fare. No certificate will be required on the open selling dates to the public.

Judges and exhibitors' tickets on certificate plan will be sold October 21st to October 29th.

From all points east of Port Arthur on the C. P. Ry. tickets to general public will be sold on certificate plan October 24th to October 26th, going transit limit Nov. 5th. Return tickets will be honored at Vancouver up to and including November 30th, returning to starting point by same route travelled on going trip and reaching final destination not later than Dec. 7th. Both going and returning tickets fro Maritime Provinces will be good to stop over at Port Arthur and points west thereof within transit limit only. These tickets must be validated by joint agent T. C. P. A. at Vancouver.

For judges and exhibitors only tickets may also be obtained Oct 17, at points east of Port Arthur.

The Halifax Exhibition.

(Continued from last issue.)

GUERNSEYS were shown by Roper Bros., Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Howard W. Corning, Chegoggin, N. S.; T. D. Blaikie, Great Village, N. S., and Lewis R. Rose, Urbania, N. S.

Mr. Rose is not unknown at Maritime fairs, he is a butter maker of note and is welcomed into the show ring circle with his first pure bred Guernsey bull, Prince of Roseland, second in the senior bull calf section. Roper Bros., and Mr. Corning are now old hands at the show ring game and had their herds out in good condition. Mr. Corning only showed some of his younger animails, as his cows are entered in official records tests, he is giving them every possible chance to make good records and consequently he did not care to disturb them by bringing them to the fair. T. D. Blaikie has not been showing for a number of years.

There were three bulls in the aged class. Roper's Golden Opinion led the way with Allison McDonald's Gypsy, a close second, and Blaikie's Knight Eaton in third place.

Roper Bros. had the only two-year-old bull.

H. W. Corning' s senior yearling bull, Island Prince of Hillside, had no competition in his section but he was good enough to capture the diploma for best bull, any age. Corning's Queen's First Boy was at the head of the junior calf class. In the senior yearling class, Corning's Pansy's Image captured the blue ribbon. Bonnie's Image and Columbine's Image, two of Corning's junior yearling heifers won second and third monies in their class, while his Dairymaid's Image led the Senior heifer calf class. Blaikie had the third prize senior bull calf, the third prize two year old heifer and the third prize aged herd. All the other prizes in this class went to the Roper herd, their Dolly of the Villet being champion female any age.

HOLSTEINS made a strong showing with Samuel Dickie & Son, Truro, N. S.; E. E. Armstrong, Falmouth, N. S.; Lea & Clark, Victoria, P. E. I., and Gavin Harding, Graham's Road, P. E. I., out with their very best.

Mr. Armstrong is a new beginner in show ring circles, and will be heard from later. He had first and third junior bull calves and third young herd.

S. Dickie & Sons led the way in the aged bull class, with Sir Rooker Posch Artis, the senior champion at the Dominion fair and with him were again able to capture the male championship, and the diploma for bull and three of his get. Their Helbon DeKol's Prince was third prize winner in the two-year-old bull section and their Countess Lahonda and Cobequid Orne Rooker captured the blue ribbons in the two-year-old senior yearling heifer classes, respectively. Their aged herd stood in second place. Gavin Har.ing, who made his initial bow to mainland exhibitions, at Halifax, succeeded in capturing the second prize on aged bull, with his Artis Jake, a son of Artis Mercedes Posch, and first on his two-year-old bull, Molly's Prince Posch, champion at Charlottetown, and leader of the third prize aged herd. Harding's Count Merecna Vale was sandwiched in, in second place, between two of Lea & Clark bulls in the senior calf class and headed the second prize young herd.

In the junior calf class, another Harding bull, Abbkerk Posch, was sandwiched between the first and third Armstrong bulls. Ontario Maid and Mercena Jewel, two cows with records of 14½ and 16½ pounds butter, respectively, as two-year-olds, came in for second and third monies in the three-year-old cow section. Harding also had the first and third prize winners in the two-year-old and senior yearling heifer classes in Jacoba DeKol and Tanta Rooker, in the former section, and Artis Mink Mercides and Molly Jacoba in the latter.

Second and third ribbons were captured by Harding in the junior yearling heifer class on Miss Mercena Posch and Nanuet Carlotta and in the seniar calf class on Jewel Sylvia Mercena DeKol and Nanuette Pauline. Lea & Clark's Sir Wilfred DeKol I., was third in the aged bull class and their Victor of Fair Mead was second in the two-year-old bull class. Their Ida Rooker II's Vale and Bob Dorindo, the latter a champion at the Dominion fair were the only bulls in the yearling bull sections. Lea & Clark calves also stood in first and third positions in the senior bull calf class.

In a class of seven aged cows Lea & Clark's Mary Rooker II, Jacoba Emily and Jacoba Johanna downed all competition and marched back to their stalls flying the red, blue and white ribbons. Mary Rooker II, also captured the additional coveted honor of diploma for best female, any age.

The three-year-old cow class was led by Lea & Clark's Johanna Mercedes Posch. They also led the junfor yearling heifer class, with Aaggie VanVoran DeKol, as well as capturing similar honors in the senior and junior calves classes.

Jacoba Johannna, one of the Lea & Clark aged cows carried off the diploma for cow and two of her progeny. Howard W. Corning had the second prize junior heifer calf. Lea & Clark led the way in the aged and young herds sections.

CHAMPION DAIRY HERD.

A five piece silver tea service, offered by M. S. Brown & Co., Jewellers, Halifax, N. S., for the best herd, of any pure breed, consisting of: 1 bull, 2 cows, 4 yrs. old; 2 cows 3 yrs. old; 2 heifers, 2 yrs. old, and 2 heifers, 1 year old, was competed for by M. H. Parlee and McIntyre Bros., with their Ayrshires, Roper Bros., with their Guernseys, Josselyn & Young and H. S. Pipes, with their Jerseys and Lea & Clark with their Holsteins. The judges in this class, which was judged in front of the grand stand, between two heats of a race were: W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.; Prof. Geo. E. Day, Guelph, Ontario; Prof. E. S. Archibald, Truro and R. Robertson, Nappan.

After careful inspection and summing up of the merits of the various herds the coveted trophy was won by Parlee's Ayrshires.

DAIRY GRADES.—There was not so much competition in the dairy grades' classes as we have seen, at Halifax, in other years, but some excellent producers were shown. The Holstein-Friesian Silver Cup for the best grade cow, if sired by a registered Holstein bull, was captured by Lea & Clark with a high-grade Holstein heifer. A full list of the awards will be found on another page.

GRADE BEEF CATTLE of good quality were shown by W. W. Black, Wm. O'Brien & Sons, Wm. Robinson, Victor W. Aylward and Allison McDonald. Hereford grades predominated and carried off all the first prizes.

FAT CATTLE classes were fairly well filled. Wm. O'Brien & Sons had the second prize two-year-old steer and the second prize pair of steers, under three-years-old. James McNeil, Windsor, N. S., had the only entry in the section for steers, over 3 years old. C. A. Archibald had the second and third three-year-old cow, the third prize yearling heifer and the first prize heifer calf. W. W. Black captured all the other prizes including eight firsts in this class.

WORKING OXEN AND STEERS.—were shown by Wm. O'Brien, Woodworth Bros., and S. A. Bowser and were a creditable lot.

SHEEP

were not out in as strong numbers as in former years but the quality was up to the high standard. Leicesters were shown by Albert Boswall, Pownall, P. E. I., and S. L. Boswall.

John Tweedy, H. H. Churchill and H. W. Corning were out with good flocks of Cotswolds.

Earl B. Boswall, Chas, Symes and Albert Boswall, Jr., had some good Lincolns.

Geo. L. Boswall, Cephas Nunn and Lewis R. Rose were the only exhibitors of Shropshires.

The Southdowns were all owned by J. E. Baker & Sons and Cephas Nunn.

J. E. Baker & Sans, A. H. Boswall and Chas. Symes had everything their own way with good flocks of Oxford Downs.

Cephas and Oliver Nunn were exhibitors of Hampshire Downs.

Chas. Symes had no competition with his Cheviots.

E. Servant, Geo. L. Boswall and Cephas Nunn locked horns in the Dorset classes and Albert Boswall and Earl B. Boswall showed some

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In regard to skin diseases, medical authorities are now agreed on this:

Don't imprison the disease germ in your skin by the use of grasy salves, and thus encourage them to multiply A true cure of all eczematous diseases can be brought about only by using the healing agents in the form of a liquid.

WASH THE GERMS OUT.

A simple wash: A compound of Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, and other ingredients as combined in the D. D. D. Prescription. This penetrates to the disease germs and destroys them, then soothes and heals the skin as nothing else has ever done.

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Hoarseness in a child subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given at once or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Contains no poison. Sold by all dealers.

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We are the largest m'f'g'rs in Canada.

The James Bros. Foundry Co., Perth, Ont.

Suffolks in the class for any other variety sheep.

There was a strong class of long wool grades. Albert Boswall, H. W. Corning and Albert Boswall, Jr., were the principal competitors.

In the medium wool class, J. E. Baker & Sons, Cephas Nunn and Almon Boswall were the only competitors.

Albert Boswall, S. L. Boswall and Chas. Symes captured all the monies in the long wool, fat sheep class and Jas. E. Baker & Sons had everything their own way in the medium wool, fat classes.

The condition of the sheep in the respective classes was such as would incite a lively interest in "Golden Hoofs."

SWINE.

There was very little competition in the Swine classes, but the quality was such as could stand the onslaughts of strong company. With the exception of the third prize on boar, under six months, which went to H. W. Corning, every prize in the Berkshire class was captured by Mr. Peter Brodie, Little York, P. E. I.

C. J. Keillr and A. G. Nicholson. were the heaviest competitors in the Yorkshire sections and won out in the order named.

H. W. Corning showed the first prize boar, over 6 months and under 1 year, and Stephen H. James, Halifax, N. S., had the second prize boar under 6 months.

H. W. Corning, A. J. Nicholson and Lewis R. Rose had their fingers in the Chester White competition.

Poland Chinas were shown by Chas. Symes and J. E. Baker & Sons showed their Duroc Jerseys. C. J. Keeler, Jas. H. Stephen and Peter Brodie exhibited grade swine, Bacon Hogs and Fat Pigs.

THE POULTRY

Owing to the lack of accomodation and proper light, in the old poultry house, the poultry coops were located this year in the old transportation building.

There were upwards of 1,200 entries. There was a fairly strong showing of the Asiatic breeds, particularly in the aged Light Brahma section.

The showing of aged Barred Rocks was smaller than it has been for years, there being only four old birds in the whole show. There was a great lot of young Rocks. In the Wyandotte classes, Silvers, Goldens and Whites were out in strong numbers. Spangled Hamburgs excelled all other Hamburg classes in point of numbers. Leghorns in white and Brown, Single Comb varieties, were particularly strong in the cockerel and pullet sections. Single Comb Black Minorcas were there in abundance. Buff Orpingtons sections had a large number of entries. The other classes had about enough entries to capture all the money that was offered.

Turkeys, ducks and geese made a strong showing in their respective classes.

Ornamentals and Pet Stock were there in abundance. J. P. Landry, of the College Farm, assisted Judge Smith and everything was done satisfactorily.

The Superintendents, their assistants and the untiring secretary, M. McF. Hall and his efficient, obliging office staff made matters as smooth as possible for exhibitors and visitors. The fair is over and whether there be a deficit or not let the public remember that a deficit at Halifax sounds worse than it really is, as the Halifax exhibition does its work without a large government grant as is usually received by other fair associations, the rule being that any deficits, incurred is equally saddled by the Provincial Government and the City of Halifax.

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They all use it—for making delicious butter for their own table. They found out years ago that Windsor Butter Salt dissolves quicker, works in easier, and helps butter to keep better.

Windsor Salt is absolutely pure and every grain is a perfect crystal. 42

If you want to get "top" prices for your butter, use Windsor Butter Salt.

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There's no comparison between the ordinary wooden churn and the "EUREKA". Barrel is stoneware—top is clear glass.

Besides being absolutely sanitary, the glass top enables you to see how the churning is coming along without opening the churn.

Also made with Aluminum top.

The "EUREKA" is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By tilting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be quickly and easily moved—while the barrel remain upright.

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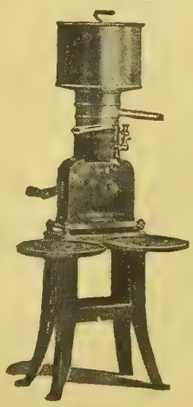

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Domo B	110 lbs.	1 to 2 cows	$15
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" 1	200 lbs.	3 to 7 cows	$30
" 2	280 lbs.	5 to 10 cows	$35
" 3	450 lbs.	10 to 15 cows	$50
" 4	670 lbs.	15 to 30 cows	$65

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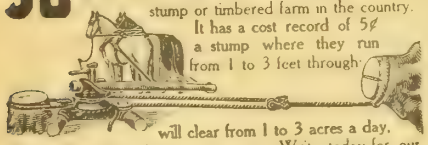

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Halifax Prize List.

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Holsteins—W. F. Stephens, Huntingdon, Que.
Guernseys—W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.
Ayrshires—W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.
Beef Cattle, etc—G. E. Day.
Sheep—G. E. Day.
Swine—G. E. Day.
Dairy Grades—J. Rufus Starr.
Horses.—E. C. H. Tisdale.
Ornamental Plants and Flowers—Alex. McDougall, Nicholas I. Low.
Horticulture—R. W. Starr.

Horses.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Stallion, 4 yrs. old and upwards (2)—1, Geo. Haley, Windsor, N. S.; 2, H. S. McFatridge & Son, Halifax.
Stallion, 2 yrs. old—1, Wm. Robinson, Halifax.
Stallion, 1 yr. old—1, Wm. Robinson.
Stallion 4 yrs. and upwards (9)—1, Wm. Robinson.
Foal of 1910—1, Wm. Robinson.
Stallion, any age—Diploma, George Haley.

STANDARD BREDS.

Stallion, 4 yrs. old and upwards— 1, Frank Boutillier, Halifax, N. S.; 2, H. C. Lydiard, Centreville, N. S.; 3, G. S. Mader, Mahone Bay, N. S.
Stallion, 3 yrs. old (2)—1, L. C. B. Phair, Fredericton, N. B.; 2, S. A. Bowser.
Stallion, 2 yrs. old (1)—1, W. H. Musgrave, Halifax.
Brood Mare, with foal by her side, (3)—1, D. R. Sutherland, Pictou; N. S.; 2, G. A. Wallace, Pictou; 3, G. L. Sellars, Westerley, N. S.
Filly, 4 yrs. old and upwards (1)—1, S. A. Bowser.
Filly, 1 yr. old—1, Frank Boutillier.
Foal of 1910, (8)—1, G. A. Wallace; 2, G. L. Sellars; 3, E. J. McKenna, Kingston Sta., N. S.
Brood Mare, any age—Diploma, D. R. Sutherland.
Stallion and 3 of his bet, (1)—Diploma, H. C. Lydiard.

ROADSTERS.

Brood Mare with foal by her side (4)—1, John Kidney, Halifax; 2, Robert Settle, Jr., Dartmouth, N. S.; 3, E. A. Boosey, Halifax.
Filly or Gelding, 3 yrs. old (8)—1, E. J. McKenna; 2, G. L. Sellers; 3, S. R. Cossey, Halifax.
Filly or Gelding, 2 yrs. old (7)—1, J. F. Cropley, Kingston Sta. N. S.; 2, C. A. Sellars; 3, S. R. Cossey.
Filly or Gelding, 1 yr. old (4)— 1, Robert Settle, Jr.; 2, S. R. Cossey; 3, A. Hoinstein, Halifax.
Foal of 1910 (4)—1, Robt. Settle, Jr.; 2, E. A. Boosey; 3, John Kidney.
Pair Matched Roadsters, 15 hands and over, in harness (1)—1, R. A. Corbett, Halifax.
Single Horse in harness, 15 hands and over (5)—1, H. W. McKenna; 2, A. P. Bowlby, Wilmot, N. S.; 3, Jas. Adams, Halifax.
Mare and 3 of her progeny, (1)—Diploma, Robert Settle, Jr.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

Brood Mare with foal by her side (3)—1, Rev. R. T. Hawkes, Bartibogue, N. B.
Filly or Gelding, 3 yrs. old (1)—1, John A. Dalrymple, Milford Sta., N S.
Filly or Gelding, 2 yrs. old (1)—1, G. L. Sellers.
Filly or Gelding, 1 yr. old (2)—1, F. W. Foster, Kingston, Sta., N. S.
Foal of 1910 (3)—1, Rev. R. T. Hawkes.
Single horse in harness, 15½ hands and over, (4)—1, John Redden, Kentville; 2, F. W. Foster; 3, L. B. Dodge, Spa Springs, N. S.

PONIES.

Stallion, over 12 and not exceeding 14 hands—1, J. A. Doyle, Halifax.
Mare or Gelding, over 13 and not exceeding 14½ hands—1, Frank Kehoe, Bedford, N. S.; 2, R. Hamm, Halifax.
Shetland Mare or Gelding, not exceeding 10½ hands—1, Dorothy Doyle, Halifax.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.

Mare or Gelding, 4 yrs. old and upwards, not exceeding 1350 pounds (2)—1, Frank W. Tupper, Kingston Sta., N. S. 2, A. & W. Smith, Halifax.
Mare or Gelding, 3 yrs. old, not exceeding 1200 lbs, (3)—1, James Turner, Cole Harbor, N. S.
Filly or Gelding, 2 yrs. old, not exceeding 1000 lbs (3)—1, Sydney H. Moreash, Cole Harbor; 2, Geo. Himmelman, Eastern Pgssage, N. S.; 3, John A. Richards, Dartmouth.
Filly or Gelding, 1 yr. old (1)—1, Alfred Keddy.
Brood Mare with foal by her side (2—1, Thos. Aylward.
Foal of 1910 (3)—1, Thos. Aylward.

HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.

Mare or Gelding, 4 yrs. old and upwards, over 1350 pounds, (2)—1, Wm. O'Brien & Sons, Windsor Forks, N. S.; 2, Jonathan Adams, Yarmouth.
Mare or Gelding, 3 yrs. old over 1200 pounds, (2)—1, Wm. Sharp, Windsor; 2, Harry McKen. Acadie, N. S.
Filly or Gelding, 2 yrs. old, over 1000 pounds—1, Wm. Sharp; 2, William O'Brien & S
Filly or Gelding, 1 yr. old, (3)—1, Wm Sharp, 2, Harry Stewart, Shubenacadie.
Brood Mare, with foal by her side (1)—1, Wm. O'Brien & Sons.
Foal of 1910, (3)—1, Wm. O'Brien & Sons.
Matched team, geldings or mares, shown in harness, tested, over 2700 pounds (2)—1, Wm. Sharp; 2, J. & M. McGrath, Halifax.
Mare and 3 of her progeny (1)—Diploma—Wm. Sharp.

HACKNEYS.

Stallion, 4 yrs. old and upwards—1, Geo. Chipman, Grand Pre, N. S.
Stallion, 3 yrs. old— 1, R. A. Snowball, Chatham.
Stallion, 2 yrs. old—1, C. A. Webster, Yarmouth, N. S.
Stallion, 1 yr. old—1, R. A. Snowball.
Brood Mare with foal by her side—1, R. A. Snowball.
Filly, 1 yr. old—1, R. A. Snowball.
Foal of 1910—1, R. A. Snowball.
Stallion, any age—Diploma and Canadian Hackney Horse Society's Silver Medal, C. A. Webster.
Mare any age—Diploma, and Canadian Hackney Horse Society's Silver Medal—R. A. Snowball.

COACH HORSES.

Stallion, 4 yrs. old and upwards,—1, H. C. Jewett, Fredericton.
Stallion, any age—Diploma, H. C. Jewett.

CLYDESDALES.

Stallion, 4 yrs. old and upwards (6)—1, C. R. H. Starr & Son, Port Williams, N. S.; 2, P. C. Brown, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; 3, Wm. O'Brien & Sons.
Stallion, 3 yrs. old (1)—1, R. A. Snowball.
Stallion, 2 yrs. old (3)—1, Fred S. Black, Amherst.
Stallion, 1 year old, (4)—1, Logan Bros., Amherst Pt.; 2, R. A. Snowball. 3, H. W. Corning.
Brood Mare, with foal by her side (5)—1 and 2, R. A. Snowball; 3, C. R. H. Starr & Son.
Filly, 4 yrs. old and upwards, (2)—1, and 2, Logan Bros.
Filly, 2 yrs. old, (5)—1, C. R. H. Starr & Son; 2 and 3, Logan Bros.
Filly, 1 yr. old (2)—1, C. R. H Starr & Son; 2, Logan Bros.
Foal of 1910 (5)—1, Logan Bros.; 2 and 3, R. A. Snowball.
Stallion, any age—Diploma and Silver Cup offered by the Dominion Clydesdale Association, C. R. H. Starr & Son.
Mare, any age—Diploma, C. R.H. Starr & Son.
Stallion, and 3 of his get (3)—Diploma. C. R. H. Starr & Son.

PERCHERON HORSES.

Stallion, 4 yrs. old and upwards—1, Frank Ellis, Wittenburg, N. S.; 2, W. A. McManus, Uuper Stewiacke, N. S.
Stallion, 1 year old—1, Chas Symes, Minudie, N. S.
Filly, 4 yrs. old and upwards—1, Chas. Symes.
Stallion, any age—Diploma, Frank Ellis.
Mare, any age—Diploma, Chas Symes.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

The Queen Hotel Cup offered by J. P. Fairbanks, Prop., for the best five horses any breed, owned by the exhibitor, 3 of which must be registered. Cup to be won 3 times before becoming the property of exhibitor—R. S. Starr.

Beef Cattle.

SHORTHORNS.

Bull, 3 yrs. old and upwards—1, C. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S.
Bull, 2 yrs. old—1, R. A. Snowball.
Bull, senior yearling—1, R. A. Snowball.
Bull, senior calf—1, R. A. Snowball.
Bull, junior calf—1, R. A. Snowball; 2, C. A. Archibald.
Cow, 4 yrs. old and upwards in milk or calf—1, 2 and 3, C. A. Archibald.
Cow, 3 yrs. old in milk or calf—1, 2 and 3, C. A. Archibald.
Heifer, 2 yrs, old—1, C. A. Archibald; 2 and 3, R. A. Snowball.
Heifer, senior yearling—1, C. A. Archibald; 2 and 3, R. A. Snowball.
Heifer, junior yearling—1, C. A. Archibald.
Heifer, senior calf—1 and 2—R. A. Snowball.
Heifer junior calf—1, C. A. Archibald.
Champion Bull—Diploma, C. A. Archibald.
Champion Female—Diploma, C. A. Archibald.
Best 3 animals, get of one bull, owned by exhibitor—1 and 2, C. A. Archibald.
Best 2 animals, progeny of one cow, owned by exhibitor—1 and 2, C. A. Archibald.
Best Breeders' Young Herd—1, C. A. Archibald; 2, R. A. Snowball.
Best Graded Herd—1, C. A. Archibald; 2, R. A. Snowball.

HEREFORDS.

Bull, 3 yrs. old and upwards—1, W. W. Black, Amherst.
Bull, senior yearling—1, Wm. O'Brien & Sons; 2, W. W. Black.

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Bull, senior calf—1, W. W. Black.
Bull, junior calf—1, W. W. Black.
Cow, 4 yrs. old and upwards in milk or calf—1 and 2, W. W. Black; 3, Wm. Robertson.
Cow, 3 yrs. old, in milk or calf—1, W. W. Black.
Heifer, 2 yrs. old—1, W. W. Black.
Heifer senior yearling—1, W. W. Black.
Heifer, junior yearling—1, W. W. Black.
Heifer, senior calf—1, W. W. Black.
Heifer, junior calf—1, W. W. Black.
Champion Bull—Diploma, W. W. Black.
Champion Female—Diploma, W. W. Black.
Bull, and three of his get—Diploma, W. W. Black.
Female, and 2 of her offspring—Diploma, W. W. Black.
Breeders' Aged Herd—1, W. W. Black.
Breeders' Young Herd—1, W. W. Black.

DEVONS.

Bull, 3 yrs. old and upwards—1, Chas. G. Pinkney, Melburne, N. S.; 2, E. G. Pinkney, Melburne.
Bull, 2 yrs. old—1, Wm. A. Pinkney.
Bull, junior yearling—1, Charles G. Pinkney.
Bull, senior calf—1, Wm. A. Pinkney; 2 and 3, Chas. G. Pinkney.
Bull, junior calf—1 and 2, Wm. A. Pinkney; 3, Chas. G. Pinkney.
Cow, 4 yrs. old and upwards, in milk or calf—1 and 2, Wm. A. Pinkney 3, Chas. G. Pinkney.
Cow, 3 yrs. old and upwards in milk or calf—1, Chas. G. Pinkney; 2, Wm. A. Pinkney.
Heifer, 2 yrs. old—1, Wm. A. Pinkney; 2 and 3, Chas. G. Pinkney.
Heifer, senior yearling—1, Chas. G. Pinkney; 2, Wm. A. Pinkney.
Heifer, junior yearling—1, Chas. G. Pinkney.
Heifer, senior calf—1 and 3, Wm. A. Pinkney; 2, Chas. A. G. Pinkney.
Heifer, junior calf—1, Chas. G. Pink-Pinkney; 2, Chas. G. Pinkney.
ney; 2, Wm. A. Pinkney.
Champion Bull—Diploma, Chas. G. Pinkney.
Champion Female—Diploma, Wm. A. Pinkney.
Bull, and 3 of his get—Diploma, Chas. G. Pinkney.
Female and 2 of her offspring— Diploma, Wm. A. Pinkney.
Breeders' Aged Herd—1, Wm. A. Pinkney; 2, Chas. G. Pinkney.
Breeders' Young Herd—1, Chas. G. Pinkney; 2, Wm. A. Pinkney.

Dairy Cattle

AYRSHIRES.

Bull, 3 yrs. old and upwards (5)—1, C. A. Archibald; 2, M. H. Parlee, Lower Millstream, N. B.; 3, McIntyre Bros., Sussex Corner, N. B.
Bull, senior yearling, (1)—1, McIntyre Bros.
Bull, junior yearling, (3)—1, McIntyre Bros.; 2, M. H. Parlee; 3, John McDonald & Sons.
Bull, senior calf, (6)—1, C. A. Archibald; 2, M. H. Parlee; 3, McIntyre Bros.
Bull, junior calf, (4)—1, C. A. Archibald; 2 and 3, McIntyre Bros.
Cow, 4 yrs. old and upwards in milk or calf (11)—1, M. H. Parlee; 2, McIntyre Bros.; 3, Retson Bros, Truro.
Cow, 3 yrs. old in milk or calf (9)—1, M. H. Parlee; 2, John McDonald & Son; 3, Retson Bros.
Heifer, 2 yrs. old—1, C. P. Blanchard; 2, McIntyre Bros.; 3, Retson Bros.
Heifer, senior yearling (6)—1, McIntyre Bros.; 2, C. A. Archibald; 3, M. H. Parlee.
Heifer, junior yearling—1, McIntyre Bros.; 2, C. A. Archibald; 3, M. H. Parlee.
Heifer, senior calf—1, M. H. Parlee; 2, Retson Bros.; 3, McIntyre Bros.
Heifer, junior calf—1, McIntyre Bros.; 2, C. A. Archibald; 3, M. H. Parlee.
Champion Bull,—Diploma, C. A. Archibald.
Champion Female—Diploma, M. H. Parlee.
Bull and 3 of his get (4)—Diploma, C. A. Archibald.
Female and 2 of her offspring (4)—Diploma, McIntyre Bros.
Breeders' Aged Herd (4)—1, M. H. Parlee; 2, McIntyre Bros.; 3, C. P. Blanchard.
Breeders' Young Herd (4)—1, McIntyre Bros.; 2, M. H. Parlee; 3, C. A. Archibald.

JERSEYS.

Bull, 3 yrs. old and upwards, (4)—1 and 3, H. S. Pipes & Son, Amherst; 2, Josselyn & Young, Silver Falls, N. B.
Bull, 2 yrs. old, (2)— 1 and 2, Robt Robinson, Sussex.
Bull, senior yearling, (2)—1, J. E. Baker & Sons, Barronsfield, N. S.; 2, R. Robinson.
Bull, senior calf (4)—1, Josselyn & Young; 2 and 3, H. S. Pipes & Son.
Bull, junior calf, (2)—1, H. S. Pipes & Son; 2, R. Robinson.
Cow, 4 yrs. old or upwards in milk or calf (8)—1 and 3, Josselyn & Young; 2, R. Robinson.
Cow 3 yrs. old and upwards in milk or calf, (5)—1, R. Robinson; 2 and 3, Josselyn & Young.
Heifer, 2 yrs. old (6)—1, H. S. Pipes & Son; 2, James E. Baker & Sons; 3, Josselyn & Young.
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Full course at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N. S., begins November 1st, 1910.

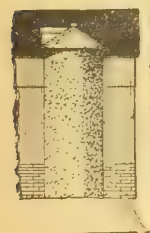
Short courses at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College begins January 3rd, 1911.

Ladies Short Courses at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, begins January 4th, 1911.

The Westmorland Poultry and Pet Stock show, Moncton, N. B., February 9th, 10th and 11th, 1911.

Annual meeting Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, Windsor, N. S., Jan. 24th, 25th and 26th, 1911.

Poultry Show, P. E. I. Association, Charlottetown, Jan. 4th, 5th and 6th, 1911.



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Heifer, senior calf, (8)—1 and 3, H. S. Pipes & Son; 2, Josselyn & Young.

Heifer, junior calf, (6)—1, H. S. Pipes & Son; 2 and 3, R. Robinson.

Champion Bull, (3)—$15.00 from Jersey Association and Diploma, H. S. Pipes & Son.

Champion Female (3)—$10.00 from Jersey Association and Diploma, H. S. Pipes & Sons.

Bull and 3 of his get (2)—Diploma, R. Robinson.

Female and 2 of her offspring (3)—Diploma, H. S. Pipes & Son.

Breeders' Aged Herd (3)—1, H. S. Pipes & Son; 2, Josselyn & Young; 3, R. Robinson;

Breeders' Young Herd (4)—, Josselyn & Young; 2 and 3, H. S. Pipes & Son.

GUERNSEYS.

Bull, 3 yrs. old and upwards, (3)—1, Roper Bros., Charlottetown; 2, Allison McDonald, Shubenacadie; 3, T. D. Blaikie, Great Village, N. S.

Bull, 2 yrs. old (1)—1, Roper Bros

Bull, senior yearling, (1)—1, H. W. Corning.

Bull, junior yearling, (3)—1 and 2, Roper Bros.; 3, T. D. Blaikie.

Bull, senior calf (7)—1, Roper Bros.; 2, Lewis R. Rose, Urbania, N. S.; 3, T. B. Blaikie.

Bull, junior calf, (3)—1, H. W. Corning; 2 and 3, Roper Bros.

Cow, 4 yrs. old and upwards in milk or calf, (8)—1, 2 and 3, Roper Bros.

Cow, 3 yrs. old, in milk or calf (4)—1, 2 and 3, Roper Bros.

Heifer 2 yrs. old (3)—1 and 2, Roper Bros.; 3, T. D. Blaikie.

Heifer, senior yearling—1 and 3, Roper Bros.; 2, H. W. Corning.

Heifer, junior yearling—1, Roper Bros. 2 and 3, H. W. Corning.

Heifer, senior calf—1, H. W. Corning; 2 and 3, Roper Bros.

Heifer, junior calf—1 and 2, Roper Bros.

Champion Bull—Diploma, H. W. Corning.

Champion Female—Diploma, Roper Bros.

Bull, and 3 of his get—Diploma, Roper Bros.

Female and 2 of her offspring—Diploma, Roper Bros.

Breeders' Aged Herd—1 and 2, Roper Bros.; 3, T. D. Blaikie.

Breeders' Young Herd—1 and 3, Roper Bros.; 2, H. W. Corning.

HOLSTEINS.

Bull, 3 yrs. old and upwards, (4)—1, S. Dickie & Sons, Truro; 2, Gavin Harding, Grahams Road, P. E. I.; 3, Lea & Clark, Victoria, P. E. I.

Bull, 2 yrs. old (5)—1, Gavin Harding; 2, Lea & Clark; 3, S. Dickie & Sons.

Bull, senior yearling (1)—1, Lea & Clark.

Bull, junior yearling, (1)—1, Lea & Clark.

Bull, senior calf, (3)—1 and 3, Lea & Clark; 2, Gavin Harding.

Bull, junior calf, (3)—1 and 3, E. E. Armstrong, Falmouth, N. S.; 2, Gavin Harding.

Cow, 4 yrs. old and upwards in milk or calf, (7)—1, 2 and 3, Lea & Clark.

Cow, 3 yrs. old in milk or calf, (5)—1, Lea & Clark; 2 and 3, Gavin Harding.

Heifer, 2 yrs. old, (9)—1 and 3, Gavin Harding; 2, S. Dickie.

Heifer, senior yearling (4)—1 and 3, Gavin Harding; 2, S. Dickie.

Heifer, junior yearling, (6)—1, Lea & Clark; 2 and 3, Gavin Harding.

Heifer, senior calf, (4)—1, Lea & Clark; 2 and 3, Gavin Harding.

Heifer, junior calf, (4)—1, Lea & Clark; 2, H. W. Corning; 3, E. E. Armstrong.

Champion Bull (4)—$15.00 from Holstein-Friesian Association and Diploma, S. Dickie & Sons.

Champion Female (4)—$10.00 from Holstein-Friesian Association and Diploma, Lea & Clark.

Bull and 3 of his get, (2)—$15.00 from Holstein-Friesian Association and Diploma, S. Dickie & Sons.

Female and 2 of her offspring (2)—$10.00 from Holstein-Friesian Association and Diploma, Lea & Clark.

Breeders' Aged Herd (3)—1, Lea & Clark; 2, S. Dickie & Sons; 3, Gavin Harding.

Breeders' Young Herd—1, Lea & Clark; 2, Gavin Harding; 3, E. E. Armstrong.

SPECIAL PRIZE.

5-piece Silver Service donated by Messrs. M. S. Brown & Co., Jewelers, Halifax, for best herd of pure bred Dairy Cattle, consisting of 1 bull, 2 cows, 4 yrs. old; 2 cows, 3 yrs. old; 2, heifers, 2 yrs. old and 2 heifers 1 year old, (6)—M. H. Parlee.

GRADE BEEF CATTLE.

Cow, 4 yrs. old and upwards in milk or calf—1 and 3, W. W. Black; 2, Wm. O'Brien & Sons; 4, Wm. Robertson; 5, Allison McDonald.

Cow, 3 yrs. old and upwards, in milk or calf—1, W. W. Black.

Heifer, 2 yrs. old and under 3,—1, W. W. Black.

Heifer, 1 yr. old and under 2—1, W. W. Black.

Calf, under 1 yr. old—1, W. W. Black.

Steer, 3 yrs. old and under 4—1, W. W. Black.

DR. J. WOODBURY'S HORSE LINIMENT

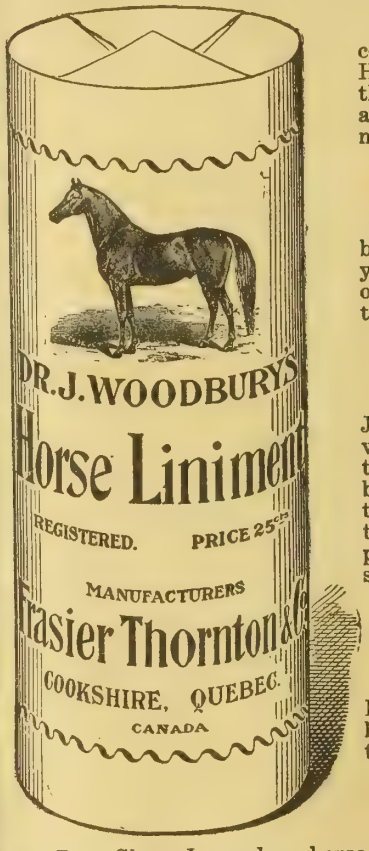
INFALLIBLY THE REMEDY

For the removal of Splints, Bog Spavins, Enlargements of any and every description it has no equal. Given internally, it will promptly relieve and remove any and every character of Cough, Enlargements of the Glands, Affections of the Kidneys. For Distemper, Strangles and Colic it is infallibly the remedy.

All horses that are stabled should have an application of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment to the hoofs of the fore feet to prevent their becoming feverish, dry, brittle, hard, contracted or otherwise injured.

Insist on having Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We warrant it to effect that for which it is recommended when used according to directions.

Its beneficial effects are so prompt and decided that it has excited the admiration of the leading horsemen of the Dominion and secured their highest confidence.



Bear River, N. S.

Dear Sirs:—We do not hesitate in recommending your Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We have used it in the woods for coughs, colds, distemper and cuts, and would say that no lumberman should be without it. Yours truly,

CLARKE BROS.

Hubbard's Cove, N. S.

Dear Sirs:—I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment in my stable for years and consider it the best liniment on the market for both internal and external use. Yours truly,

C. C. McLEAN.

Truro, N. S.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment with the very best results for colds, coughs, distemper and all lung diseases. It is the best thing to give horses in the spring to keep them in condition. It purifies the blood, cleanses the lungs from impurities, which may exist, and gives the system healthy action.

NEWTON LEE,
Owner "All Right," 5817.

Elmsdale, N. S.

Dear Sirs:—Kindly send me 6 dozen Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. I have not a bottle in the store and it is the only kind my customers will take.

Yours truly,
ELMSDALE MERCANTILE CO.,
Elmsdale, N. S.

Dear Sirs:—I cured my horse with Dr. J. Woodbury's Liniment. It was a bad case of distemper. I always recommend this liniment to my friends as the best for all diseases of the horse.

Yours truly, H. R. WHITEHEAD.

Dear Sirs:—One of my horses had a bad cough, and I made a complete cure with three bottles of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. The cough was of twelve months' standing. In my large experience with horses, I consider this liniment to be the best made for all diseases in the horse, and I recommend it to my friends. E. J. ANDERSON, Truro, N.S.

Manufacturers:

Fraiser Thornton & Co., Cookshire, Que., Can.

Steer, 2 yrs. old and under 3—1, W. W. Black; 2 and 3, Wm. O'Brien & Sons.

Steer, 1 yr. old and under 2—1, W. W. Black; 2, Wm. O'Brien & Sons; 3, Victor W. Aylward; 4, Allison McDonald.

Steer calf, under 1 year old—1, W. W. Black; 2, Wm. O'Brien & Sons; 3, Allison McDonald.

Herd, 4 animals over 1 year and under 3—1, W. W. Black; 2, Wm. O'Brien & Sons.

Cow, and 3 of her progeny—Diploma, W. W. Black.

Grade Dairy Cattle

GRADE JERSEYS AND GRADE GUERNSEYS.

Cow, 4 yrs. old and upwards in milk or calf, (2)—1, Roper Bros; 2, Allison McDonald.

Cow, 3 years old, in milk or calf, (3)—1, Roper Bros.; 2, Allison McDonald; 3, McIntyre Bros.

Heifer, 2 years old (3)—1, Allison McDonald; 2, Jas. F. Lay, Dartmouth; 3, Roper Bros.

Heifer, 1 yr. old (4)—1, John McAloney, Halifax; 2, Roper Bros; 3 and 4, McIntyre Bros.

Heifer, senior calf, (2)—1, McIntyre Bros.; 2, Roper Bros.

Herd, 4 females, over 1 yr. old (2)—1, Roper Bros; 2, McIntyre Bros.

GRADE AYRSHIRES AND GRADE HOLSTEINS.

Cow, 4 yrs. old and upwards in milk or calf, (4)—1, Lea & Clark; 2, John McDonald & Sons; 3 and 4, McIntyre Bros.

Cow, 3 yrs. old in milk or calf—1, Lea & Clark; 2 and 3, McIntyre Bros.

Heifer, 2 yrs. old—1, Lea & Clark; 2, McIntyre Bros.

Heifer, 1 yr. old (4)—1 and 4, McIntyre Bros.; 2, Samuel Dickie & Sons; 3, Lea & Clark.

Heifer, senior calf, (5)—1, McIntyre Bros.; 2, Allison McDonald; 3, Lea & Clark; 4, Wm. Robertson.

Herd, 4 females over 1 year old—1, Lea & Clark; 2 and 3, McIntyre Bros.

Cow, and 3 of her progeny—Diploma McIntyre Bros.

Champion Cow to be sired by a Registered Holstein Bull, Silver Cup, donated by Holstein-Friesian Association—Lea & Clark.

Fat Cattle

Ox or Steer, 3 yrs. old and upwards—1, W. W. Black.

Steer, 2 yrs. old and under 3—1, W. W. Black; 2, Wm. O'Brien & Sons.

Steer, 1 yr. old and under 2—1, W. W. Black.

Steer, under 1 yr. old—1, W. W. Black.

Cow, or heifer, 3 yrs. old and upwards—1, W. W. Black; 2 and 3, C. A. Archibald.

Heifer, 2 years old and under 3—1, W. W. Black.

Heifer, 1 year old and under 2—1, W. W. Black; 2, Wm. Robertson; 3, C. A. Archibald.

Heifer calf under 1 year old—1, C. A. Archibald; 2, W. W. Black.

Pair fat Oxen or Steers, over 3 yrs. old—1, James McNeil, Windsor, N. S.

Pair Fat Oxen or Steers under 3 yrs. old—1, W. W. Black; 2, Wm. O'Brien & Sons.

WORKING OXEN AND STEERS IN PAIRS.

Pair, 4 yrs. old and over, broken—1, Wm. O'Brien & Sons; 2, Woodworth Bros., Milford Sta.; 3, S. A. Bowser, Grand Pre, N. S.

Pair, 3 yrs. old and under 4, broken—1, Wm. O'Brien & Sons.

Sheep

LEICESTERS.

Ram, 2 shears and over, (5)—1, Albert Boswall, Pownal, P. E. I.

Ram, shearling, (3)—1 and 3, Albert Boswall; 2, S. L. Boswall.

Ram, lamb, (3)—1 and 2, Albert Boswall; 3, S. L. Boswall.

Ewe, 2 shears or over for breeding purposes (3)—1 and 2, Albert Boswall; 3, S. L. Boswall.

Ewe, shearling, (3)—1 and 2, Albert BosWall; 3, S. L. Boswall.

Ewe lamb, (5)—1 and 2, Albert Boswall; 3, S. L. Boswall.

Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs (2)—1, Albert Boswall; 2, S. L. Boswall.

Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewe lambs, (1)—1, Albert Boswall.

COTSWOLDS.

Ram, 2 shears and over, (3)—1, John Tweedy, Earnscliffe, P. E. I.; 2, H. W. Corning; 3, H. H. Churchill, Chegoggin.

Ram, shearling, (3)—1, H. W. Corning; 2, H. H. Churchill; 3, John Tweedy.

Ram, lamb (4)—1, John Tweedy; 2 and 3, H. W. Corning.

Ewe, 2 shears and over, (4)—1, John Tweedy; 2 and 3, H. W. Corning.

Ewe, shearling, (4)—1, H.W. Corning; 2, John Tweedy; 3, H. H. Churchill.

Ewe, lamb, (9)—1 and 3, H. W. Corning; 2, John Tweedy.

Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs, (3)—1, H. W. Corning; 2, John Tweedy.

Pen, 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, (3)—1, H. W. Corning; 2, John Tweedy.

LINCOLNS.

Ram, 2 shears and over, (2)—1, Albert Boswall, Jr., French Fort, P. E. I.; 2, Chas. Symes, Minudie, N. S.

Ram, shearling, (4)—1, Earl B. Boswall, French Fort, P. E. I.; 2 and 3, Albert Boswall, Jr.

Ram, lamb (2)—1, Albert Boswall Jr.; 2, Earl B. Boswall.

Ewe, 2 shears and over (6)—1, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, Chas. Symes; 3, Earl B. Boswall.

Ewe, shearling, (6)—1 and 2, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 3, Earl B. Boswall.

Ewe, lamb, (7)—1 and 2, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 3, Earl B. Boswall.

Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs (3)—1, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, Earl B. Boswall. W

Pen, 1 ram, and 3 ewe lambs (1)—1, Albert Boswall, Jr.

SHROPSHIRES.

Ram, 2 shears and over (3)—1, George L. Boswall, French Fort, P. E. I.; 2, Cephas Nunn, Winsloe Road, P. E. I; 3, Lewis R. Rose.

Ram, shearling (4)—1 and 2, Geo. L. Boswall; 3, Cephas Nunn.

Ram, lamb, (5)—1 and 3, Geo. L. Boswall; 2, Cephas Nunn.

Ewe, 2 shears and over, (4)—1 and 2, Geo. L. Boswall; 3, Cephas Nunn.

Ewe, shearling, (4)—1 and 2, Geo. L. Boswall, 3, Cephas Nunn.

Ewe, lamb, (6)—1, Geo. L. Boswall; 3, Cephas Nunn.

Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs, (2) 1, Geo. L. Boswall; 2, Cephas Nunn.

Pen, 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs (1)—, Geo. L. Boswall.

SOUTH DOWNS.

Ram, 2 shears and over, (2)—1, Cephas Nunn; 2, J. E. Baker & Sons, Baronsfield, N. S.

Ram, shearling, (3)—1 and 3, Cephas Nunn; 2, J. E. Baker & Sons.

Ram, lamb (2)—1, J. E. Baker & Sons; 2, Cephas Nunn.

Ewe, 2 shears and over, (4)—1, Cephas Nunn; 2 and 3, J. E. Baker & Sons Ewe Shearling (3)—1 and 2, J. E. Baker & Sons; 3, Cephas Nunn.

Ewe, lamb, (6)—1 and 3, J. E. Baker & Sons; 2, Cephas Nunn.

Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs, (2)—J. E. Baker & Sons; 2, Cephas Gunn.

Pen, 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs (2)—1, J. E. Baker & Sons; 2, Cephas Nunn.

OXFORD DOWNS.

Ram, 2 shears and over, (1)—1, J. E. Baker & Sons.

Ram, shearling, (4)—1, J. E. Baker & Sons; 2, A. H. Boswall, Marshfield, P. E. I.; 3, Chas Smyes.

Ram, lamb (6)—1, J. E. Baker & Sons; 2, Chas. Symes; 3, A. H. Boswall.

Ewe, 2 shears and over, (5)—1 and 2, J. E. Baker & Sons; 3, Chas. Symes.

Ewe, shearling, (5)—1 and 2, J. E. Baker & Sons; 3, Chas. Symes.

Ewe, lamb, (12)—1 and 2, J. E. Baker & Sons; 3, Chas. Symes.

Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs, (3)—1, J. E. Baker & Sons; 2, Chas. Symes.

Pen, 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, (3)——1, J. E. Baker & Sons; 2, Chas. Symes.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

The American Oxford Down Record Association offer $45.00 to Maritime Province breeders as follows:

Best Yearling Ram—1st, $10.00, 2nd, $5.00, J. E. Baker & Sons.

Best Yearling Ewe—1st, $10.00, 2nd, $5.00, J. E. Baker & Sons.

Best Pen of 4 Lambs, either sex—1st, $10.00, 2nd, $5.00, J. E. Baker & Sons.

HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.

Ram, 2 shears and over, (2)—1, Cephas Nunn; 2, Oliver Nunn, Winslow Road, P. E. I.

Ram, lamb (2)—1, Cephas Nunn; 2, Oliver Nunn.

Ewe, 2 shears and over, (4)—1 and 3, Cephas Nunn; 2, Oliver Nunn.

Ewe, shearling, (3)—1 and 2, Cephas Nunn; 3, Oliver Nunn.

Ewe, lamb, (5)—1 and 3, Cephas Nunn; 2, Oliver Nunn.

Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs, (2)—1, Cephas Nunn; 2, Oliver Nunn.

Pen, 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, (1)—1, Cephas Nunn.

CHEVIOTS.

Ram, 2 shears and over, (2)—1, Chas. Symes.

Ram, Shearling, (3)—1, Chas Symes.

Ram, lamb, (3)—1, Chas. Symes.

Ewe, 2 shears and over (3)—1, Chas. Symes.

Ewe, shearling, (2)—1, Chas. Symes.

Ewe, lamb, (4)—1, Chas. Symes.

Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs, (2)—1, Chas. Symes.

Pen, 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, (1)—1, Chas. Symes.

DORSETS.

Ram, 2 shears and over, (1)—1, E. Servant, Overton, N. S.

Ram, shearling, (2)—1, Geo. L. Boswall; 2, Cephas Nunn.

Ram, lamb, (3)—1, Geo. L. Boswall; 2, Cephas Nunn; 3, E. Servant.

Ewe, 2 shears and over, (5)—1 and 3, E. Servant; 2, Cephas Nunn.

Ewe, shearling, (5)—1, Geo. L. Boswall; 2, E. Servant; 3, Cephas Nunn.

Ewe lamb, (9)—1 and 2, E. Servant; 3, Geo. L. Boswall.

Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs, (3)—1, E. Servant; 2, Geo. L. Boswall.

Pen, 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, (3)—1, Geo. L. Boswall; 2, E. Servant.

ANY OTHER PURE BREED.

Ram, shearling, (1)—1, Albert Boswall, Jr.

Ram, lamb, (2)—1, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, Earl B. Boswall.

Ewe, 2 shears and over, (3)—1 and 3, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, Earl B. Boswall.

Ewe, shearling, (1)—1, Albert Boswall, Jr.

Ewe, lamb, (4)—1 and 3, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, Earl B. Boswall.

Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 ewe lambs, (1)—1, Albert Boswall, Jr.

Pen, 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, (1)—1, Albert Boswall, Jr.

GRADES OR CROSSES, (Long Wool.)

Ewe, 2 shears and over, (7)—1 and 2 Albert Boswall, Jr.; 3, H. W. Corning.

Ewe, shearling, (7)— 1 and 3, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, H. W. Corning.

Ewe Lamb, (7)—1 and 3, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, H. W. Corning.

Pen, 2 ewes, 2 shearlings and 1 ewe lambs, (4)—1 and 3, Albert Boswall, Jr. 2, H. W. Corning.

CROSSES OR GRADES, (Medium Wool.)

Ewe, 2 shears and over, (2)1 and 2, James E. Baker & Sons; 3, Cephas Nunn.

Ewe, shearling, (4)—1, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 2 and 3, Almon Boswall, Pownal, P. E. I.

Ewe, lamb, (2)—1, Jas. E. Baker & Sons.

Pen, 2 ewes, 2 shearlings and 2 ewe lambs, (1)—1, Jas. E. Baker & Sons.

FAT SHEEP, (Long Wool.)

Wether, shearling, (3)—1, Albert Boswall; 2, S. L. Boswall; 3, Chas Symes.

Wether lamb, (3)—1, S. L. Boswall; 2, H. W. Corning; 3, Albert Boswall, Jr.

Ewes, (5)—1, S. L. Boswall; 2 and 3, Albert Boswall, Jr.

FAT SHEEP, (Medium Wool.)

Wether, shearling, (1)—1, James E. Baker & Sons.

Wether, lamb, (2)—1, James E. Baker & Sons.

Ewes, (2)—1 and 2, James E. Baker & Sons; 3, Cephas Nunn.

Swine.

BERKSHIRES.

Boar, over 2 yrs.—1, Peter Brodie, Little York, P. E. I.

Boar, over 1 yr. and under 2 yrs.—1, Peter Brodie.

Boar, over 6 mos. and under 1 year—1, Peter Brodie.

Boar, under 6 months— 1 and 2, Peter Brodie; 3, H. W. Corning.

Sow, over 2 yrs. —1, Peter Brodie.

Sow, over 1 yr. and under 2 years—1, Peter Brodie.

Sow, over 6 mos. and under 1 year—1, Peter Brodie.

Sow, over 3 mos. and under 6 mos.—1, Peter Brodie.

Breeding Sow, with litter—1, Peter Brodie.

Herd, Boar and 3 females, any age—1, Peter Brodie.

YORKSHIRES.

Boar, over 2 years—1, A. J. Nicholson, Kempt Road, N. S.

Boar, over 1 year and under 2 yrs.—1, C. J. Keeller, Dartmouth; 2, A. J. Nicholson.

Boar, over 6 mos. and under 1 year—1, H. W. Corning.

Boar, under 6 mos.—1, C. J. Keeller; 2, Stephen H. James, Halifax; 3, A. J. Nicholson.

Sow, over 2 years—1, C. J. Keiller; 2, A. J. Nicholson.

Sow, over 1 year and under 2 years—1, C. J. Keiller; 2, A. J. Nicholson.

Sow, 6 mos. and under 1 year—1, C. J. Keiller; 2, A. J. Nicholson.

Sow, over 3 mos. and under 6 mos.—1 and 2, C. J. Keiller; 3, A. J. Nicholson.

Breeding Sow, with litter—1, C. J. Keiller.

Herd, Boar and 3 females any age—1, S. J. Keiller; 2, A. J. Nicholson.

WHITE CHESTERS.

Boar, 6 mos. and under 1 year—1, H. W. Corning.

Boar, under 6 months—1, A. J. Nicholson; 2, H. W. Corning.

Sow, over 2 years—1, H. W. Corning.

Sow, over 3 mos. and under 6 mos.—1 and 3, H. W. Corning; 2, A. J. Nicholson.

Breeding Sow, with litter—1, A. J. Nicholson; 2, Lewis R. Rose.

Herd, Boar and 3 females, any age—1, A. J. Nicholson; 2, H. W. Corning.

POLAND CHINAS.

Boar, over 2 yrs.—1, Chas. Symes.

Boar, over 1 yr. and under 2 years—1, Chas. Symes.

Boar, under 6 mos.—1, Chas. Symes.

Sow, 2 years and over—1, Chas. Symes.

Sow, over 6 mos. and under 1 year—1, Chas. Symes.

Sow, over 3 mos. and under 6 mos.—1, Chas. Symes.

Herd, Boar and 3 females any age—1, Chas. Symes.

DUROC JERSEYS.

Boar, over 1 yr. and under 2 yrs.—1, J. E. Baker & Sons.

Boar, over 6 mos. and under 1 year—1, J. E. Baker & Sons.

Sow, over 2 years—1, Chas. Symes; 2, J. E. Baker & Sons.

Sow, over 6 months and under 6 mos.—1, J. E. Baker & Sons.

Breeding Sow, with litter—1, J. E. Baker & Sons.

Herd, Boar and 3 females, any age—1, J. E. Baker & Sons.

GRADES.

Sow, over 2 yrs.—1 and 3, C. J. Keiller; 2, Jas. H. Stephen.

Sow, over 1 yr. and under 2 years—1 and 2, C. J. Keiller; 3. Jas. H. Stephen

Sow, over 6 mos and under 1 yr.—1 and 2, C. J. Keiller; 3, Peter Brodie.

Sow, over 3 mos. and under 6 mos.—1, C. J. Keiller; 2, Peter Brodie; 3, Jas H. Stephen.

Breeding Sow, with litter—1, C. J. Keiller; 2, Jas. H. Stephen.

FAT PIGS.

Fat Hog, largest and Fattest—1, Vernon E. Griffin, Port Williams, N. S.; 2, Jas. H. Stephen; 3, C. J. Keiller.

Spring Pig—1, Peter Brodie; 2, Jas Nicholson; 3, Jas. H. Stephen.

BACON HOGS.

Best pen of 2 pure bred hogs, most suitable for export bacon, not less than 170 lbs. and not more than 220 lbs—1, Peter Brodie; 2, C. J. Keiller.

Best pen of two hogs, any cross or grade, most suitable for export bacon, not less than 170 lbs. and not more than 220 lbs.—1, C. J. Keiller; 2, Jas. H. Stephen.

HONEY AND APIARY.

Liquid Extracted Honey, 20 lbs—1, Julia Corbett, Amherst Point, N. S.; 2, Chas. Pears, Dutch Village, N. S.

Comb Honey, 20 lbs.—Julia Corbett; 2, Mrs. G. H. Wheelock, Torbrook.

Extracted Granulated Honey, 20 lbs.—Julia Corbett.

Extracted Liquid Clover Honey, 10 lbs.—1, Julia Corbett; 2, Chas. Pears.

Beeswax, 5 lbs.—Chas. Pears.

Dairy Products.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

Butter, best tub, box or firkin, 50 lbs. suitable far export, made at any creamery—1, Brookfield Creamery, Brookfield, N. S.; 2, W. A. McKay, Scotsburn, N. S.; 3, Acadia Creamery Co., Wolfville, N. S.; 4, W. F. Brown, Cherry Valley, P. E. I.; 5, Jesse Schurman, Dunk River, P. E. I.

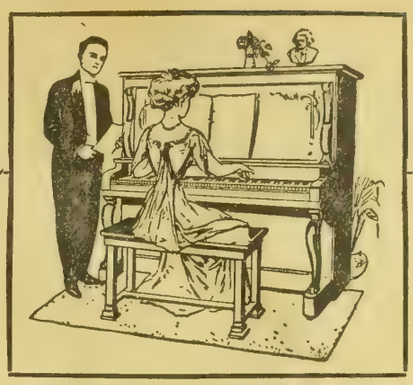
Butter, best box, 28 lbs. suitable for export, made at any creamery—1, Brookfield Creamery; 2, W. A. McKay; 3, Acadia Creamery Co.

Butter, best prints, or fancy packages, 20 lbs., made at any creamery—1, Brookfield Creamery; 2, Acadia Creamery Co.; 3, W. A. McKay; 4, W. F. Brown.

Butter in tins, 4 to 8 lbs., suitable for export to West Indies, made at any creamery or dairy farm—1, Brookfield Creamery; 2, F. W. Foster, Kingston.

Butter, best package or basket prints, 10 lbs. made at any dairy farm—1, Mrs. John J. Chisholm, Brirley's Brook, N. S.; 2, Illsley Bros., Somerset, N. S.; 3, J. A. Magee, Port Williams; 4, Wm. J. King, Sussex, N. B.; 5, Lewis R. Rose. N. S.; 3, Acadia Creamery Co.

Butter, best crock, box or tub, 20 lbs., made at any dairy farm—1, Mrs. John J. Chisholm; 2, Wm. J. King; 3,



AN INVITATION

is extended to you to come and examine our display of Gourlay Pianos. Even if you are not yet ready to purchase, come now and spend an hour in seeing and hearing these superb instruments.

Gourlay Pianos

are all of one quality—the best. The lowest priced style is as well made as the highest. The ambition of the makers of Gourlay Pianos is not to make the greatest number of instruments, but to make each one so rich in tone, so responsive in action, so artistic in design and so durable in every way that it will bring prestige and added reputation.

If you cannot come in write for Catalogue and prices.

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming,
188 Yonge St., . . Toronto.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has become famous for its cures of coughs, colds, croup and influenza. Try it when in need. It contains no harmful substance and always gives prompt relief. Sold by all dealers.

J. A. Magee; 4, Lewis R. Rose; 5, F. W. Foster.

Cheese, best 2 Factory, colored, 50 lbs, made at any factory in the Maritime Provinces, before 1st Sept, 1910. 1, Leo Hughes, Kinkora, P. E. I.; 2, Wm. Clark, Emerald, P. E. I.; 3, S. W. Brown, North Wiltshire, P. E. I.; 4, Chas. J. Cook, Kensington, P. E. I.; 5, John A. Murchison, P. E. I.

Cheese, best 2 factory, colored, 50 lbs., made at any factory in Nova Scotia before Sept, 1910—1, G. Vinten's Glassburn Factory, Lower South River, N. S.; 2, G. Vinten's Marydale Factory Lower South River; 3, G. Vinten's Erinville Factory, Lower South River; 4, W. W. Webster, Blue Sea Corner, N. S.; 5, Vinten's Argyle Factory, Lower South River, N. S.

Cheese, best home made dairy, 15 lbs., made during 1910—1, Clementia Drake, Cornwall, P. E. I.; 2, E. C. Young, Bridgetown, N. S.; 3, Mrs. John J. Chisholm.

Poultry.

Notes:—c, cock; h, hen; r, cockerel; p, pullet.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—H. C. Lemmon, St. John, N. B., 1 c; E. C. Griffin, Port Williams, N. S., 2 and 3 c, 1 and 2 h, 2 r, 2 [illegible], Pictou, N. S. 1 r, Hartland Poultry Yards, Hartland, N. B.; 3 h; C. W. Nickerson, Halifax, N. S., 4 c, 1 p; John R. Gifford, Halifax 3 r, 3 p; Alfred Keddy, Dartmouth, 5 r, 4 and 5 p.

DARK BRAHMAS—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1 r; Thos. Parkhurst, Hartland, N. B., 2 c, 2 r, 1 p; J. Bottomley, Halifax, 1 and 2 h, 2 p.

BUFF COCHINS—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1 h, 1 r, 1 p; W. H. Jackson, Halifax, 2 c, 2 h.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS— Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1 h; Thos. Parkhurst, 2 c, 2 h.

A. O. V. COCHINS—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1 h, 1 r, 1 p.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Alfred Keddy, 1 c, 2 h, 3 and 5 r, 4 p; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 c, 1 h, 1 c, 1 p; J. W. Osborne, Oakfield, N. S., 2 and 4 r, 2, 3 and 5 p.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS— Walter Doyle, Halifax, 1 c, 1 h; Albert Boswall, Jr., 2 c, 2 r, 2 p; John D. Fraser, Pictou, 3 c, 2 h; Jas. McKenzie, Shubenacadie, 1 r; John F. Ives, Pictou, 3 r, 1 p; Hartland Poultry Yards, 3 p.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS— Arthur Summonds, Halifax, 1 c, 1 r; Allen Summonds, Halifax, 2 h, 2 p; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 c, 1 h.

BLACK LANG SHAES—Wm. Mitchell, Halifax, 1 c, 1 r, 2 p; W. Tucker, Halifax, 2 c, 2 and 3 h, 3 r, 3 p; Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 h, 2 r, 1 p.

WHITE LANG SHANS— Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1 h, 1 r, 2 p; Thos. Parkhurst, 2 c, 2 h, 2 p.

SILVER WYANDOTTES--E. S. Brown, Pictou, 1 c, 1 h, 3 r; J. Bottomley, 2 c, 2 h; John D. Fraser, 3 c, 3 h, 1 r, 3 p; H. C. Lemmon, 2 r, 1 and 2 p.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES — William Smith, Halifax, 1 c, 4 h; John D. Fraser, 5 h; H. C. Lemmon, 2 c, 1 r, 1 p; John R. Gifford, 3 c; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 r; J. Bottomley, 4 c, 1 and 3 h, John Feethan, Halifax, 5 c; Geo. H. Seaman, Moncton, N. B., 2 h, 2 p.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Geo. Leightzer, Charlottetown, 1 and 2 c, 3 h, 3 r, 4 and 5 p; Aaron Moreash, Oakfield, N. S., 3 c, 1 h, 1 and 2 r, 1 and 2 and 3 p; Alfred Keddy, 4 and 5 r; C. J. Keiller, 2 h.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1 h.

A. O. V. WYANDOTTES —Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 2 h; John D. Fraser, 2 c; Thos. Parkhurst, 1 h; H. L. Fennerty, Halifax, 3 h, 1, 2 and 3 r, 3 p; Aaron Moreash, 1 and 2 p.

BLACK JAVAS—W. H. Henry, Shubenacadie, 1 c, 1 h, 1 r, 1 p; Warren Watt, 2 c, 2 h, 2 r, 2 p.

RED CAPS—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1 h, 1 and 2 r, 1 and 2 p; Thomas Parkhurst, 2 c, 2 h; John F. Ives, 2 p.

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURGS—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1 h; L. A. Haszard, Charlottetown, 1 p.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS—P. C. Brown, Charl'ottetown, 1 and 2 c, 1 and 2 h, 1 and 2 r, 1 and 3 p; L. A. Haszard, 2 p; Hartland Poultry Yards, 3 h; John R. Gifford, 3 c; B. F. Pearson, Halifax, 3 r.

BLACK HAMBURGS—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 2 h; H. C. Lemmon, 1 h, 2 r, 1 p; Thos. Parkhurst, 3 h; W. H. Jackson, Halifax, 1 r, 2 p.

SILVER PENCILLED HAMBURGS — Thos. D. Handrahan, Charlottetown, 1 and 2 c, 2 p; John R. Gifford, 3 h; H. C. Lemmon, 1 r; Wm. H. Jackson, 2 r, 1 p.

GOLDEN PENCILLED HAMBURGS —Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 2 h; John R. Gifford, 1 h; A. A. Paoli, Charlottetown, 1 r, 1 p; L. A. Haszard, 2 r, 2 p.

SILVER GRAY DORKINGS— Wm. Robertson, Amherst, 1 c, 1 h, 1 r, 1 p; Thos. Parkhurst, 2 c, 2 h; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 p; Arthur Summonds, 2 r.

A. O. V. DORKINGS—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 2 h; Thos. Parkhurst, 1 h.

WHITE FACE SPANISH— A. A. Paoli, 1 c, 1 h, 2 r; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 c, 2 h; E. C. Griffin, 1 r, 1 p; L. W. Feethan, Halifax, 2 p.

ANDALUSIANS—H. C. Lemmon, 1 c, 1 h, 1 r, 2 p; L. W. Feethan, 2 c, 2 h; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 r.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1 h, 1 p; Walter Doyle, 2c, Alf. Keddy, 1 and 5 r, 6 p; Wm. Weiss, Halifax, 2 r, 4 and 5 p; H. C. Lemmon, 3 r, 3 p; Thos. D. Handrahan, 2 p; Thos. S. Kyle, Sussex, 4 and 6 r.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—G. D. Jackson, New Glasgow, 1 c, 5 r, 3 and 4 p; Arthur Halliday, Shubenacadie, 1 and 3 h, 3 r; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 h; W. H. Henry, Shubenacadie, 1 and 4 r, 1, 2 p; J. A. Doyle 2 r; E. C. Griffin, 5 p.

BUFF LEGHORNS—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1 h, 1 r, 1 p.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS— Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 and 2 c, 1 and 2 h 1 and 2 r, 1 and 2 p.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—J. M. Ogilvie, Shubenacadie, 1 c, 1 and 3 h, 3 r, 1 p; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 and 3 c, 2 h, 1 and 2 r, 2 p; H. C. Lemmon, 3 p.

A. O. V. LEGHORNS—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 2 h, 2 p; Arthur Halliday, 2 c, 2 r; Thompson & Connors, Halifax, 1 h; H. C. Lemmon, 1 r, 1 p.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 2 p; John Feethan, 2 c, 1 h; J. M. Ogilvie, 3 c; E. C. Griffin, 3 h, 1 p; H. C. Lemmon, 2 h, 1 and 2 r; J. Little, Halifax, 3 r, 3 p.

WHITE MINORCAS—Thos. Parkhurst, 1 c, 3 h; Frank Jackson, North Sydney, 2 c, 1 and 2 h, 1 and 2 r, 1 p; Hartland Poultry Yards, 3 c, 2 p.

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS—John D. Fraser, 1 c, 1 h, 1 r, 1 p; W. M. Emery, Pictou, 2 c, 2 h, 2 r, 2 p.

HOUDANS—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 and 2 c, 1 and 2 h, 1 and 2 r, 1 and 2 p

A. O. V. FRENCH VARIETY—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1 h, 1 r, 1 p; Thos. Parkhurst, 2 c, 2 h; W. R. Dill, Martock, 2 r, 2 p.

W. C. BLACK POLANDS—Wm. H. Jackson, 1 c, 2 h; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 c, 1 h, 1 r, 1 p; Thos. Parkhurst, 2 r, 2 p.

A. O. V. POLANDS, BEARDED — Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 2 h, 1 r, 1 p; Thos. Parkhurst, 2 c, 1 h, 2 r, 2 p; Wm. H. Jackson, 3 c, 3 h.

A. O. V. POLANDS, NON-BEARDED —Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1 h; Thos. Parkhurst, 2 c, 2 h.

BLACK BREASTED RED GAMES—Wm. H. Jackson, 1 and 2 c, 1 and 2 h; Hartland Poultry Yards, 3 c, 3 h, 1 p; Wm. Gilfoy, Halifax, 1 r, 2 p.

BROWN BREASTED RED GAMES —Wm. H. Jackson, 1 r, 1 p.

RED PILE GAMES—John Malloy, Halifax, 1 c; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 c, 1 h; Thos. Parkhurst, 2 h; Lewis Shortell, Halifax, 3 c; Thos. Goodyou, Halifax, 3 h; Geo. Sturgess, Halifax, 1 r, 1 p.

GOLDEN or SILVER DUCK WING GAMES—John Malloy, 1 c; Wm. Gilfoy, 2 c, 1 and 2 r, 1 and 2 p.

INDIAN GAMES—B. F. Pearson, 1 c, 1 h, 1 and 2 r, 1, 2 and 3 p; Wm. Tucker, Halifax, 2 c, 2 and 3 h; Wm. Robertson, 3 c; Wm. Smith, Dartmouth, 3 r.

A. O. V. PIT GAMES—J. Moakler, Halifax, 1 c; Andrew White, Halifax, 2c, 1 r; Chas. Grey, Halifax, 3 c; Leo Rooth, Halifax, 4 c, 3 h; Jonn Malloy, 5 c, 1 h, 2 and 3 p; Wm. Simmonds, Halifax, 2 h; Geo. Hamilton, Halifax, 4 h; John R. Gifford, 5 h; Wm. Gilfoy, 2 and 3 r, 1 and 4 p; Geo. Isenor, Halifax, 5 p.

BLACK BREASTED RED GAMES—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1 h.

BROWN BREASTED RED GAMES—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1 h.

R. C. WHITE BANTAMS—John R. Gifford, 1 c, 1 h; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 c; 2 h.

GOLDEN SEABRIGHT BANTAMS—martland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1 h, 1 r, 1 p; L. A. Haszard, 2 h, 2 p.

SILVER SEABRIGHT BANTAMS—L. A. Haszard, 1 c, 2 h; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 c, 1 h, 1 p.

R. C. BLACK BANTAMS—Thompson & Connors, 1 c, 1 h; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 c, 1 h; L. A. Haszard, 1 p; A. A. Paoli, 2 p.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS— Thos. Parkhurst, 1 c, 1 h; Harold Baker, Halifax, 2 c, 3 h, 3 r; H. C. Lemmon, 5 c; J. A. Doyle, 2 h; Fred C. Deal, Dutch Village, N. S., 1 r, 2 and 3 p; Mrs. A. Baker, Halifax, 2 r; Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 p.

BLACK AND WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS—Thompson & Connors, 1 c, 3 h, Walter Doyle; 2 c, 2 h; J. V. Jackson, 3 c, 1 h; Thos. Parkhurst, 4 c, 4 h; H. C. Lemmon, 5 c, 5 h, 2 p; Mrs. R. Brown, Halifax, 1 r, 1 p; Geo. Sturgess, 3 p.

JAPANESE BLACK TAILED [illegible] TAMS—J. V. Jackson, 1 c, 1 h; L. A. Haszard, 1 p.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Thos. S. Kyle, Sussex Corner, 1 and 2 c, 1 and 2 h, 1 and 2 r, 2 p; E. S. Tracey, Halifax, 1 p; W. H. Henry, 3 p.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS— W. H. Henry, 1 c, 1 h, 2 r; F. Laurie, Oakfield, N. S., 2 c, 2 and 3 h; Hartland Poultry Yards, 3 c; E. S. Tucker, 1 c, 1 and 3 p; Alfred Keddy, 3 r, 2 p.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Wm. Robertson, 1 c, 2 and 3 h; 3 and 5 r, 4 p; Haszard & Duchemin, Charlottetown, 2 c, 4 h, 1 and 2 r, 5 p; Hartland Poultry Yards, 3 c; E. C. Griffin, 1 h, 4 r; John R. Gifford, 5 h; John D. Fraser, 2 p; E. H. Parsons, Springhill, 1 p; C. H. Wisener 3 p.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—C. H. Wisener, 1 c, 1 h, 1 r, 1 and 2 p; F. Laurie, 2 c, 2 h.

BLACK ORPINGTONS—Harry G. Love, Charlottetown, 1 c, 1 h; Thompson & Connors, 2 c, 3 h, 1 and 3 r, 2 and 3 p; E. H. Parsons, 3 c, 2 h, 2 r, 1 p.

SILKIES—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 r, 1 p.

A. O. V.—H. C. Lemmon, 1 c, 1 h, 1 p; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 h, 1 r, 2 p; Thos. Parkhurst, 2 c, 2 r.

TURKEYS, DUCKS AND GEESE.

Pair Bronze Turkeys—1, Albert Boswall; 2, Thos. Alyward, Falmouth; 3, Alfred Keddy.

Pair White Turkeys—1, Thos Aylward; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Pair Toulouse Geese—1, Wm. Sharp, Windsor, N. S.; 2, Thos. Aylward; 3, John A. Richards, Dartmouth.

Pair Bremen or Embden Geese—1, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, J. E. Baker & Sons; 3, Burder Goodwin, Baie Verte.

Pair A. O. V. Geese—1, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 3, B. F. Pearson.

Pair Aylesbury Ducks—1, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Pair Rouen Ducks—1, Wm. Sharp; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Pair Pekin Ducks—1, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2, C. W. Nickerson, Halifax; 3, J. V. Jackson.

Pair A. O. V. Ducks—1, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2, John F. Ives.

TURKEYS, DUCKS AND GEESE O 1910.

Pair Bronze Turkeys—1, Thos. Aylward; 2, Victor W. Aylward, Falmouth.

Pair White Turkeys—1, Thos. Aylward; 2, Victor Aylward.

Pair Tolouse Geese—1, Wm. Sharp; 2, Campbell McNeill, Windsor; 3, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Pair Bremen or Embden Geese—1, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, J. E. Baker & Sons.

Pair A. O. V. Geese—1, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Pair Aylesbury Ducks—1, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Pair Rouen Ducks—1, Wm. Sharp; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Pair Pekin Ducks—1 and 2, J. V. Jackson; 3, Albert Boswall, Jr.

Pair A. O. V. Ducks—1, Chas. Symes; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards; 3, Chas. Symes.

Charlottetown Prize List.

(Continued from last issue.)

GUERNSEYS.

Bull, 3 yrs. old and upwards, (1)—1, Roper Bros.

Bull, 2 yrs. old, (1)—1, Jas. Roper, sr.

Bull, senior yearling, (2)—1, Roper Bros.; 2, Jas. Roper, Sr.

Bull, junior, yearling, (3)—1, Roper Bros.; 2, Jas. Roper, Sr.

Bull, senior calf, (4)—1, Roper Bros.; 2, Jas. Roper, Sr.; 3, Francis Chowan.

Bull, junior calf, (4)—1, Roper Bros.; 2, Frank H. Roper.

Cow, 3 yrs. and upwards, (6)—1, 2 and 4, Roper Bros.; 3, Jas. Roper Sr.; 5, Jas. Roper, Sr.

Cow, 2 yrs. old, (8)—1 and 2, Roper Bros.; 3 and 4, Jas. Roper, Sr.; 5, F. H. Roper.

Heifer, senior yearling, (3)—1 and 3, Roper Bros.; 2, Frank H. Roper.

Heifer, junior yearling, (3)—1 and 2, Roper Bros.; 3, Jas. Roper, Sr.

Heifer, senior calf, (3)—1, Roper Bros.; 2, Jas. Roper, Sr.

Heifer, junior calf, (3)—1, Roper Bros.; 2, Jas. Roper, Sr.

Aged Herd, (2)—1, Roper Bros.; 2, Jas. Roper, Sr.

Breeders' Young Herd, (2)—1, Roper Bros.; 2, Jas. Roper, Sr.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN.

Bull, 3 yrs. and upwards, (8)1, John Tweedie; 2, Gavin Harding; 3, Hector McLean; 4, J. M. Laird.

Bull, 2 yrs. old, (4)—1 and 4, Gavin Harding; 2, Clark & Lea; 3, Alex McDonald.

Bull, senior yearling, (2)—1, Clark & Lea; 2, P. McN. Robertson.

Bull, junior yearling, (2)—1, Lea & Clark; 2, Wm. J. Bryenton.

Bull, senior calf, (4)—1, Gavin Harding; 2, Clark & Lea; 3, A. H. Boswall.

Bull, junior calf, (2)—1, Gavin Harding.

Cow, 3 yrs. and upwards, (7)—1, 2 and 3, Lea & Clark; 4, Gavin Harding; 5, Lea & Clark.

Cow, 2 yrs. old, (6)—1, J. M. Laird; 2, 4 and 5, Gavin Garding; 3, Lea & Clark.

Heifer, senior yearling, (1)—1, Clark & Lea.

Heifer, junior yearling, (3)—1 and 3, Clark & Lea; 2, Gavin Harding.

Heifer, senior calf, (6)—1, Gavin Harding; 2, Clark & Lea.

Heifer junior calf, (1)—1, Clark & Lea.

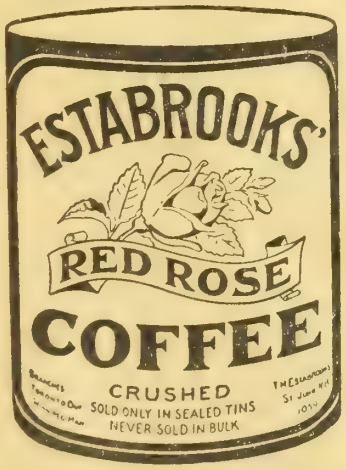
Aged Herd, (2)—1, Clark & Lea; 2, Gavin Harding.

Breeders' Yodng Herd, (2)—1, Lea & Clark; 2, Gavin Harding.

Holstein-Friesian Association's special prizes for :

Champion Bull, any age—1, Gavin Harding.

Good coffee means a good breakfast. Nothing takes its place. Nothing tastes so good. Estabrooks' Coffee has the vigorous strength and delicate richness which brightens and satisfies the appetite. Clears the brain. A good starter for the day.



Sold only in 1 and ½ lb. tins.

Try it for breakfast to-morrow

72

MORE PINKHAM CURES

Added to the Long List due to This Famous Remedy.

Glanford Station, Ont.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for years and never found any medicine to compare with it. I had ulcers and falling of the uterus, and doctors did me no good. I suffered dreadfully until I began taking your medicine. It has also helped other women to whom I have recommended it."—Mrs. Henry Clark, Glanford Station, Ontario.

Gardiner, Me.—"I was a great sufferer from a female disease. The doctor said I would have to go to the hospital for an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound completely cured me in three months."—Mrs. S. A. Williams, R. F. D. No. 14, Box 39, Gardiner, Maine.

Because your case is a difficult one, doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has cured many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, indigestion, dizziness, and nervous prostration. It costs but a trifle to try it, and the result is worth millions to many suffering women.

If you want special advice write for it to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. It is free and always helpful.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

is the remedy you can depend on. No other preparation has done so much for the horse and the horseman.

Kendall's Spavin Cure has saved **millions of dollars** for thousands of owners during the past 40 years. It is the quick, sure, safe cure that never fails to give the best results even when all other treatment may prove a failure.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

cures Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Swellings, Bony Growth, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises and all Lameness.

Kendall's Spavin Cure makes a **complete and lasting cure** because it cures the **cause** of the trouble.

It leave no scars or white **hairs** because **it does not blister.**

Every Medicine Shelf

should have a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure — the best liniment in the world for man and beast. No telling when you will need it. Get it now and you will have the right remedy when the emergency arises.

$1 a bottle — 6 for $5. At all dealers. Ask for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse"— or write us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Enosburg Falls, Vt. 50

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 14th October, 1910, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years 3 times per week each way, between Newtown and Sussex from the first of January next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office Newtown, Sussex & route offices and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at St. John.

G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MAIL SERVICE BRANCH,
Ottawa, 27th August, 1910.

Pleasant View Farm For Sale.

Farm in best fruit section of Annapolis Valley containing 115 acres land. About 40 acres orchard, 2000 trees mostly apples, but includes pears, plums, etc., 1¼ acres raspberries. Good pasture and plenty of wood, fine place for dairying. 3½ miles from Middleton and Wilmot, 1½ mile from church, ½ mile from school, daily mail. 8 room house, barn room for 10 head cattle and horses, barb wire fencing, soil varies from sandy loam to clay loam with clay subsoil. Reason for selling, owner engaged in other business which requires all of his attention. For price and terms apply to the owner.

EDWIN J. TUCKER,
Spa Springs, N. S

F. A. KIERSTEAD,

Commission Mrchant,

City Market - St. John, N. B.

Residence, Albert St., Sussex, N. B. Phone 131

Dealer in Meat, Poultry, Produce, etc. All consignments carefully attended to and returns are promptly made as soon as goods are sold.

Champion Female, any age—1, Lea & Clark.

Three, the get of one sire, any age—1, Lea & Clark.

Cow, and two of her offspring—1, Lea & Clark.

Three, under twelve months, the get of one sire—1, Gavin Harding.

Bank of Commerce Special Bronze Medal, for best pure bred milch cow—1, Gavin Harding.

Beef Grades.

SHORTHORN, HEREFORD, POLLED ANGUS OR GALLOWAY GRADES

Cow, 4 yrs. old and upwards, (6)—1 and 2, W. W. Black; 3, A. H. Boswall, Marshfield; 4, R. E. Longworth, Charlottetown.

Cow, 3 yrs. old, (5)—1, W. W. Black; 2 and 3, T. P. Cass; 4, Francis Chowan

Heifer, 2 yrs. old, (5)—1 and 2, W. W. Black; 3, T. P. Cass; 4, R. E. Lohgworth.

Heifer, 1 yr. old, (3)—1, W. W. Black; 2, R. E. Longworth; 3, A. H. Boswall.

Heifer, senior calf, (3)—1, W. W. Black; 2, A. H. Boswall; 3, R. E. Longwoth.

Heifer, junior calf, (4)—1, A. H. Boswall; 2, R. E. Longworth.

Dairy Grades.

AYRSHIRE GRADES.

Cow, 4 yrs. old and upwards, (12)—1, C. H. Robertson; 2 and 3, Simmons Bros.; 4, Robt. Stewart; 5, Easton Bros.

Cow, 3 yrs. old, (7)—1, Easton Bros.; 2, McIntyre Bros.; 3, Robt. Stewart; 4, C. H. Ferguson; 5, E. G. Love, Charlottetown.

Heifer, 2 yrs. old, (9)—1 and 2, Easton Bros.; 3, McIntyre Bros.; 4, Andrew McRae; 5, C. H. Robertson.

Heifer, 1 yr. old, (7)—1, C. H. Robertson; 2 and 4, McIntyre Bros; 3, Easton Bros.; 5, Andrew McRae.

Heifer, senior calf, (6)—1, C. T. Ferguson; 2, McIntyre Bros.; 3, Easton Bros.; 4, Wm. Robertson.

Heifer, junior calf, (7)—1, McIntyre Bros.; 2 and 5, C. T. Ferguson; 3, Easton Bros.; 4, Andrew McRae.

JERSEY OR GUERNSEY GRADES.

Cow, 4 yrs. and upward, (7)—1 and 5, Easton Bros.; 2, Roper Bros.; 3, W. W. Roper; 4, Robert Stewart.

Cow, 3 yrs. old, (6)—1 and 2, Simmons Bros.; 3, McIntyre Bros.; 4, A. W. Roper; 5, Roper Bros.

Heifer, 2 yrs. old, (9)—1 and 2, Simmons Bros.; 3 and 4, Robert Stewart; 5, Simmons Bros.

Heifer, 1 yr. old, (6)—1, Robert Stewart; 2, A. W. Roper; 3, Wallace Stead; Stewart; 2, Roper Bros.; 3, James 4, F. H. Roper; 5, Roper Bros.

Heifer, senior calf, (4)—1 and 4, Robt. Essory.

Heifer, junior calf, (3)—1, Roper Bros.; 2, Wm. Clark; 3, Wallace Stead; 4, Francis Chowan.

HOLSTEIN GRADES

Cow, 4 yrs. and upwards, (10)1, Edgar Heartz; 2, Hector McRae; 3, 4, and 5, P. McN. Robertson.

Cow, 3 yrs. old, (6)—1 and 5, Lea & Clark; 2, McIntyre Bros.; 3, C. H. Robertson; 4, P. McN. Robertson.

Heifer, 2 yrs. old, (5)—1, 2 and 3, Lea & Clark; 4, P. McN. Robertson; 5, Otis Scary.

Heifer, 1 yr. old, (10)—1 and 3, Edgar Heartz; 2, Lea & Clark; 4, Gavin Harding; 5, C. H. Robertson.

Heifer, senior calf, (5)—1, P. McN. Robertson; 2 and 4, Lea & Clark; 3, J. Stanley Whedlock.

Heifer, junior calf, (5)—1, Lea & Clark 2, Roy James; 3, J. Stanley Whedlock; 4, C. H. Robertson; 5, J. M. Laird.

Silver Cup donated by the Holstein-Friesian Association for Champion grade cow, sired by a Holstein bull—1, Lea & Clark.

CATTLE JUDGING COMPETITION.

Persons showing the greatest skill in judging Beef Cattle, (11)—1, Geo. A. Godfrey; 2, Wm. B. Jones; 3, Earl Foster; 4, Fred T. McRae; 5, A. O. F. Gill.

Persons showing the greatest skill in judging Dairy Cattle, (12)—1, Geo. A. Godfrey; 2, Earl Guys; 3, Walter B. Clark; 4, Cyrus Cornish; 5, Wm. B. Jones.

STEERS.

Fat Steer, 2 yrs. old and under 3, (5)—1 and 2, W. W. Black.

Fat Steer, 1 yr. old and under 2, (5)—1 and 2, W. W. Black.

Fat Steer, calf under 1 yr. old, (5)—1, W. W. Black; 2, S. C. Lane.

Pair Export Steers, under 4 years old (3)—1, W. W. Black; 2, Jas. Blake.

MILK TEST.

Pure bred cow, 3 yrs. and upwards,—1 and 2, Wm. Clark, North Wiltshire.

Purebred Heifer, under 3 yrs.—1, Andrew McRae, East Royalty.

Sheep.

LEICESTERS.

Ram, 2 shears and over, (1)—1, Albert Boswall.

Ram, Shearling, (5)—1 and 4, Albert Boswall; 2, S. C. Lane; 3, S. L. Boswall.

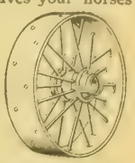
Ram Lamb, (4)—1, Albert Boswall; 2 and 3, S. L. Boswall; 4, S. C. Lane.

Ewe, 2 shears and over, (4)—1 and 2, Albert Boswall; 3 and 4, S. L. Boswall.

Ewe, shearling, (4)—1 and 2, Albert Boswall; 3 and 4, S. L. Boswall.

Carries Enormous Loads. Won't Rot—Can't Break. Good for a Lifetime.

Our Handy Wagon saves you hours every time you use it—so easy to load or unload. Saves your horses lots of pulling; can't overload it; made RIGHT, priced right, too.



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.....OF.....

The N. B. Fruit Growers' Association

.....IN.....

The St. Andrew's Curling Rink, St. John, October 31st to November 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1910.

Over 300 boxes, 100 barrels and 1,000 plates of apples on exhibition.

Demonstrations and addresses on all phases of fruit growing by leading horticulturists of the Dominion.

Single fare return trips on Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railways.

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A. G. TURNEY, Secretary, . Fredericton, N. B.

Temporary Heat Quickly

Did you ever stop to think of the many ways in which a perfect oil heater is of value? If you want to sleep with your window open in winter, you can get sufficient heat from an oil heater while you undress at night, and then turn it off. Apply a match in the morning, when you get out of bed, and you have heat while you dress.

Those who have to eat an early breakfast before the stove is radiating heat can get immediate warmth from an oil heater, and then turn it off.

The girl who practices on the piano in a cold room in the morning can have warmth from an oil heater while she plays, and then turn it off.

The member of the family who has to walk the floor on a cold winter's night with a restless baby can get temporary heat with an oil heater, and then turn it off. The

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

is invaluable in its capacity of quickly giving heat. Apply a match and it is immediately at work. It will burn for nine hours without refilling. It is safe, smokeless and odorless. It has a damper top and a cool handle. An indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font.

It has an **automatic-locking flame spreader** which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back so that the wick can be cleaned in an instant.

The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, and can be quickly unscrewed for rewicking. Finished in japan or nickel, strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental.

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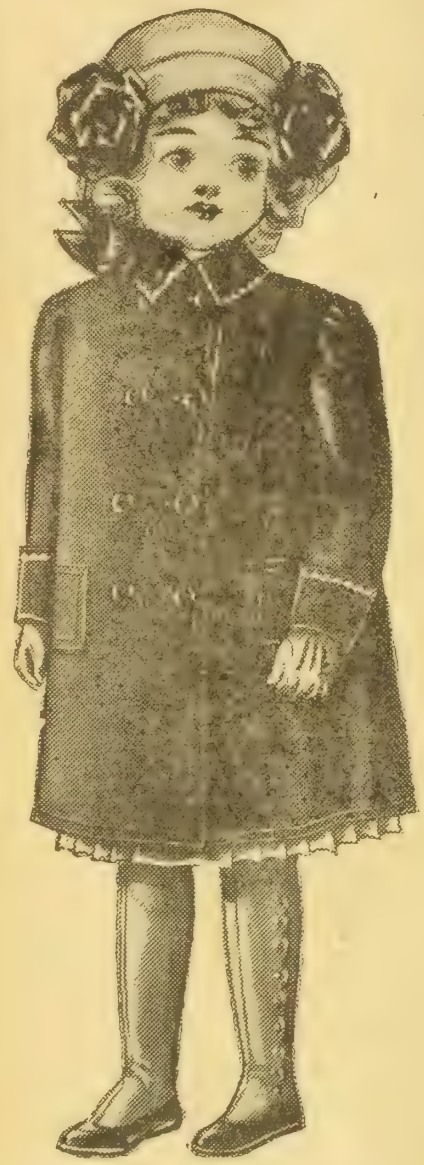
Merely a Sample of the Great Values We Offer in Our Big Fall Catalogue.



Order one—if you do not like it—return at our expense and we will refund your money in full. You do not take any risk whatever.

H. 15.—Infant's Coat.—A Montgomery Ross Special, made from cloth imported specially for this special. The coat is body lined. Collar trimmed with fancy braid and edging of velvet to match cuffs. Patch pockets and fancy buttons. Colors Red and Navy only. Price.....**$2.90**

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Box 110, Station B., - - MONTREAL, QUE.

N. B. We operate the National Cloak and Costume Co. in Canada.

Ewe Lamb, (7)—1, 2 and 3, Albert Boswall; 4, S. C. Lane.
Graded Flock, (2)—1, Albert Boswall; 2, S. L. Boswall.
Pen of Lambs, (2)—1, Albert Boswall; 2, S. C. Lane.

COTSWOLDS.

Ram, 2 shears and over, (6)—1 and 2, John Tweedy; 3 and 4, Howard W. Corning.
Ram, shearling, (4)—1, H. W. Corning; 2, Austen Judson; 3, John Tweedy; 4, Austen Judson.
Ram Lamb, (7)—1, H. W. Corning, 2 and 3, Austen Judson; 4, John Tweedy.
Ewe, 2 shears and over, (5)—1 and 3, John Tweedy; 2 and 4, H. W. Corning.
Ewe, shearling, (5)—1 and 2, H. W. Corning; 3 and 4, John Tweedy.
Ewe Lamb, (10)—1 and 4, H. W. Corning; 2, John Tweedy; 3, Austen Judson.
Graded Flock, (3)—1, John Tweedy; 2, H. W. Corning.
Pen Lambs, (3)—1, H. W. Corning; 2, John Tweedy.

LINCOLNS.

Ram, 2 shears and over, (3)—1, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, Chas. Symes; 3, Ernest Lund.
Ram, shearling, (5)—1, Earl B. Boswall; 3, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 4, Ernest Lund.
Ram Lamb, (3) 1 and 3, Albert Boswall; Jr.; 2, Earl B. Boswall; 4, Ernest Lund.
Ewe, 2 shears and over, (9)—1, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2 and 4, Chas. Symes; 3, Earl B. Boswall.
Ewe, shearling, (7)—1 and 3, Albert Boswall;, Jr.; 2, Earl B. Boswall; 4, Chas. Symes.
Ewe Lamb, (8)—1 and 3, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, Earl B. Boswall; 4, Earl wall.
Graded Flock, (4)—1, Albert Boswall, Jr., 2, Earl B. Boswall.
Pen Lambs, (3)—1, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, Earl B. Boswall.

SOUTHDOWNS.

Ram, 2 shears and over, (2)—1, Cephas Nunn; 2, Jas. E. Baker & Sons.
Ram, shearling, (3)—1, James E. Baker & Sons; 2, Oliver Saunders; 3 and 4, Cephas Nunn.
Ram lamb, *3)—1, Oliver Saunders; 2, Jas. E. Baker & Son; 3, Cephas Nunn.
Ewe, 2 shears and over, (5)—1 and 4, Cephas Nunn; 2 and 3, James E. Baker & Sons.
Ewe shearling, (5)—1 and 2, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 3 and 4, Cephas Nunn.
Ewe lamb, (7)—1 and 3, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 2 and 4, Cephas Nunn.
Graded Flock, (3)—1, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 2, Cephas Nunn.
Pen Lambs, (3)—1, Jas. E. Baker & Son; 2, Cephas Nunn.

SHROPSHIRES.

Ram, 2 shears and over, (3)—1, Geo. L. Boswall; 2 and 3, Cephas Nunn.
Ram shearling, (4)—1 and 2, Geo. L. Boswall; 3, Cephas Nunn; 4, Leonard Court.
Ram lamb, (5)—1, 3 and 4, Geo. L. Boswall; 2, Cephas Nunn.
Lamb, 2 shears and over, (4)—1 and 2, Geo. L. Boswall; 3 and 4, Cephas Nunn.
Ewe, shearling, (4)—1 and 2, Geo. L. Boswall; 3 and 4, Cephas Nunn.
Ewe Lamb, (7)—1, 2, 3 and 4, Geo. L. Boswall.
Graded Flock,(2)—1, Geo. L. Boswall; 2, Cephas Nunn.
Pen Lambs, (2)—1, Geo. L. Boswall; 2, Cephas Nunn.
Hewson Woolen Mills' Special prize for best flock of Shropshires shown by a wool grower who has not heretofore won a prize in a similar competition—Cephas Nunn.

OXFORD DOWNS.

Ram, 2 shears and over, (1)—1, Jas. E. Baker & Sons.
Ram, shearling, (5)—1, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 2, Hugh McPhee; 3, Burder Goodwin; 4, A. H. Boswall.
Ram Lamb, (7)—1 and 2, Burder Goodwin; 3, A. H. Boswall; 4, James E. Baker & Sons.
Ewe, 2 shears and over, (7)—1 and 3, James E. Baker & Sons; 2 and 4, Burder Goodwin.
Ewe, shearling, (7)—1 and 2, James E. Baker & Sons; 3 and 4, Burder Goodwin.
Ewe Lamb, (9)—1 and 2, James E. Baker & Sons; 3 and 4, Burder Goodwin.
Graded Flock, (4)—1, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 2, Burder Goodwin.
Pen Lambs, (4)—1, Burder Goodwin; 2, Jas. E. Baker & Sons.

SUFFOLKS.

Ram, shearling, (1) —1, Albert Boswall, Jr.
Ram lamb, (2)—1, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, Earl B. Boswall.
Ewe, 2 shears and over, (4)—1 and 3, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2 and 4, Earl B. Boswall.
Ewe, shearling, (2)—1, Albert Boswall, Earl B. Boswall.
Ewe Lamb, (4)—1 and 3, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, Earl B. Boswall.
Graded Flock, (2)—1, Albert Boswall, Earl B. Boswall.
Pen Lambs, (1)—1, Albert Boswall, Jr.
Ram, 2 shears and over, (2)—1, Cephas Nunn; 2, Oliver Nunn.

HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.

Ram Lamb, (2)—1, Cephas Nunn; 2, Oliver Nunn.
Ewe, 2 shears and over, (4)—1 and 2, Cephas Nunn; 3 and 4, Oliver Nunn.
Ewe, shearling, (4)—1 and 2, Cephas Nunn; 3 and 4, Oliver Nunn.
Ewe Lamb, (5)—1, 2, and 3, Cephas Nunn; 4, Oliver Nunn.
Graded Flock, (2)—1, Cephas Nunn; 2, Oliver Nunn.
Pen Lambs, (1)—1, Cephas Nunn.
Hampshire Sheep Association Special for Best Aged Ram, 2 aged Ewes and 2 Ewe Lambs—1, Cephas Nunn; 2, Oliver Nunn.
Best four Hampshire Down lambs, 2 of each sex—1, Cephas Nunn; 2, Oliver Nunn.

DORSET HORNS.

Ram, 2 shears and over, (1)—1, Emerson Sarvant.
Ram, shearling, (2)—1, John Tweedy; 2, Cephas Nunn.
Ram lamb, (3)—1, Geo. L. Boswall; 2, Emerson Sarvant; 3, Cephas Nunn.
Ewe, 2 shears and over, (9)—1, Emerson Sarvant; 2, Cephas Nunn; 3, Geo. L. Boswall; 4, Emerson Sarvant.
Ewe, shearling, (5)—1, Geo. L. Boswall; 2 and 4, Emerson Sarvant; 3, Cephas Nunn.
Ewe lamb, (10)—1, 2 and 3, Emerson Sarvant; 4, Geo. L. Boswall.
Graded Flock, (2)—1, Emerson Sarvant; 2, Geo. L. Boswall.
Pen Lambs, (3)—1, Emerson Sarvant; 2, Geo. L. Boswall.
Canadian Bank of Commerce Special for the best flock of sheep—Bronze Medal—Albert Boswall.

LONG WOOL GRADES.

Ewe, 2 shears and over (4)—1, S. L. Boswall; 2 and 4, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 3, S. C. Lane.
Ewe Shearling, (4)—1, S. L. Boswall; 2 and 3, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 4, S. C. Lane.
Ewe Lamb, (5)—1, S. L. Boswall; 2 and 4, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 3, S. C. Lane.
Whether, shearling, (4)—1 and 2, S. L. Boswall; 3 and 4, S. C. Lane.
Wether Lamb, (5)—1, S. L. Boswall; 2, H. W. Corning; 3, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 4, S. C. Lane.
Fat Ewe or Wether (3)—1, S. L. Boswall; 2, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 3, S. C. Lane; 4, Wilbert Dockendorff.
Graded Flock, one aged ewe, one shearling ewe and ewe lamb—1, S. L. C. Lane.
Boswall; 2, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 3, S.

SHORT OR MEDIUM WOOL GRADES.

Ewe, 2 shears and over, (9)—1, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 2, Oliver Saunders; 3 and 4, Elijah Saunders.

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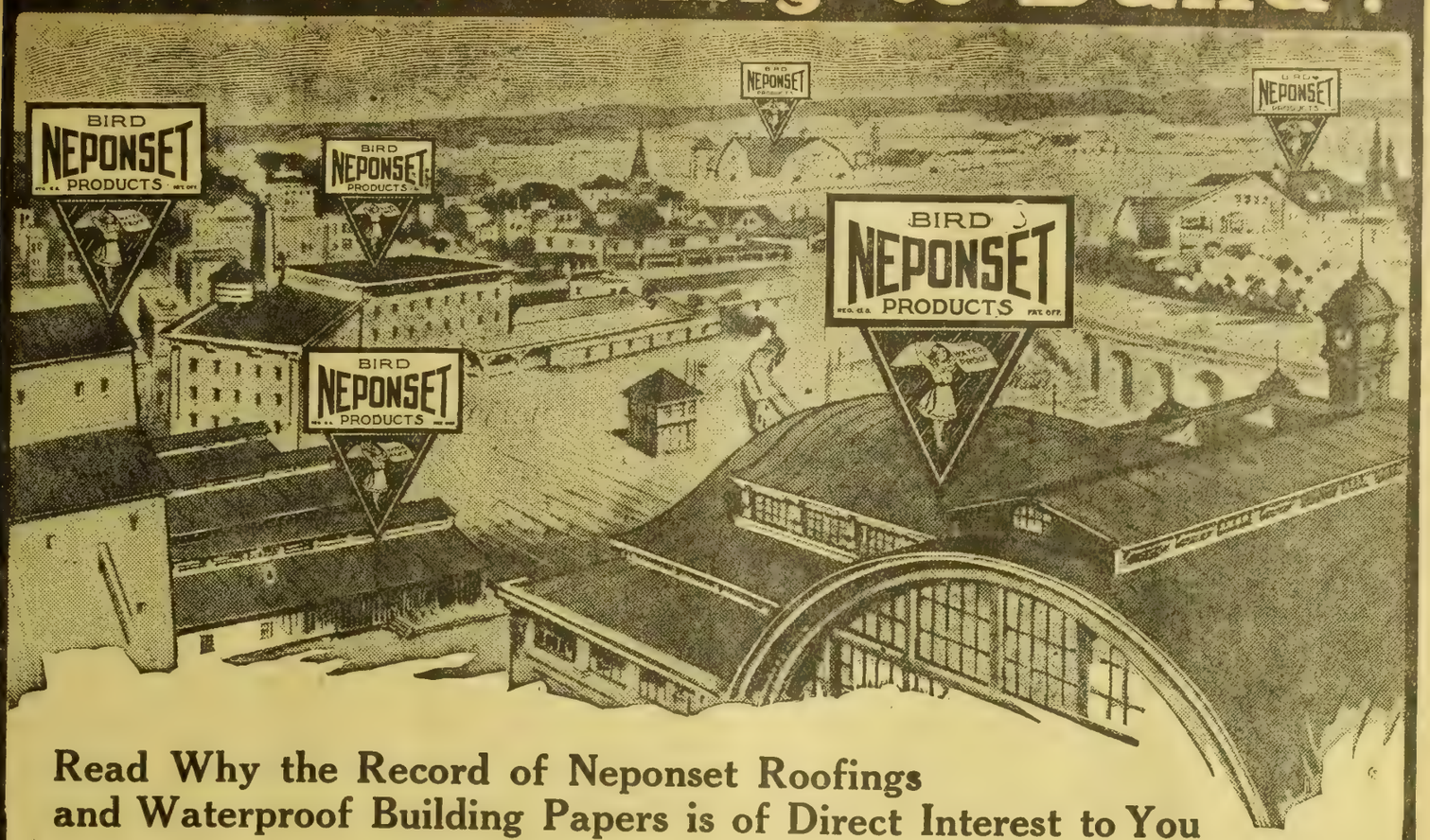

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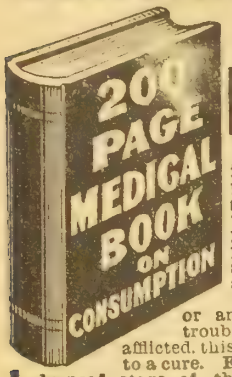
Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

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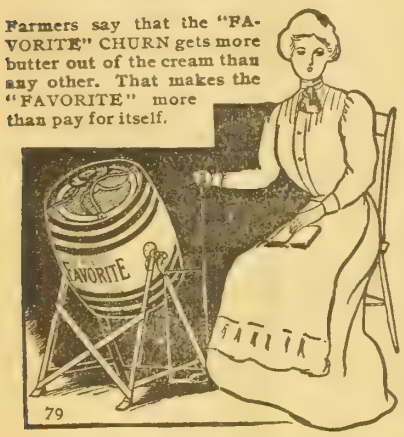
MORE BUTTER AND BETTER BUTTER

Farmers say that the "FAVORITE" CHURN gets more butter out of the cream than any other. That makes the "FAVORITE" more than pay for itself.



The "FAVORITE" churns smoother butter, too—better butter.

Easiest running because of roller bearings —strong, durable—with hand lever and foot tread. 8 sizes, to churn from ½ to 30 gallons of cream.

Every woman, who washes clothes, ought to have a "PURITAN" WASHER.

If your dealer does not handle the "FAVORITE" or "PURITAN", write us.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

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Ewe, shearling, (10)—1, Jas. E. Baker; E. Baker & Sons; 2 and 3, Almon Boswall; 4, Cephas Nunn.

Ewe Lamb, (11)—1 and 3, Oliver Saunders; 2, Elijah Saunders; 4, Jas. E. Baker & Sons.

Wether, shearling, (3)—1, Jas. E Baker & Sons; 2 and 3, Oliver Saunders.

Wether lamb, (5)—1, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 2 and 3, Oliver Saunders; 4, Cephas Nunn.

Fat Ewe or Wether, (6)—1, Elijah Saunders; 2, Oliver Saunders; 3, Wilbert Dockendorff.

Graded Flock, (6)—1, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 2, Oliver Saunders; 3, Elijah Saunders.

SPECIAL.

Messrs. J. A. Humphreys' & Sons special prize for best collection of sheep any pure breed, all of one breed carrying the best fleeces for the manufacture of Tweeds, (2)—1, Cephas Nunn.

SWINE.

BERKSHIRES.

Boar, 2 yrs. old and over, (1)—1, Peter Brodie.

Boar, 1 yr. old and under 2 yrs, (3)—1, Samuel Guys; 2, Wood & Son; 3, S. Lane.

Boar over 6 mos. and under 1 yr. (3)—1, S. C. Lane; 2, T. P. Cass; 3, Peter Brodie.

Boar, under 6 mos. (6)—1, Wood & Son; 2, Samuel Guys; 3 and 4, W. J. Gibson.

Sow, 2 yrs. and over, (3)—1, Samuel Guys; 2, Peter Brodie; 3, Wood & Son.

Sow, 1 yr. old and under 2, (7)—1, Peter Brodie; 2, W. J. Gibson; 3, Wood & Son; 4, Archibald McDonald.

Sow, over 6 mos. and under 1 yr. (3)—1, Peter Brodie; 2, Samuel Guys; 3, W. J. Gibson.

Sow, under 6 mos. (9)—1, Samuel Guys; 2, 3 and 4, W. J. Gibson.

Breeding Sow, with litter, (4)—1, Peter Brodie; 2, Samuel Guys.

Pair of Pigs, 3 mos. old and under 6 mos.—1, Samuel Guys; 2 and 3, W. J. Gibson.

Sweepstakes Boar—Diploma, Samuel Guys.

Sweepstakes Sow,—Diploma, Samuel Guys.

Pen, 1 boar and 3 females, any age, (4)—Diploma, Peter Brodie.

YORKSHIRES

Boar, over 2 yrs., (4)—1, Stewart Logan; 2, Wallace Stead; 3, John B. Roper; 3, J. W. Callbeck.

Boar, over 1 yr. and under 2 yrs. (2)—1, Henry Gurney; 2, Geo. Crockett.

Boar, 6 mos. and under 1 year, 6)—1, Jas. Roper, sr.; 2, J. W. Callbeck; 3, Stewart Bros.; 4, Geo. Crockett.

Boar, under 6 months, (8)—1and 3, Stewart Bros.; 2, J. W. Callbeck; 4, A. A. McBeath.

Sow, over 2 years, (4)—1 and 3, Geo. Crockett; 2, J. W. Callbeck; 4, John B. Roper.

Sow, over 1 yr. and under 2 yrs., (5)—1, J. W. Callbeck; 2, Oliver Saunders; 3, Robt. Stewart.

Sow, over 6 mos., and under 1 year, (6)...1, C. H. Robertson; 2, Jas. Roper, Sr.; 3 and 4, J. W. Callbeck.

Sow, under 6 mos, (14)—1 and 2, Pope Cook; 3, E. C. McDonald; 4, John Stewart.

Sow, with litter, (5)—1 and 2, Geo. Crockett.

Pair of pigs, over 3 mos. old and under 6 mos., (10)—1, J. W. Callbeck; 2, Pope Cook; 3, John Stewart.

Sweepstakes Boar—Diploma, Stewart Bros.

Sweepstakes Sow—Diploma, George Crockett.

Pen, 1 boar and 3 females, any age, (2)—Diploma, J. W. Callbeck.

TAMWORTHS.

Boar, under 6 mos. (4)—1, 3 and 4, Jas. Roper, Sr.; 2, Frank Roper.

Sow, over 1 yr. and under 2 yrs. (1)—1, James Roper, Sr.

Sow, under 6 mos. (5)—1 and 2, W. J. Gibson; 3, James Roper, Sr.; 4, Frank H. Roper.

Breeding Sow, with litter, (1)—1, Jas. Roper, Sr.

Pair of Pigs, 3 mos. old and under 6 mos., (4)—1, W. J. Gibson; 2, James Roper; 3, Frank H. Roper.

Sweepstakes Sow—Diploma, W. J. Gibson.

CHESTER WHITES.

Boar, 2 yrs. and over, (1)—1, T. W. Prowse.

Boar, 1 yr. and under 2 yrs. (1)—1, Leonard Court.

Boar, 6 mos. and under 1 year (3)—1 and 3, T. W. Prowse; 2, Leonard Court.

Boar, under 6 mos. (5)—1and 2. T. W Prowse; 3, Pope Cook; 4. Leonard Court.

Sow, 2 yrs. or over, (2)—1, T. W. Prowse; 2, Leonard Court.

Sow, 1 yr. and under 2 yrs. (2)—1, A. H. Boswall; 2, Leonard Court.

Sow, over 6 mos. and under 1 year, (4)—1 and 4, Leonard Court; 2 and 3, T. W. Prowse.

Sow, under 6 mos. (3)—1, T. W. Prowse; 2, Pope Cook; 3, Leonard Court.

Breeding Sow, with litter, (4)—1, T. W. Prowse; 2, A. H. Boswall.

Pair of Pigs, 3 mos. old and under 6 mos. (3)—1, Pope Cook; 2, T. W. Prowse 3, Leonard Court.

EXPORT BACON HOGS.

Best pair of pure bred hogs, most suitable for export bacon (9)—1, W. J.

The electrically-welded, solid-piece frame gives strength and stiffness to

Peerless Farm and Ornamental Gates

We build Peerless Gates to last a lifetime—handy, convenient and attractive. They remain staunch and rigid through all kinds of rough usage. The frame is made of heavy steel tubing electrically welded into one solid piece. The Peerless Gate, like the Peerless Fence, saves expense because it never needs repairs. We also make poultry, lawn and farm fences of exceptional strength. Write for free book.

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This Man is Young at 55 Years.

He is a "Health Belt Man;" therefore has the vitality and hot, red blood of youth in his veins; he towers like a giant above the ordinary difficulties of life—be a "Health Belt Man" yourself—it gives manly strength: it makes you young and keeps you young all the days of your life; it takes all the coward out of your make up—let me give you of this abundant vitality, then nothing can ever conquer you but death itself—100,000 men have taken my advice, why not you ?

The secret of life-long youth may be summoned up in one word—Vitality. If you have this great natural power in abundance years count for nothing. I use no drugs. I recommend none, Just the Health Belt. No privations, no dieting and no restrictions excepting that all dissipation must cease. Put the Health Belt on nights when you go to bed; let it send it power into your nerves, organs and blood while you are sleeping. It gives you a great flow of soft, gentle galvano-vital electricity during the entire night. One application and you are like a new being; it takes all the pain and weakness out of your back; it makes you answer the morning greeting with "I'm feeling fine." It is a great strength builder; it overcomes the results of earlier mistakes and indiscretions; gives you a compelling power, so that you are attractive to all women and men with whom you come in contact. Three months' use is sufficient. S. Coolen, Hubbards Cove, N. S., writes: "I am a man again thanks to you. Nothing can discourage me now."

This is one among tens of thousands.

Free Until Cured. Call or write to me and I will at once arrange to let you have the Belt on trial, not to be paid for until cured. No deposit or advance payment Send it back if it doesn't do the work. Liberal discoun for cash if you prefer to deal that way.

These Nature Cure Books FREE.

Let me send you these books. They contain much valuable health information, are fully illustrated, describe my Health Belt. Fill in coupon or send your name and address on a postal card.

DR. M. F. SANDEN CO., 140 Younge Street, TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Sirs—Please forward me your books, as advertised, free.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Advertise in the Maritime Farmer and get results.

Gibson; 2, Geo. Crockett; 3, A. A. McBeath.

Best pair of cross bred or grade hogs, most suitable for export bacon (7)—1, Joseph Praught; 2, Geo. Crockett; 3, Pope Cook.

Messrs. R. E. Mutch & Co's. Special Prizes for best pair of bacon hogs, to dress between 125 and 180 lbs. (10)—1, Joseph Praught; 2, Geo. Crockett.

Messrs. Davis & Fraser's Special Prizes for best finished pair of hogs, any breed, not weighing over 125 lbs. when dressed, (10)—1, Samuel Guys; 2, W. J. Gibson.

POULTRY.

Note.—c, cock; h. hen; r, cockerel; p, pullet.

ANDALUSIANS — Geo. Peterson, Charlottetown, 1 c, 1 h.

BRAHMAS—C. W. Wisener, Pictou, N. S., 1 c, 3 h; Gilfourd Court, Sunolks Station, 2 and 3 c, 1 and 2 h; Warren Watt, Pictou, 1 r, 1 p; A. A. Paoli, Charlottetown, 2 r, 2 p.

COCHINS—Neil A. McKinnon, Charlottetown, 1 c; John D. McQuaid, 2 c, 1 h, 2 r, 3 p; H. Howard, Little York, P. E. I., 1 r, 1 p; Geo McLellan, Charlottetown, 3 r, 2 p.

DORKINGS—Wm. Robertson, Amherst, N. S., 1 c, 1 h, 1 r, 2 p; Neil A. McKinnon, 2 c, 2 h, 2 r, 1 p; Penelope McKinnon, 3 r, 3 p.

HAMBURGS, S. S.— P. C. Brown, Charlottetown, 1 and 2 c, 1 and 2 h, 1 and 2 r, 1 p; Simon P. Paoli, Charlottetown, 3 r, 2 p.

HAMBURGS, G. P.—A. A. Paoli, 1 r, 1 p; A. H. Boswall, Marshfield, 1 c, 2 and 3 h; J. T. Burke, Charlottetown, 2 c, 1 h.

HAMBURGS, S. P.—A. H. Boswall, 1 and 2 c, 1 and 3 h, 1 and 2 r; 1 and 2 p; A. A. Paoli, 2 h.

LEGHORNS, WHITE, S. C.— Geo. Chilton, East Royalty, 1, 3 and 4 c, 3 h, 1 r, 1 p; Parkside Poultry Yards, Charlottetown, 2 c, 1 h; Neil A. McKinnon, 2 h; Mrs. C. H. Robertson, Marshfield, 4 h, 4 r, 4 p; S. P. Paoli, 3 r, 3 p; John Whitlock, Charlottetown, 2 r, 2 p.

LEGHORNS, BROWN, S. C.—Neil A. McKinnoni 1 c, 1 p; George Chilton, 3 c, 1 h, 2 r, 1 p; John Whitlock, 3 c, 4 h, 1 and 3 r, 2 p; J. E. Lapthorn, 2 c, 2 h, 3 p; John D. McQuaid, 4 r; Geo. Bell, Charlottetown, 4 p.

LEGHORNS, BROWN OR WHITE, R. C.—G. L. Simmons, 1 and 2 c, 1 and 2 h, 2 and 3 r, 1, 2 and 3 p; Neil A. McKinnon, 1 r.

LEGHORNS, BUFF—Neil A. McKinnon, 1 c, 1 h, 3 p; J. B. Blanchard, Charlottetown, 1 and 2 r, 1 and 2 p.

LEGHORNS, BLACK, S. C.— Geo. Chilton, 1 h; A. A. Paoli, 1 p.

MINORCAS, BLACK, S. C.— Geo. Chilton, 1 c; J. E. Lapthorn, 2 c, 4 h; Spurgeon Warren, North River, 3 c; H. Howard, Little York, 1 h, 3 p; Wm. Cudmore, Charlottetown, 2 and 3 h, 3 r, 2 and 4 p; Albert Duchemin, 1 r, 1 p; J. T. Burke, 2 r; Geo. Peterson, 4 r. ...

MINORCAS, WHITE, S. C. —Byrne Bros., Charlottetown, 1 c, 2 h, 3 r, 1 p; Everett Mills, Charlottetown 2 c, 1 h, 1 and 2 r, 2 and 3 p; Neil A. McKinnon, 3 h.

ORPINGTONS, BUFF—Albert Duchemin, Charlottetown, 1 c, 2 h, 2 and 3 r, 2 p; Wm. Robertson, Amherst, 2 c, 1 h, 1 r, 1 and 3 p; E. S. Brown, Pictou, N. S., 3 c, 4 h; N. A. McKinnon, 4 c, 3 h; Willis Arbing, 4 r; C. H. Wisener, 4 p.

ORPINGTONS, A. O. V. — Willis Arbing, 1 c; Parkside Poultry Yards, 2 c; Aubrey White, 3 c, 2 and 3 h; 4 r, 3 and 4 p; C. H. Wisener, 4 c, 4 h, 2 r; Harry Howe, Charlottetown, 1 h; Henry Gurney, East Royalty, 1 r, land 2 p; Albert Williams, 3 r.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—L. H. D. Foster, Marshfield, 1 and 2 c, 1,2 and 3 h, 3 r, 3 p; John Whitlock, 3 c; Talmage Foster, 1 r, 2 p; Heath Foster, 2 r, 1 p; Benj. Rodd, Brackley Point Road, 4 r, 4 p.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS— Mrs. Albert Boswall, Jr., 1 and 2 c, 3 h, 1 r, 1 p; John D. Fraser, Pictou, 3 c, 2 h; H. E. Miller, Charlottetown, 1 h; John F. Ives, Pictou, 2 r, 2 p.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—L. D. H. Foster, 1 and 2 c, 1 and 2 h, 1 and 3 r, 1 and 2 p; Neil A. McKinnon, 3 h, 2 r.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Chas. Stewart, Union Road, 1 c, 1 h; T. W. Prowse, Union Road, 2 c, 2 h, 1 and 2 r, 1 and 2 p.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS — W. A. Miller, Marshfield, 1 and 2 c, 1 and 2 h, 1 and 3 r, 2 p; J. P. McInnis, Charlottetown, 2 r, 1 p.

WHITE SPANISH—A. A. Paoli, 1 c, 1 h, 1 r, 3 p; J. T. Burke, 2 h, 3 r; S. P. Paoli, 2 r, 2 p; Wilfred Duffy, Hillsboro, 1 p.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—E. S. Brown, 1 c, 1 h; John D. Fraser, 2 c, 3 h, 1 r, 2 p; George Chilton, 2 h, 2 and 3 r, 1 and 3 p.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES — George Chilton, 1 h.

WHITE WYANDOTTES — George Lightizer, Charlottetown, 1, 2 and 3 c, 1 and 3 h, 2 and 3 r, 2, 3 and 4 p; J. B. Blanchard, 4 c, 4 h; H. E. Miller, 2 h; A. O. F. Gill, York, 1 and 4 r, 1 p.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—Geo. Chilton, 1 and 2 c, land 2 h, 1 r, 1 p.

EGGS.

Best dozen eggs, from any pure bred fowl, most suitable for export—1, John Whitlock; 2, Benjamin Rodd; 3, Mrs. W. G. Drake, Brookfield.

TURKEYS, DUCKS AND GEESE.

Pair Bronze Turkeys, over 1 yr.—1, Mrs. Albert Boswall, Jr.

Pair Bronze Turkeys hatched in 1910—1, Mrs. Albert Boswall, Jr.

Pair Toulouse Geese, over 1 yr.—1, Almon Boswall, Powal; 2 Parkside Poultry Yards.

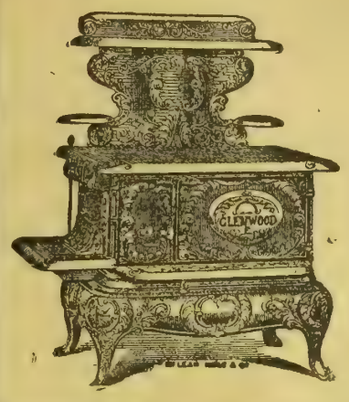
Pair Tolouse Geese, hatched in 1910—1, Almon Boswall.

Pair White Bremen or Embden Geese, over 1 yr—1, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 2 and 3, Mrs. Albert Boswall Jr

Pair White Bremen or Embden Geese, hatched in 1910—1, Mrs. Albert Boswall, Jr., 2, Earl B. Boswall, French Fort; 3, Ernest Lund Mt. Herbert.

Pair A. O. V. Geese, over 1 yr.—1, Roy Jones; 2, Mrs. Albert Boswall, Jr.; 3, Ernest Lund,

Now is the Time to Change Your Stove.



If you don't want to be putting fuel into a stove all the time, as you are doing, change your stove and you will have less trouble, make your cooking tasty, brighten your kitchen and you will have more heat to keep you warm this winter. Our Glenwood Ranges are made to save your fuel and give you heat as well, besides being a sure baker, and an improvement in your kitchen. We have them in all styles, fitted for wood or coal. When fitted for wood, you can use a 24-inch stick. We have them with tea shelf, mantle shelf, hot closet and reservoir. All our Ranges are made in St. John. No better Ranges made in Canada to-day.

Send for Prices and Catalogue.

McLEAN, HOLT & CO., 155 Union St., St. John, N. B.

Massey-Harris Cream Separator

The cleanest skimmer under all conditions—because it has greater skimming surface and because of the uniform distribution of the milk by the improved split wing.

Easy to Fill

Because of the low supply can.

Easy to Turn

Because milk is speeded up at centre of bowl, because of the easy-running ball bearings and because of the smooth running gears.

Easy to Clean

Because everything is easy to get at.

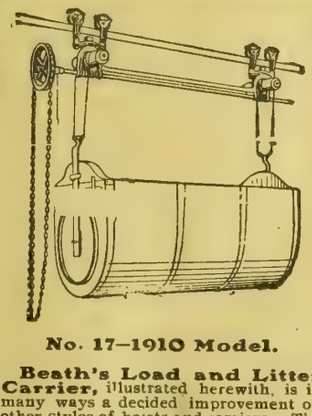
Self Balancing Bowl

Spins like a top at its own centre of gravity.

Patent Brake Attachment

Stops the bowl quickly.

The Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.,
Moncton, . . N. B.



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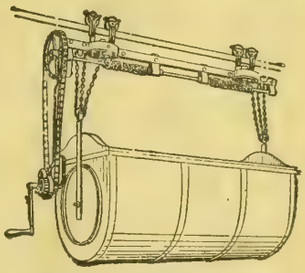
Take Your Choice.

They're Both Leaders.

AWARDED MEDAL

Toronto Exhibition, 1909.



No. 17—1910 Model.

Beath's Load and Litter Carrier, illustrated herewith, is in many ways a decided improvement on other styles of hoists and carriers. The load is raised by means of an endless chain—no dog or brake required—and the four flexible steel cables supporting the load are wound on drums protecting both ways from the spiral gear. The machine is simplicity itself and for ease of operation, strength and general utility it has no equal. All parts subject to strain are made of Malleable Iron and steel and the box is made in the most approved manner, entirely of galvanized iron. Capacity 16 Cubic feet.

Regardless of expense only the best selected materials are used in their construction, equipped with every improvement and latest 1910 Models only are offered in this sale.

The only Carriers made with all working parts of Malleable Iron and Steel carefully machined and fitted.

Our President, **W. D. Beath,** personally supervises their construction and finally inspects and tests every machine before it leaves the factory.

When you buy a **Beath Litter Carrier** at the prices we are offering them, you get a rare bargain—absolutely guaranteed—works better and lasts longer than any other Carrier on the market—has given greatest satisfaction to hundreds of delighted users and will do the same for you.

Write us for further information and sale prices on Litter Carriers, Stanchions and Steel stalls.

No. 19—1910 Model.

Plate No. 19 represents **Beath's heaviest type Feed and Litter Carrier**—a machine that will handle the heaviest loads with ease. It is built for heavy work. The wrought steel frame gives it great strength, and being fitted with triple purchase hoist and slow gear any boy can handle heavy loads quite easily.

This machine is also equipped with Beath's Patent Automatic Clutch Break, which makes the lowering of the box an extremely simple operation. The box can be stopped at any point in its descent without effort, the clutch working automatically. Box same as No. 17.

W. D. BEATH & SON, Limited, Toronto, Ont. LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

COUGH PROMPTLY STOPPED

It Lasted Just Three Days With Father Morriscy's No. 10.

ALDOUANE, N.B., DEC. 30, 1909.
FATHER MORRISCY MEDICINE CO., LTD.,
Last spring I took a severe cough, and bought a bottle of your cough cure, and within three days I was cured.

I will always keep Father Morriscy's Remedy in my home.

DOUGLAS B. RICHARDS.

A simple statement like this is the most convincing proof that Father Morriscy's No. 10 (Lung Tonic) is a most effective cure for coughs and colds.

Father Morriscy worked out the prescription most carefully, not merely to relieve the cough but to cure the inflammation in the bronchial tubes or lungs which caused the cough.

No. 10 is more than a cough cure—more even than a cure for colds, inflammation and other serious lung troubles—it is a valuable tonic which braces up the system so that colds cannot easily get a hold on you any more.

No. 10 is most helpful in Consumption, and has cured many cases.

Trial bottle, 25c. Regular size, 50c. At your dealer's or from Father Morriscy Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B. 80

For Sale

300 Acre Farm Equipped.

Big fertile money-making farm thrown on the market by aged owner who is unable to work it; level machine worked fields, spring watered pasture for 12 hd., ample wood, timber, fine sugar orchard 500 trees, variety of fruit; near neighbors and advantages; 8-room painted house, 2 big barns, spring water sdpply; good chance to make fish pond where trout brook crosses farm; if taken at once, pr. horses, 5 cows, all farming tools and equipment will be included for only $2900, part cash; for all details, traveling instructions for this and other farm bargains from $1200 up, see page 16. "Strout's Biggest Farm Bargains," copy free. E. A. Strout, Station 2612, Kent's Hill, Me.

For Sale

75 Acres—$1,800, Stock, Tools and Crops Included.

Good horse, Jersey cow, carts, carriages, 3 sets harness, 40 hens, 40 chickens, kitchen garden, 2 acres oats, all tools, growing crops and hay in barn go with farm; brook watered pasture; 800 cords wood and 10,000 ft. timber; fruit for home use; mail delivered; near neighbors, good schools; painted cottage clap-boarded barn, wood shed; good view, pleasant shade; change in owner's business requires quick sale, hence the low price of $1,300, part cash, balance on easy terms. See page 6, "Strout's New Fall Biggest Bargains Catalogue" for traveling instructions to see it from Richmond Me. E. A. Stout, Kent's Hill, Me.

Stock, Tools, Crops and Mill Included

With 262 acre modern farm; cuts 60 tons hay, is one of the best potato farm in So. Me., cream sold at door; 1,000 cds. wood, lot of timber, good orchard, accessible to all advantages; fine 11-room house, 100 ft. barn, stable, abundance pure water, mill run with 14 h. p. engine; aged owner desires immediate sale, and if taken at once, includes pr. horses, 7 cows and heifers, 2 hogs, 7 acres potatoes and grain; 30 tons hay, long list farming tools, machinery and equipment for only $1,500 cash, balance $3,700, easy terms; for all details, traveling instructions for this and others, all sizes and prices, see page 7, Skowhegan Section, Station 2612, "Strout's Biggest Farm Bargains, copy free. E. A. Strout, Kent's Hill, Maine.

For Sale

100 Acre Money-Making Farm

Cuts 20 tons hay, pasture for 12 cows; 800 cds. wood and 20,000 ft. timber will easily and quickly pay for property; near depot and markets, R. F. D., cream sold at door, good buildings, running spring water; if taken at once owner includes 6 cows and heifers, 2 horses, sheep, all farming tools, wagons, harnesses, etc., barn full of hay, 3½ acres corn, potatoes and grain for only $2,800, part cash, easy terms; move right in, make money from the start, be comfortable for the winter; for picture of pretty buildings, all details and traveling instructions for this and others, see No. 263, "Strout's Biggest Farm Bargains," copy free. E. A. Strout, Station 2612, Kent's Hill, Maine.

Pair A. O. V. Geese, hatched in 1910—1, Ernest Lund; 2, Earl B. Boswall; 3, Mrs. Albert Boswall, Jr.

Pair Rouen Ducks, over 1 yr.—1, Albert Boswall; 2, Chas. Pippy, Hillsboro; 3, Lyle Boswall.

Pair Rouen Ducks hatched in 1910—1, Albert Boswall; 2, Lyle Boswall.

Pair Pekin Ducks, over 1 yr—1, Mrs. Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, Ernest Lund.

Pair Pekin Ducks, hatched in 1910—1, Mrs. Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, Earl B. Boswall. ...

Pair A. O. V. Ducks, over 1 year—1, Chas. Pippy.

Pair A. O. V. Ducks, hatched in 1910—1 and 2, Chas. Pippy.

Butter and Cheese,

Butter, Creamery, 28 lb. box, for export (6)—1st and Messrs. Smith and Proctor's Gold Medal, John D. McRae, Eldon, P. E. I.; 2, W. A. McKae, Scotsburn, N. S.; 3, Melville Johnson, Central Bedeque, P. E. I.

Butter, home made, 2 firkins, 20 lbs. each (3)—1, Mrs. Jas. Essory, Union Road, P. E. I.; 2, Mrs. Calvin W. Wood, Hazelbrook, P. E. I.

Butter, Creamery, 2 firkins, 20 lbs. ea. (5)1 and Messrs. Bruce Stewart & Co's. Silver Medal, John D. McRae; 2, W. T. Brown, Cherry Valley, P. E. I.; 3, W. A. McKay.

Butter, home made, 20 lb. crock, (2— —1, Ernest Prowse, New Dominion; 2, Mrs. A. H. Boswall; 3, Miss Sarah Dingwell, New Glasgow, P. E. I.

Butter, 5 lb. home made prints, (11)—1, Mrs. L. D. H. Foster, Marshfield, P. E. I.; 2, Edwin Crew, Bungay, P. E. I.; 3, Mrs. A. H. Boswall.

Butter, 5 lbs. home made, rolls, (7)—1, Mrs. Daniel Fraser, Kingston; 2, Ernest Prowse; 3, Mrs. L. H. D. Foster.

Butter, 5 lbs. prints, creamery made, (3)—1, John D. McRae; 2, W. T. Brown; 3, W. A. McKay.

Cheese, 2 dairy farm made, 20 lbs. each, (2)—1, Mrs. J. R. Drake, Pownal, P. E. I.; 2, Miss C. Drake, Cornwall.

Cheese, 2 factory made, 50 lbs. each, made after July 1st, 1910 (30)—1st and Messrs. Hodgson Bros. & Rowson's Gold Medal, Leo. Hughes Kinkora; 2 nd and Messrs. Carvell Bros. Silver Medal, Wm. Clark, Emerald, P. E. I.; 3, John A. Murchison, Orwell; 4, McLean McNevin, Tyne Valley, P. E. I.; 5, Aeneas McManus, Sailor's Hope; 6, Adrian McInnis, Red Point, P. E. I.; 7, Wesley Keefe, Bridgetown; 8, Peter A. Burke, Alma; 9, John Ellsworth, Cornwall.

National Clothing Store Special $10.00 gold, for the best crock home made butter,1, Ernest Prowse.

Field Garden and Orchard Products.

Potatoes, collection, early varieties—1, Peter Brodie; 2, John Berrigan; 3, Jas. McLean; 4, Cecil Stewart.

Potatoes, collection late varieties—1, Peter Brodie; 2, Dr. A. McPhail; 3, Jas. McLean; 4, Benj. Mallett.

Potatoes, collection, white varieties—1, Dr. A. McPhail; 2, Peter Brodie; 3, Benj. Mallett.

Potatoes, collection red varieties—1, Benj. Mallett; 2, H. McLean.

Best Collection Field Roots—1, Patrick Curley; 2, W. B. Drake; 3, John Rogerson. ...

Best Collection Garden Vegetables—1, Penelope McKinnon; 2, Arthur Burke; 3, John Rogerson,

Best arranged fruit, dessert, for dining table—1, Penelope McKinnon; 2, Mrs F. Furze.

Collection, 10 sorts of Commercial Apples—1, A. E. Dewar; 2, Harold A. Dalmaine; 3, E. G. Love.

Collection, 5 sorts, most profitable varieties, grown on P. E. I.—1, Silas R. Law; 2. A. E. Dewar; 3, Wm. McIntyre & Son.

Best and best arranged P. E. Island County exhibit of fruit—1st and a Silk Flag, A. E. Dewar, Queens Co.

Collection of Pears—1, H. D. Johnson; 2, W. C. White; 3, Peter McCallum.

Collection of Plums1, Arthur Tanton; 2, W. C. White; 3, A. E. Dewar.

Best display preserved fruit in glass—1, A. E. Dewar; 2, Geo. H. King.

Collection ornamental foliage plants—1, John Rogerson.

Collection Dahlias—1, L. A. Hazard; 2, John W. Wonacott; 3, A. N. Houston.

Collection of Gladiolus—1, L. A. Haszard; 2, Penelope McKinnon; 3, Mrs. D. Stewart.

Collection of Pansies—1, Penelope McKinnon.

Collection of Sweet Peas—1, Mrs. D. J. Stewart; 2, John Rogerson; 3, Mrs. Jas. Farquharson.

Special Prizes by Messrs. Warburton and Prowse for tree planting on the public highway, Avenues, 120 feet long, 5 trees to a side—1, Donaldson School.

Educational and Natural History.

School making best exhibit of flowers grown on school grounds—1—Hillsboro Consolidated School.

Best collection of vegetables grown on School Garden—1, Hillsboro Consolidated School.

Collection of Noxious Agricultural Weeds—1, Earl Foster; 2, Miss Mary Murchison.

Collection of Wild Flowers—1, Martha Walsh; 2, Mrs. Isaac Crosby.

That Red Rose Tea is of surpassing quality is accepted everywhere it is used as an undisputed fact, but it is in the Maritime Provinces especially that it has by unvarying goodness so well earned the term "is good tea." 61

Prices: 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c. and 60c.

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Made in Canada by Canadian Experts.

It will pay you to get our prices and investigate the merits of our apparatus before placing your order. Poles, Wire, Brackets, Insulators, Tools, Lightening Arresters, Ground rods, Batteries, Insulated wire, and everything necessary to construct a telephone system of any size. If you are interested let us send you our 112 page Rural Book giving complete information HOW TO ORGANIZE, CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE RURAL TELEPHONE SYSTEMS, will be sent you free for the asking. WRITE US NOW.

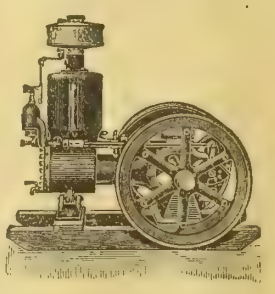
Dominion Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
Dept. "K". Waterford, Ont.

"WINNER" WASHER.

Designed for quick and effective work. Cover to keep in all steam. All Gearing covered. Heavy fly wheel to do the work. Made of Louisiana Red Cypress. Don't be without this machine for another washday. Cost is trifling in comparison to results.

If your dealer cannot supply you with a **Connor Washer & Wringer** write direct. Over 30 different styles to choose from. Get the genuine.

J. H. Connor & Son,
Limited,
Ottawa, - - Ont.



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The Simplest

Gasoline Engine?

Look at the cut

The 'Stickney'

is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific because it is the farmers favorite. **So Simple.** No Pipes and Separate Tank always in the way.

Strong and Heavy—Means hard work.

Send for our little booklet No. 57 and you will be surprised what you will discover about engines.

WINDMILLS, GRINDERS, TANKS, PUMPS, Etc.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

G. J. Barrett { Sales Agent } 82 Dock St. St. John, N. B. Branch at Fredericton, N. B.

Dollar Bottle Free.

Send for a bottle of my Veternary Medical Wonder. Cures Colic, Fever and Inflamation. Sent postpaid upon request. Agents wanted.

DR. BELL, V. S.
Kingston, Ont.

Full line of veternary remedies in stock including Dr. Bells Wonder, Fine Blister for Spavins, Ring ones, Lumps or Bunches of any kind.

Up-to-Date Specialities

Card Systems.
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Self-Balancing Ledgers.
Latest Edition of Pitman's Shorthand.
Burrough's Adding Machine.
General Up-to-Dateness.
Latest Catalogue to any address.

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LEARN TELEGRAPHY THIS WINTER.

Hundreds of new "Telegraph-Stations" are to be opened on the Grand Trunk Pacific next summer. Young men are going out from this School to positions with salaries from $50.00 to $75.00 per month. WHY NOT YOU? Enter any time. Write today for Free Catalogue explaining full particulars. Address:

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LABELS

Metal Ear Labels for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

The old standby for all who have stock liable to stray, or to dispute as to identification or ownership; for herd or flock records, or for general convenience. Send for free circular and sample. It may save you much trouble. Write to-day.

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"HIRAM"

Raspberry Plants for Fall Setting.

The "Hiram" is a strong grower, hardy and very productive. Fruit deep red, extra large and very good quality. Unexcelled for home use or nearby markets. Plants by mail, post paid 50c per doz.

ORCHARD HILL FARM,
Brown's Flats, N. B.

A Money-Maker All Equipped. Income Last Year $2,371.

$2,000 worth personal property thrown in by aged owner with 188-acre farm; pair 2,600 lb. horses, 5 young cows, hogs, poultry, farming machinery, implements, etc., hay, large crops potatoes, corn, beans, etc, 40 acres in fields, pasture for 15 cows; 80 acres wood and timber, valuable growth pine; attractive 9-room house, 40x70 ft. barn, clapboarded, painted, split stone cellar; carriage, ice and store houses new and painted; near charming lakes, ¾ mile to depot and all advantages; it's a beautiful estate, charming in all its surroundings; for all details and travelling instructions for this at only $4,600 and others from $1,300 up with pictures, see page 14 "Strout's Biggest Farm Bargains," copy free.—E. A. STROUT, Station 2612, Kent's Hill, Maine.

Farm, Stock and Tools Sacrificed.

Money-making farm delightfully located, thrown on the market to settle affairs quickly for $2,800; 10 good cows, poultry and long list valuable farming tools, wagons, machinery and everything complete included; cuts 40 tons hay and produces big crops corn and potatoes; neighboring farm sold $500 worth sweet corn to factory from 5 acres; spring-watered pasture, good wood lot; ample fruit; pretty 9-room house; big barn and stable; pure water supply; maple shade; cream sold at door; big bargain even for us to handle; all details this and other 80 Me. farms from $650 up, "Strout's Big Farm Catalogue, No. 30," copy free. Station 2612, E. A. STROUT, Kent's Hill, Maine.

The Nova Scotia Horticultural Show.

The annual Fruit and Vegetable Show for the Counties of Hants, Kings and Annapolis, or as it is more pretentiously styled the Nova Scotia Horticultural Exhibition was held at Windsor on the 11th to 13th October.

The show was a grand success in every particular. The Armoury made a convenient place, the weather was fine and the management all that could be desired.

Wm. O'Brien well known to the farmers of Nova Scotia was President of the Committee and filled the duties of manager in an admirable manner. The show of apples was large and of fine quality. The two weeks elapsing since the opening of the exhibition in Halifax had added materially to size, color and finish of the fruit shown. All the old campaigners were out for prize money and with them an influx of new blood, particularly from Hants County which was nearest to place of show. A number of special prizes brought out a large exhibit of barrels and boxes. These were generally well packed and well selected. Mr. F. C. Whitman's special for the best ten Northern Spys brought out some twenty-five entries making the best display of Northern Spys ever seen in the Maritime Provinces and perhaps in Canada. Mr. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, said it was the best he ever saw, and he has seen them all. Plums were practically out of season, but pears and quinces made a great display. Grapes, too, were there in great quantity and really looked good enough to eat.

The vegetable show was certainly beyond praise, nothing like it was eper seen in Eastern Canada. Mangles, turnips, carrots, cucumbers, etc., certainly were wonderful and show how well adapted to root growing is our valley. A. McNeill and R. W. Starr, judged the fruit, and George B. McGill, of Middletan, the roots and vegetables.

A list of the prize winners will be published next issue.

The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Programme.

Following is the programme of the Sixth Annual Convention and Fruit Exhibition which will be held in the Lecture Room of the Natural History Society Building, Union St., and St. Andrews Curling Rink, St. John, N. B., on October 31st to November 3rd.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31st.

8 p. m.—Opening of the Exhibition, Premier Hazen. Addresses by Hon. Dr. Landry and others.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st.

St. Andrew's Rink.

9 a. m.—Business meeting of the Association.

10 a. m.—Judging of the Exhibits—Messrs. R. W. Starr, W. T. Macoun, J. W. Crow, P. Shaw, and G. H. Vroom.

2.30—Demonstration in the Packing of Apples in Boxes and Barrels, G. H. Vroom, Dom. Fruit Insp.

Lecture Room, 72 Union St.

8 p. m.—Address of Welcome, His Worship Mayor Frink.

8.30—President's Address, followed by Discussion.

9 p. m.—Points to Consider in Establishing an Orchard, Prof. Shaw, Truro, N. S.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2nd.

Lecture Room, 72 Union St.

10 a. m.—Growing Nursery Stock in a Northern Clime, W. T. Macoun, Dom. Horticulturist, Ottawa.

11 a. m.—The Cropping of Young Orchards, Prof. J. W. Crow, O. A. C., Guelph.

2.30 p. m.—Varieties of Apples, Plums and Pears for New Brunswick, R. W. Starr, Wolfville, N. S.

3.15 p. m.—The Pollination of Tree Fruits, Prof. J. W. Crow.

4.15 p. m.—The Management of Bearing Orchards, W. T. Macoun.

7.30 p. m.—Hon. Robert Maxwell presiding.

THURSDAY, NOV. 3rd.

Illustrated Lecture—The Control of the Brown Tail Moth and other Orchard Pests, R. C. Treherne, Insp. D. F. P. Act.

Lecture Room, 72 Union St.

10 a. m.—The Top-working of Apple Trees, Prof. J. W. Crow.

10.45 a. m.—The Fertilizer Requirements of Apple Trees, W. T. Macoun.

11.30 a. m.—The Possibility of the Over-production of Apples, G. H. Vroom.

2.30 p. m.—Small Fruit Culture, Discussion led by W. T. Macoun.

4 p. m.—Question Box.

8 p. m.—

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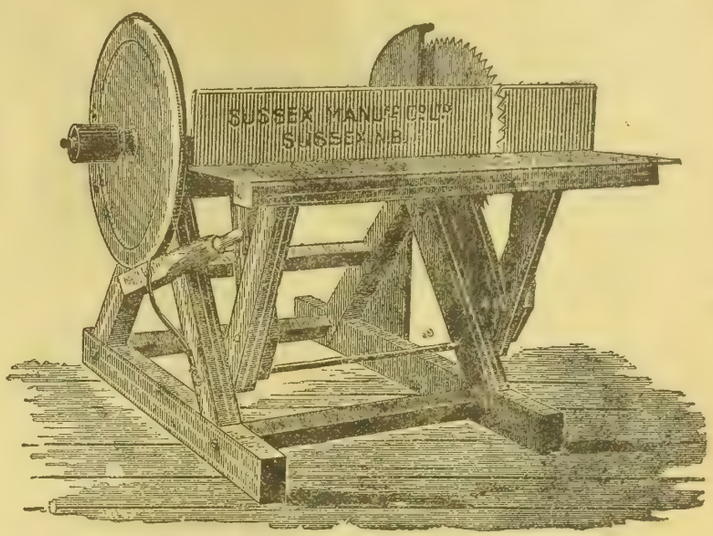

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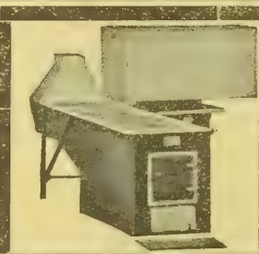

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The P. E. I. Poultry Show.

The Prince Edward Island Poultry Association will hold its third annual show at Charlottetown, on January 4th, 5th and 6th, 1911. Substantial prizes are offered in the various classes included in the prize list. The respective classes are open to members of the Prince Edward Island or any other regularly organized poultry association in the Maritime Provinces. Special prizes offered by the American Poultry Association are open to the world. The awards will be placed by Mr. L. G. Jarvis, Grimsby, Ontario. From past records we glean the assurance that visitors to the 1911 P. E. I. Poultry Show will not be disappointed. The P. E. I. Poultry Assaciation is doing good, work in fostering and encouraging the poultry industry and its officers and members deserve the hearty support and co-operation of the general public. The Secretary-Treasurer of the Association is Mr. Geo. Lightizer, Charlpttetown, a noted breeder of White Wyandottes. Write him for a copy of this prize list.

187-Acre Potato Farm, $6,000.

One hundred acres in machine worked fields, cuts 75 tons hay besides producing big crops potatoes for which farm is perfectly adapted, near yearly Boston boat, splendid markets and advantages, spring watered pasture for 20 cows, 62 acres heavy wood and timber, orchard of 150 trees; good set buildings, 9-room house, 100-ft. barn with basement; to settle affairs quickly $2,000 worth machinery and tools included, part cash; picture and all details of this and another that one year's income will pay for, including stock and tools, page 8, "Strout's Big Farm catalogue No. 30," copy free, Station 2612, E. A. STROUT, Kent's Hill, Me.

THREAD POWER FOR SALE.—I am offering a two-horse Moody thread power for sale cheap. No reasonable offer refused. The first set of planks are still fit for use, which shows that it has not been extensively used. Write to-day. — THREAD POWER, care MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

Fall Work in the Poultry House.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

At this season of the year, when poultry keepers are beginning to think about the winter accommodations for their birds, a few words on the housing and feeding problem may be of service.

supreme importance, do not imagine

Firstly: and this is a matter of that your hens require warm winter quarters, they do not! Cold has no terrors whatever for poultry if proper care is taken to have a canvas curtain in front of the roosting place so that it may be dropped and allowed to cover them in nights when the thermometer falls below zero. Fresh air is the one great object to be striven for when arranging for the wintering of the farm poultry. If your hen house has glass windows, remove them and cover in the window space with a single thickness of ordinary factory cotton such as is sold at from 5 to 8 cents per yard. Your hen house of course, faces south, and with this cotton window to break the force of any wind, a constant supply of absolutely pure fresh air will be available night and day. Your hens will be healthier and happier, and will lay as they probably never laid before during a winter in which they were housed good and warm.

"Frozen combs?" Not at all! just take a small quantity of vaseline on your fingers and rub it over comb, lobes and wattles, say once every ten days, or oftener if necessary, this will entirely obviate any danger of freezing even during the very coldest of winter nights.

Go carefully over the entire house with lime wash, taking care to get well into all cracks and corners, then give roosts and dropping board a good soaking in coal oil, again taking care to get into all crevices, etc.

Carefully clean out the floor of the house and then cover it to a depth of about 6 inches with good clean cut straw or chaff, so that when you feed hard grain morning and night, you may simply scatter it into this litter and so provide your hens with the necessity for taking the very finest of all possible poultry tonics—scratching for their feed!

Take care that the place is dry and free from all draughts. Dampness and draughts are the cause of almost all, if not all, poultry diseases. Do not fear the cold air. Dame nature has only just finished clothing your birds with a brand new suit of winter feathers, and you may safely assume that she knows what she is doing.

Having got all snug and tidy, have a cabbage and a mangel, or better still, two of each, from the roof so that they are just out of reach of the birds unless a jump is made in order to get at them, by this means you provide them with more exercise.

Do not on any account feed warm mashes in the morning or at night, hard grain at both these feeds will serve much better. In the morning it causes the birds to scratch for their breakfast and in doing so to get themselves into a healthy warmth, and at evening it does exactly the same thing with the added advantage that your birds go to the roost with crops filled with a class of food which will keep their digestive organs working and as a consequence, their blood circulating well all night long. Feed a mash to your birds one evening and at about 10 p. m., go into the hen house and feel the crops of as many as you wish, they will be empty. Feed hard grain, such as wheat, buchwheat or even corn, and then make a similar examination, you will easily feel their crops to be more than half

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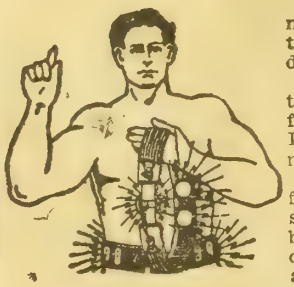
UNTIL YOU ARE CURED



Take my Electric Belt for what it will do for you. Wear it while you sleep at night or while you are resting after your work. You will find it a vitalizer, a tonic to your nerves, a rejuvenator of waning vitality. Use it for any ailment which drugs have failed to cure, and you will never cease praising it.

I claim that I can cure weak men; that I can pump new life into worn-out bodies; that I can cure your pains and aches, limber up your joints and make you feel as frisky and vigorous as you ever did in your life. That's claiming a good deal, but I have got a good remedy and know it well enough to take all the risk if you will pay me when you are cured.

No man can lose on this. If the cure is worth the price, you don't have to pay for it until you get it. When you are ready to say you are a big, husky and frisky specimen of vigorous manhood; that you haven't got an ache or pain in your whole body and that you feel better than you ever did in your life. I get paid. If you can't say it after using my Belt for three months, then give me back my old Belt, and I won't ask a cent. All I ask is security while you use it.

A short time ago I took a case that I couldn't cure ,and I didn't see why, as I had cured hundreds like it. Anyway, my patient returned the Belt and said I hadn't done him any good. He said he thought I had treated him honestly, and wanted to pay me the cost of the Belt, because it couldn't be used again. I refused and told him that I had made a contract to cure him or get nothing, and I wouldn't take a dollar I hadn't earned.

Dear Sir,—I have been wearing your Belt for four weeks, and am thankful to tell you that my Indigestion is cured.
JOHN V. B. FOSTER,
Wells, N.B.

Dear Sir,—I have worn your Belt a little over a month, and can say that I know it has cured my Constipation. I sleep better ,and my stomach is better. I expect in a month or two I will be all right.
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Dear Sir,—I am very glad to say that your Belt has completely cured me of my disease and given every satisfaction. I would not be without it for many times the cost. I will be glad to recommend it to any of my friends whom I know it would help. Wishing you every success, I am,
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MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS will do this for you.

Miss M. Denney, Edmonton, Alta., writes: "I wish to write you of your splendid remedy, Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills as a cure for Sick Headache. I have been nearly mad with headaches for nights together, and have not been able to close my eyes. I was working at a lady's house and she told me of your Laxa-Liver Pills. I took four vials of them and I have not been troubled with a headache for about six months."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial or 5 vials for $1.00, at all dealers, or will be mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

full of a feed which will last them until about 4 o'clock the next morning. If you must feed a mash, and this is just a matter of opinion, do so at mid-day and do it sparingly.

Keep a supply of fresh water in clean vessels constantly before the birds, "the more they drink the better they lay" is a very trite Dutch saying; also give them plenty of grit and shell or lime, and do not forget a box of ashes or dry sand for them to bathe in.

Follow these simple rules and you will soon begin to realize that "$1.50 profit per hen per year," of which you have heard so much, is no idle dream but a very beautiful probability.

To sum up: The things to be avoided are warm air, dirt, damp, draughts and idleness; those to be aimed at are fresh air, and plenty of it, the more the better; naturally induced warmth, good food, green stuff and clean water.

One word more: Keep records. Record the amount of feed-stuffs consumed daily and also the egg production, charge both at current market rates and you will find out in the most convincing way possible what a wonderfully good investment a flock of 50 pure bred hens may become.

JOHN BAYNES,
N. S. A. College, Truro.

Promise of a Record Year at the Agricultural Gollege.

The number of applications received to date for entrance to the full course at the Agricultural College, which begins Nov. 1st, next, is just fifty, (50). At the corresponding date last year the number of applications was less than thirty, (30), and the total enrollment was forty-three (43). It will, therfore, be seen that the increasing classes at the College promise to be, at least, 50 per cent. larger than any previous year.

For the Short Courses, which begins on January 3rd next, the outlook is, if possible, even better. An application has been received for entrance to this course from one hundred (100) prospective students from Prince Edward Island alone. There will probably be fifty *50) from New Brunswick, and if Nova Scotia sends even as many as last year, there will be over two hundred (200) more.

All citizens must rejoice in the pronounced success of the Agricultural College, evidenced by the large number of students in attendance, not only on account of the institution itself, but still more because it is indicative of the new spirit of progress which is taking hold of Maritime Province agriculture.

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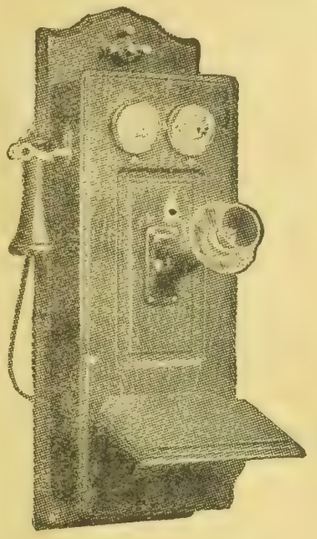

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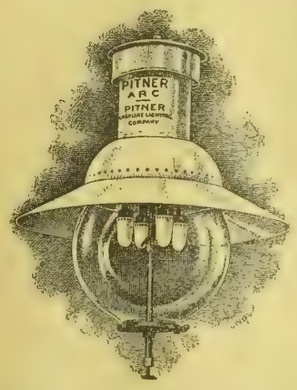

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Mrs. Bowen's Investment

(Continued from last issue.)

"I [illegible] it have happened!" Guilty Mrs. Bowen, who knew very well how it had come to pass. "Sugar and milk, Mr. Gerry? I'm very sorry, and there isn't a bit of cold bread in the house. The flour was out last night, and though we bake right away the minute it came, it's just gone into the oven."

"I s'pose I can have a cracker, then," said her mother-in-law, in unusual injured tone.

"Naw, don't say one word." And Mrs. Gerry made a great show of buttering one of the unfortunate rolls. I guess you must have got hold of one that wasn't done. I can't seem to make such biscuit as yours, no how, Mrs. Bowen; father often says to me I oughter come and take lessons; and such beautiful light cake, too, as you always have. I don't see how you manage. Do take a biscuit father. Shan't I help you to some butter, Mr. Bowen?"

Mr. Bowen by this time having distributed the steak, held forth his plate at the invitation, drew it in, tasted it, and looked very much disturbed. "Bad butter again! Well, I must say, Mr. Gerry, that it wasn't much use saving your appetite to-day. Heavy bread and strong butter!"

Here a portentous glance was aimed at the tea-tray, but missed fire. Mrs. Bowen knew it was not her fault and was determined not to take it.

"Seems to me you've lost your knack lately, 'Liza," remarked Mrs. Bowen, pertinaciously. "There ain't much variety in soda biscuit." And she took one up to crumble into her tea, with the air of a martyr. "You don't seem to eat much, Mrs. Gerry. Won't you help yourself to some of the preserves? Quinces before you, ain't they, 'Liza? Plums on the other side. Do have some greengages, to help the biscuit down."

Mr. Gerry's well-preserved appetite seemed ready to cope with all difficulties, judging from the quantity he ate; and whether it was the assistance of the plums or not, Mrs. Gerry did not fall far behind, helping herself twice to cake, and passing her cup so often that she had finished the third, before Mrs. Bowen had tasted her first. The children, who were seated afterwards at the places of their respective parents, did the repast ample justice. But, for all that, Mr. Bowen's enjoyment of the visit was entirely lost, and his wife's would have been, if there had ever been any to lose. She knew that the minute the front door had closed upon their visitors, she would be arrainged for the failure, and prepared to meet it with what amiability she could.

"Now, you know that isn't so at all, James," she said, in reply to an irritated charge of "leaving everything to Hannah," and neglecting her household generally. "You know very well that I hardly stir out of the house, even to an evening meeting. When have I been out to spend the afternoon? Not since we were at Mrs. Gerry's, and they've been here three times since."

"If it had been any one but Gerry, I should not have cared so much; but when I like a man, I like to see him at home in my hause and treated as if he was somebody. Mother, too—I don't believe she has had a thing she could eat for the last three days. She hasn't got very long to live, and it's a pity that we can't make her comfortable while she is here."

"I do my best." And Mrs. Bowen said it slowly, with a sigh, to think how little all her worry and care was appreciated after all.

"Well, I know you do, sometimes." Mr. Bowen was not insensible to his wife's patience and uniform kindness towards his mother; besides, he had relieved his mind, and the reaction was beginning to change his views of things a little. "Only sometimes it does seem fated that she shouldn't have anything she can touch. I don't see into it."

"I do; it's not having the things I need right on hand."

"Don't you have what you want, I'd like to know? Did you ever come to me for a dollar, and not get it? though I must say it seems to me its pretty much every day, about as regular as I come in to dinne."

"I don't believe you'd feel it half as much, James, if you'd get things by the quantity; and it would be twice as convenient. It takes just about half Hannah's time to run to the grocery; and when you get the things by the small quantities, they don't seem to go half as far. My father always used to get a firkin of fall butter, and a firkin of winter butter, for instance, and a barrel of flour at a time."

"Flour's seven dollars a barrel! My goodness, Eliza!"

"I guess it's more than seven dollars, getting it as we do; and what difference does it make whether you pay it all at once or a few shillings at a time? How do you do at the time about the advantage there was shop? I've heard you tell many a in having a large stock and getting the best."

"Oh, that's quite another thing; business and house keeping are two different things. I can't take money out of my business, and buy up a grocery store."

"But it all goes in the course of a year. What difference does it make? If you only knew how I hated to ask you for money! Time and time again I go without things because I hate to ask you; and then, when I come to get dinner, they are the verythings I want."

"Where are you going to keep them? I've heard you say more than once that you hadn't closet-room enough."

"I could take the small bed room in the attic, and have a lock put on the door. I could put a barrel of flour in the kitchen, you know, and there's plenty of cellar room for vegetables and such things. I know you could get them better and cheaper from the farmers."

"Dreadful convenient to mount boxes and barrels up two pair of stairs."

"But it would only be once a year, James, and then you could send one of the men over from the shop. If you only knew how much time and how many steps it would save, to say nothing of money!"

"I don't see any saving about it." And yet Mr. Bowen stood convicted by his own express declaration of the same principle to Mr. Gerry the day before, and the converstion returned rather uncomfortably to mind. 'What do you want now, s'posing you can get it?"

"Well, if we had five or six gallons of oil at once, for instance, there would not be such a bother about the lamps; and a barrel of brown sugar and half a barrel of white. Oh, I don't know. A small box of tea, you know, just what we use every day of our lives. Don't you believe you'd get a better quality for one thing? Don't you know some wholesale place in New York where you could be sure of a good article?"

Why, yes, there's Ladd & Co. Ladd is Mudford's son-in-law; they'd introduce me, I guess; but I can't spare the money, and it ain't worth while to talk any more about it."

"You spare the money when you want stock."

"Of course I do. Where would any of the bread and butter come from? I'd look pretty well running down to New York every six weeks; besides, it works up to better advantage." By which remark Mr. Bowen lost ground on his side of the argument, and the opposition was not slow to follow it up.

"Well, well, I'll think about it," was his conclusion, after another half hour of discussion; "that will do for tonight. What are you going to have for breakfast tomorrow morning—fried potatoes?"

"I don't believe we have enough in the house. Hannah couldn't bring but half a peck yesterday on account of the turnips; and they don't last us any time, the children eat so many."

Well, ham and eggs, then; it's all the same to me."

"It's too late for Hannah to go for the ham."

Anything, anything. It's a good while since you've had any corn bread, though.

"I know it is; but there's always so many things we must send for, that I neglect to send for meal."

"Get something, then; suit yourself." And with a glimmering comprehension of his wife's difficulties, Mr. Bowen betook himself to repose, and left her to puzzle it out at her leisure.

It was almost the first of January before he became a final convert to her doctrine, however; and it cost him severe self-denial to refrain from taking four shares in a foundry about to be established in Plumville, and apply the money to fill the formidable order presented by Mrs. Bowen on his trip to town.

"A saving in the end," she said, consolingly, as she placed four pocket-handkerchiefs and two pairs of clean socks in the carpet-bag she was making ready for him.

"Not much saving, I guess; I give you all you can make off this year's expenses, next Christmas; it's cost over three hundred, first and last." Which promise Mrs. Bowen did not lose sight of; and, when the time came, claimed twenty-one dollars, accardingly, and demonstrated her right to it with pencil and paper, much to her husband's amazement.

"It will just buy me a new winter bonnet and black silk dress, Mr. Bowen; and it's some time since you've had any fault to find, or mother either."

"True enough, Eliza, things do seem to go considerably smoother, and I wouldn't have thought it would have made so much difference. Mother was saying, only yesterday, that you seemed to have found your old knacks again. White sugar not out yet, and all that tea left? Well, you have managed first rate; pretty near earned it, haven't you? Not to speak of how the money would have gone smash in the foundry; completely fell through; Gerry says; I hate to lose a thing dreadfully. I'd rather spend it twice over, any time."

Mr. Bowen ceased to dwell on his own good management, for a time, and made his wife's talent for administration the theme of discourse with his particular friends, the appearance of the black silk dress in company being the signal for relating her little achievement, and to his eyes, she had not had on such a becoming one since her wedding-day.

THE END.

The Full Percentage of Cream

Getting the full percentage of cream from milk depends as much upon the oil used to lubricate the separator as upon the separator itself. Gummy oil will cut the fine bearings of your machine, spoil its balance and waste good cream in the skim-milk pail.

STANDARD
Hand Separator Oil

never gums, never rusts, never corrodes. It feeds freely into the closest bearings and insures the perfect lubrication that is essential to the free spinning of the bowl and the complete separation of cream from milk. It lessens the driving effort and lengthens the life of your separator.

One gallon cans. All dealers. Or write to

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

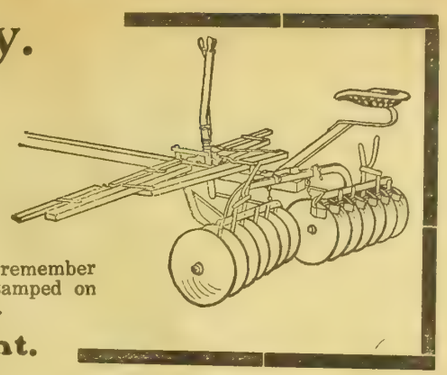
Calves Raise Them Without Milk
Booklet Free
A. A Archibald & Co., Truro, N. S

A WONDERFUL REMEDY

Orange Lily is daily curing the most obstinate cases of Female Disorders. Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhoea, Painful and Suppressed Menstruation, etc., etc., are all of them relieved from the start by its use, and a few weeks' or months' treatment accomplishes a complete cure. This remedy is a positive, scientific preparation, and is based on the discoveries of Pasteur and Lister. It is an applied treatment; that is, it is not taken internally, but is applied direct to the suffering parts, and it, therefore, acts with all the certainty of the known laws of chemical action. As it comes in direct contact with the diseased tissue, its antiseptic and nerve-food properties cannot help have a beneficent influence. I receive from 10 to 50 letters daily, speaking of the benefits and cures it is performing, and so sure am I that it will do what is claimed for it that I will send, absolutely free, a 35c box to every suffering woman who will write for it. Price, $1 per box, which is sufficient for one months' treatment. Address, MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, WINDSOR, ONT. 3

The "Bissell" has wonderful capacity.

Test the "Bissell" In-Throw Harrow on your land and you'll see what a harrow designed by a specialist will do. Our Mr. T. E. Bissell has been personally connected with the manufacture of disc harrows for nearly a quarter of a century and is recognized as an authority on disc harrow construction. The "Bissell" In-Throw stays right down to its work no matter how tough the land. It doesn't rock or sway. The plates stir the soil thoroughly. The gangs stay tight. There is no neck weight, therefore, the horses do more work. It has wonderful capacity—wins every field competition. The construction is simple, durable and trouble-proof. Send to Dept. M. for booklet describing both our In-Throw and Out-Throw Harrows, and our 16 plate wide cut harrows which are so popular in the North West. And remember that the name "Bissell" is stamped on every genuine "Bissell" harrow.



T. E. Bissell Co., Ltd., Elora, Ont.

Notes from the Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

The next session of the Agricultural College, Truro, N. S., will open on November 1st, 1910. The attendance at the college has been steadily growing, but it is not yet commeasurate with either the equipment of the institution or the importance of the agricultural industry in the Maritime Provinces. Have you ever thought of attending the college or, if you are a parent, have you ever thodght of sending your boy? Consider some of the advantages.

1. The college affords an agricultural education. The student will learn the constituents of soils and plants, and hence, the principles which should guide him in his farm practice, the constituents of manures and fertilizers and how to mix and apply these intelligently, the use of farm machinery, how to judge, select, care for, and make profitable all kinds of farm stock, the treatment of animals in disease and how to perform veterinary operations, the principles and practice of fruit growing, dairying, poultry, carpentry, blacksmithing, etc.

2. In addition, students will study English, arithmetic, book keeping, and such subject as are taken up in the geoeral High School and College courses.

3.—No tuition is charged. Board will average $3.50 per week, for 22 weevs. Books $10.00 to $15.00. These, with railway fare, are all the necessary expenses. Any industrious student can earn on the farm from $15.00 to $50.00 during the term. We do not know of any institution in Canada where an education can be obtained at less cost.

4.—The term is from November 1st to April 15th, the least busy season of the year.

5.—Most of the students return to their farms. A few go on and prepare themselves for professional work. Thase who have graduated from the Nova Scotia Agricultural College and studied at Guelph and other institutions have, almost invariably, stood at the top of their classes and are unanimois in stating the advantages of a course at the N. S. A. C.

6.—Agriculture is much more remunerative than formerly, but competition is becoming all the keener. The 20th Century farmer, if he is to succeed, cannot afford to be without a better education along agricultural lines than his father had. Surely the boy who will devote his life to agriculture can be afforded from the farm during the two short winter terms, during which to acquire a better knowledge of his life's profession so that, as a citizen, he can hold his own with men of other professions.

7.—The College is equally free and available to students from all the Maritime Provinces, as well as to those from abroad who purpose settling in these provinces.

Send a letter or post card to the undersigned and get fuller information in regard to the courses.

Signed

M. CUMMINGS,
Principal Agricultural College.

P. S.—If you are not interested in the foregoing statements, send this to someone whom you think is or should be.

A Windsor Lady's Appeal.

To All Women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painfull or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also Hot Flushes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box H 309, Windsor, Ont.

MARKETS.

St. John Prices.

GRAIN—Oats, 43c to 45c.

LIVE STOCK—Milch cows, $35.00 to $60 00

DRESSED MEATS—Beef(carcass) 5½c to 8½c beef (retail) 10c to 22c; mutton, 5c to 7c; veal, 7c to 10c; lamb, 8c to 10c; pork, 9c to 9½c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Creamery butter, 25c to 26c, dairy butter, 20c to 25c; cheese, 13½c to 14c;

POULTRY AND THEIR PRODUCTS—Eggs, 25c to 30; fowl 40c to 80c: chickens 50c to $1.10; ducks, 70c to $1 50; turkeys, 20 to 24c.

VEGETABLES—Carrots, $1 00 to $1 50; potatoes, $1.20 to $1.40; turnips, 40c to 60c; beets, $1 50

MISCELLANEOUS—Beef hides, 9c; calf skins, 15c; sheep skins, 50c; lamb skins, 50c to 60c.

Charlottetown Prices.

GRAIN—Oats, White, 34c, black 37c.

FEED STUFFS—Retail, bran, $1.25; shorts, $1 40; middlings, $1 50; oil-cake $2.30; corn meal, $1.80 to $1.90.

LIVE STOCK—Butchers cattle, 5c to 5½c; stockers, 4c to 4½c; milch cows, $30 to $50; sheep, 3½c to 4c; lamb, 4½c to 5½c

DRESSED MEATS—Beef (carcass) 9c to 11c; beef (retail) 12c to 16c; mutton; 9c to 12c; lamb, 11c to 14c; pork, carcass, 9c to 9¾c.

HORSES—Roadsters $125 to $200; drafters, $125 to $200; carriage $125 to $200.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Creamery butter, solids 23c; pts, 23½c to 24c; dairy butter, 18c to 20c; cheese, 11¾c.

POULTRY AND PRODUCTS—Eggs, 22½c; fowl, 10c to 12c; chickens, 11c to 13c; ducks, 12c to 14c; geese, 11c to 12c; turkeys, 16c to 18c.

FRUIT—Apples, $2.00 to $400.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, 30c to 35c; carrots, 30c to 35c; turnips, 12c to 15c; beets, 35c to 40c

MISCELLANEOUS—Hay $8.00 $8 50; straw; $5.00 to $6 00; beef hides, 8½c; calf skins, 12c, lamb skins, 30c to 50c.

Trade is qeiet, but considerable produce is being disposed of. Quite a few schooners are looking for cargoes and the short crop of potatoes is tending to make business in that line quiet as the schooners wanting to buy do not care to close with a fair quantity of potatoes and shippers are not willing to guarantee money as farmers have an idea that the short crop will cause higher prices later on, but we think that prices are quite high enough and that they are not likely to go much higher even though the quantity marketed is small. Pork is offering freely and price is ½c lower. Butter is quiet, not much change in price, but the feeling in the market is easy. Eggs are high and supply is limited, except storage eggs which are plentiful yet, but are of course all in the hands of one or two large dealers. Cheese reached the highest price of the season on last board when 11 3-16c was paid. Quite a lot of hay is going to Boston by plant line boats and while they continue running the price is not likely to become much lower. Shippers report that there is no money shipping to England at present prices. There is quite a brisk demand for lambs and a large number are being killed and stored at the cold storage plant.

Prize Winning Pens of Poultry at Halifax.

LIGHT BRAHMAS — 1, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2, E. C. Griffin.

BUFF COCHINS.— 1, Hartland Poultry Yards.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—1, H. C. Lemmon, 2, J. M. Osborne, Oakfield, N. S

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—1, Albert Boswell, Jr.

BLACK LANGSHANS—1, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2, Wm. Mitchell, Halifax.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—1, Alfred Keddy, 2, Hartland, Poultry Yards.

WHITE LEGHORNS—1, Hartland Poultry Yards.

BROWN LEGHORNS—1, C. H, Wisner; 2, J. A. Doyle.

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH—1, Hartland Poultry Yards.

BLACK MINORCAS—1, Hartland Poultry Yards.

HOUDANS—1, Hartland Poultry Yards.

GAMES—1, Wm. Gilfoy.

ANDALUSIANS—1, Hartland Poultry yards.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—1, Wm. Robertson; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—1, Thos. S. Kyle, 2, Aaron Moreash,

A. O. V.—1, H. C. Lemmon; 2, C. H. Wilson.

STOCK NOTES.

HOUDANS AND DORKINGS.—I am offering choice Dorking and Houdan Cockerels for sale at $1 25 each. Could also spare a few Dorking pullets or yearling hens at $1.50 each, Satisfaction guaranteed. Send your order to-day, as they are going fast.—W. J. M. MACLEOD, Loch Lomond West N. S.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES FOR NEW BRUNSWICK —Mr. Archie Fraser, of Donald Fraser & Sons, lumberman recently visited Scotland and purchased three Clydesdale mares which are now at Plaster Rock. They are said to be the finest ever imported into this province. It is the intention of Messrs Fraser to go extensively into the breeding of high grade Clydesdale stock.

THE PRIDE OF THE HERD—Lady Rose Akrum, a purebred Holstein cow, bred and owned by C. H Giles, Brooklands Holstein Farm, Fredericton, N. B., dropped a heifer calf on October 3rd, which tipped the scales at 108 pounds a few hours after it was born. The calf is a very strong one and was on its feet 20 minutes after birth. It is highly prized at Brooklands as its dam is one of the very best. She took second place at Fredericton last year in a class of 8 fine cows The calf is sired by Ormsby Veeman, a very high class bull.

PIG TROUBLES—J C. G., P. E. I. I lost three pigs last year and one this year. They were all seemingly affected with the same disease. I kept my pigs last year in a pen and this year in a clover pasture They were fed raw potatoes. skim milk from the cheese factory and swill. After they died black spots appeared on their bellies and on their ears. Can you tell me what the trouble is and perscribe treatment.

ANS —The meager discriptions given do not furnish enough information to diagnose the disease. An examination of the pigs while sick or a post mortem examination might reveal the trouble. Probably the trouble was caused by the feed and confinement last year and the feed this year. I would advise supplementing the feed with a small quantity of grain twice a day, and paying particular attention to see that the swill is fresh and does not contain anything that is injurious such as soap or excess of salt. I would think that some irritant in the feed was the cause of this years trouble. If any other patrons of the cheese factory had had similar troubles look into the skim milk supply for a cause. J. STANDISH, V. S.

NOVA SCOTIA BUYS GOOD STOCK—A splendid acquisition has recently been made by the Government of Nova Scotia, in the purchase of the well known Clydesdale stallion Royal Baron. For several years this horse has been making history, not only in the locality of Beaverton, where he has stood for service at the stand of Messrs. Hodgkinson & Tisdale ever since he crossed the Atlantic with that memorable importation which Messrs. Graham Bros, made to exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, Chicago International, and at leading shows in Canada, Royal Baron, King's Crest, Baron Sterling Moncrieffe Baronet were a galaxy of Clydesdales which made 1905 a memoral year with the Clydesdale men. Out of the importation, Baron Sterling and Moncrieffe Baronet are both dead, but the other two have made good. King's Crest stands for service at Portage La Prairie and his gets are winning in the strongest kind of Canadian bred company. Royal Baron has proven himself to be an outstanding sire, and not only this, but the sire of others, equally notable as getters with himself. Few, if any, horses are coming to the front as sires of high merit in such a way as is Celtic Baron, his son, now standing for service at Brantford. Ont. Royal Baron is a big, massive horse, as flashy and sound as a three-year-old, and his record as a sire of showring winners is steadily lengthening. Every year sees a fresh lot of his gets to the front at leading exhibitions. He is a son of Baron's Pride, while his dam is by the well known stallion Mount Royal, a sire of other great producers in the old land. Prof. Cumming who made the purchase, is to be congratulated on acquiring this horse to head his stud in Truro, N. S.

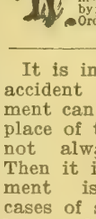
Another purchase of note was a Holstein bull from James Rettie, Norwich, Ont. This bull has for dam the grand champion Holstein female at the Canadian National this year, and is a full brother to the junior champion female, both owned and exhibited this year by Mr. Rettie. Purchases of some of the prize winning hogs at this year's Canadian National were also made. A nice bunch of Berkshires were secured from Thos. Teasdale, Concord, and a fine lot of Yorkshires, all breeding stock, from D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont. The purchases were made by Principal Cumming, of the Truro Agricultural College, who had associated with him, in making the selections, E. S Archibald, of that Institution. This stock will be added to the College herds, where they will be kept for the benefit of the farmers of Nova Scotia

50 Acres Near Augusta.

Just out from all advantages, 15 acres in fields, pasture for 10 cows; watered with spring fed brook, 300 cds. wood, some timber, orchard 50 trees; pretty cottage house, 40 ft. barn, large poultry house, pleasant view; if taken at once, family cow, poultry, 2 hogs, hay, etc., included for ooly $1,500, part cash; for all details, traveling instructions for this and other, see page 3, Station 2612, "Strout's Biggest Farm Bargains," copy free. E. A. Strout, Kent's Hill, Maine.

86 Acres on Arm of Ocean.

In prosperous farming community; 2 large fields will produce record crops; pasture for 12 cows; wood to sell, easy drive to 2 villages, with high school, depot and all advantages; cottage house, 50-ft. barn, poultry house, maple shade, borders the water; widow is anxious to sell at once, and includes some farm machinery and tools, for only $1,200, part cash; all details and traveling instructions to see this and others in So. Me., see No. 151, "Strout's Big Farm Catalogue No. 30," copy free. Station 2612, E. A. Strout, Kent's Hill, Maine.



SEND US 75c. Receive by return mail, post paid, this beautiful little dress. It is made with a little waist joined with a wide belt to a full pleated skirt. The side of the waist and belt are trimmed with fancy pointed scallops inlaid with dark red mercerized sateen. Fancy trimmed breast pocket and cuffs. The bolo dress is elaborately trimmed with brass buttons. The material is soft warm flannelette suitable for winter wear in dark red plaid pattern. It comes in ages from 4 to 12. It is worth double what we ask. To introduce our childrens dresses we make an advertisement of this number and send it by return mail for only 75c and 10c for postage. Order to-day. STANDARD GARMENT CO., Coote Block, London, Canada.

It is in time of sudden mishap or accident that Chamberlain's Liniment can be relied upon to take the place of the family doctor, who cannot always be found at the moment. Then it is that Chamberlain's Liniment is never found wanting. In cases of sprains, cuts, wounds and bruises Chamberlain's Liniment takes out the soreness and drives away the pain. Sold by all dealers.

"DAT NEW CENTURY WASHER SUAH DO CET DE DIRT OUT."—*Aunt Salina.*

The easy-running principle on which this washer is built is correct and it will extract every particle of dirt from all descriptions of wearing apparel and household fabrics without injury to the goods, and without the use of [illegible]

Sold by dealers everywhere.
If your's doesn't handle it write direct.

"Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy" is our new FREE book, and gives valuable hints and secrets about washing. Send postal for it to-day.

CUMMER DOWSWELL Limited
HAMILTON - ONT.

1 Cent a Word.

This department is one of the most valuable in the MARITIME FARMER. At a cost of only one cent a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange. The address must be counted as part of the advertisement and each initial or a number counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order and advertisement must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office. Copy must be received not later than Friday before the date of issue, which will always be found on the editorial page of the proceeding issue. No black faced type or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small ad, as noticeable as a large one. The rate for this column is one cent a word, each insertion. MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

WANTED.—Hides, calfskins, sheep and lamb pelts, J. J. MCLEAN & SONS, Hopewell, N. S.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.—WALTER EATON, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N S.

FOR SALE.—Guernsey bull, 2 years old. Price right. Good stock getter.—HUGH FRASER, Elmsdale, Hants Co., N. S.

SOME handsome South Down ram lambs for sale. Bargain prices. MATHEW LAMONT Short Beach, N S.

FARM HANDS.—One or two lads (Scotch) to hire out for winter months. For particulars apply COSSAR FARM, Lower Gagetown, N. B.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE.—Two yearling Bulls, one six months old Bull and several Bull Calves.—T. D. BLAIKIE, Great Village, N. S.

BUYERS OF DRESSED PORK.—We can take delivery from now out, 100 to 300 pounds each. Prompt returns.—JOHN HOPKINS, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE.—R. I. Red cockerels, brothers to second cockerel Dominion Exhibition, price $1.50 and $2.00. Apply to ALFRED BURLEY, 46 Princess St., St. John, N. B.

REEVES MUNROE, Consulting electric engineer. Taymouth, New Brunswick, estimates on all classes of electrical work. Plants for farms and villages a specialty. Write for information.

FOR SALE—Yorkshire boar two years old, won sweepstakes at Dominion Exhibition Charlottetown, also first and third prize boars under six months. Some good sows ready to breed, STEWART BROS., Allision, P. E. I.

FOR SALE.—Two hundred acres of land, part in good cultivation, with or without crops, two acres in fruit trees. Near post office, school, R. road. For further particulars, apply to CHAS. E. NICKERSON, Gardners' Mills, Yar. Co., N. S.

THREAD POWER FOR SALE.—One second hand two-horse Moody thread power for sale cheap. First set of planks still on the machine Write POWER care of MARITIME FARMER Sussex, N. B.

ALL kinds of books on Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Gardening, Bees, Fruits Flowers, Vegetables, etc. Catalogue free.—MORGAN'S POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, London, Ont.

PERSONS having waste space in cellars, outhouses or stables can make $15 to $30 per week growing mushrooms for us during fall and winter months. Now is the best time to plant. For full particulars and illustrated booklet write MONTREAL SUPPLY COMPANY, Montreal.

"WHAT IS FRUIT LAND WORTH?"—This is the name of booklet that carefully discusses this question. Tells also about Edgewood Orchards in the "Glorious Kootenay," British Columbia. Mild climate, irrigation unnecessary. Fruit land $10 to $100 per acre; $10 cash, $10 monthly. Send for booklet to-day.—INVESTORS' TRUST & MORTGAGE CORPORATION, 134 Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

MEN WANTED.—We want a reliable man in each locality to introduce and advertise our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics and other goods, direct to consumers as well as to merchants. $15 a week and expenses or commission. No experience needed. The largest advertised goods in Canada. Write at once for particulars.—W. A. JENKINS MFG., CO., London, Ont.

WALTER E. EATON, UPPER CANARD, N. S., writes:—"During the last twelve months I have sold ten young Shorthorn bulls to Agricultural Societies. I have yet to hear the first complaint in reference to any one of the ten. One society favored me with their second order and another came back and bought the third bull that they have received from me, which goes to show that they have been perfectly satisfied with their previous transactions with me I still have some bulls that are superior to any I have previously owned.

CLYDESDALE SALE.—On another page of this issue will be found the advertisement of the Ormsby Grange Stock Farm's Clydesdale sale, Duncan McEachran F. R. C. V. S., D. V. S., the proprietor of Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, has had a long and successful career in breeding and importing high-class pure-bred Clydesdales. His present offering contains fillies of extra size, heavy bone and of the very best breeding. They are by such noted sires as Lord Derwent, Barron's Best, Heather Sprig, Pride of the Lothians, etc., and have been specially selected for the improvement of Clydes in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces Breeders will find in this sale a rare opportunity to buy individuals that will give the horse-raising industry in the Maritime Provinces an uplift that will be felt for years to come.

ANDREW MCPHERSON, ROCKLIN, PICTOU CO., N. S., writes:—"In calling the attention of the readers of the MARITIME FARMER to my advertisement, which appears in this issue, I would say that this season's crop of lambs averaged 125 per cent, and although they are young, as they were not dropped until late in April and the first week in May, they are of fair size and growing. They are of the low down, thick set, well covered type, that all lovers of Shropshires like to see. These lambs are sired by "Factotem," bred by Mr. John Campbell, Ontario, and was a first prize winner, as a lamb, at the fall shows, in that province. Mr. Campbell describes him as "one of the best he ever shipped." After serving two seasons in the Meapow Brook flock, he was sold to Mr. Vernon Shaw, Montague, P. E. I., who was well pleased with him. His lambs are like him, strong boned, robust fellows and not being fitted for the show ring, they are in a condition to do lots of work. Some of the Meadow Brook ewes were bred to an exceptionally strong, young ram, bred by John Miller, Brougham, Ont., and imported by the Rocklin Agricultural Society. We are, therefore, in a position to supply lambs of both sexes, not akin, and at prices that puts them within the reach of everyone. We can also spare a few young Ayrshire cows, due to calf in fall and early winter. Correspondence solicited."

DISPERSION SALE OF AYRSHIRES AT HAMPTON.—Your attention is directed to the advertisement, in this issue, of the Ayrshire stock to be offered for sale at auction at the Hampton Stock Farm on Thursday, Nov 10th. As this company finds it impossible to make satisfactory arrangements immediately to re-lease its present equipment, and in order to dissolve the partnership, they have decided to offer the entire stock of pure-bred Ayrshires to the highest bidder, without reserve. There are many good individuals in this lot and as a record of production has been consistently kept, and this production produced on the ordinary every day feed, such as in effect on every New Brunswick farm, one can see just exactly what they can expect from the mature cows on the ordinary feed The five three year-olds, either just in or due to freshen, are a nice even lot, several of them were the choice of the judge at St. John, Sussex and Halifax as yearlings and they should make productive cows Many of these animals, if forced for production, would do much more than is shown by the records. One or two of the young things have been bred to Conqueror, the herd bull, in Mr E. A. Schofield's stock. This bull is bred from a record of performance cow, giving 335 pounds butter fat, as a three-year-old, and his grand sire was champion at St. Louis. They should produce something good. This is a genuine offering, as all will be sold at some price and bargains may be expected Hampton is very conveniently reached and the farm is quite close to the station.

AUCTION SALE OF REGISTERED SHEEP— Auction sales of registered sheep will be held at Fredericton: on Tuesday, October 25th, at 10 a. m. Newcastle on Thursday, October 27th, at 1 p. m. Moncton, on Saturday, October 29th, at 11 a m. Mr. A. H. Thompson will offer for sale, without reserve, at above places on dates mentioned, sheep personally selected from flocks of leading Canadian importers and breeders, of following named breeds; Shropshires, 10 rams and 6 ewes; Hampshires, 12 rams and 12 ewes, Oxford Downs, 10 rams and 6 ewes, South Downs, 5 rams; Leicesters, 11 rams and 6 ewes, Cotswolds, 12 rams, Lincolns, 12 rams. These offerings will be of best breed, type and individual excellency, and offer to Agricultural Societies and individual breeders excellent opportunities for infusing the best strains in their flocks. Terms: 5 per cent. discount for cash at sale. Approved joint notes for four months with 6 per cent. interest will be accepted. The different breeds mentioned will be divided between the three places. These sheep will be put up and sold for what they will bring, as the Department has arranged to bear any loss. All these offerings have been carefully selected from the best Ontario flocks and we can recommend the stock to intending purchasers. Agricultural Societies are invited to send representatives to the sale most convenient for them to attend. It is not possible to make arrangements for special reduced rates on the railways, but any party of ten starting from one station can get single fare for the return trip on the C. P. R. If it is inconvient or impossible for a Society to be represented, any orders sent to the Department will be filled as far as possible. The breeders contributing to the sale are; Telfer Bros., Paris; A. W. Smith M. P., Mable Grove; John Smith, Beachville; Norman Price, Norwich; Patrick Brothers, Ilderton and Harmer and Hodgson, Brantford.

FARMERS OF THE EAST

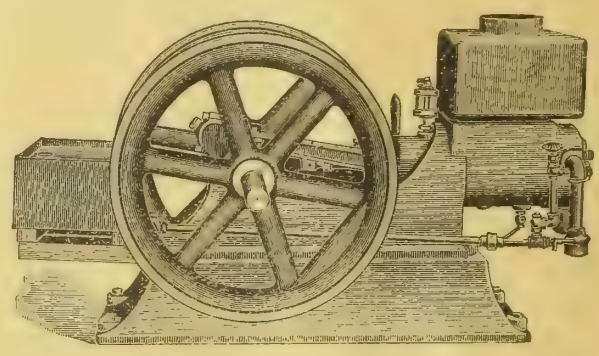
should take out an agency for the easiest selling Gasoline Engine on the market to-day. We refer to the

"WATERLOO BOY"

FROST PROOF STATIONARY ENGINE

The most complete and up-to-date Gasoline Engine on the market to-day.

Write at once for full particulars. We will give you every assistance in making a sale. Don't delay, the territory you want might be taken if you wait until to-morrow.



I am a "Waterloo Boy" but can do the work of several horses.

J. D. FRIER, - Sussex, N. B.

OXYGEN Parlors, Suite 20, Robinson Building, St. John, N. B.

EXTRAORDINARY interest Always busy at our office, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

YOU or your loved ones, if ill should be interested.

GET well by the use of Oxygen. No Drugs, Massage or Electricity used.

EVERY Curable Disease Cured and the Marvellous Machines last for life.

NOT a few but Hundreds now in use, Scores in New Brunswick.

PATENTS, Possessors of the wonderful Oxygenator, our very best advertisement.

ANY Man, Woman or Child can use the Machine and at home.

REMEMBER the address, Our Telephone number is 2367 Main.

LIFE is made Happier and Better in every way by good Health.

OUR Beautiful Literature Explaining it all, Just for the Asking.

RENT a Machine if you prefer for a month at $10 and if you subsequently purchase will allow the amount paid as Rental on the Purchase Price.

SLEEPLESSNESS, Nervousness, Stomach Trouble, Pneumonia, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism and Scores of other Diseases Successfully Cured by these Machines which sell for $25 and $35.

P. S. Awarded Diploma and Gold Medal at Recent Dominion Exhibition.

P. S. S. Reputable Men and Women Needed to Represent us in Unoccupied Territory. Remember the Address:

Maritime Oxygenator Co. Suite 20, Robinson Building, St. John, N. B. Tel. Main 2367.

Breeders Directory

Our charge for inserting names in this Directory is $1 per year for each line under each heading. Money must be paid strictly in advance. Names taken out promptly when time is up. Stamps taken.

Jersey Cattle.

Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Guernsey Cattle.

John N. Chute, Berwich, N. S.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex, N. B.
Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Holstein Cattle.

F. W. C. Nase, Nerepis Station, Kings Co., N.B.
Jos. R. Taylor, Upper Dorchester, N. B.

Ayrshire Cattle

R. J. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S.
John A. Hughes, Petitcodiac, N. B
The S. H White Co. Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B.
Hon. W. Owens. 4026 Dorchester St., Montreal.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex N. B.
Syd. J. Goodliffe, Sussex, N. B.
Fred. S Black, Amherst, N. S.

Shorthorn Cattle.

C. C H. Eaton, Canard, N. S.
Isaac Chipman & Son, Chipman's Corner, Kings Co., N. S.
Walter E. Eaton, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N.S

Oxford Down

Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N S.

Cotswolds.

Donald Innis, Tobique River, N. B.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.

SWINE—Berkshire.

J. R. Semple, Brule, Col. Co., N. S.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co. N. S.

Yorkshires.

J. R. Semple, Brule, N. S.
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
The S. H. White Co. Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
R. J. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S.
Wm. A. Churchill, Lakeside, Yar. Co., N. S.
Boyd A. Wetmore, Harvey, Albert Co. N. B.

Chester Whites.

W. H. Moore, Scotch Lake, N. B.
Howard W. Corning, Coeggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
W. C. McLeod & Sons, Loch Lomond West, N. S.

POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Walter McMonagle & Sons, Sussex N. B.
S. Jones, Sussex, N. B., White Plymouth Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorca, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns.
W. J. M. McLeod, Loch Lomond, West N. S., Houdans and Silver Grey Dorkings and R. C. R. I. Reds.

Prize Poultry Sale !

Expecting to be away from home a great deal of my time, I must reduce my stock 60 per cent. Beginning Sept. 1st I offer many of my noted winners and breeders, also the finest lot of cockerels and pullets to be found in eastern Canada. Prices most reasonable, in reach of all. Address :

SETH JONES,
Box 39. - - SUSSEX N. B.

Ayrshire Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep.

Heard headed by the grand good bull, Choice Goods of Springhill, four years old, sired by the noted bull Lessnessock King of Beauty. Choice Goods can be spared from Springvale, to avoid inbreeding. Has proved himself a good sire and a sure stock getter.

FRED S. BLACK,
Springvale Farm, Amherst, N. S.

Meadow Brook Stock Farm,

Chatham, N. B.

Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns, Berkshires. Look over our winnings at late Amherst Horse Show and you will be convinced that we have the stock. Send your Pure Bred Mares to be bred.

J. B. SNOWBALL COMPANY Limited,
Proprietors.

JOHN BENNETT,
Superintendent.

The Maple Leaf Fock of Oxfords.

Present offering : Ram Lambs, shearlings, one three years old, bred by Peter Arkell & Son, Ont. Flock headed by Adonis 73rd of 1907. Address, for particulars,

J. W. MacDONALD,
Lovat, Pictou Co., N. S.

Farmers and Stockmen.

Here we are again doing business at the old stands with a number of purebred Guernsey and Ayrshire cows of the very best—both as to breeding and individuality to freshen this present month and October and which we are prepared to offer you at reasonable prices. Also Ayrshire calves of both sexes. We have likewise a fine lot of Shropshire ewes and lambs which have been bred carefully and are as fine as are to be obtained in the Maritime Provinces. Prices right. Correspondence solicited which shall have our prompt and best attention, as usual.

John McDonald & Son,
Bloomfield Farm, - Shubenacadie, N. S.

Maple Grove Ayrshires

I have for immediate sale several young Bulls fit for service, many of them prize winners at the recent exhibitions. Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable.

M. H. Parlee, Lower Millstream, N. B.

FOR SALE.

Two S. C. R. I. Red Cocks, one year old. Cockerels in the following varieties : Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds, Black Javas and Brown Leghorns, also a few pullets to spare of each variety.

W. H. HENRY,
Shubenacadie, N. S.

GLENVIEW FARM.

Guernseys, Jerseys & Poultry.

We are offering for sale two Guernsey Bulls about one year old. One is a grandson of Mill wood's Perseverance 2nd, official record 653 lbs. of butter, the other a grandson of Imported Fairy of Seagrove. Barred Plymouth Rock, White and Buff Wyandotte, S C. Brown Leghorn and S. C Rhode Island Red cockerels and pullets for sale.—WALTER McMONAGLE & SONS, Sussex, N. B., Long distance 'phone.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

We are now offering for sale some excellent young cockerels and pullets, suitable for fall and winter fairs, also some yearling hens of both cockerel and pullet mating, just the age to insure sturdy stock another year. Prices given on application.

Craig Bros., - Amherst, N. S.

Holsteins for Sale.

Maple Green Farm offers for sale, in registered Holsteins : Bull, No. 1, 18 months old; bull, No. 2, 29 months old, is in fine show shape and has been first prize bull in his class, both as a calf and as a yearling. Could also spare a few cows that have large yearly official records. For particulars, write

R. L. HICKS, - Dalhousie Jct., N. B.

Meadow Brook Farm.

Shropshire sheep and Ayrshire cattle. We are offering for sale a very fine bunch of ram and ewe lambs also a few shearling and aged ewes of excellent quality, which will be sold at moderate figures. Not being in the show business, the above are not pampered or over fed and are therefore able to give a good account of themselves

ANDREW McPHERSON,
Rocklin, Pictou Co., N.S.

Yorkshires For Sale.

Pure Bred Yorkshires of the most prolific strains.

P. L. Morse,
Berwick, N. S.

Dyke View Farm !

We offer for sale Guernsey Heifer, two years old in July, and Calves, also one Bull, 18 months old, that is a direct decendant of Sheet Anchor and Cassipia, second prize cow at the Pan America Model Dairy, also Bull Calf, six months old, Agricultural Societies please note.

WILLIAM COX & SON,
Long Distance 'Phone. Canard, Kings Co., N. S.

Oxford Down Sheep

We are offering a high class lot of Oxford Down Rams for sale. Reasonable prices. Shearlings and lambs, also an extra good three-year old.

R. G. McLEOD & SON,
Landsdowne Station, Pictou Co., N. S.

Homestead Farm Offers for Sale.

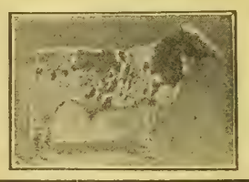
2 Holstein bulls over one year old, 5 Holstein heifers over one year old, 8 bull calves 6 to 10 months old 2 heifer calves, 6 young cows due to freshen next fall. If you want to own an Air Ship or Auto, Buy some of this stock and get a start We have a very fine Clydesdale stallion 1 year old that we will sell right. We have the best flock of Shropshire sheep in the Maritime Provinces. All stock registered.

LOGAN BROTHERS, - - Amherst Point, N. S.

FINE NICKEL BUGGY HARNESS

For the next 30 days I will sell a set of $15.00 Nickel Mounted Buggy Harness for only **$12.00**, and if you are not satisfied, I will refund the amount. This Harness is made of No. 1 stock and is made as follows : Bridle, 5-8" box loop cheeks, patent leather blinds, glass rosettes and nickel chain front; breast collar, folded with buckles for traces; breeching, folded saddle, full leather, strong and good looker; reins, black bit and russet hand part.

EDGAR AYER - Box 31, - Sackville, N. B.



Wish - Ton - Wish Stock Farm.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE,

We are offering several heifer calves as well as some good bull calves, also a young cow or two, due to freshen in May or June. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

HARDING BROS., Props.,
Welsford, Queens Co., N. B.

BELLEVUE STOCK FARM.

Ayrshire and Shorthorn Cattle.

Bellevue won female championship and all of the herd prizes in Shorthorns, with every animal our own breeding. In Ayrshires we have held the male championship for two years. Write for prices or call and see us. We breed our winners and sell them too.

C. A. ARCHIBALD, Proprietor, - - TRURO, N. S.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE, YORKSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS.

We have for immediate delivery some choice, young, pure bred Berkshire and Yorkshire Pigs. Also have some fine Ayrshire pure bred stock.

These all are of exceptionally high goods. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

THE S. H. WHITE CO., LTD., - - Forest Glen, N. B.

Cobequid Farm Holsteins For Sale.

One bull 20 months old, from R. O. M. dam and several bulls about 9 months old from tested dams, also a couple from untested cows.

We keep yearly records of our cows.

SAMUEL DICKIE - - - Central Onslow, N. S.

"Brooklands'" Holsteins for Sale !

We are now offering one Holstein Heifer, 6 months old, and one Holstein Bull, 6 months old, for sale. These Calves are "not akin." $80.00 will take the pair. For full information write

C. H. GILES, - "Brooklands," - Fredericton, N. B.
'Phone 2100. - - - P. O. Box 119.

MAPLE FOREST STOCK FARM.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

ADDRESS :

S. J. GOODLIFFE, - Sussex, N. B.

COVENHOVEN STOCK FARM,

ST. ANDREWS, - NEW BRUNSWICK.

We have several choice young French Canadian Bulls for sale, at very reasonable prices; also an excellent lot of young Tamworth Sows. Visitors are most welcome.

J. R. OSTLER, - - - - Superintendent.

FREE ! FREE ! !

I have two Jersey bull calves, registered, two and six months old. Both highly bred. The granddam of the younger bull has won two firsts in the milk test at the Charlottetown Exhibition. The other bull is also bred from good milking strain. To the first person ordering either of these bulls, I will send free a B. P. Rock cockerel, bred from Maritime champion stock. Now is your chance; act quick. Other cockerels, same stock for sale.—WM. CLARK, North Wiltshire, P. E. I.

Ayrshire Bull For Sale.

Togo of Spring Brook farm 24911, Sire Barcheskie Admiral Togo, 19648, Dam Emma of Nether Craig 11077. I want to sell or exchange before January 1st, 1911. Write for further particulars,

HAROLD FALCONER.
Alma, N. S.

Spring Brook Farm Ayrshires.

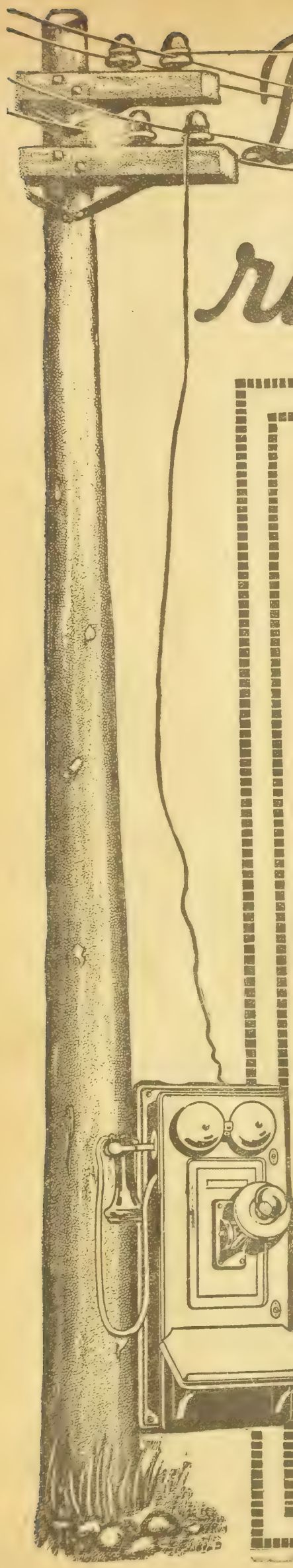
This herd won 1st, 2nd, 3rd in the aged cow class at the Maritime Winter Fair Dairy Test Amherst, 1909. 2nd, 3rd, 4th in the three-year-olds, also 2nd, 3rd, 4th, in 2-year-olds. We have some bull calves to offer, also females all ages.

McIntyre Bros., Sussex, N. B.

Sunnyside Stock Farm.

Three Ayrshire bull calves, females any age. Guernsey females, any age. Two sows to farrow in June. Intending purchasers met at railway depot. Telephone in residence.

J. FRANK ROACH,
Sussex, N. B.



Does the magic wire run to your place?

ARE you connected with the markets—with your friends—with the outside world—by telephone? Or is there no telephone system in your community? There has been a marvellous growth of the telephone in the rural districts of Canada **during the past two years.** The telephone problem may be of interest to the city man, but it is of even more interest to the man who lives in the comparative isolation of the rural districts. We believe the only reason why **you** have not a community-owned system in your own locality is on account of your not being in a position to secure sufficient data on the subject of organization and construction.

FARMERS!

THERE is no further need of your not knowing how to proceed with the organization and construction of a rural telephone system of your own, because if you will simply write for our Bulletin, the whole story is there, a plain and simple story of how to start a community-owned telephone system going and how to keep it going. Hundreds of such companies are now doing business throughout the Dominion, and it is only a question of your having the essential facts down in detail to enable you to secure the interest and support of your neighbors and to organize a company of your own.

THE FARMER'S PHONE

The No. 1317 type telephone set, specially adapted for Rural Telephone work, is of the very latest design and is the most powerful and efficient set on the market to-day. It is the very acme of telephone construction. Because we make the best telephone specially adapted to rural use, over 90% of the rural telephones used in Canada to-day come from our factory. The president of the largest telephone company in the world could not have a more perfect instrument for his own private use. The details of this set are clearly set forth in the Bulletin mentioned above.

This Book Is FREE For The Asking.

All you have to do is to ask for Bulletin No. 140 and we will mail you **free** the whole story of how to organize and construct Rural Telephone lines. Do not hesitate to ask if you want the book — a postal card will bring it.

THE Northern Electric AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

Manufacturer and supplier of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and maintenance of Telephone, Fire Alarm and Electric Railway Plants. Address our nearest house

218

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY VANCOUVER

The
MARITIME FARMER
AND CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYMAN

Library Univ of Illinois
University Station
Urbana Ill Jan 11

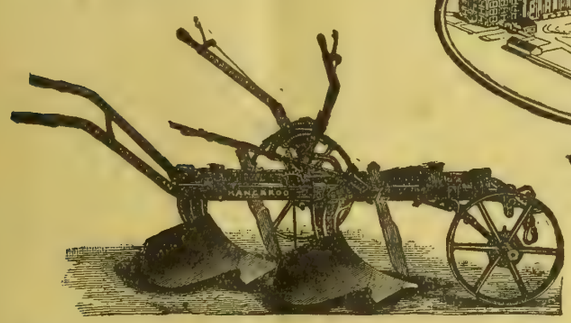
Published twice-a-month in the Interests of the Farmers of the Maritime Provinces of Canada

Vol. 16. **SUSSEX, N. B., NOVEMBER 8, 1910** **No. 3**

Plow Two Furrows, Not One--Work Three Horses, Not Four--Pay One Man, Not Two.

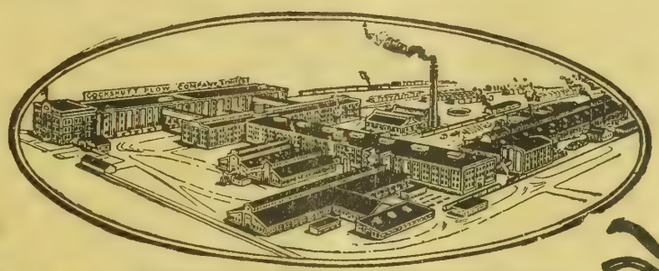
That's the Way to Make Your Farm Pay Big Profits.

Kid Kangaroo



WE have sold many thousands of these plows and we have yet to hear of a single complaint from any buyer.

The Kid Kangaroo is fitted with our new patent straightener device which is very convenient for controlling the plow. It is fitted with special soft-centre crucible steel moldboards that will clean in any soil. Frames can be adjusted for wide or narrow furrows. We can furnish either wide or narrow bottoms, rolling colters, jointer or knife colters as desired. Three horses can easily draw this plow in the heaviest land.

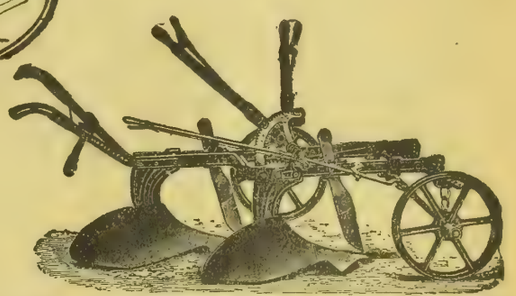


Where Cockshutt Plows are made

FARM RIGHT.

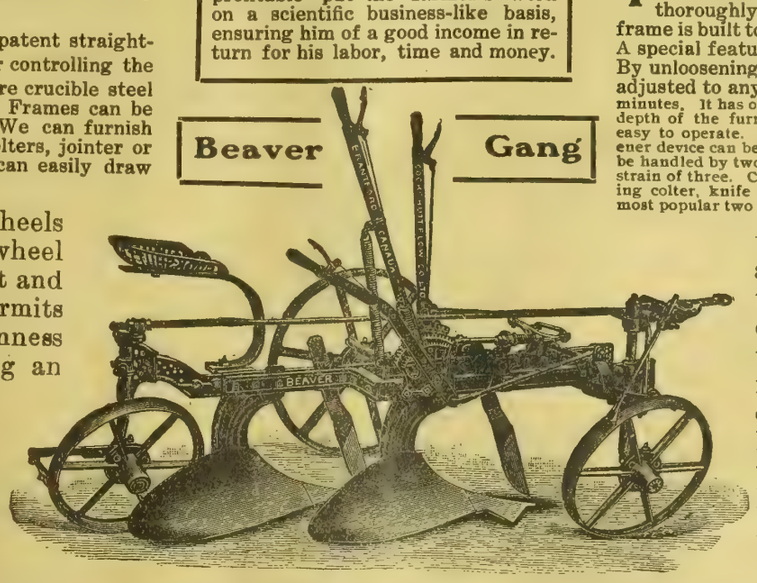
NO farmer should be without a Cockshutt Catalogue. It describes and illustrates a larga range of implements which have revolutionized farming—made it profitable—put the farmer's work on a scientific business-like basis, ensuring him of a good income in return for his labor, time and money.

Maple Leaf



THIS plow combines great strength, durability and remarkable light draft. It has been carefully and thoroughly tested, and will do perfect work. The frame is built to combine strength with the least weight. A special feature of this plow is the adjustable frame. By unloosening two bolts and two set-screws, it can be adjusted to any width from 7 to 10 inches, within a few minutes. It has our new fine adjustment ratchets for gauging the depth of the furrows. Levers are conveniently placed and are easy to operate. The wheels are absolutely dustproof—straightener device can be fitted to plow when called for. This plow can be handled by two horses, yet is quite strong enough to stand the strain of three. Can be fitted with wide or narrow bottoms, rolling colter, knife colter or jointer. This is, without doubt, the most popular two furrow plow manufactured.

Beaver **Gang**

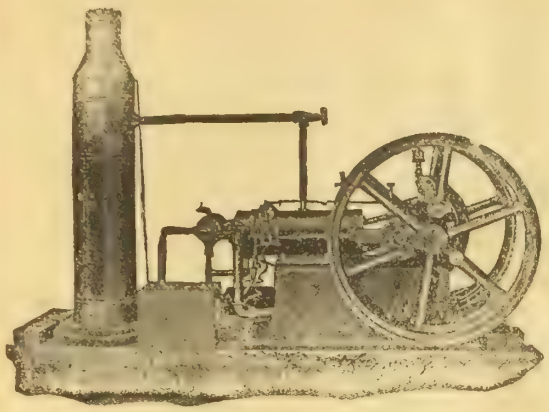


NOTE the position of the wheels of this plow. The front wheel is fitted with spring attachment and not being directly opposite, permits the plow following the unevenness of the ground and yet keeping an even depth of furrow. The levers, being to the right of the operator, enable him to easily adjust the plow to the necessary depth and width of furrow, thereby insuring good work. Can be fitted with wide or narrow bottoms suitable to the soil—also rolling tcolers, knife colters or jointers. It is also shipped with three horse trees. tongue and neck yoke. We cannot recommend this plow too strongly to farmers who want good work done quickly and cheaply. The great demand we have for the Beaver Gang is proof of its efficiency.

You can get a Cockshutt Catalogue free by simply writing for it on a postcard.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED BRANTFORD

Farmers of Quality



Stationary and Mounted, in 1 1-2 to 30 Horse Power.

Want Quality !

Readers of THE MARITIME FARMER are of the quality stamp; we realize their discerning ability to pick an article of machinery that is correct in every mechanical detail. That is the reason why such care is taken to see that the **Ideal Gas and Gasoline Engines** are what we claim for them.

Every part of the **"Ideal"** is interchangeable—a mighty strong feature. The cylinder, instead of being cast with the base, is cast separate and bolts on the base. The valves, instead of sealing directly on the cylinder head are enclosed in a valve cage, and the valve cage is inserted in the cylinder head, so that when the valves become worn, the valve cage and valve can be taken out and ground without removing the cylinder head.

The idea of casting the cylinder separate from the base is a good one, for when the walls of the cylinder become worn, you don't have to buy a complete new engine, you only require a new cylinder that can be bolted on the base. Another good feature is an extremely long piston with double rings instead of using three rings. We use three sets of two rings each on the Ideal.

Another thing, there is a speed regulator on this engine which enables you to run the engine at any speed, and, of course, when you reduce the speed of the engine, you also reduce the fuel consumption. For instance, if a man had a 6 H. P. engine and wanted to run a cream separator with it, he could reduce the speed and thereby cut down his fuel consumption to suit the work.

All these are points to consider when looking for a gasoline engine of quality—one that stands without a peer

"Ideal" Gas and Gasoline Engines are built on honor and built to give their operators satisfaction, and they do it. We do not build a cheap or low grade engine, but do cater to that class of buyers who wish a first class article at a reasonable price.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

Write for information

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Ltd., - Brantford, Ont.

Maritime Address--29 Dock St., ST. JOHN.

J. A. Pugsley & Co., St. John, N. B., Agents.

KEEP MILK SWEET!

It is important to thoroughly cleanse pans, separators and other utensils with hot water. The microbe that sours milk is inaffected by hot water.

ASEPTO SOAP POWDER

in the water will thoroughly destroy germs We guarantee it to be antiseptic, and it is as cheap as soap.

Sold in 5c Packages by ALL DEALERS

ASEPTO SOAP POWDER SWEETENS THE HOME.

Asepto Manufacturing Co.

St. John, - - N. B.

Own Your Own Lighting Plant.

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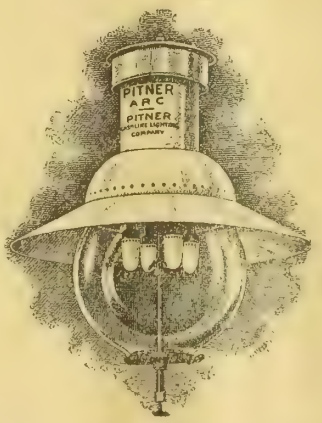

This Arc Lamp, 2,000 Candle Power, costs only 1 1-3c per hour to operate.

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Maritime Oxygenator Co.,

ST. JOHN, . . N. B.

"WINNER" WASHER.

Designed for quick and effective work. Cover to keep in all steam. All Gearing covered. Heavy fly wheel to do the work. Made of Louisiana Red Cypress. Don't be without this machine for another wash-day. Cost is trifling in comparison to results.

If your dealer cannot supply you with a **Connor Washer & Wringer** write direct. Over 30 different styles to choose from. Get the genuine.

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The Simplest

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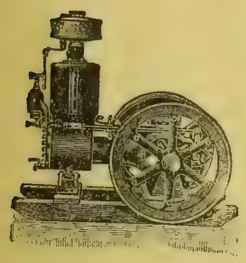

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is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific because it is the farmers favorite. ***So Simple.***
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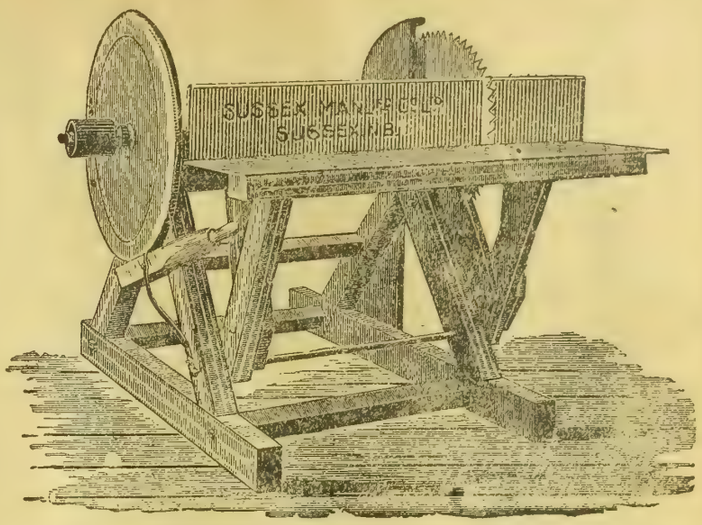
Wood Cutting Machines !



Swing Table Machine, Short.

We are offering these machines in the belief that they are the best thing of their kind on the market for the money.
We don't make this claim without reason or relization of what it means.
Our reputation is behind this Wood Cutting Machine, just the same as it is behind every other article bearing our name.
The same care and mechanical skill that has made the Sussex line of Threshers and Horse Powers the most talked about machines on the Maritime market, has been brought to bear to make this Wood Cutting Machine the best thing in its class.
We guarantee them to do more work with less power than any machine on the market. An 180 lb. balance wheel on this machine as against an 120 lb. on other makes gives a steady, even speed and takes less power.
We manufacture three kinds : Flat Table Machine, (Long); Swing Table Machine, (Long), and Swing Table Machine, (Short.)
Send for illustrated catalogue and prices.

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The young man or woman with a grip on some professional subject has a much better start in life than one **unprepared** for any particular line of work. A profession should be chosen **according to one's inclination and ability.** Many have plenty of ability **without knowing it,** and they can only find out by making the experiment. If you wish to step up into a position that pays a **good salary,** and commands respect and social standing, educate yourself to take a responsible situation in the business world. **All your studying can be done at home in your leisure time. Good positions paving $20 to $50 per week** can only be filled by those **who take a course of instruction that prepares and fits them for special work.**

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Good men have made bad mistakes in a "Separator" way. Rectify **at once** by trading in the mistakes, on the

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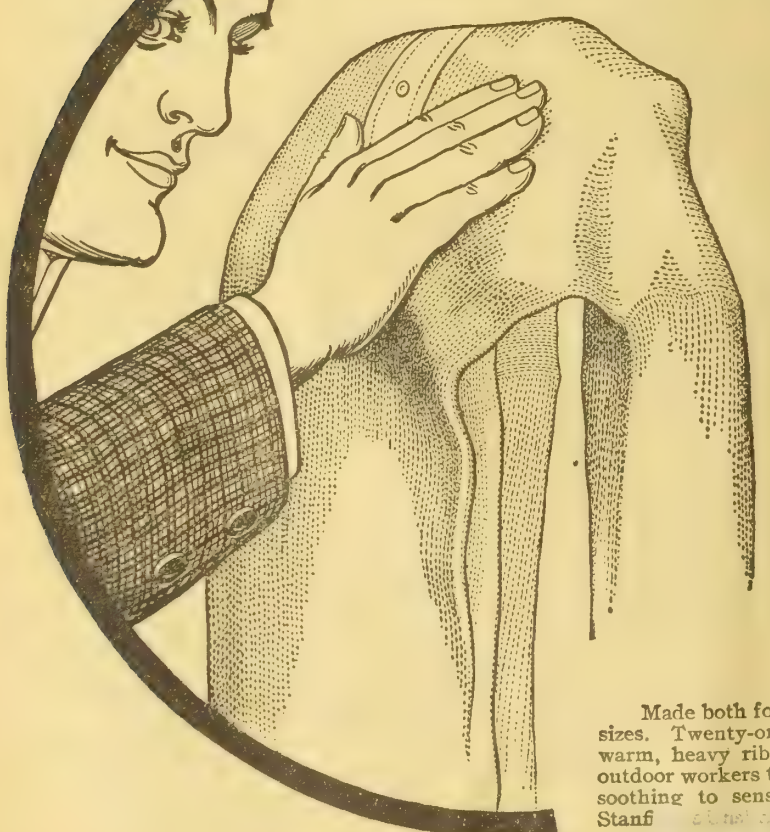

Soft, grateful - even to the most tender skin

STANFIELD'S Unshrinkable UNDERWEAR

Made both for women and for men in perfectly fitting sizes. Twenty-one different weights and qualities: from warm, heavy ribbed garments particularly suitable for outdoor workers to the soft, finely knitted underwear so soothing to sensitive skins. Your local dealer sells Stanfi[illegible]ble Underwear. Catalog on request.

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CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYMAN.

Official Organ of The Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, The Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations, The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association and The Maritime Bee-Keepers' Association.

Volume 16. Sussex, N. B., November 8, 1910. Number 3.

The Big New Brunswick Fruit Show

Fruit Growers' 6th Annual Convention

THE Sixth Annual Convention of the New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association and the first extensive fruit show held by New Brunswick growers were held in St. Andrews Rink, St. John, N. B., on October 31st to November 3rd, inclusive.

The other annual meetings of the association had been held at Fredericton, in mid winter, usually on the dates following the Farmers' and Dairymen's Convention, and, on these dates they showed small quantities of the fruits of their labors, in their respective orchards, during the preceding seasons. These fruit shows gave ample indications of the fact that, where intelligently handled, fruit trees would do as well in New Brunswick as in any of the more famed apple growing countries—indeed, it was found that certain varieties were grown to a perfection in New Brunswick that could not be excelled by any other country either in size, color or flavor.

Encouraged by the good showing made at the smaller shows, and, in response to popular demand, the government of the Province, in the fall of 1909, appointed Mr. A. G. Turney, a young, energetic man, of wide experience, to the position of Provincial Horticulturist. Mr. Turney went at his work with considerable energy and by timely words of advice and demonstrations of practical methods he has so enthused the fruit growers, with whom he has come in contact, as he travels through the length and breadth of the province, that new life has been added to their former enthusiasm to such an extent that it has become contagious and every one realizes the importance of a natural resource that has for so long a time, been either dormant or very carelessly handled on many farms.

At the annual convention held in Fredericton last winter, Mr. Turney was appointed secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association, and in that capacity he has been instrumental in more than doubling the membership list.

It was conceded by all concerned that a fruit show held in mid-winter did not give the fruit growers of the province a proper chance to show fruit to the best advantage, as many of the best fruit growing sections are badly handicapped in regard to transportation facilities, during the winter season, and, furthermore, many of the most popular varieties are past their bloom for show purposes, at so late a date. Consequently, it was decided, at last winter's meeting that a big fruit show be held in St. John early in November, so that the river counties, whose transportation facilities in mid-winter are not what they might be, would have a chance to send their fruit, and their men too, and where a larger number of New Brunswick's population and of strangers within her gates would see, to better advantage the fruit growing possibilities of the province, and thus advertise New Brunswick's fruit and fruit lands.

The Sweepstakes Dairy Herd at the Halifax Exhibition.

Winners of the silver tea service, denoted by M. S. Brown & Co., Jewellers, Halifax, N. S., for the best herd, any breed, consisting of one bull, two aged cows, two three-year-old cows, two two-year-old heifers and two yearling heifers. The above Ayrshire herd, owned by M. H. Parlee, Lower Millstream, N. B., captured the coveted trophy in competition with another Ayrshire herd, two Jersey herds, one Guernsey herd and one Holstein herd.

Mary Rooker II An Ideal Holstein Cow

A prize winner at Maritime shows, Sweepstakes Holstein female at Halifax exhibition and first in her class at both Charlottetown and Halifax. Owned by W. M. Lea, Victoria, P. E. I. See stock notes.

THE FRUIT SHOW which was held in St. Andrews Rink was a highly representative one. As one entered the building he beheld an artistic display of five specimens of the various varieties of apples grown in the province making a total of upwards of eight hundred and fifty plates.

Along the side of the building were two large signs bearing the following inscription: "New Brunswick Apples exhibited by the Department of Agriculture, grown by Randall Bros., J. W. Clark, J. C. Gilman & Son, W. P. Fox, W. Staples, G. C. Cossar, A. R. Gorhan, R. E. Flewwelling and Benj. Charters." Under which were arranged in double tiers no fewer than three hundred and sixty boxes of number one fruit which had been packed at the New Brunswick Cold Storage Warerooms, St. John, for the department, from fruit supplied by the above mentioned orchardists, by Mr. A. C. Parker, of Berwick, N. S., who has had a wide experience in the packing of fruit in boxes, both in Nova Scotia and on the Pacific Coast. His demonstrations of the various methods employed in box packing were carefully followed by an enthusiastic audience that found his discourse both interesting and instructive. The boxes exhibited by the Department are to be shipped at once to the English markets and as each apple is wrapped in tissue paper bearing the following announcement for the province:—

"NEW BRUNSWICK, THE LAND OF COMFORTABLE HOMES.

has nearly 18 million acres within one week's journey from Great Britain.

At least 14 million acres are known to be capable of economically producing all the crops and fruits native to the Temperate Zones, and and as yet less than 2 million have been developed.

Though admirably advertised attractions of Western Canada, New Brunswick has advantages, peculiarly its own, of such intrinsic merit that prudent investors and intending settlers cannot afford to pass them by. It offers to settlers agricultural and fruit lands upon terms nowhere equalled; to investors, mineral and forest resources and manufacturing openings. Its water powers, natural gas, and abundant and easily-mined coal mean economical power and transportation; while its maritime location means cheapest and most expeditious export and import facilities. Its commercial centre—St. John—is the

ment which will be a good advertisement for the province:—

Part of The Dominion Department's Exhibit
At the Big New Brunswick Fruit Show.

winter port of Canada, putting the Province upon the great highway between Europe and Canada and the Far East.

Every portion of the Province is well watered, the climate equable and healthful. Crop failures are unknown. The yearly sunshine record is the largest af all provinces but one. The soil produces abundant fodder, crops, grains, vegetables and fruits of the highest quality. A law-abiding population, good roads, good schools, honest and progressive provincial and municipal administration, with low taxation, make it a most desirable home land.

The agricultural laborer, domestic help, the farmer with small capital, the gentleman who wishes to make his income do more for him than at home, and the man of wealth—all can find splendid opportunities.

Farms of 100 acres or more, with buildings and improvements, can be bought this spring at from £100 upwards, and frequently on easy terms; but homeseekers are returning to the Province, and values are increasing. Crown Lands may be bought at $1.00 per acre to the extent of 100 acres for each male settler.

Water-powers are being developed, new railroads are building, practically inexhaustible coal, iron mines are being opened up, immense areas of oil shales are to be worked for oil and other products. The Province generally is moving and entering upon an era of great progress and wealth development. Now is the time to come to New Brunswick to invest either labor or money.

For all information inquire at The New Brunswick Offices, 37 Southampton Street, Strand, London, W. C.; or write A. Bowder, N. B. Representative at that address; or send to A. B. Wilmot, Supt. of Immigration, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada.

The boxes packed by the fruit growers themselves for competition in the export and domestic classes numbered close to the ninty mark. Barrels packed for domestic and export purposes and for competition for special prizes numbered about sixty. Mr. C. H. Vroom gave an interesting talk and a demonstration in the barrel packing of fruit which were eagerly listened to and keenly watched by the audience.

In the centre of the building a diamond shaped stand groaned under the weight of about two hundred bottles and jars of preserved fruits, jams, jellies and marmalade of various kinds.

A very conspicuous exhibit was that mad by the Dominion Department of Agriculture which contained four boxes each of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia fruit and two boxes from the famous and much boomed Hood River Valley, Oregon. These boxes were for contrast purposes and we cound not see that the New Brunswick was a whit behind that from the other provinces, indeed, if anything, we would say New Brunswick led the way. The New Brunswick boxes contained Ben Davis, Dudley, Fameuse and Bethel varieties. Nova Scotia had Northern Spy, Gravenstein, King and Blenheim Pippins. Ontario showed Northern Spy, McIntosh Red, Ben Davis and American Baldwins. British Columbia showed the same varieties as were shown by Ontario. The boxes from Hood River Valley contained Newton Pippins and Spitzenburgs.

The various exhibits were judged by Messrs. G. H. Vroom, Dominion Fruit Inspector for Nova Scotia; R. W. Starr, the veteran grower and judge, Wolfville, N. S.; Prof. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, Ottawa; Prof. Percy Shaw, Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N. S.; and Prof. J. W. Crow, O. A. C., of Guelph, Ont.

The various fruit growers who contributed to the success of the show by exhibiting their fruit were: F. A. Hubbard, Frank Scott, Randall Bros., W. P. Fox, W. S. Maxwell, C. E. Dixon, John P. Jewett, J. C. Gilman & Son; A. H. Fairweather, B. J. Power, Geo. W. McAlpine, W. R. McFate, W. C. Peters, S. L. Peters, A. R. Gorham, Robt. Shaw, A. R. Slipp, J. W. Clark, W. A. Colpitts, E. L. Colpitts, Benj. Charters, G. E. Miller, Robt. F. Donald, Tappan Adney, O. W. Wetmore, W. T. Wright, I. W. Stephenson, S. B. Hatheway, H. Wilmot, C. N. Vroom, Thos. L. Alerache, A. B. Getchell and Victoria S. Vroom.

The show was what might be termed a real apple show as, with the exception of the preserves, jams, jellies and marmalades, it was apples on every side. The only other variety of fruit shown was a solitary plate of plums.

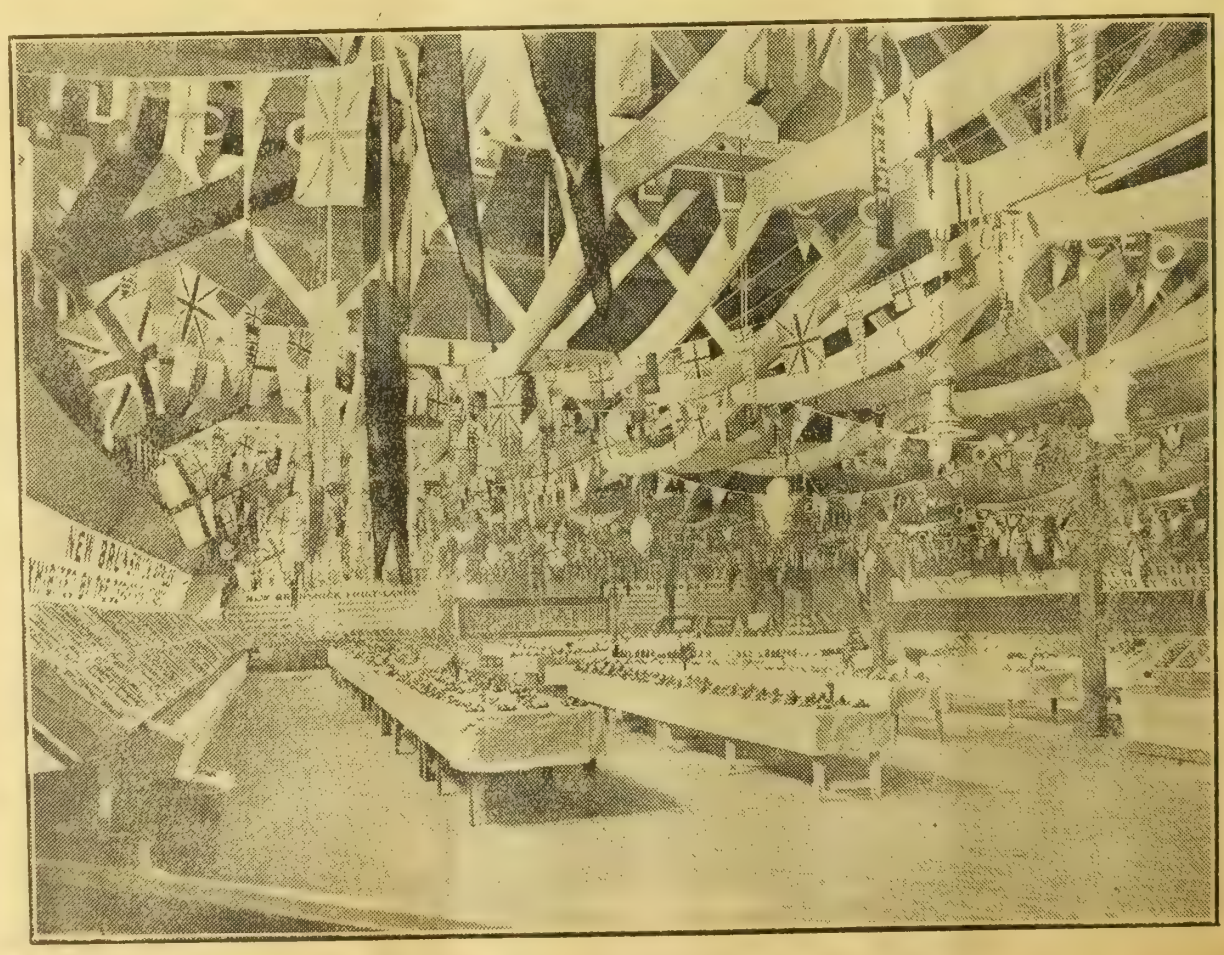
The fruit was well grown, clean and well colored.

Wealthy, Alexander, Ben Davis, Fameuse, Bishop Pippin, McIntosh Red, New Brunswicker, Talman Sweet and Duchess Apples led the way in the plate specimens in point of number of entries. There was also a fair number of entries in the Golden Russet, Northern Spy, R. I. Greening, Wolf River, Dudleys Winter Gano, Baxter, Bethel, Ontario Winter, St. Lawrence, Scott's Winter and King of Tompkins varieties.

A full list of awards will be found in other columns of this issue.

The convention was attended by representative growers from various parts of the province. Those who attended the meetings were well repaid as a series of highly instructive and interesting lectures were delivered by such noted horticulturists as Prof. Macoun, Ottawa; Prof. J. W. Crow, Guelph, Ont.; Prof. Shaw, Truro, N. S., and Messrs. R. W. Starr, Port Williams, N. S.; G. H. Nroom, Middleton, N. S., and R. C. Treherne, Ottawa on such subjects as "Points to be Considered in Establishing an Orchard," "Growing Nursery Stock in a Northern Climate," "The Cropping of Young Orchards," "Varieties of Apples, Plums and Pears for New Brunswick," "The Pollination of Tree Fruits," "The Management of Bearing Orchards," "The Control of the Brown Tail Moth and Other Orchard Pests," "The Top-working of Apple Trees," and "The Possibilities of the Over-Production of Apples" extracts

Mr. A. G. Turney
Provincial Horticulturist and Secretary of the New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association.



A General View of the Big New Brunswick Fruit Show.

from which will be published in future issues of the Maritime Farmer.

The various lectures brought out some interesting discussions by many of our local fruit men that had a tendency to make the addresses as applicable to New Brunswick conditions as possible. No one could leave the convention without being enthused with the fruit growing possibilities of New Brunswick and also gleaning some valuable instruction from the experiences of his fellow fruit growers.

OFFICERS FOR ENSUING YEAR.

At a business meeting of the association the following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year:

Hon. President.—Hon. J. D. Hazen.

President—C.N. Vroom, St. Stephen.

Vice-Presidents—W. B. Gilman, Fredericton; S. L. Peters, Queenstown; Benj. Charters, Chartesville; O. W. Wetmore, Clifton.

Treasurer—Henry Wilmot, Oromocto.

Secretary—A. G. Turney, Fredericton.

The addresses by such public men as Hon. J. D. Hazen, Hon. Robt. Maxwell, Hon. D. V. Landry, His Worship, Mayor Frink, W. W. Hubbard, Secretary for Agriculture and others rang with optimism.

Each and every one concerned felt that Mr. Turney, the genial, energetic secretary of the association was the right man in the right place and that the success of the show and the deep interest manifested therein more than justified Mr. Turney's appointment as Provincial Horticulturist and any expense in connection with the furthering the fruit growing interests of the province.

Prize Winners at the Big N. B. Fruit Show.

CLASS 1.—SUB CLASS A.

(Best plate of 5 apples.)

McIntosh Red—1, John P. Jewett, Sheffield Academy, Sunbury Co.; 2, J. W. Clark, Maugerville, Sunbury Co.; 3, C. N. Vroom, St. Stephen; 4, Randall Bros., Randall Corners, Sunbury Co.; 5, F. A. Hubbard, Burton, Sunbury Co.; 6, I. W. Stevenson, Up. Shefield; 7 J. L. Alexander, Fredericton Jct.; 8, Geo. McAlpine, Lower Gagetown.

New Brunswick.—1, Randall Bros.; 2, J. W. Clark; 3, Tappan Addney, Woodstock; 4, B. J. Power, North Tetagouche.

Bethel.—1, R. E. Flewelling, Oak Pt.; 2, Randall Bros.; 3, Benj. Charters, Chartersville, Westmorland Co.

Alexander—1, Geo. McAlpine; 2, John P. Jewett; 3, F. A. Hubbard; 4, A. R. Gorham, Greys Mill.

Wolf River.—1, Randall Bros.; 2, Geo. McAlpine; 3, Benj. Charters; 4, W. S. Maxwell, Moore's Mills, Char. Co.

Fameuse.—1, L. B. Hatheway, Fredericton; 2, Geo. McAlpine; 3, Randall Bros.; 4, Thos. J. Alexander.

Dudley.—1, Geo. McAlpine; 2, R. E. Flewelling; 3, O. W. Wetmore, Clifton; 4, John P. Jewett.

Duchess.—1, J. W. Clark; 2, Geo. McAlpine; 3, S. L. Peters, Queenstown; 4, W. Cecil Peters, Queenstown.

Wealthy.—1, Wm. P. Fox, Lr. Gagetown; 2, F. A. Hubbard; 3, Benj. Charters; 4, Geo. M. McAlpine.

CLASS 1.—SUB CLASS B.

Golden Russet.—1, Geo. McAlpine; 2, J. C. Gilman & Son, Fredericton; 3, R. E. Flewelling; 4, W. Cecil Peters,

Northern Spy.—1, Geo. McAlpine; 2, J. C. Gilman & Son; 3, R. W. Flewelling; 4, F. A. Hubbard.

R. I. Greening.—1, W. Cecil Peters; 2, C. E. Dixon, Hampton; 3, S. L. Peters.

Bishop Pippin.—1, A. P. Slipp, Up. Hampstead, Queens Co.; 2, Geo. McAlpine; 3, A. R. Gorham; 4, Wm. P. Fox.

Talman Sweet.—1, W. A. Colpitts, Mapleton, A. Co.; 2, F. A. Hubbard; 3, Geo. McAlpine; 4, Henry Wilmot.

Ben Davis.—1, Wm. P. Fox; 2, George McAlpine; 3, S. B. Hatheway; 4, W. A. Colpitts.

CLASS 1.—SUB CLASS C.

Gravensteins.—1, S. L. Peters; 2, W. Cecil Peters; 3, Frank Scott, Honeydale Charlotte County.

Ribston.—1, Geo McAlpine; 2, Thos. L. Alexander; 3, Randall Bros.

Blenheim Pippin.—1, Geo. McAlpine, 2, W. P. Fox.

Grimes' Golden—1, Randall Bros.; 2, Benj. Charters.

Gano.—1, Aeo. McAlpine; 2, W. A. Colpitts; 3, S. B. Hatheway; 4, Randall Bros.

Stark.—1, A. B. Getchell, St. Stephen 2, Randall Bros

Baxter.—1, Geo. McAlpine; 2, A. P. Slipp; 3, Randall Bros.; 4, Thomas L. Alexander.

Fallawater.—1, Geo. McAlpine.

Ontario.—1, Geo. McAlpine; 2, Wm. P. Fox; 3, Randall Bros.

Salome.—1, I. W. Stephenson.

COUNTY COLLECTIONS.

Charlotte County.—1, Robt. T. Donald, The Ledge; 2, W. S. Maxwell; 3, Frank Scott.

Best collection of Apples, Albert Co.—1, W. A. Colpitts, no competition.

Best collection of Apples, Sunbury Co.—1, Randall Bros.; 2, F. A. Hubbard.

CLASS 1.—SUB CLASS C.

Wagoner.—1, Benj. Charters.

Winter St. Lawrence.—1, A. P. Slipp; 2, S. B. Hatheway; 3, I. W. Stevenson.

Canada Baldwin—1, Geo. McAlpine; 2, A. R. Gorham.

MacMahon's White.—1, Geo. McAlpine.

Scott's Winter.—1, B. Charters; 2, A. H. Fairweather, Hampton; 3, C. E. Dixon.

Blue Pearmain.—1, A. P. Slipp.

Longfield.—1, B. Charters; 2, I. W. Stevenson; 3, Randall Bros.

Any other variety.—1, Randall Bros.; 2, Benj. Charters; 3, J. W. Clarke; 4, Robt. Shaw, New Maryland; 5, W. A. Colpitts.

CLASS 1.—SUB CLASS D.

Crab Apples Best Plate of 12.

Hyslop.—1, A. B. Getchell; 2, W. R. McFate, Golden Grove; 3, Frank Scott.

Any other variety.—1, W. A. Colpitts; 2, W. R. McFate.

CLASS 2.—SUB CLASS A.

Best plate of five apples for competition by growers only of Sunbury, Queens, Kings and Albert Counties.

Northern Spy.—1, Geo. McAlpine; 2, Randall Bros.; 3, Cecil Peters.

King of Tompkins.—1, Geo. McAlpine.

Bishop Pippin.—1, A. P. Slipp.

Golden Russet.—1, Geo. McAlpine; 2, Randall Bros; 3, A. P. Slipp.

Ben Davis.—1, Geo. McAlpine; 2, J. W. Clarke; 3, W. A. Colpitts.

Blenheim Pippin.—1, Geo. McAlpine; 2, R. E. Flewelling.

SUB CLASS B.

For competition only by growers in Carleton, York, Charlotte, Westmorland and Kent Counties.

Wolf River.—1, Benj. Charters.

Bishop Pippin.—1, S. B. Hatheway.

Charlamoff.—1, S. B. Hatheway; 2, Benj. Charters.

Any other variety.—1, S. B. Hatheway; 2, W. A. Colpitts; 3, J. W. Clarke; 4, Geo. McAlpine.

SUB CLASS C.

For competition only by growers in Madawaska, Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Victoria and St. John counties.

Wealthy.—1, W. R. McFate.

Fameuse.—1, W. R. McFate.

CLASS 3, COUATY COLLECTIONS.

St. John.—1, W. R. McFate.

Gloucester.—1, M. P. Smith, New Bordon.

Queens.—1, Geo. McAlpine; 2, S. L. Peters.

Kings.—1, A. R. Gorham; 2, A. H. Fairweather; 3, C. E. Dixon.

Westmorland.—1, B. Charters.

Carleton.—1, T. Adney.

CLASS 4.

Best ten varieties grown in New Brunswick, 5 specimens of each.

1—Randall Beos.

2—Geo. McAlpine.

3.—B. Charters.

4.—S. L. Peters.

5.—C. N. Vroom.

CLASS 5, SWEEPSTAKES.

Best collection of Apples grown on any one farm in New Brunswick.

1.—Geo. McAlpine.

2.—Randall Bros.

3.—B. Charters.

CLASS 6, EXPORT VARIETIES.

Barrel ready for shipment.—1, Wealthy, J. C. Gilman & Sons; 2, Ontario Randall Bros.; 3, Canada Baldwin, Geo. McAlpine; 4, Ben Davis, W. J. Clarke.

Boxes ready for shipment.—1, McIntosh Red, J. C. Gilman & Son; 2, Ontario, Randall Bros.; 3, Canada Baldwin, Geo. McAlpine; 4, Golden Russet, W. Cecil Peters.

DOMESTIC VARIETIES.

Barrels ready for shipment.—1, Bishop Pippin, W. P. Fox; 2, Fameuse, S. B. Hatheway; 3, Alexandra, J. C. Gilman & Son; 4, Grimes Golden, Randall Bros.

Boxes ready for shipment.—1, Bishop Pippin, J. C. Gilman & Son; 2, Bishop Pippin, Geo McAlpine; 3, Fameuse, Randall Bros.; 4, Wealthy, J. W. Clarke.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

ALBERT COUNTY.

Best Barrel winter apples—1, Max Coulding, W. A. Colpitts.

Best Box of Wealthy.—1, W. A. Colpitts; 2, Geo. E. Miller.

Best Box of Alexander.—1, W. A. Colpitts.

Best plate five Seedling Apples.—1, W. A. Colpitts.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Best plate of fine Seedling Apples.—1 and 2, C. N. Vroom.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Best barrel of Winter Apples.—1, Northern Spy, Geo. McAlpine; 2, Pippin, S. L. Peters.

Sir Rooker Posch Artis.

Grand Champion Holstein Bull at the Dominion Exhibition, St. John, and at Halifax. Owned by Samuel Dickie & Sons, Central Onslow, N. S.

Best barrel Bishop Pippin.—1, Slipp Bros., Upper Hampstead.

Best box Winter Apples.—1, Golden Russet, Geo. McAlpine; 2, Bishop Pippin, S. L. Peters.

KINGS COUNTY.

Best Barrel Winter Apples.—1, Ribston Pippin, A. H. Gorham.

Best Box North Star, Alexander or Wealthy.—1, Alexander, A. R. Gorham 2, Alexander, A. H. Fairweather.

SUNBURY COUNTY.

Best exhibit of Apples.—1, J. W. Clark; 2, F. A. Hubbard. Prizes offered by Hon. J. D. Hazen.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

Best collection of twenty-five plates—1, W. R. McFate.

COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL COUNTIES.

Best Barrel Winter Apples—1, Golden Russet, J. C. Gilman & Son; 2, Golden Russet, Geo. McAlpine; 3, Bishop Pippin, A. R. Gorham.

Best Box of Apples—1, Bishop Pippin, A. R. Gorham; 2, Golden Russet, J. C. Gilman & Son; 3, Fameuse, A. H. Fairweather.

Best Exhibit of Apples (perfect spray pump)—1, Randall Bros.

CLASS IX.—PRESERVES.

Strawberry—1, Frank Scott; 2, A. R. Gorham.

Raspberry—1, E. L. Colpitts; 2, Frank Scott.

Current.—1, A. R. Gorham.

Gooseberry—1, W. R. McFate.

Blueberry—1, Frank Scott; 2, W. R. McFate.

Plum—1, A. R. Gorham; 2, E. L. Colpitts.

Blackberry—1, A. R. Gorham.

Pear—1, E. L. Colpitts; 2, W. R. McFate.

Crab Apple—1, A. R. Gorham; 2, Frank Scott.

Any other preserve—1, W. R. McFate, quince; 2, A. R. Gorham, rock cranberry.

Best collection of preserves.—1, W. R. McFate.

CLASS X.—JELLIES.

Currants—1, J. C. Gilman & Son; 2, V. S. Vroom.

Crab Apple—1, A. R. Gorham; 2, W. R. McFate; 3, V. S. Vroom.

Apple—1, J. C. Gilman & Son; 2, Frank Scott; 3, A. R. Gorham.

Pear—1, J. C. Gilman & Son; 2, W. R. McFate.

Plum—1, W. R. McFate; 2, E. L. Colpitts; 3, J. C. Gilman & Son.

Any other variety—1, V. S. Vroom, quince 2, A. R. Gorham, cranberry. 3, W. R. McFate.

CLASS XI.

Fruit bottled for exhibition purposes—1, Geo. McAlpine; 2, A. R. Gorham; S. L. Peters.

Umbilical Hernia.

M. E. J., Queens Co., P. E. I.—I have a fine young mare of blooded stock that is ruptured at the navel. This blemish makes her look a little worse than common as the rupture is about the size of a hen's egg. How can the blemish be remobed?

Ans.—The blemish is called Umbilical Hernia caused by the passing of a portion of the bowel or omentum through a rupture at the navel thus, causing a lump or tumor at that point. There are several methods of treatment, but the one I have been most sdccess with is what is called the covered operation. I use wooden clamps about five or six inches long for such a case as is above described. Have the clamps grooved along the middle centres then tie one end of each together being sure that the clamps are perfectly clean. Keep the animal on short feed for twenty-four hours to have the bowels as empty as possible and then cast the patient and turn it over on its back. While in this position, gently press the contents of the lump through the opening, into th? abdominal cavity, and gather up a good fold of skin over the opening, being careful not to have any bowel in the sack. Then slip the clamps between the hand holding the skin and the abdomen, and squeeze the loose ends of the clamps well together and tie them with a good strong cord making sure that the clamps are tight enough to arrest the flow of blood through the ebclosed skin. Then allow the animal to rise and place it in a stall, tying its head so as to prevent its getting at the clamp with its teeth. Feed only sufficient food to sustain it. Do not allow distention of the bowels until the skin enclosed in the clamps drop off, when it will be found, in the majority of cases, that the rupture is cured. If convenient, it is advisable to have a skilled veterinary surgeon perform the operation. J. STANDISH, V. S.

Retail Merchants are Boosters.

At a meeting of the Retail Merchants of Nova Scotia, recently held in Halifax, it was resolved to do their utmost to boom Nova Scotia and work to make the population of their province come up to the million mark by 1915. The primary object of the association is to benefit the retailer and to help him to solve the peculiar problems that arise from time to time. ...

Some of our most progressive men are ranked in the list of retail merchants. They are first and foremost in everything that tends to give their respective districts an onward and upward movement in the line of progress.

There are others numbered amongst them who are most given to knock. ing than boosting—they never have time to attend agricultural meetings held in their vicinity—they are not interested in farming. If the attempt to bring all these knockers into the fold of the association will change them so that they will become boosters, the work of the association will not be in vain.

THE MARITMIE FARMER

And Co-operative Dairyman.

Semi-Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

Official Organ of The Farmers, and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association The Nova Scotia and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association; The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association; The Maritime Bee-Keepers Association, and The New Brunswick Poultry Aassociation.

Subscription Price **$1.00** per year. **When paid in advance 80 cts.** Persons taking advantage of the 80 cent rate when subscribing are only entitled to it by paying in advance each year. When subscription gets in arrears, $1.00 per year will be charged. Subscribers are requested to bear this in mind. This paper is sent to subscribers unless a definite order for discontinuance is given.

The date after your name on the little green label on front Page is, in every case, the time which your subscription is paid.

OUR GUARANTEE.—With each subscriber to the MARITIME FARMER, we positively guarantee, while his subscription lasts, that no advertisement is allowed in our columns unless we believe that any subscriber can safely do business with the advertiser, and we agree to make good any loss which any such subscriber may sustain by trusting any such advertiser who may prove to be a deliberate swindler; but we do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and responsible advertisers. To take advantage of this guarantee, written complaint must be made to the publisher within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proof of the swindle and loss, and within one month from the date when the advertisement appeared, and the subscriber must prove that in writing to the advertiser be said :—**"I saw" your adv. in the MARITIME FARMER.**

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or R. D. ROBINSON PUBLISHERS, Ltd.
SUSSEX, N. B.

Notice to Advertisers—Changes for ads. should reach this office one week before date of issue, in order to insure insertion.

The Circulation of this issue is 9,000 Copies. Every one going to a bona fide subscriber.

NOVEMBER 8, 1910.

Dates of Issue.

November.....—22
December.....6—20

THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR A FARMER'S BOY.

There was a time, not long ago, when the farm boy had no opportunity to study the science and art of farming in a systematic way. There were no agricultural schools or colleges. The entire system of learning was to educate the boy away from the farm and prepare him for the so-called higher professions of life. The attitude of the schools have been something like this: Anyone can farm, you do not have to learn how. You just know how without learning. If a boy was not bright enough to do anything else, then he should be a farmer. Strange as it may seem it has generally been held that farming was a simple occupation and suited only to simple minded and ordinary persons, but through the advent of experiment stations, agricultural schools and colleges, there has been a wounderful transformation in the minds of many people, and they now look upon agriculture as not only a useful occupation, but one that offers a wide field of scientific thought and investigation. The most thoughtful men of our age realize that the science of agriculture is most complex, and that the investigations that have been made for the benefit of farming have only lead us to realize how much there is to learn. Agricultural experiment stations have but started to discover the hidden truths of the soil and to unfold the mysteries of plant and animal life. The more that is learned about these things the more it is realized that agriculture offers a rich field for investigation.

It takes men of wisdom to solve nature's problems, and instead of farming being a simple occupation, as it was perhaps in the beginning, it has become one of the most complicated sciences, and is making all science subservants to its cause. As it has been said: "It is the art of arts, the science of sciences, and when every other art and science shall have been thought and wrought out to the utmost limit, the science and practice of agriculture will still present boundless unexplored fields for work and research and reward, wherein every faculty of mind and body with which man is endowed may find the fullest, the most satisfying, the most inspiring exercise and employment."

Enough is said about the opportunity for thought and research. The question is: When can a young man who desires to become an intelligent farmer, go to get some information that will help him to make his life more profitable? The answer is, to the agricultural school or college where all the different branches of agriculture are taught.

There is no excuse in these times for a young man being ignorant upon the subject of agriculture. He has every chance to become an intelligent farmer. If he cannot leave home to attend a full course in agriculture, he can manage some way, if he will, to attend a short course which is offered by our agricultural institutions.

Now is the time for the young man to make arrangements to attend some agricultural school or college this coming winter. We have never heard of the man who regretted the time he spent in preparing himself for his chosen profession. But many a man regrets that he gave so little attention to his early education in agriculture.

The Truro college is now open and young men from the Maritime Provinces will find that the theory and practical work dissiminated there will conform more nearly to our local conditions than that set forth in any other college.

AN EDUCATIONAL FEATURE.

EDITOR MARITIME FARMER :—

I have just completed reading essays writen by farmers' sons and daughters under twenty-one years of age for the Elgin Fair, and wish to take this opportunity to publicly express my appreciation of this splendid feature which the Elgin Fair Board have introduced. This feature includes three separate competitions :

1st—An essay on "The Cultivation of Soil."

2.—An essay on "The Advantages of Farm Life."

3.—An essay on "The Relation of Trees to Agriculture."

While none of the essays were as comprehensive or well written as the same writer will be capable of doing in a few years time, yet everyone evidences considerable thought and a knowledge of matters agricultural which really surprised the examiner. I doubt if there was a more educational feature introduced in the whole prize list of the Fair and I hope that the Board of Management will see fit to continue this feature, for it cannot but be productive of good in interesting the young people in the various features of farm life.

M. CUMMING,
Principal Agricultural College.

THE SCRUBS MUST GO.

It is a maxim among those best informed on the subject that the sire is much more than half the herd in all domesticated animals. Intelligent breeders all recognize the absolute necessity of an unbroken "blood line" in the sire, but thousands of our farmers who have not taken time to get their heads above the plow-handles long enough to attend the fairs, or read good agricultural papers, are still plodding along and breeding their stock, especially cattle, just any old way, simply to increase the number or get them to produce milk be the quantity much or little, and many times to avoid the payment of a reasonable breeding fee. If the live stock interests of our country is going to increase we must everlasting preach the gospel of improved pure bred sires for our herds and flocks. "The scrub must go" is the hand-writing on the walls of our barns and stables and all our lands, whether he be swine, bovine or equire. Improved methods, improved breeding, improved implements, improved seed, are the order of the day—and a failure to adopt, which in this hustling age will certainly bring to grief all who stay in the old ruts. Life is far too short to fool our time away with profitless stock of any kind.

The competition in everything is becoming so sharp that people are being forced to keep informed or they will be relegated to the rear.

When our provincinal fairs were first opened, they caught us in a state of total unpreparedness, as it were and very few pure bred animals could be produced for exhibition by local breeders. We owe a great deal to these breeders now-a-days, they have had the energy and wistfulness for instruction in their respective lines that they have visited places where large exhibitions have been held. The eyes of their understanding have been opened, their ideals have been formed and now we are able to see local stock in the exhibition sheds at St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown, to say nothing of other smaller shows, second to none in Canada.

A visit to these shows where one can see such an array of pure bred animals would be a revalation to many and one could not leave without turning over a new leaf and resolve to breed along the lines of practical common sense. The high grade herds of cattle shown this year at the various exhibitions are the outcome of breeding judiciously to pure bred sires only. This system of up breeding our herds is within the reach of the poorest farmer in Canada. Breed to pure bred sires for the scrub is fast becoming a thing of the past.

HOUSE THE IMPLEMENTS.

There is no practice so expensive and so evident of lack of thought as the one, too common by far, as leaving implements standing out in the fields, at the mercy of the weather. At the present time labor is so scarce and the wages demanded so high, that the farmer is compelled to depend more and more on machinery to help him out of his difficulty. Implements, left in the open, depreciate rapidly, and their period of usefulness is cut short long before there is any reason for it. Yet in the country, binders, mowers and other machines may be seen scattered over the land, token of carelessness and improvidence. Exposing to the weather means oxidation or rust, injuring, and, in time, weakness in the working parts, rotting of the wood and general ruination of the implement. It is not always possible to bring the binder up to the shed every night, but at the end of the season it should be housed and all dirt cleaned off and every part likely to rust given a coat of oil. The canvass, too, should be removed and placed in a dry place out of reach of rats or mice. All implements not in use should be housed; there is not only the damage from weather to be thought of, but also danger to the stock, the cattle or horses may break the machines or may receive injury from running against sharp joints or levers. A coat of paint to the woodwork and oil to the metal parts will lengthen the lives of the machinery, lighten the work, and make things in general run more smoothly. One advantage of having the implements all under cover is, that in the spare hours of the winter, they may be overhauled and examined for defects and breakages, which may be put right, and valuable time saved in the spring so that when the spring rush begins everything is ready and no time need be lost adjusting and repairing breakages. Machinery at the present time costs too much to be lightly treated. A shed and the additional time involved in painting and oiling is a better and more paying investment than the continual buying machines to replace those that are broken down instead of worn out through many years of careful usage.

THE MARITIME WINTER FAIR.

Don't forget the Maritime Winter Fair dates.. December 5th to 8th inclusive. The winter fair is the most educational show held during the year and you should not spare any effort to attend. The railway rates are so rediculously low that you cannot afford to stay at home.

Their Questions and Comments on Live Stock and Farm Produce at the Exhibitions are Enough to Make a Horse Laugh.

For a long time it has been the fashion for city people to poke fun at the farmer when the latter is in a big city, but to an unprejudiced observer, the city man when out of his element is just as impossible, makes as many silly comments and asks as many "fool questions" as the most farmerish farmer.

"A city man about sixty years old, came through here," said one of the men looking after the Jerseys of B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, "and, pointing to our cattle, said, "Are those Guernseys or Dairy Shorthorns?"

That's just a sample of the city people's remarks in the cattle barns. One woman doing the barns had no trouble picking out the bulls from the cows, because she was sure that any without horns were what somebody else called "gentlemen cows." Jersey cattle were given the name of practically every other breed. Many people asked questions that showed that they hadn't the faintest idea how milking was done. It was only natural that the young fellows in charge of the cattle should do a little "kidding," and one of them had no difficulty in getting a city chap to believe that "we milk that one with a washtub, and she usually fills it."

"Do you polish their horns to make them shine?" was what might be called foolish question 1111, and the attendant would be pardoned if he had answered, "No, to make them milk better." A man who was paring a cow's hoofs was asked in all seriousness by a woman, "Are you paring her nails, sir?" And some people who saw a man milking by hand were quite taken with the way the "milking machine" worked. It seems hard to believe the man who states that he heard two women discussing whether a cow was milked by pumping her tail, but he swears that it's the truth.

"Anything big and fat takes their eye," said a man who, like all the other attendants, found that it was simply size and not quality that

"Do you polish their horns to see the good points of a calf, although they call it a 'pretty little thing."

Horses being seen in the city, the city folk don't ask so many silly questions about them as about cattle, but it was a surprise to some city people to find that horses are cleaned. And, as with the cattle, the attraction was size. One horseman summed up the city people's viewpoint by saying, "If he's a big horse, he's a good one."

It's size also that takes the city people's eye when they're wandering through the hog pen, although the women folk rave over the "baby pigs." The pigs of the between sizes may have all the good points possible for a pig, but to the city folk in general he's just a pig. And, as in the horse and cattle stables, the men looking after the pigs have hard work keeping from laughing at some rematks the city people make. All kinds of guesses are made as to the breed of the "grunters," and when the guessing contest gets too hot, the attendant settles everything with some such remark as, "Oh, the ones in that pen are razor backs."

The attitude of the attendants was well stated by a man who was looking after his own sheep exhibit. "We don't mind giving all the information we can to people who don't pretend to know," he said, "but we have no use for the know-it-all from the city. You hear a youngster say, 'What kind of sheep is that, daddy?' and the father answers, "That's a Short-horn,' and proceeds to tell where the Short-horn came from. The man is the head of the house. He's the main guy, and he has to keep up his reputation." City folks go looking through the sheep pens for Berkshires as well as Short-horns; indeed they get the breeds of animals beautifully mixed. Seeing the metal tags on the which sheep are registered, one woman said, "Oh, look! They put ear-rings on the sheep to make them look pretty." It happened that a small breed of sheep were right next to a breed of large size, and the usual remark concerning the two kinds was, "These are the lambs and those are the sheep."

"They think we're shearing the sheep when we're merely doing a little clipping," said a man who looks after some of the sheep. "Yes, the city people rave over the very big sheep or the very little ones. They make remarks that a?e too funny for anything, and they ask questions that you wouldn't believe possible. But the children are getting better. The youngsters are getting to know more, and I suppose it's because they soak in a little nature study at school."

Among the exhibits of vegetables the city people rave over the big mangels, big pumpkins, big squash, and big cabbage. And the way they mix the names of the various exhibits makes one think of vegetable soup.

And so it goes all down the line of things that are from the farm. The man looking after the poultry said that he sometimes has to "go away and laugh" at some of the things said to him by the city folk. And the man who was talking bees to all who wished to learn about the busy little things, was somewhat surprised to have a city man proudly give utterance to this rich bit of wisdom: "If you hold your breathe a bee can't sting you."—Canadian Farm.

Producers Prices Staying up.

Andrew Cottingham, a farmer to whom the cackle of the hen and the early morning salute of the rooster has such an appeal that he keeps from three to four hundred of them around his farm near Brantford the whole year round, visited St. Lawrence market this morning to make arrangements for autumn for his poultry, says the Toronto News of Sept. 12th, 1910.

"The people of Ontario do like nice young chickens," was a statement Mr. Cottingham made, and they are willing to pay the price for it. The market for poultry is improving all the time, but Ontario farmers seem slow to realize this, and the consequence is that the supply never exceeds the demand. On a large scale chicken raising is one of the most profitable branches of farming in existence.

"A good hen will pay 100 per cent. on the investment and often twice as much, while it is a good cow that pays 50 per cent. on the moneyinvested in her. Chickens, however, need attention and shodld be studied."

Mr. Cottingham was reluctant to give an opinion as to about how much the poultry lovers of Ontario would have to pay this fall for their favorite dish but that it would be in excess of the present price of 18c. to 25c. a pound he felt pretty sure.

"This Christmas will be a bonanza to the chicken raisers," he concluded.

There is no doubt that Mr. Cottingham is absolutely right in his statements. Poultrying is unquestionably being neglected in Ontario—is not getting the attention that its enormous profits warrant.

In his recent "open letter" to Ontario's Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Flavelle called attention to this same state of affairs. He pointed out also that the demand far exceeded the available supply. "Last fall," he said, "one firm in a town in Ontario took orders in the Pacific Provinces and in British Columbia for 40 car loads of poultry, in all 1,300,000 pounds. They were sold at prices that netted the shipper 16c per pound on board cars in Ontario.' Again he says: "Recently, on a visit made to the east, a wholesale dealer from Victoria, B. C., made purchases of 23 car loads of eggs (10,350 cases of 30 dazen each) at a price approximating 24c. per dozen f. o. b. cars in Ontario. Winnipeg merchants during this last week, have been enquiring for 20 car loads of eggs for shipment this fall. Other wholesale merchants in Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria have trade calling similar supplies.

A number of his critics—practical farmers all of them—concur in one of Mr. Flavelle's statements that is, that "the farmers of this and other provinces have been diverted from poultry raising. "Why? Because they were being deprived of a legitimate share of the returns for their labors. This has unquestionably had a great deal to do with the small output. The farmer does not want to produce and then have his prices forced down to where there is no profit for him. Consequently he has simply decreased production. But the farmer would increase production tomorrow were he assured of present prices continuing—were he assured that he would not be at the mercy of the cold-storage firms and the grasping middleman.

Thus far, this country has seen only one practical effort to increase the producer's profits. We refer to the Peerless Way Co-Operative Plan that is being advocated by the Lee Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Pembroke. Ont., and which plan has been in full operation on their big farm—the Poultry Yards of Canada. This firm is not trying to take the place of the cold storage house ar the middle man; but is making a determined effort to teach the farmer's how, by team-work, they can secure higher prices for their products. The Lee people realize that the bigger more aggressive farmers have practically dropped poultrying because they have not been getting their fair share of the profits. This farm has already shown its 15,000 co-workers not only how great are these larger profits but has also demonstrated in a very practical way how to get these profits.

From the success with which the Lee Manufacturing Co., Ltd., has met and is meeting, it is perhaps not unsafe to prophesy that the revival of poultrying in a big way in Canada, hinges strongly upon the Peerless Way idea— co-operation circles and co-operative marketing. This seems to be the solution of the farmer getting full price for his labors.

A Popular Appointment.

Mr. E. S. Arxrhibald, B. A., B. S. A., has been appointed Agriculturist and Farm Superintendent at the Agricultural College, Truro, N. S. Mr. Archibald is a Nova Scotian and is a graduate of Acadia University, the Nova Scotia Agricultural College and the Ontario Agricultural College, of Guelph. During the past two years he has been on the staff of the Agricultural College at Truro in the capacity of lecturer in Live Stock and Field Husbandry and Experimentalist. Mr. Archibald's home is in Wolfville, N. S., his father being Mr. E. E. Archibald, President of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association. He has had a wide experience in farming both in Nova Scotia and other parts of Canada. As a student at Guelph, he was one of a team of five, who, in a Live Stock Judging Competition at Chicago, open to all the agricultural colleges of America, won first prize. Since coming to Nova Scotia he has judged at a number of exhibitions and has spoken at a number of Farmers' Meetings. As a lecturer at the College during these years, he has been highly successful. His appointment is a strong addition to the staff of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

The Farmer's Income.

How often do we hear a farmer speak with more or less concealed envy of a professional man or official having a salary of $5,000, $2,000 and even $1,200! "Why," he will say, "I work harder than any and last year I made only $6000," mentioning the amount which he put in the bank after paying all his own and family's expenses. And this position is taken, more or less all over the world.

In Sweden—under a new taxation law—the farmers will have their eyes opened as, in making their declaration of income, it is specified that they must credit the farm—as an income—house rent, all home-grown products consumed; the expenses of carriage and riding horses; not used in the farm work, of parks and flower garden as well as the servants attending the personal household—anything and everything contributing to the farmer's and his family's personal comfort or pleasure—must not be charged as farm expenses in making up the farm income, but as personal expenses.

If those farmers who now envy the professional men their salary, and complain that farming does not pay, would keep an honest account with the farm and credit it with all its due from house rent and fire wood to green peas, potatoes and strawberries consumed and given away, there would be an end to that envy.

Uses of Sawdust.

Sawdust is usually regarded as an objectionable product because it increases the danger of fire if deposited near mills or lumber piles and necessitates either cartage with accompanying expense or the construction of a "burner" and the use of conveyors or carts to transfer it from the saws.

A double economy, however, is now in progress. As a result of the use of band saws instead of the old circular and gang saws, a log that under the old system produced 8 boards, will now produce 9, a very substantial increase in product with a corresponding decrease in the amount of sawdust produced.

Owing to its chemical and mechanical properties, it has an ever increasing field of usefulness. Used as an absorbent for nitro-glycerine, it produces dynamite. Used withclay and burned, it produces a terra-cotta brick full of small cavities that, owing to its lightness and its properties as a non-conductor, makes excellent fire-proof material for partition walls. Treating it with fused caustic, alkali produces oxalic acid. Treating it with sulphuric acid and fermenting the sugar so formed, produces alcohol. Mixed with a suitable binder and compressed, it can be used for making mouldings and imitation carvings; while, if mixed with Portland cement, it produces a flooring material. It is an excellent packing material for fragile articles and for dangerous explosives and can be used as packing in walls to make them sound-proof and cold-proof.

HORTICULTURE

Wm. O'Brien Surprised and Caned.

One of the pleasing events that took place at the close of the Nova Scotia Horticultural Show, which was recently held in Windsor, N. S., was the presentation to Mr. William O'Brien, president of the show, of an address and gold headed cane.

The address was read by Col. Spurr who took occasion to refer in complimentary terms to Mr. O'Brien's work in connection with the fair, and also as a member of the Fruit Growers' Association, of which he was a valued member.

ADDRESS.

The address was as follows:—

Wm. O'Brien, Esq., President of N. S. Horticultural Exhibition.

Esteemed Sir,—A number of exhibitors at this Exhibition, and other friends, appreciating your efforts in connection with this and other Exhibitions, feel at this time that they should in some way show their kindly feeling toward you and ask you to accept the accompanying gift, not for its intrinsic value, but in token of our esteem.

On behalf of the contributors,

S. SPURR.

Mr. O'Brien, who was taken completely by surprise, expressed his cordial thanks for the gift, and also for the good-will which prompted it. It had been a pleasure for him to meet and work with his associates in conducting the affairs of the exhibition, and in putting forth every effort to make the show a success, he felt they were but doing their duty.

President Taft on Apples.

"I have always loved apples and always eaten them. Indeed, my father used to tell of his uncle, who said he disliked apples so much that he wouldn't put his mouth out of pucker for less than a peck. I have inherited that taste myself. And I have very decided opinions about apples.

Apples are a good deal like persons. You take the Ben Davis and the King apples, as I know them. They are fine when you see them on the stand for sale and they are beautiful when you see them on the table, but if you are a real lover of apples and put your teeth into them, you know that they are just as much frauds as some people that you know; that they are mealy and they haven't that sort of juice that means character, and they haven't that sort of flavor that means character in an individual.

Now, I don't know whether you have out here any apples that are not as large and fine as those I have seen. For what you do with apples that don't look well I would like to know. I can't find out except by spending some time here, for you are so combined in featuring the best in your communities that you hide those apples where no man can find them."

Women Succeed With Fruit.

It is a common thing these days to find women who for some reason or another have decided to make a living for themselves and those depending upon them through agriculture. One such instance is the inspiring example of a Maine woman in Somerset county, who makes a specialty with fruit. After her husband's death she started to raise strawberries and has not only provided a living for herself and family, but educated the children as well. Her husband died, leaving three small boys, the oldest 14, and only 10 acres of land. There was a bed of about one-quarter acre strawberries. More plants were set and the children came in handy at harvest. The berries were peddled from house to house at a price near 15 cents a quart. The second year the returns from the strawberries were $488. Her methods are best given in her own words:

"I aim to get land sloping a little toward the west. In this way they are not so likely to be killed by ice in the winter and will also receive more benefit from the sun. Plow and harrow the ground thoroughly, using a good dressing of stable manure and perhaps ashes. We set plants in rows 4 feet distant and plants 1 foot in the row. A fine-tooth cultivator is used through the season, placing the plant runners lengthwise in the row. Keep the dirt away from the plants rather than bringing it to them.

"Pick the blossoms the first year. We cover plants in the late fall with straw or evergreen boughs which protect them from snow and ice to some extent. Remove this covering early in the spring and do not touch the plants again until you begin to pick the berries. We keep a bed only one season, setting a new one each spring."—New England Homestead.

N. S. Horticulture Exhibition Prize List.

Judges—Chief McNeil, of the Fruit Division, Ottawa; Robt. Starr and S. C. Parker.

APPLES.

Best and most valuable collection not to exceed 20 varieties, 5 specimens each. 1, Sea View Farm, A. Starr, Starr's Point; 2, H. A. D'Almaine; 3, L. E. Healey; 4, Arthur Johnson; 5, H. E. Bent.

Best collection 10 commercial or export variety. 1, Sea View Farm; 2, C. N. Wilson; 3, A. Johnson; 4, H. D. Johnson; 5, H. E. Bent.

Best collection of 5 commercial or export varieties, 5 specimens each. 1, G. N. Banks; 2, Sea View Farm; 3, A. Johnson; 4, H. Loomer; 5, R. Duncanson.

Best 5 varieties Counties Hants, Kings Annapolis not eligible. H. T. Hebb, Lunenburg.

Best Gravenstein. 1. H. D. Johnson, Wolfville; 2, W. M. Woodworth, Berwick; 3, John Doyle, Blomidon, Kings County; 4, Hugh Hanna, Falmouth; 5, Nova Scotia Freemason's Home, (Rev. J. B. Merrill); 6, Inglis Smith, Falmouth.

Best Ribstons. 1, G. W. Banks, Morristown, Kings Co.; 2, L. H. Wallace, Newport Landing, Hants Co.; 3, H. A. D'Almaine, Starr's Point; 4, J. A. Magee, Port Williams; 5, H. Loomer, Falmouth; 6, Wm. Frank, Windsor.

Best Blenheims. 1, C. R. Harris, Hillaton; 2, L. E. Healy, Church St., Kings Co.; 3, Sea View Farm, Starr's Point; 4, S. A. Bowser, Grand Pre.; 5, A. Johnson, Wolfville; 6, J. A. Magee.

Best Kings. 1, Sea View Farm; 2, James R. Gow, Grand Pre.; 3, W. H. Woodworth; 4, A. Johnson; 5, H. A. D'Almaine; 6, L. E. Healy.

Best Golden Russet. 1, J. A. Magee; 2, H. E. Bent, Tupperville; 3, W. H. Woodworth; 4, Sea View Farm; 5, B. F. Chesley; 6, G. N. Banks.

Best Baldwin. 1, G. E. Magee; 2, W. H. Woodworth; 3, L. A. Magee; 4, G. N. Banks; 5, H. E. Bent; 7, S. A. Bowser.

Best Stark. 1, Sea View Farm; 2, R. S. Palme?, Windsor Forks; 3, H. A. D'Almaine; 4, H. E. Bent; 5, A. Johnson; 6, John Doyle.

Best Spys. 1, Mrs. A. C. Chesley, Upper Clarance, Annapolis Co.; 2, F. Smith, Falmouth; 3, W. C. Dunlop, Falmouth; 4, C. O. Martin, Falmouth; 5, A. J. Smith, Falmouth; 6, Inglis C. Smith.

Best Fallawater. 1, A. Johnson; 2, Sea View Farm: 3, L. E. Healy; 4, J. A. Magee; 5, H. A. D'Almaine; 6, H. E Bent.

Best Nonpareil. 1, H. A. D'Almaine; 2, C. N. Wilson, Falmouth; 3, G. E. Magee; 4, Sea View Farm; 5, J. C. Smith; 6, J. A. Magee.

Best Cox's Orange. 1, Thos. Aylward; Falmouth; 2, B. Woodworth; 3, D. W. Withrow, Avondale; 4, Chas. N. Wilson; 5, C. R. Harris.

Best Alexander. 1, H. Loomer; 2, Sea View Farm; 3, L. E. Healy; 4, A. Johnson; 5, H. A. D'Almaine.

Best Bank Gravensteins. 1, C. N. Banks; 2, P. C. Inglis; 3, C. R. Harris.

Best Ben Davis—1, C. R. Harris; 2, S. C. Hall; 3, Sea View Farm; 4, A. Johnson; 5, H. A. D'Almaine.

Best Gano. 1, H. A. D'Almaine; 2, H. Hanna; 3, H. D. Johnson; 4, Sea View Farm; 5, Mrs. Wm. Sangster.

Best Hubberson. 1, Mrs. A. E. Chesley; 2, H. D. Johnson; 3, H. E. Bent; 4, Sea View Farm; 5, H. A. D'Almaine.

Best McIntosh. 1, W. H. Woodworth; 2, Thos. Aylward; 3, J. H. Magee; 4, H. Loomer; 5, H. D. Johnson.

Best R. I. Greening. 1, G. A. Magee; 2, H. D. Johnson; 3, Sea View Farm; 4, C. W. Dill; 5, H. Loomer.

Best Red Russets. 1, J. O. Hardacker, Grand Pre; 2, H. A. D'Almaine; 3, H. Hanna; 4, S. C. Hall; 5, H. D. Johnson.

Best Seek. 1, Sea View Farm; 2, W. C. Dunlop; 3, A. C. Johnson; 4, H. D. Johnson; 5, E. E. Davis.

Best Wagner. 1, G. E. Magee; 2, C. R. Harris; 3, H. E. Bent; 4, A. Johnson; 5, H. D. Johnson.

Best Wellington. 1, G. E. Magee, 2, J. A. Magee; 3, C. N. Wilson; 4, A. Johnson; 5, H. A. D'Almaine.

Best Yellow Bellfleur. 1, H. Hanna; 2, J. A. Magee; 3, H. E. Bent; 4, B. F. Chesley; 5, H. L. Chipman.

Best Grimes, Golden. 1, H. Hanna; 2, C. N. Wilson; 3, H. D. Johnson; 4, E. Smith; 5, F. Smith.

Bent Hurlbut. 1, J. A. Magee; 2, Sea View Farm; 3, H. D. Johnson; 4, C. R. Harris; 5, A. Johnson.

Best Ontario. 1, H. D. Johnson; 2, Sea View Farm; 3, H. Hanna; 4, C. R. Harris; 5, H. E. Bent.

Best Pomme Grise. 1, Sea View Farm 2, G. W. Magee; 3, Mrs. Wm. Sangster; 4, H. D'Almaine; 5, H. D. Johnson.

Best Talman Sweet. 1, W. H. Woodworth; 2, Sea View Farm; 3, A. Johnson; 4, G. N. Banks; 5, B. F. Chesley.

Best Vandevere. 1, H. D. Johnson; 2, Sea View Farm; 3, H. D'Almaine; 4, A. Johnson; 5, G. N. Banks.

Best Wealthy. 1, J. O. Hardacker; 2, H. A. D'Almaine; 3, H. D. Johnson; 4, A. Johnson; 5, W. H. Woodworth.

Best Wolf River. 1, G. E. Banks; 2, H. L. Chipman; 3, G. E. Magee; 4, L. E. Healy; 5, Sea View Farm.

Best North Star. 1, H. M. Hanna; 2, H. Hanna; 3, C. R. Harris.

Best Mann. 1, Sea View Farm; 2, G. N. Banks; 3, R. S. Palmer; 4, A. Johnson; 5, H. A. D'Almaine.

Best Baxter. 1, J. A. Magee; 2, G. E. Magee; 3, H. D. Johnson; 4, Sea View Farm; 5, H. A. D'Almaine.

Best Pewaukee. 1, L. H. Wallace; 2, H. E. Bent; 3, H. M. Hanna; 4, C. H. McLellan; 5, L. E. Healy.

Best Esopus Spitzenburg. 1, H. A. D'Almaine; 2, W. H. Woodworth; 3, H. Loomer; 4, H. E. Johnson; 5, H. E. Bent.

Best Sweet Bough. 1, B. F. Chesley; 2, C. N. Banks; 3, P. C. Inglis; 4, H. E. Bent; 5, H. A. D'Almaine.

Best Ohio Nonpareil. 2, A. Johnson; 3, Sea View Farm; 4, H. D. Johnson; 5, H. A. D'Almaine.

APPLES IN BOXES.

Best box Gravensteins. 1, H. Hanna; 2, N. S. Freemasons' Home.

Best Ribston. 1, H. Hanna.

Best Blenheim. 1, L. E. Healy, 2, H. M. Hanna.

Best Spy. 1, Mrs. A. C. Chesley; 2, N. S. Freemasons' Home; 3, H. M. Hanna.

Best Golden Russet. 1, H. E. Bent; 2, N. S. Freemasons' Home.

Kings. 1, H. Hanna; 2, H. M. Hanna; 3, N. S. Freemasons' Home.

Stark. 1, H. E. Bent.

Nonpareil. 1, H. D. Johnson; 2, H. M. Hanna; 3, N. S. Freemasons' Home.

Baldwin. 1, H. E. Bent; 2, N. S. Freemasons' Home.

Best Ben Davis. 1, H. E. Bent.

CRAB APPLES, BEST PLATE 12

Best Transcendent. 1, Thos. Aylward; 2, H. A. D'Almaine; 3, Mrs. Wm. Sangster.

Best Hylsop. 1, R. Duncanson; 2, C. Clark; 3, J. A. Magee.

Best Montreal Beauty. 1, H. A. D'Almaine; 2, H. D. Johnson.

Best Whitney Seedling. 1, Mrs. Wm. Sangster; 2, H. D. Johnson; 3, A. Johnson.

Any other variety. 1, W. H. Roach; 2, J. O. Hardacker; 3, H. D. Johnson.

Best Col. Crab Apples, plates of 12 each. 1, H. A. D'Amaine; 2, H. D. Johnson.

PEARS.

Best Col. Commercial Pears, 10 varieties. 1, Sea View Farm; 2, H. D. Johnson; 3, B. F. Chesley.

Best Com. Pears, 5 varieties. 1, H. D. Johnson; 2, Sea View Farm; 3, H. E. Bent.

BEST PLATE OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES.

Bartlett. 1, H. D. Johnson; 2, B. F. Chesley; 3, H. A. D'Almaine.

Bussock. 1, Sea View Farm; 2, A. Johnson; 3, Mrs. Sarah E. Starr.

Bosc. 1, B. F. Chesley; 2, Mrs. A. C. Chesley; 3, Benj. Woodworth.

Claps. 1, I. B. Smith; 2, H. D. Johnson; 3, H. A. D'Almaine.

Clairzean. 1, A. Johnson; 2, H. E. Bent; 3, B. F. Chesley.

Commice. 1, Sea View Farm; 2, H. D. Johnson; 3, A. Johnson.

D'Anjou. 1, A. Johnson; 2, Mrs. A. C. Chesley; 3, B. F. Chesley.

Duchess. 1, H. D. Johnson; 2, G. N. Banks; 3, Sea View Farm.

Flemish Beauty. 1, H. E. Bent; 2, G. N. Bent; 3, Sea View Farm.

Great Britain. 1, H. D. Johnson; 2, H. D'Almaine; 3, L. W. Maxner.

Howell. 1, H. E. Bent; 2, A. Johnson; 3, Sea View Farm.

Hardy. 1, Benj. Woodworth; 2, Sea View Farm; 3, A. Johnson.

Louise Bonne DeJersey. 1, A. Johnson; 2, Sea View Farm; 3, Benj. Woodworth.

Onondaga. 1, H. D. Johnson; 2, H. A. D'Almaine; 3, Sea View Farm.

A BAD COLD

Developed Into BRONCHITIS.

Neglected Bronchitis is very often the direct cause of Consumption, and on the first symptom appearing Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup should be used and the Bronchitis cured.

The symptoms are, tightness across the chest, sharp pains and a difficulty in breathing, a secretion of thick phlegm, at first white, and later of a greenish or yellowish color, coming from the bronchial tubes when coughing, especially the first thing in the morning.

Mrs. Dan. J. McCormack, Cleveland, N.S., writes: "My little boy two years old caught a bad cold which developed into Bronchitis. He was so choked up he could hardly breathe. Reading about your wonderful medicine, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I decided to try a bottle and with such good result I got another which completely cured him, without having a doctor. I cannot say too much in its praise; I would not be without it in the house as I consider it a sure cure for Colds and Bronchitis."

The price of "Dr. Wood's" Norway Pine Syrup is 25c. It is put up in a yellow wrapper. Three pine trees is the trade mark. Be sure and accept no substitute for Dr. Wood's.

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Raspberry Plants for Fall Setting.

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ORCHARD HILL FARM,
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FOR SALE.

100,000 Apple trees, 75,000 Pears, Plum, Cherries. Complete assortment of other stock. Guaranteed first grade and TRUE TO NAME. Agents wanted on vacant territory, selling for fall and spring 1911 delivery.

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Because the craving for Alcoholic liquors is greater than my power to resist drinking.

Not being able to resist drinking, is evidence that you have the disease of Inebriety fastened in your system. The Keeley treatment, as administered in Portland, Maine, will cure you. Write them for information.

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Purity
MANITOBA HARD WHEAT

Made exclusively from the high-grade parts of the hard wheat berry. Stronger, finer, better flavor and color.

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ADVERTISE IN THE MARITIME FARMER AND GET RESULTS.

Sheldon. 1, J. R. Gow; 2, H. D. Johnson; 3, H. E. Bent.
Steven's Genesu. 1, Sea View Farm; 2, A. Johnson; 3, H. D. Johnson.
Vermont Beauty. 1, Mrs. S. E. Starr; 2, H. A. D'Almaine; 3, H. D. Johnson.
Winder Nellis. 1, Sea View Farm; 2, A. Johnson; 3, H. D. Johnson.

PRESERVES.

Strawberries, 1, Mrs. S. C. Hall; 2, Mrs. C. M. Dickson.
Cherries. 1, Sea View Farm; 2, Mary E. Murphy.
Currants. 1, Sea View Farm; 2, Mary E. Murphy.
Raspberries. 1, Sea View Farm; 2, Mary E. Murphy.
Gooseberries. 1, Sea View Farm; 2, Mrs. C. M. Dickson.
Apricots. 1, Sea View Farm.
Peaches. 1, Mrs. C. M. Dickson; 2, Sea View Farm.
Plums. 1, H. Morton Hanna; 2, Sea View Farm.
Pears. 1, Mary E. Murphy; 2, Mrs. S. C. Hall.
Quinces. 1, Sea View Farm; 2, Mrs. C. M. Dickson.

FRUIT COLLECTION.

Best Collection, not less than 6 jars. Sea Xiew Farm.
1, Mary E. Murphy; 2, Sea Niew Farm; 3, Chas. A. Dill.
Best Collection Jellies. 1, Louise H. Wallace; 2, Mrs. C. M. Dickson; 3, Sea View Farm.
Best Collection Pickles. 2, Sea View Farm.
Display Liquid Extracted Honey. 1, Arthur Duncanson; 2, Ralph Duncanson.
Display of Comb Honey, not less than 10 lbs. 1, Ralph Duncanson; 2, Arthur Duncanson.

PLUMS.

Best collection Plums not less than 10 varieties correctly named, 12 specimens each. 1, Sea Giew Farm.
Best collection five commercial varieties. 1, Sea View Farm; 2, A. Johnson; 3, H. A. D'Almaine.
Best dish Bradshaw. 1, B. F. Chesley; 2, A. C. Chesley.
Best Black Diamond. 1, Sea View Farm; 2, S. C. Hall.
Best Coe's Golden Drop. 1, A. Johnson; 2, Sea View Farm; 3, S. C. Hall.
Best Damson. 1, Sea View Farm; 2, A. Johnson; 3, H. A. D'Almaine.
Best Golden Prolific. 1, B. F. Chesley.
Best Grand Duke. 1, Sea View Farm; 2, H. M. Hanna; 3, A. Johnson.
Best Green Gage. 1, S. C. Hall.
Best Imperial Gage. 1, S. C. Hall.
Best Magnum Bonum. 1, P. C. Inglis; 2, Sea View Farm; 3, A. Johnson.
Best Monarch. 1, H. M. Hanna; 2, Sea View Farm; 3, A. Johnson.
Best Lombard. 1, C. P. Dimock; 2, B. F. Chesley; 3, H. E. Bent.
Best Pond's Seedlings. 1, B. F. Chesley; 2, S. C. Hall.
Best Reine Claude deBavay. 1, J. O. Hardacker; 2, W. H. Evans; 3, A. Johnson.
Best Shipper's Pride. 1, Sea View Farm; 2, James Smith.
Plums, Mavard variety, 1 dish and 1 jar preserved in Boracic Acid, very fine. Highly commended by Judges McNeil, Ottawa; R. W. Starr, Wolfeville; S. C. Parker, Berwick.

PEACHES.

Best col. five, correctly named. 1, Sea View Farm; 2, Harold A. D'Almaine.
Best any variety. 1, H. A. D'Almaine; 2, S. C. Hall; 3, C. A. Dill.

QUINCES.

BestOrange, plate five. 1, H. A. D'Almaine; 2, A. C. Chesley; 3, Benjamin Woodworth.
Best Rea's Mammoth. 1, H. A. D'Almaine; 2, Sea View Farm; 3, Mrs. S. E. Starr.
Best Meache's Prolific 1, H. A. D'Almaine; 2, Mrs. S. E. Starr; 3, Sea View Farm.
Best Champion. 1, H. A. D'Almaine; 2, A. Johnson; 3, B. F. Chesley.

GRAPES.

Best col. named correctly. 1, R. Smith; 2, Mrs. S. E. Starr; 3, H. A. D'Almaine.
Best Campbell's Early. 1, W. S. R. Gow; 2, B. F. Chesley; 3, R. S. Palmer.
Best Champion. 1, B. F. Chesley; 2, R. Smith.
Best Delaware. 1, A. J. Smith; 2, B. S. Vaughan; 3, R. Smith.
Best Moore's Early. 1, W. H. Roach; 2, Mrs. S. E. Starr; 3, H. A. D'Almaine.
Best Niagara. 1, Geo. Haley; 2, R. Smith.
Best Concord. 1, A. J. Smith; 2, I. C. Smith; 3, J. H. Brown.
Best Red Wyoming. 1, R. Smith; 2, H. A. D'Almaine.
Best Pecklington. 1, R. Smith; 2, H. A. D'Almaine.
Best Salem. 1, R. Smith; 2, H. A. D'Almaine.

CRANBERRIES.

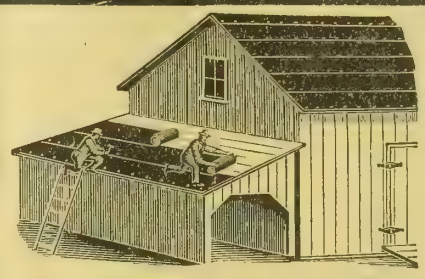
Best Quart. 1, W. H. Evans; 2, Margaret L. Aylward; 3, Carman B. Neilly.

NIAGARA SPRAY CO'S. PRIZES.

The special prizes offered by the Niagara Spray Co., Kentville, were awarded as follows:—
Best Box Ribstons. 1, John Harrington, Jr., 20 gals. Spray.
Best Barrel Gravensteins. R. Duncanson, Falmouth, 40 gallons; and W. B. Burgess won 40 galls. Spray for best bbl. Ben Davis Apples.

Red Rose Tea is so popular because "it's good tea" and because when you buy a package you have the comfortable feeling you're getting an article fully worth every cent you pay for it. 62

Prices: 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c. and 60c.



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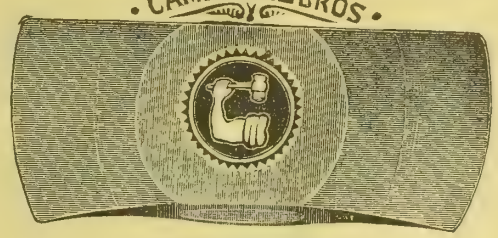
CAMPBELL BROS.



CELEBRATED DOUBLE BITT AXE

Ask your storekeeper for Campbells X X X Choppers. None as good. You will like them.

Campbell Bros., Sole Makers XXX Choppers,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Many school children suffer from constipation, which is often the cause of seeming stupidity at lessons. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are an ideal medicine to give a child, for they are mild and gentle in their effect, and will cure even chronic constipation. Sold by all dealers.

DAIRYING.

C. W. McDougall, Dairy Inspector, staff Contributor.

Home Made Cheese.

Prof. H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, writes as follows with regard to making cheese at home:

Assuming that a man lives on a farm and has nothing but ordinary household utensils to work with, he would need the following list of apparatus and articles in order to make cheese:

1. A vessel to hold the water. A vat is best, but failing this a clean wash boiler or wash tub will answer the purpose.

2. Rennett which can be got from any dealer in dairy supplies, or can be made at home by taking the stomach of a young calf (3 to 4 days old!, drying it, then soaking in salt and water to extract the rennet. A quantity can be made at once or a small piece of the dried stomach may be soaked for 22 hours in weak brine, as required.

3. Heat. A kitchen stove, with a moderate fire in it, on which the boiler is set, will answer the purpose.

4. Some means of cutting the curd. A curd knife is best, but failing this, a long blade butcher knife may be used.

5. A cheese cloth, 3 or 4 feet square in which the curd may be drained. A rack is also convenient, but not necessary.

6. Salt for applying to the curd. Ordinary house salt may be used.

7. A hoop made of heavy tin, about 8 inches in diameter and 8 to 10 inches deep, open top and bottom.

8. A wooden follower that will slip inside the tin hoop and fit closely.

9. Some form of press. A scantling or fence rail, one end of which is placed under a door or window sill, or some other solid projection, make s a fairly satisfactory press. Have the cheese about 1½ feet from one end, and on the other end hang a pail with stones in it, adding more stones, or moving farther out to increase the pressure.

10. Some cheese cotton to wrap round the cheese before or after pressing.

11. A cool room for ripening (curing) the cheese. A house cellar is very good.

12. Paraffin wax in which to dip the cheese when about one week old to prevent drying out too mucn. This is not necessary but helps to keep the cheese moist.

MAKING THE CHEESE.

Cheese may be made on the farm in about four hours from the time the rennet is added until the curd is in the press. The milk may be night's and morning's milk mixed, or either alone, but should be sweet and clean in flavor. Heat the milk to 84 or 86 degrees Fahr., by setting on the stove or by warming a part of the milk in hot water to a temperature high enough to bring the whale lot to 84 or 86 degrees. Add 4 to 6 teaspoonfuls of rennet for each 10 gallons of milk (100 lbs.), after first diluting in a cupful of cold, clean water. Stir the rennet thoroughly through the milk, taking about three minutes to do so. Now allow the milk to set perfectly still until it is coagulated or curdled. To know this, insert finger or thermometer carefully into the curd, and when it breaks clean over the finger or thermometer, it is ready to cut.

Next cut into cubes about one-half inch in size, or as nearly this as possible. Stir gently for five minutes, then set on the stove, or take out sufficient whey, and heat it so as to bring the whole mass to 94 or 96 degrees Fahr.; or a pail of hot water may be set in the curd and whey and the whole stirred until the curd becomes cooked. When the curd feels firm and will fall apart after squeezing in the hand, the whey or liquid part may be removed, or the curd may be dipped on to a cheese cloth spread on something to assist drainage. A rack set in a vat or tub is best.

Stir the curd often enought to keep it in small particles, and when the surplus moisture is drained away add salt at the rate of two to four ounces (according to taste) for the curd from 10 gallons of milk. Stir the curd and salt until both are well mixed, when the curd is ready to put in the hoop. It is most convenient to use a "bandager," which has the bandage on the outside, and after filling the hoop, the cotton bandage remains inside and around the curd after the removal of the bandager from the hoop, but where this is not practicable, the curd may be filled directly into the hoop and the cotton bandage be put on after pressing for an hour. Put piece of cloth on top, then proceed as follows: Press gradually for an hour, then remove from the hoop and put on bandage, or straighten the bandage, if already on. Trim the edges and have the cheese as neat as possible when put back to press. Continue pressing for 24 hours, when the cheese may be removed to a cool room (not over 65 degrees Fahr.). Turn daily for one to three months, when the cheese will be ready for use. Cut pieces in circular form from one end and place the first, or rind circle, back on the cheese to prevent drying.

Advice to Beginners.

To those starting in the pure bred dairy stock business, I wish to offer a little advice.

In summing up what I have gained through many years of breeding dairy cattle, I am convicted many men are in the pure bred stock business, who ought to reform or get out. On the other hand, there are still more men, who should be in the pure bred business. They would be successful and would be benefactors in their community. To buy good stock and give it poor care through neglect and lack of feed has caused many failures in the pure bred world. As some have put it, the process of turning pure breds to scrubs, is not only unprofitable, but also revolting to the whole live stock industry.

To be a successful breeder, one must take an interest in his cows and be mindful of the work, which he has at hand in shaping the generations to come. Such little matters as keeping accurate records of breeding, birth, etc., are quite essential, and perhaps the most neglected duties of the average breeder. Calves should be registered, while they are young if the breeder has any intention of keeping them for breeders or selling to buyers who wish pure breds. Much difficulty is experienced not only by breeders, but also buyers in this matter of recording. Stock should be transfered promptly adter it is sold and papers should be sent to the buyers as soon as they come fromthe secretary's office.

The successful breeder is a man, who not only keeps posted on the literature of his breed, but who also takes an interest in all branches of the business. A dairy stock breeder should be interested in the subject of dairying. He should keep himself posted and the best way to do this is to read good, reliable papers and publications dealing with the subject. A breeder should feed his animals well, because by so doing, he will benefit himself and others, who may buy his stock. He cannot save maney by saving feed; he had better sell his animals to save feed. An underfed animal is always unprofitable and quite liable to be unsightly, or still worse to be really damaged. It is necessary that an animal be nourished in order that it may perform its work as nature intended it. To neglect such matters means, not anly an injury to yourself, but also to the men, who may buy your animals and to the breed in general.

Lastly, a breeder who has a good cow should receive the full benefit and this he can best obtain by having her officially tested. To give a cow a full advantage in an official test, she should be first put in condition. A cow will always do better after having a rest period and during such a period, she will increase in energy, if given sufficient feed to build up her body and be put in what might be termed a thrifty condition. After freshening she should be brought to full feeding slowly and if a large milker, should be milked at least three times per day.— A. L. Haecker, University of Nebraska.

What Different Experiment Stations Think of Mangles for Milk,

Many inquiries have been made through different farm papers and to experiment stations direct in reference to the value of mangels as feed for milch cows. Accordingly several experiments have been undertaken to compare the feeding value of different roots with other feeding stuffs. The following results of experiments carried on by the various experiment stations, in feeding mangels to dairy cows are found in Farmers' Bulletin 384:

At the Iowa Station more milk was obtained from mangels than from sugar beets, red table beets, or turnips, but the fat percentage of the milk was lower on the mangel than on the turnip ration, when roots were replaced with their equivalent in dry matter of wheat bran, the yield of milk fat decreased, and more pounds of dry matter were required to make a pound of milk fat. In some Ontario experiments mangels were found equal to sugar beet pulp as a milk producer. At the Pennsylvania Station sugar beets and mangels appeared to be inferior to silage as a feed for the production of milk and milk fat. At the Ohio Station the feeding of beets to milcn cows increased the consumption of other feeds and of total dry matter. There was an increase in the yield of milk, yield of milk fat, and in the live weight of the cows, but the gains were not enough to offset the additional cost of feed. At the Massachusetts Station, with 40 lbs. of mangels in the ration, cows gave less milk and cream than when they were replaced with 30 pounds of silage, and it cost more to raise the mangels than to make silage: but these results were not comparable when figured on a dry-matter basis, as the mangel ration contained only about one-half as much dry matter in the succulent part of the ration as dis the silage ration.

The Pennsylvania Station reported that the cost of growing, harvesting, and storing an acre of beets was more than double the amount required for an acre of corn, charging each crop the same rent for land and the same amount for fertilizers. As much digestible organic matter was produced in 1 acre of corn as was obtained from 1.91 acres af mangels and 2.05 acres of sugar beets. In the feeding experiment, the silage ration made more gains in live weight and

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The "FAVORITE" is known all over Canada as the Churn that brings the quality butter—and gets every drop of butter out of the cream. Hand lever and foot tread —8 sizes.

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in milk production than the beet ration per 100 pounds of digestible dry matter.

At the Vermont Station 100 pounds of dry matter, both in the entire ration and in the experimental part of the ration gave slightly greater returns when silage was fed than when it was replaced by beets, the dry matter in the silage making 1 per cent. more milk and total solids and 4 per cent. more fat. These differences are too small to be very important and in these tests it may be considered that the dry matter of each fodder had about equal feeding value. The beets cost more to grow harvest, and store, and at best produced no more and no better milk. On the other hand, beets were much liked by the cows and promoted their general health and digestion, and therefore it was thought that they might serve a useful purpose as an appetizer, particularly if no other food of a succulent nature were at hand.

In some recent experiments at the Cornell Station, 1 pound of dry matter in mangels was found to be equal in feeding value to 1 pound of dry matter in grain; and a little more than equal to 1 pound of dry matter in silage, but the cost of milk production was higher on the mangel than on the silage ration. The total dry matter required for the production of 1 pound of milk fat on hay, grain, and silage was 22.34 pounds, on a hay, grain and mangel ration 20.93 pounds, and when mangels and silage were substituted for one-half of the grain ration, 22.02 pounds. The average cost of production of a pound of milk fat on the three rations was 20.7, 27.4, and 20.7 cents, respectively.

Accepting the average price of commercial feeding stuffs at $30 per ton, and considering 1 pound of dry matter in mangels equal to 1 pound of dry matter in grain, mangels may be used economically in the ration to replace one-half the grain ordinarily fed when they can be produced and stored ready for feeding at $4 per ton. In arriving at this conclusion, the average amount of dry matter in grain is considered to be 90 per cent. and in mangels to be 12 per cent. It would seem to be a safe assumption that farmers can raise mangels for $4 per ton, and thus reduce their feed bill very materially by the judicious use of mangels to replace one-half of the grain ordinarily fed in the ration.

Potting' Butter.

Although the following description of potting butter, from the London Dairy, is of no practical value to our creamery buttermakers, the directions given may be of interest to those of our farm buttermaking readers who still follow the practice of potting a portion of their summer make for winter use.

"Careless methods are always a failure," says the writer, "but when it is properly done butter will keep its best qualities for several months. Success is certain if the following instructions are carefully observed: (1) Properly ripened cream, just of the right acidity, i. e., containing .5 or .6 per cent. lactic acid—if too sweet or too sour the chances are not so good for securing sound-keeping butter. (2) Liberal washing of the butter while in the granular state, in order to free it from casein, is essential. (3) Incorporation of a sufficient quantity of salt to make it keep; the quantity employed is usually 1 oz. of salt per pound of butter, and a thorough working is needed in connnction to get rid of as much water as possible. (4) The butter must be properly consolidated in the vessels in which it is packed, and kept out of contact with the air. Add salt at the rate of 1 oz. to the pound, and partially work the butter; then set it aside for the salt to dissolve, and afterwards re-work until it is well dried.

"Glazed crocks, thoroughly scalded and cooled, are the best receptacles in which to store butter. Use a a butter packer and consolidate well covering the butter on the top with a layer of salt about two inches in thickness, and over the crock stretch parchment or bladder. Sometimes strong brine is poured on the top and renewed every now and again, but dry salt is better. Always store away in a dry room.

"When required for use cut the butter in pieces and place in a churn of water at a temperature of 60 to 65 degrees F., and leave for twenty minutes; then work and make it up. This rids the butter of a lot of the salt, and it should be none the worse for its long storage."

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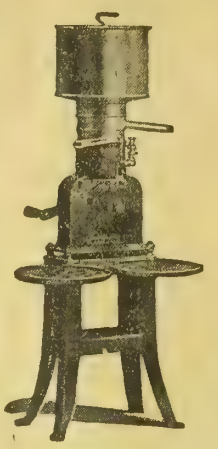

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Domo B	110 lbs.	1 to 2 cows	$15
" O	150 lbs.	2 to 5 cows	$20
" 1	200 lbs.	3 to 7 cows	$30
" 2	280 lbs.	5 to 10 cows	$35
" 3	450 lbs.	10 to 15 cows	$50
" 4	670 lbs.	15 to 30 cows	$65

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Owner Must Help.

The cow is never any better than her keep. A long pedigree can't make up for short feed; the wedge-shape of body doesn't indicate that we can taper her ration to a fine edge; dairy conformation is no warrant from the cow that her owner shall not perform his part.

The pedigree doesn't make the cow The cow makes her part of, her place in, the pedigree, and she mightily needs the intelligent, liberal help of her owner in the aking.

It is an utter waste of raw material to hang round and discuss the comparative merits of different brands of fertilizers while the manure pile is wasting at home. The manure belongs to the land—be just. —W. F. McSparran.

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LIVE STOCK.

Food Units in Swine Feeding.

The high quality of Danish bacon is attributed to two principal causes; —First, the very general use of milk in feeding, and second, the rapid rate at which pigs in Denmark are made to grow. The latter cause in large measure depends upon the first as perhaps no other food is better for the growth of a pig than milk suitably blended with other foods. The Dane has found by experiments and experience that much depends upon proper blending of foods if best results are to be attained. It has been ascertained in an exact degree by repeated experiments, that the diet of a pig should vary according to its age. This is understood and accepted by most feeders in a general sort of way, but the Danes have learned how to vary the diet of a pig throughout the period of its life, so that neither time nor food is lost at any stage of its growth. To this end pigs are grouped according to age into four classes, and the ration is prepared for each group by calculating in food units. Class one includes pigs up to 40 lbs.; class two, 40 to 60 lbs.; class three, 60 to 120 lbs., and class four 120 lbs. to finished weight. Young pigs are given an easily digested diet made up of finely ground chop soaked in milk without either roots or green feed. For pigs of this weight the slop consists of 180 parts by weight of milk to 70 parts by weight of chop.

In food units this diet is 30 per cent. milk and 70 per cent. grain. These percentages are arrived at by the relative food values of the different products. One pound of grain is taken as the basis of a food unit, and as one pound of grain is equal to six pounds of skim milk, it follows that pigs up to forty pounds weight get a mixture consisting of 180 parts by weight of milk and 70 parts by weight of ground grain. This is given in a separate trough as early as the little fellows will eat so that by the time they are weaned at about eight weeks old they are eating so well and have become so accustomed to the food that they continue to grow without a halt.

When a weight of 40 lbs. is reached, the pig is a lusty chap, able to take care of a stronger diet, which includes along with the milk and grain a small percentage of roots or other green food. The diet at from 40 to 60 lbs. consists of 25 per cent. of milk, 70 per cent, of grain and 5 per cent. of green food. That is to say, 5 per cent. of the milk is displaced by an equal per cent. of a succulent vegetable food such as mangels, boiled potatoes, green vetches, clover or alfalfa. The mixture consists of 70 parts by weight of grain, 25 parts by weight of milk, and 40 parts by weight of mangels. The quantity of mangels is arrived at on the basis that 8 lbs. of mangels have a feeding value of one food unit which is equal to one pound of grain. If boiled potatoes are used instead of mangels, only 20 parts by weight are used, because 4 pounds of potatoes, boiled, constitute one food unit or equal to one pound of grain. On the mixture thus compounded, consisting of milk, chop and green food, growing pigs make rapid strides and maintain a vigorous, healthy state.

When sixty pounds are reached, the pig is able to make good use of a little cheaper and more bulky diet, which is so blended as to develop the capacity and vigor of the digestive system. In other words, the machine for turning crops and dairy by-products into meat is by careful feeding brought up to a high standard of efficiency. The diet until the pig doubles its weight of 60 lbs. consists of 15 per cent. roots, 10 per cent. green food and 75 per cent. of grain. This, in a mixture of 245 lbs. would consist of 75 lbs. of grain 90 lbs. of milk and 80 lbs. of roots or alfalfa, etc. It will be observed that the percentage of grain has been fairly constant, while the amount of milk has been decreased and green food correspondingly increased. The pig has now reached 120 lbs. and ready to put onto a finishing ration. He is big for his age, full of vigor, and therefore ready to take care of a fairly strong diet.

From this time on the object is to reach a finished weight in the shortest possible time. Feeding must not, however, be overdone, as the appetite must be kept keen and the digestive organs in strong condition. For this reason both milk and roots are continued but in a much reduced quantity. It is flesh rather than growth that is wanted. The diet therefore now consists of a mixture made up of three-quarters of a food unit (4½ lbs.) of milk, one quarter of one food unit (2 lbs.) of roots for each pig per day mixed with as much grain chop as is eaten with a relish. It is made with water into a rather thick slop, soaked until soft before feeding. By this system of blending foods and feeding, Danish farmers are able to turn off a large proportion of their pigs finished at from five or six months old.)During this time it is true a large amount of grain has been consumed, but it is a very pound has been turned to good account in producing pork.

In the matter of securing economical gains in pork production, the average Danish farmer has outstripped his Canadian rival largely by the adoption of a system of blending foods for pigs of different ages according to their system of calculating food units.

A Profitable Steer.

A bulletin published by the Missouri state board of agriculture describes the points of the profitable steer as follows:

The head should be short and small because it does not contain any valuable flesh and because a short head invariably goes with a short, thick-set body.

The forehead should be full, broad and high so as to show intelligence.

The mouth should be large and the muscles of the jaws well developed, so as to indicate good food grinding apparatus.

The eyes should be full, bright and clear, because this indicates great vitality and vigor, two of the most important qualities.

The neck should be short, thick and set firmly on the shoulders, because this indicates a short-thick-set body and a tendency to lay on flesh.

The shoulders should be compact and well covered with flesh, so as to give smoothness of form and flesh on forequarters.

Strong, straight, and wide-apart forelegs are wanted to give a good foundation for the fore-quarters. Legs should be short because they are not worth much, and anyhow, short legs are stronger than long ones. The chest should be wide, deep and thick through the heart, so as to give plenty of room for the most important organs of the body, namely, the heart and lungs. The brisket should be deep and moderately projecting and breast wide because they go with a well-formed chest.

The girth of the animal should be large, because this indicates a good chest. The crops or that portion just behind the withers, should be full, because this is one of the valuable meat portions.

The back, must be short, straight and broad. Short because a short-backed animal is an early maturing one. Broad so as to give roam for lots of flesh. Straight so as to give good support.

Ribs should be well sprung and arched in order to give plenty of room for the digestive organs. It is a well-founded fact that a large, deep chest and a capacious stomach are good indications than an animal has the capacity to utilize large quantities of food and make rapid progress in fattening. The ribs should be well covered with flesh, because this is a good indication that the animal fattens well.

Wide hips are wanted because wide hips go with broad loin and the loin is the most costly portion of the beef. Loin should be full and thick for the same reason.

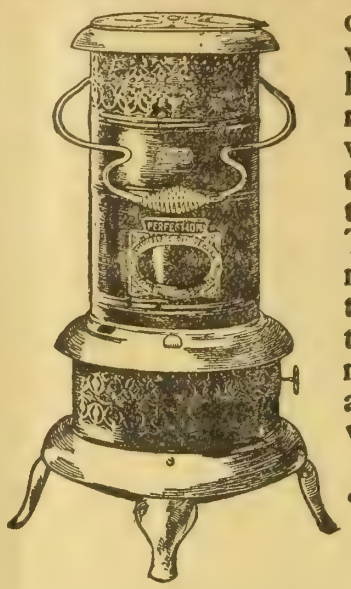
The rump should be long, level and wide, so as to give plenty of room for full and well fleshed, in order to yield plenty of good round steak.

The hind legs should be short and straight, so as to give good foundation for hind quarters. The tail should have a smooth base, fine bone and a fine hair switch. Smooth base so there will be no fear of having lumpy patches of fat gathered there. This is very objectionable, because it spoils the looks of the steer and looks go a long way in affecting the sale of an animal. Fine bone in the tail indicates that the animal is fine boned.

A Hog Model.

A successful hog breeder claims, that the first step toward successful hog raising is having a definite idea of the kind of a hog you are trying to produce. He says the first thing to do is to get clearly in mind what you think constitutes a good hog and what you want to produce. Then find a sow that as nearly as possible

That Cold Room



on the side of the house where winter blasts strike hardest always has a lower temperature than the rest of the house. There are times when it is necessary to raise the temperature quickly or to keep the temperature up for a long period. That can't be done by the regular method of heating without great trouble and overheating the rest of the house. The only reliable method of heating such a room alone by other means is to use a

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

which can be kept at full or low heat for a short or long time.

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Nauwigewauk, Oct. 21st.

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enable the bowels, the kidneys, the lungs and the pores of the skin to throw off these impurities. Thus they prevent or cure disease. 13

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Wash them in the "Puritan" way. No rubbing—no tired arms—no aching back—no scalded hands and face. **Fill The "Puritan"** with warm, soapy **water** —put in the soiled clothes—start **the "Puritan"** going—and in five **minutes, the** clothes are ready to hang.

That's the "Puritan" way—**the easy way** to wash clothes. Make it your **way.**

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The James Bros. Foundry Co., Perth, Ont.

comes up to your model for a starter Feed judiciously, watch the results of mating keeping in mind at all times what you are trying to produce, and what it would look like if you saw it

This is the description of the Perfect Tecumseh, the most perfect hog I have ever seen: Weight 692 pounds in good breeding condition. Length from between ears to root of tail 65 inches; around body at heart, 67 inches; around body at flank 69 inches; face slightly dished; fairly short head; back slightly arched and broad; sides deep and free from wrinkles; flanks well led down, hams, and shoulders about the same width; good, straight belly line, and well-defined teats; a good, straight leg, set well out under each corner of body; very active in getting around and possessing a quiet disposition.

Now take your tape line and scales and see how many sows you can find that will come up to the above weights and measurements. You will be surprised at how scarce they are, and when you do find one freeze on to her. You will have it well instilled into your mind what that kind of a sow will look like. Perfect Tecumseh was weighed and measured when she was two months in pig, which accounts for her greater body girth than length. I would not select a sow that measured more in girth than in length were she not in pig.

As to the boar it is a common saying that the boar is half the herd. I believe that a good boar is half the herd and a poor one is almost the whole herd, for a poor boar can certainly ruin a herd in a mighty short time. So one should be very careful in the selection of a boar, for he will have a part in the entire herd, and if he is not a good individual and producer the breeder will soon come to grief.—Maine Farmer.

Selecting Breeders.

Those who have been raising hogs for some years probably are well versed in swine wisdom, but by the man who is yet a student, the following from Coleman's Rural World will be appreciated:

In selecting breeding hogs, either male or female, the following points should receive consideration: Form, size for age, quality, and feet and legs.

To thoroughly inspect a hog, it is necessary to view it from the side, front and rear, both standing and in motion. From the side the hog should show a rather short head, full jowl and neck, a strong rather arched back without any depression back of the shoulders or at the loin, a deep, well rounded ham. From front and rear the side lines of the body should be straight and parallel, and this will be true, if the development of shoulder, spring or rib and ham, are uniform.

Good quality is indicated by fine hair, medium bone, absence of wrinkles and general coarseness. Hogs coarse in type mature slowly, and fatten indifferently. Those possessing harsh hair and skin and showing wrinkles will produce inferior pork.

Breeding hogs should have short, strong legs and strong, upright pasterns. Lack of sufficient bone, as shown by weak, broken-down pasterns is a common defect noticeable in brood sows, especially those that have been fed largely on corn. In fact, feed has much to do with development and strength of bone. A low, weak back indicates weakness, and no young sow showing such a defect should be saved for breeding. These two defects—weak pasterns and backs—may be readily noticed when the pig is moved and often when standing. Other common faults are coarse shoulders open on top, poorly sprung, short ribs, and narrow loin.

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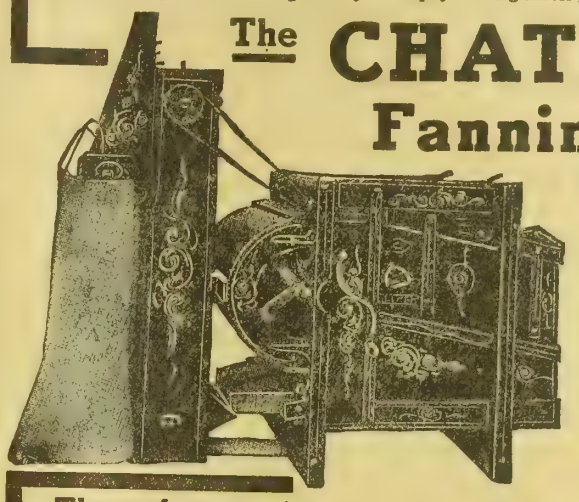

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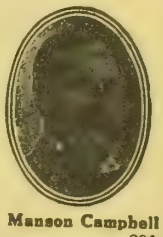

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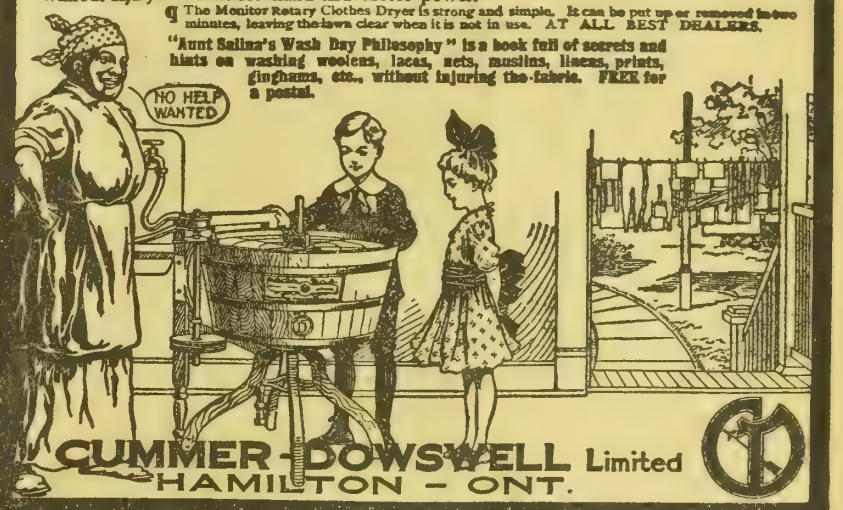

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THE HORSE.

How to Train the Horse.

It is much easier to train the young plant or to mould the clay before they are set in some definite form. In the same way the young animal, and notably the horse, has fewer ideas of his own and is more ready to accept the directions of a superior intelligence the younger this work is taken up. The too common notion that education and work are inseparable is largely responsible for the fact that so many foals are allowed to assert their independence until such time as they are fit to go to work, their general usefulness being in most cases impaired on this account. The horse should be reasonably mature before he is called upon to do any service, but any time spent on his education prior to the date at which he first goes into commission, as it were, will be repaid many fold in the more satisfactory manner with which he performs his service, says Dr. Carl W. Gay, an American veterinary surgeon.

Little foals should be taught subordination at the very start, and not allowed to become willful or headstrong. An early effort in this direcetion will not only simplify that culmination of their education, too, often most properly termed "breaking," but it will insure that end being more completely accomplished. On the other hand, the idea of fear must be kept remote as possible, as the timid horse is usually the one which has some terrifying experience to remember. Even before time for haltering arrives the youngsters may be taught to stand over, have their feet raised and in a general way to respond to the master mind.

When halters are to be placed on the colts in order that they may become accustomed to them, one of the light web variety is preferable to the heavier strap halter commonly used, and care should be taken not to pull heavily on the nose band at any time. Many deformed face lines have been caused by this means. It is not necessary to drag a colt by the halter in order to suggest to him that his business is to follow. As a matter of fact, the reverse effect is usual, and the harder a colt is pulled the harder he pulls back. If, on the contrary, he is coaxed along some accustomed route, as to the water trough and back, he will soon catch on and follow promptly whenever the halter is taken in hand.

The first step toward getting a colt going successfully in harness is to bit and mouth him properly. In the old countries a common practice is to back the colt into a slip stall and hold him there by cross ties snapped in the bit rings. He thus works against the iron, first bearing then yielding, until he becomes accustomed to its presence and the pressure exerted by it. The dumb jockey or more simple bitting rig, commonly used serves much the same purpose, but no mechanical device is as effective as the pressure of the hand on the rein; better mouths are made in this way. Inasmuch as the conveyance of the master's thought to the horse's mind for execution is via hands, reins, bit and mouth, no progress can be made and none should be attempted until this funddamental means of communication has been established. Simple physical power is a poor means of control when applied to the horse. On the contrary, control is a matter which involves to a greater extent the mental faculties of both horse and master. If he has been inspired from colthood with the idea of man's dominance, obedience will receive a great deal more consideration from him than rebellion will.

HORSEMEN ATTENTION!

Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment and Dr. J. Woodbury's Condition Powders will save and preserve the life of your horses. They cure Cough, Cold, Distemper, Colic, Glanders, Spavin, Pink eye and all diseases of the Horse.

TRURO, N. S.

Dear Sirs,—One of my horses had a bad cough, and I made a complete cure with three bottles of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse liniment. The cough was of twelve months standing. In my large expeience with horses, I consider this liniment to be the best made for all diseases of the horse, and I recommend it to my friends.
E. J. ANDERSON.

BEAR RIVER, N. S.

DEAR SIRS,—
We do not hesitate in recommending your Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We have used it in the woods for coughs, colds, distemper and cuts, and would say that no lumberman should be without it.
Yours truly,
CLARKE BROS.

While teaching the horse subordination by leading him to underestimate certain of his powers, it is also essential that he be made to believe that there is no limit to certain others. For instance the first time the colt is tied up by the head, see to it that the halter will hold him in case he pulls. If he does and he fails in the first few attempts, a string will probably serve as well as a chain to keep him in his place thereafter, while if he succeeds in freeing himself at the first few attempts, he will never cease trying to repaeat what he has once accomplished. In the breaking process the kick strap should not be left off until the habit of quietness has been acquired, nor should any pains be spared to prevent an initial performance at either rearing, backing, wheeling or running. On the other hand, it is just as important not to overload a pair of draft colts with a view of creating in them the notion that they can pull anything with two ends loose. For the same reason a prospective racehorse should be given no occasion to believe that he is any thing but invincible. Thus by exaggerating our equine servant's notion of those of his powers which are most useful to us and at the same time deceiving him as to those attributes which, if realized, might impair his usefulness, we promote his serviceability.

The superiority of brain over brawn as concerned with the control of horses is well demonstrated in the admirable performance which occasionally good women drivers can get from horses which were unmanageable to most men. A light hand and a steady nerve are the requisites. The word like the whip, should be well chosen, as to kind and time of application, and used with a definite meaning, but the fewer the better.

It is not necessary here to discuss the various systems of breaking nor the art of driving. The idea is simply to impress upon the breeder the importance of properly handling the colts and fillies which he has bred. At all events give them a liberal education and begin early. Then when the buyer comes along the colt so handled is more likely to sell well for three reasons—i. e., he is worth more; the owner has a better opportunity to show the colt off to his own advantage, presenting him with the best foot forward, as it were, and the buyer has a much better chance to observe the real merit that he possess.

Teaching Horses to Stand.

A team or a single horse that will stand perfectly still until asked to move forward, is about as sure a test of the kind of a horseman the driver is as can be found, writes J. W. Sangster in Canadian Farm. How often do we see some spirited horse stamping around, backing up and then straining on the reins while its driver is alternately jerking at the reins and endeavoring to get the rug around his knees or assisting some woman perhaps to get comfortably seated?

There is a time when this matter can be remedied. It is when the horse is receiving his first lessons. He should be taught to stand absolutely still at all times, until he receives the word of command to move on. Moderately still will not do. It must be emphasized in the horse's mind that he must not move. If this is once done, and it takes a good many lessons to do it, the matter is practically settled. The horse's one stock in trade is his memory, and he will fterward stand still, so that the driver can make all preparations in comfort.

Perhaps there is no other thing which has done more to make nervous women apprehensive of horses than a few experiences with those that would not stand still while the driver was getting ready. A horse which dances around at that time exhibits little appearance of being under control of the driver. As a matter of fact he isn't to the same extent as if he were trained to stand.

The Horse's Feet.

Your hotses that have been out to pasture all summer will come in with feet apparently grown out of shape, but in reality only trying to undo what your blacksmith has done and get back into normal condition. Don't send the hired man or a boy to the shop with these horses but go yourself, and when there keep your eyes open and see that the shoer does no unnecessary cutting of horn at the heel and keeps his knife off the frog and sole altogether. The frog is intended by nature to act as an elastic buffer to the foot, and to help in preserving the limb from the injurious effects of concussion, and the larger and more prominent it is, the better does it fulfill this function.

Studying the Horse.

Almost any person who is a student of the horse, if asked for a rule by which to judge the value of a horse by his conformation, will tell you that long muscles indicate speed and short muscles power or strength. That is, that long muscles enable a horse to get over the ground rapidly. Short muscles, however, are not powerful because they are short, but because in horses constructed on that plan the muscles are thicker and contain more fibers, all of which pulling together when contracted, exert a much greater pulling force than long, more slender muscles.

Horse Notes.

Proper grooming, feeding and driving is all a horse needs to make him the noblest brute on earth; therefore, be generous in the use of the comb and brush, especially the brush. In using a currycomb, see that the teeth are not bent. Such a comb is an instrument of torture. Teach the boys to use it gently, as many horses are given ugly tempers by cruel and careless currying. To hurt a horse will cause him to hate the operator.

O. M. Mo Moore of So. Strong has rigged out his heavy work team with harness arranged in such a manner that it can be placed on the horses by simply pulling a rope, a la fire department method. In addition he has the horses trained to leave their stalls on the tap of a bell, rungby a push button from the house. By this means the horses are always in waiting for their master when he approaches. This is not the work of a man who is farming for the dollars, but he is as the Boston Post says, "just showing the farmers how to raise things," after a long service as editor-printer in various States.

The very best horses will never bring their worth on any market unless in good flesh. It is a losing policy to send a thin horse to the market.

That's the only way you can afford to keep them, because any lameness means less work and less profit to you.

Spavin, Splint, Curb, Sweeney, Ringbone, Swelling or Lameness need not prevent your horses from working. Simply use Kendall's Spavin Cure.

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POULTRY.

Keeping Records of Poultry.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

The question is often asked if poultry keeping pays. There is at the present time a greater demand for poultry and poultry products than has been for many years past, in fact the demand was never greater than at present.

Several large dealers of meats and poultry products in Montreal have been trying to buy poultry and eggs in the Maritime Provinces during the past year. The prices they offered were good, and only a small quantity could be purchased. The city of Montreal last year imported 6000 dozen of eggs from Russia, and at present cannot get enough to supply the demand. A splendid opportunity is open to the farmers of the Maritime Provinces to secure this market or at least a portion of it. It is not necessary to make any elaborate preparations, or to erect expensive buildings to keep some poultry. Every farm has a small out building which could be fitted up to accommodate a flock of about fifty fowls. An accurate record should be kept of all feed consumed and of eggs received.

During the past year the Poultry Department at the Agricultural College, Truro, N. S., has furnished to farmers and poultrymen, blank sheets on which to keep these records. They were forwarded monthly, and when filled in were returned to the College. These records were kept by a number of persons in different parts of the Maritime Provinces, and show after all feed has been paid for, from the product of the fowls, a balance in their favor, of from 50c to $1.10 per hen for the year. In some cases persons who started these records, found out that their fowls were unprofitable, or that they had been following an unprofitable system of feeding, and were not long in getting rid of old and unprofitable fowls and adopting a better system of feeding them.

The object of starting these records was not to test breed against breed, but to induce persons keeping poultry to find out for themselves the profitable fowls, and to get an estimate of the cost of keeping poultry in different parts of the Maritime Provinces.

The manager of the Poultry Department at the Agricultural College, would like to hear from all persons who have flocks of from fifteen to fifty pullets which they purpose keeping during the winter, in order that records may be forwarded and conditions explained re-keeping the record sheets.— J. P. Landry, Poultry Manager, Agricultural College Farm, Truro, N. S.

BETTER THAN SPANKING.

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 309, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

Blackhead in Turkeys.

The experiment station at Kingston, R. I., has for some time been conducting an investigation of blackhead in turkeys, and has just published Bulletin 141, giving an abstract of a technical bulletin on the same subject. The investigations were carried on in co-operation with the bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture, which was also published on the same date.

After reviewing the decline of turkey production in New England, and especially in Rhode Island, the writers, Leon J. Cole, Philip B. Hadley and W. F. Kirkpatrick, discuss the malady at considerable length. They say that the invariable symptoms are: First, diarrhea at some stages of the disease; second, a condition of increasing languor or stupor, together with isolation from companions in the flock; and third, loss of appetite and more or less prolonged emaciation. The name blackhead is a partial misnomer, since the discoloration is by no means constant, and, on the other hand, may occur in cases where blackhead is not present.

The bulletin does not recommend treatment of the disease. In the long run the poultryman will do better to practice methods of prevention rather than waste his money on so-called remedies and cures. Methods of treating poultry diseases do not at present rest upon very secure foundations, and furthermore, even if certain measures for treatment are known to be effective the average poultryman does not have time to undertake treating his birds. It may therefore be said that the treatment should be limited to birds.

The preventive measures recommended are: 1. To protect infested yards and flocks by carefully examining all new stock, whether turkeys, fowls, geese or other domestic birds. 2. To keep the turkeys on grounds as fresh as can be obtained, that is, to change the range at least every two years and every year if possible, and above all to keep the turkeys isolated from other poultry.

3. To keep every turkey in the flock under frequent observation, in order to separate and at once isolate any bird which may give evidence of illness. To facilitate such observations it is of the greatest help to leg-band every bird and to record the weight from time to time. While this may appear difficult and impracticable, as a matter of fact it is neither, but can be done easily and in a short time. If the poultryman expects to meet success in raising birds he must give the turkeys at least a fraction of the thought and attention that he gives to other departments of his farm work. The course outlined makes it possible to learn whether any birds are losing weight, and if this is the case, these birds should be separated until suspicion can be allayed. It is especially dangerous to allow a turkey hen showing signs of disease to brood her young.

4. The yard should be kept as free as possible from English sparrows and the poultry houses and grain bins free from rats, since these creatures are accused of spreading the disease. 5. If it is desired to fatten birds for market, increase of ration should begin gradually. It is never safe to fatten birds which in successive weighings show losses of weight Overfeeding does not cause blackhead, but it frequently causes the sudden death of birds in which blackhead is present. 6. When birds have died of blackhead their bodies should be promptly burned or buried.

All that the bulletin recommends concerning remedial measures is: To isolate the sick bird in a dry, well-ventilated location free from cold and drafts, and to feed sparingly on soft, light, easily assimilable food, with little grain, especially corn.

Keeps out large Animals—Keeps in the Chickens

We've put strength and stiffness into the PEERLESS JUNIOR Poultry Fence so it can stand the attacks of restless animals from the outside. We have made it close enough so small fowl cannot get through. It is made of much heavier wire than the ordinary poultry fence, well galvanized, therefore much more durable.

Peerless Junior the fence that saves expense

That heavy, No. 9, hard steel wire at top and bottom holds the fence taut and true without the necessity of fence boards and saving more than half the usual number of posts. That means considerable saving to you. Write for our printed matter about PEERLESS Fences. We make fences and gates for every purpose.

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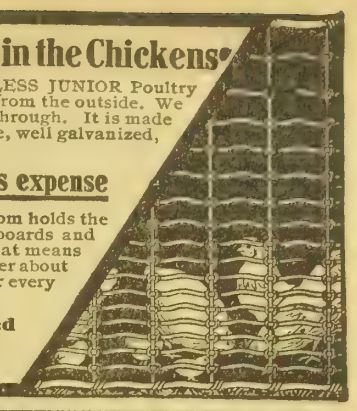

Clean Water for Fowls.

Since I began to keep an account with my fowls I have found that the profit depends largely upon how closely one watches the expenses. There are many drinking fountains on the market which are convenient and will keep the water clean, but they are an item of considerable expense when one raises many hens.

It is an easy matter to make good fountains for chicks, but with grown fowl, until lately I have found most impossible to keep them from scratching more or less litter into the water.

Recently I hit upon a device which fills the bill entirely. I buy my kerosene in five gallon cans. When a can is empty I cut it in two lengthwise, making two drinking vessels. A cover is made for each drinking can by taking a piece of board an inch longer and an inch wider than the can and nailing a small piece of pine on at each corner, so that the four pieces serve as legs, making it look like a small table. Boring holes in the board to hold the ends of the legs takes little more time, but makes a better job. These legs are nailed on so that one stands in each corner of the can. They are long enough to hold the board up two inches above the edge of the can. This prevents the fowls from getting into the water, but allows them to put their heads in under the board to drink.

When I first began making this drinking vessel I set it on the floor of the hen house. The hens scratched litter and dirt into it, but I have found a very convenient way of preventing this. I take a board as wide as the can and a foot longer and fasten it like a shelf on the side of the hen house, just high enough so that a hen can conveniently jump up to it from the floor. When a hen is thirsty she jumps upon the shelf which projects beyond the can, drinks and jumps down again without getting any dirt into the water as she cannot get into it nor scratch anything into it.—By W. I. Thomas, Crossfield, Alta., in N. W. Farmer.

Goose Growing is Simple.

I have been raising geese the last 15 years; only one breed, the Embden. I prefer this because of its hardiness, size, docility and color. The feathers sell here for 5 cents above the market price for others. I like to have the goslings hatch in April or earlier. This avoids the hot weather.

Hens used for hatching. Each is given six eggs, or if she be large perhaps seven. The old goose is made to lay again, but allowed to sit on the second cluch of eggs. I think geese better mothers than hens. They are more solicitous, can care for a greater number, and the gander will also assist his mate. When time is almost up for hatching I put the eggs in lukewarm water and all containing live goslings will turn. I think the water softens the shell and causes a better hatch.

Eggs from the first year's laying are usually not so fertile as later eggs. They are also fewer in number, and produce weaker goslings. Geese do not fail in egg production like hens, but may be kept for years. If ganders are kept longer than the third year they usually become so cross they cannot be allowed to run with other fowls.

I keep the young in a small inclosure till they can walk without turning on their backs. Then let them have the run of a good pasture. They get plenty of water, but it is not necessary that they bathe, better not. I never leave them out in heavy rains, for they will open their mouths and drink enough water to drown.

As soon as fully feathereh, in three or four months, they are ready to pick, and may be picked every eight weeks. After the fall picking I begin to feed grain. When fully feathered they will be ready for market. If they can have free access to a plot of corn they will not allow any of it to go to waste, and will save trouble of feeding.—I. H. N.

THE FARM HOME

This Department is now being edited by a very competent lady, who will be pleased to answer all inquiries. She solicits the aid of all who are interested in home making. This aid may be given in the form of short articles dealing with your experiences, questions or timely suggestions. Ladies, this department is yours. Use it to the best advantage.

Pigs is Pigs.

Mike Flannery, the Westcote agent of the Interurban Express Company, leaned over the counter of the express office and shook his fist. Mr. Morehouse, angry and red, stood on the other side of the counter, trembling with rage. The argument had been long and heated, and at last Mr. Morehouse had talked himself speechless. The cause of the trouble stood on the counter between the two men. It was a soap box across the top of which were nailed a number of strips, forming a rough but Guinea-pigs were greedily eating letguinea-pigs were greedily eating lettuce leaves.

"Do as you loike, then!" shouted Flannery, "pay for thim an' take thim, or don't pay for thim and leave thim be. Rules is rules, Mister Morehouse, an' Mike Flannert's not goin' to be called down fer breakin' of thim."

"But, you everlastingly stupid idiot!" shouted Mr. Morehouse, madly shaking a flimsy printed book beneath the agent's nose, "can't you read it here—in your own plain printed rates? 'Pets, domestic, Franklin to Westcote, if properly boxed, twenty-five cents each.'" He threw the book on the counter in disgust. "What more do you want? Aren't they pets? Aren't they domestic? Aren't they properly boxed? What?

He turned and walked back and forth rapidly; frowning ferociously.

Suddenly he turned to Flannery, and forcing his voice to an artificial calmness spoke slowly but with intense sarcasm.

"Pets," he said "P-e-t-s! Twenty-five cents each. There are two of them. One! Two! Two times twenty-five are fifty! Can you understand that? I offer you fifty cents."

Flannery reached for the book. He ran his hand through the pgges and stopped at page sixty four.

"An' I don't take fifty cints," he whispered in mockery. "Here's the rule for ut. 'Whin the agint be in anny doubt regardin' which of two rates applies to a shipment, he shall charge the larger. The consign-ey may file a claim for the overcharge.' In this case, Mister Morehouse, I be in doubt. Pets thim animals may be, an' domestic they be, but pigs I'm blame sure they do be, an' me rules says plain as the nose on yer face, "Pigs Franklin to Westcote, thirty cints each.' An' Mister Morehouse, by me arithmetical knowledge two times thurty comes to sixty cints."

Mr. Morehouse shook his head savagely. "Nonsense!", he shouted, "confounded nonsense, I tell you! Why, you poor ignorant foreigner, that rule means common pigs, domestic pigs, not guinea-pigs!'i

Flannery was stubborn.

"Pigs is pigs," he declared firmly. "Guinea-pigs, or dago pigs or Irish pigs is all the same to the Interurban Express Company an' to Mike Flannery. Th' nationality of the pig creates no differentiality in the rate, Misther Morehouse! 'Twould be the same was they Dutch pigs or Rooshun pigs. Mike Flannery," he added, "is here to tind to the expriss business and not to hould conversation wid dago pigs in sivintéen languages fer to discover be they Chinese or Tipperary by birth an' nativity."

Mr. Morehouse hesitated. He bit his lip and then flung out his arms wildly.

"Very well!" he shouted, "you shall hear of this! Your president shall hear of this! It is an outrage! I have offered you fifty cents. You refuse it! Keep the pigs until you are ready to take the fifty cents, but, by George, sir, if one hair of those pigs' heads is harmed I will have the law on you !"

He turned and stalked out, slamming the door. Flannery carefully lifted the soap box from the counter and placed it in a corner. He was not worried. He felt the peace that comes to a faithful servant who has done his duty and done it well.

Mr. Morehouse went home raging. His boy, who had been awaiting the guinea-pigs, knew better than to ask him for them. He was a normal boy and therefore always had a guilty conscience when his father was angry. So the boy slipped quietly around the house. There is nothing so soothing to a guilty conscience as to be out of the path of the avenger.

Mr. Morehouse stormed into the the house. "Where's the ink?" he shouted at his wife as soon as his foot was across the doorsill.

Mrs. Morehouse jumped guiltily. She never used ink. She had not seen the ink, nor moved the ink, nor thought of the ink, but her husband's tone convicted her of the guilt of having borne and reared a boy, and she knew that whenever her husband wanted anything in a loud voice the boy had been at it.

"I'll find Sammy," she said meekly.

When the ink was found Mr. Morehouse wrote rapidly, and he read the completed letter and smiled a triumphant smile.

"That will settle that crazy Irishman!" he exclaimed. "When they get that letter he will hunt another job, all right!"

A week later Mr. Morehouse received a long official envelope with the card of the Interurban Express Company in the upper left corner. He tore it open eagerly and drew out a sheet of paper. At the top it bore the number A6754. The letter was short. "Subject—Rate on guinea-pigs," it said, "Dr. Sir—We are in receipt of your letter regarding rate on guinea-pigs between Franklin and Westcote, addressed to the president of this company. All claims for overcharge should be addressed to the Claims Department."

Mr. Morehouse wrote to the Claims Department. He wrote six pages of choice sarcasm, vituperation and argument, and sent them to the Claims Department.

A few weeks later he received a reply from the Claims Department. Attached to it was his last letter.

"Dr. Sir," said the reply. "Your letter of the 16th inst., addressed to this Department, subject rate on guinea-pigs from Franklin to Westcote, rec'd. We have taken up the matter with our agent at Westcote, and his reply is attached herewith. He informs us that you refused to receive the consignment or to pay the charges. You have therefore no claim against this company, and your letter regarding the proper rate on the consignment should be addressed to our Tariff Department."

Mr. Morehouse wrote to the Tariff Department. He stated his case clearly, and gave his arguments in full, quoting a page or two from the encyclopedia to prove that guinea-pigs were not common pigs.

With the care that characterizes corporations when they are systematically conducted, Mr. Morehouse's letter was numbered, O. K'd, and started through the regular channels. Duplicate copies of the bill of lading, manifest, Flannery's receipt for the package and several other pertinent papers were pinned to the letter, and they were passed to the head of the Tariff Department.

The head of the Tariff Department put his feet on his desk and yawned. He looked through the papers carelessly.

"Miss Kane," he said to his stenographer, "take this letter. 'Agent Westcote, N. J. Please advise why consignment referred to in attached papers was refused domestic pet rates."

Miss Kane made a series of curves and angles on her note book and waited with pencil poised. The head of the department looked at the papers again.

"Huh! guinea-pigs!" he said. "Probably starved to death by this time! Add this to that letter: 'Give condition of consignment at present.'"

He tossed the papers on the stenographer's desk, took his feet from his own desk and went out to lunch.

When Mike Flannery received the letter he scratched his head.

"Give prisint condition," he repeated thoughtfully. "Now what do thim clerks be wantin' to know, I wonder! 'Prisint condition, 'is ut? Thim pigs, praise St. Patrick, do be in good health, so far as I know, but I niver was no veterinairy surgeon to dago pigs. Mebby thim thim clerks wants me to call in the pig docther an' have their pulses took. Wan thing I do know, howiver, which is they've glorious appytites for pigs of their soize. Ate? They'd ate the brass padlocks off of a barn door! If the paddy pig, by the same token, ate as hearty as these dago pigs do, there'd be a famine in Ireland."

To assure himself that his report would be up to date, Flannery went to the rear of the office and looked into the cage. The pigs had been transferred to a larger box—a dry goods box.

"Wan, —twa, —t'ree, — four, — foive, —six, —sivin, —eight!" he counted. "Sivin spatted an' wan all black. All well an' hearty an' all eatin' loike ragin' hippypottymusses." He went back to his desk and wrote.

"Mr. Morgan, Head of Tariff Department," he wrote. "Why do I say dago pigs is pigs because they is pigs and will be til you say they ain't which is what the rule book says stop your jollying me you know it as well as I do. As to health they are all well and hoping you are the same. P. S. There are eight now the family increased all good eaters. P. S. I paid out so far two dollars for cabbage which they like shall I put in bill for same what?"

Morgan, head of the Tariff Department, when he received this letter, laughed. He read it again and became serious.

"By George!" he said, "Flannery is right, 'pigs is pigs.' I'll have to get authority on this thing. Meanwhile, Miss Kane, take this letter: Agent, Westcote, N. J. Regarding shipment guinea-pigs, File No. A6754 Rule 83, General Instruction to Agents, clearly states that agents shall collect from consignee all costs

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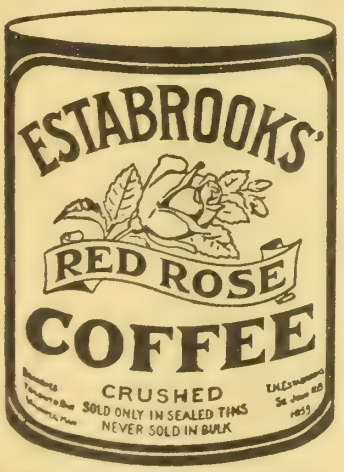

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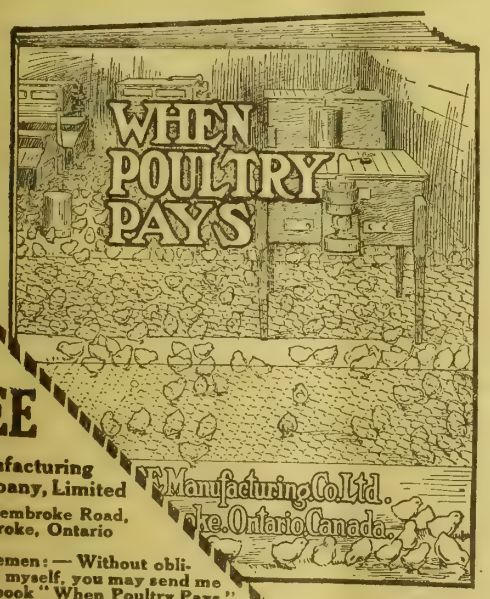

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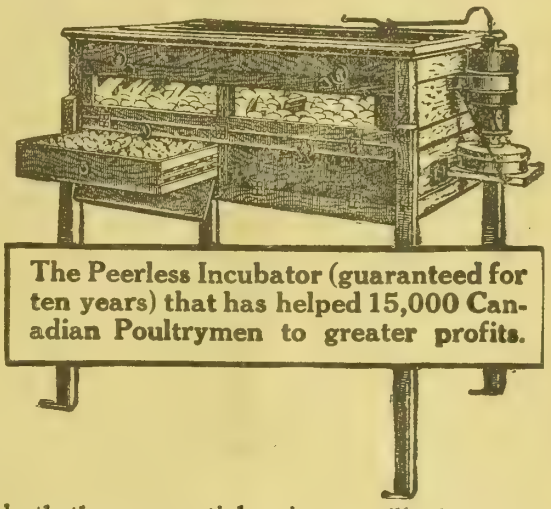

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I still use a box or two of GIN PILLS a year, just as a preventative and am enabled to go fishing and shooting in the spring and fall, and lie out on the ground at night, without any inconvenience.

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of provender, etc., etc., required for live stock while in transit or storage. You will proceed to collect same from cansignee."

Flannery received this letter next morning, and when he read it he grinned.

"Proceed to collect," he said softly. "How thim clerks do loike to be talkin'! Me proceed to collect two dollars and twinty-foive cints off Misther Morehouse! I wonder do thim clerks know Misther Morehouse? I'll git it! Oh, yes! 'Mis-

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ther Morehouse, two an' a quarter, plaze.' 'Cert'nly, me dear friend F'annery. Delighted!' Not!"

Flannery drove the express waggon to Mr. Morehouse's door. Mr. Morehouse answered the bell.

"Ah, ha!" he cried as soon as he saw it was Flannery. "So yau've come to your senses at last, have you? I thought you would! Bring the box in."

"I hev no box," said Flannery coldly. "I hev a bill agin Misther John C. Morehouse for two dollars and twinty-foive cints for kebbages aten by his dago pigs. Wud you wish to pay ut?"

"Pay— Cabbages— !" grasped Mr. Morehouse. "Do you mean to say that two little guinea-pigs-"

"Eight!" said Flannery. "Papa an' mamma an' the six cnilder. Eight!"

For answer Mr. Morehouse slammed the door in Flannery's face. Flannery looked at the door reproachfully.

"I take ut the con-sign-y don't want to pay for thim kebbages," he said. "If I know signs of refusal, the con-sign-y refuses to pay for wan dang kebbage leaf an' be hanged to me!"

Mr. Morgan, the head of the Tariff Department, consulted the president of the Interurban Express Company, regarding guinea-pigs as to whether they were pigs or not pigs. The president was inclined to treat the matter lightly.

"What is the rate on pigs and on pets?" he asked.

"Pigs thirty cents, pets twenty-five," said Morgan.

"Then of course guinea-pigs are pigs," said the president.

"Yes," agreed Morgan, "I look at it that way, too. A thing that can come under two rates is naturally due to be classed as the higher. But are guinea-pigs, pigs? Aren't they rabbits?"

"Come to think of it," said the president, "I believe they are more like rabbits. Sort of half-way station between pig and rabbit. I think the question is this— are guinea-pigs of the domestic pig family? I'll ask professor Gordon. He is authority on such things. Leave the papers with me."

The president put the papers on his desk and wrote a letter to Professor Gordon. Unfortunately the Professor was in South America collecting zoological specimens, and the letter was forwarded to him by his wife. As the Professor was in the highest Andes, where no white man had ever penetrated, the letter was many months in reaching him. The president forgot the guinea-pigs, Morgan forgot them, Mr. Morehouse forgot them but Flannery did not. One-half of his time he gave to the duties of his agency; the other half was devoted to the guinea-pigs. Long before Professor Gordon received the president's letter Morgan received one from Flannery.

"About them dago pigs," it said, "what shall I do they are great in family life, no race suicide for them, there are thirty-two now shall I sell them, do you take this express office for a menagerie, answer quick?"

Morgan reached for a telegrgph blank and wrote:

"Agent, Westcote. Don't sell pigs."

He then wrote Flannery a letter calling his attention to the fact that the pigs were not the property of the company but were merely being held during a settlement of a dispute regarding rates. He advised Flannery to take the best possible care of them.

Flannery, letter in hand, looked at the pigs and sighed. The dry-goods box cage had become too small. He boarded up twenty feet of the rear of the express office to make a large and airy home for them, and went about his business. He work ed with feverish intensity when out on his rounds, for the

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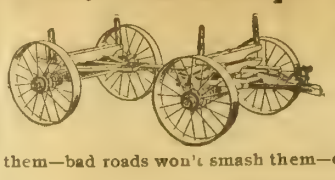

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For several years I have suffered untold agony. This suffering was continuous, but I would have violent attacks every few weeks, each attack lasting several days. The first Sunday in November, I felt the pain increasing and so did not go to prayers. The rest of the family did go, and soon after the forcing down pains seized me and I had to remain on the floor until their return. I was in great pain all night and was very sick for a whole week.

Then Mrs. L. came to see me and told me of your wonderful medicine. I got my husband to send for it right away, as I was too sick to write myself. (My doctor could do nothing for me.) I have used 5 boxes of ORANGE LILY, have had three months of good rest, and am now well, never better in my life. I have not had the old pains since. I often ask my husband if it is myself that is going around and doing my own work. I can scarcely believe it. It brings tears of joy to my eyes. I could shout it to all the world. I cannot speak enough in its praise.

Your friend, MRS. E. H. F.

Receiving, as I do, dozens of such reports each day, I feel impelled to make known to my suffering sisters the merits of ORANGE LILY. It differs from other so-called remedies in that it is not taken internally. It is a strictly local treatment, and is applied directly to the affected organs. Its curative elements are absorbed into the congested tissues, expelling the stagnant foreign matter which has been irritating the membrane and oppressing the nerves, and a growing feeling of physical and mental relief is noticeable almost from the start. It is a positive, scientific remedy and even if you use no more than the Free Trial treatment you will be very materially benefited.

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pigs required attention and took most of his time. Some months later, in desperation, he seized a sheet of paper and wrote "160" across it and mailed it to Morgan. Morgan returned it asking far explanation. Flannery replied:

"There be now one hundred sixty of them dago pigs for heavens sake let me sell off some, do you want me to go crazy, what?"

"Sell no pigs," Morgan wired.

Not long after this the president of the express company received a letter from Professor Gordon. It was a long scholarly letter, but the point was that the guinea-pig was the Cavia aparoea while the common pig was the genius Sus of the family Suidae. He remarked that they were prolific and multiplied rapidly.

"They are not pigs," said the president, decidedly to Morgan. "The twenty-five cent rate applies."

Morgan made the proper notation on the papers that had accumulated in File A6754, and turned them over to the Audit Department. The Audit Department took some time to look the matter up, and after the usual delay wrote Flannery that as he had on hand one hundred and sixty guinea-pigs, the property of consignee, he should deliver them and collect charges at the rate of twenty-five cents each.

Flannery spent a day herding his charges through a narrow opening in their cage so that he might count them.

"Audit Dept." he wrote, when he had finished the count, "you are way off there may be was one hundred and sixty dago pigs once, but wake up don't be a back number. I've got even eight hundred, now shall I collect for eight hundred or what, how about sixty-four dollars I paid out for cabbages?'j

It required a great many letters back and forth before the Audit Department was able to understand why the error had been made of billing one hundred and sixty instead of eight hundred, and still more time for it to get the meaning of the "cabbages."

Flannery was crowded into a few feet at the extreme front of the office. The pigs had all the rest of the room and two boys were employed constantly attending to them. The day after Flannery had counted the guinea-pigs there were eight more added to his drove, and by the time the Audit Department gave him authority to collect for eight hundred Flannery had given up all attempts to attend to the receipt or the delivery of goods. He was hastily building galleries around the express office, tier above tier. He had four thousand and sirty-four guinea-pigs to care for! More were arriving daily.

Immediately following its authorization the Audit Department sent another letter, but Flannery was too busy to open it. They wrote another and then they telegraphed:

"Error in guinea-pig bill. Collect for two guinea-pigs, fifty cents. Deliver all to consignee.

Flannery read the telegram and cheered up. He wrote out a bill as rapidly as his pencil could travel over paper and ran all the way to the Morehouse home. At the gate he stopped suddenly. The house stared at him with vacant eyes. The windows were bare of curtains and he could see into the empty rooms. A sign on the porch said. "To Let." Mr. Morehouse had moved! Flannery ran all the way back to the express office. Sixty-nine guinea-pigs had been born during his bsence. He ran out again and made feverish inquiries in the village. Mr. Morehouse had not only moved, but had left West-

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Skin Sufferer Says "If I Had Only Known.

"If I had only known how quickly Eczema can be cured, what long years af awful suffereing it would have saved me," writes F. A. Will, of 2506 Washington St., San Francisco.

This, after 40 years of suffering and after using less than one bottle of the Oil of Wintergreen-Thymol D. D. D. Prescription.

Try at least a trial bottle. Write for it to-day to the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. F. M., 49 Colborne St., Toronto. To our certain knowledge, D. D. D. Prescription always gives instant relief,—absolute relief inside of ten seconds!

For sale by all druggists.

Willis Pianos

Artistic in Design

Moderate in Price

In the WILLIS PIANO and the WILLIS PLAYER PIANO you can secure an instrument of the highest possible artistic excellence backed by the Willis guarantee. If you will investigate the tone, quality and prices of the WILLIS PIANO, you will decide with others that they are the best piano value ever offered.

Write for Catalogues.

Willis & Co., Ltd.,

600 St. Catherine St.,

W. MONTREAL, . QUE.

Please send me your illustrated booklet with your easy payment plan and prices.

NAME.....

ADDRESS .....

cote. Flannery returned to the express office and found that two hundred and six guinea-pigs had entered the world since he left it. He wrote a telegram to the Audit Department.

"Can't collect fifty cents for two dago pigs consignee has left town address unknown what shall I do? Flannery."

The telegram was handed to one of the clerks in the Audit Department, and as he read it he laughed.

"Flannery must be crazy. He ought to know that the thing to do is to return the consignment here," said the clerk. He telegraphed Flannery to send the pigs to the main office of the company at Franklin.

When Flannery received the telegram he set to work. The six boys he had engaged to help him also set to work. They worked with the haste of desperate men, making cages out of soap boxes, cracker boxes, and all kind of boxes, and as fast as the cages were completed they filled them with guinea-pigs and expressed them to Franklin. Day after day the cages of guinea-pigs flowed in a steady stream from Westcote to Franklin, and still Flannery and his six helpers ripped and nailed and packed—relentlessly and feverishly. At the end of the week they had shipped two hundred and eighty cases of guinea-pigs, and there were in the express office seven hunhred and four more pigs than when they began packing them.

"Stop sending pigs. Warehouse full," came a telegram to Flannery. He stopped packing only long enough to wire back, "Can't stop," and kept on sending them. On the next train up from Franklin came one of the company's inspectors. He had instructions to stop the stream of guinea-pigs at all hazards. As his train drew up at Westcote station he saw a cattle-car standing on the express company's siding. When he reached the express office he saw the express wagon backed up to the door. Six boys were carrying bushel baskets full of guinea-pigs from the office and dumping them into the wagon. Inside the room Flannery with his coat and vest off, was shoveling guinea-pigs into bushel baskets with a coal scoop. He was winding up the guinea-pig episode.

He looked up at the inspector with a snort of anger.

"Wan wagonload more an' I'll be quit of thim, an' niver will ye catch Flannery wid no more foreign pigs on his hands. No, sur! They near was the death o' me. Nixt toime I'll know that pigs of whativer nationality is domestic pets—an' go at the lowest rate."

He began shoveling again rapidly, speaking quickly between breaths.

"Rules may be rules, but you can't fool Mike Flannery twice wid the same thrick— whin it comes to live stock, dang the rules. So long as Flannery runs this expriss office—pigs is pets—an' cows is pets—an' horses is pets—an' lions an' tigers an' Rocky Mountain goats is pets—an' the rate on thim is twinty-foive cints."

He paused long enough to let one of the boys put an empty basket in the place of the one he had just filled. There were only a few guinea-pigs left. As he noted their limited number his natural habit of looking on the bright side returned.

"Well, annyhow," he said cheerfully, "'tis not so bad as ut might be. What if thim dago pigs had been elephants!"

THE END.

THOROUGHNESS

IN

CONSTRUCTION

INSURES

Gourlay Pianos

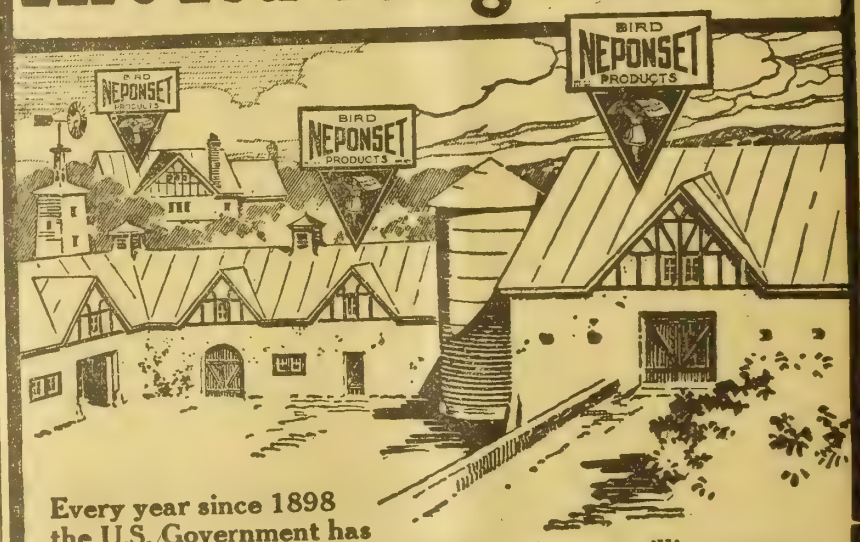
Against Loss of Tone, and tone is the most important factor in any piano. In every Gourlay Piano the expert knowledge of its builders and the determination to use NOTHING BUT THE BEST either in labor or material, produces a sympathetic richness of tone that is unmatchable among Canadian pianos.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming,

188 Yonge St, . Toronto.

Are You Going to Build?



Every year since 1898 the U.S. Government has bought Neponset Pariod Roofing—often a million square feet at a time—for use at home—in Alaska—Panama—the Philippines—in the coldest as well as the hottest climates.

Do you need stronger proof of the wearing qualities, economy, and the satisfaction that NEPONSET Paroid Roofing affords?

Do you want proof nearer home? We will give it to you. We will tell you where you can see a NEPONSET Paroid Roof. See how it looks, learn how long it has been on, and hear what the owner has to say about it.

NEPONSET PAROID Roofing

is sold on *proof*, not promises.

NEPONSET **PAROID Roofing** for the roofs and sides of barns, stables, poultry buildings. Slate in color. Costs less than shingles. Resists fire.

For brooder houses, sheds and temporary buildings that require low-cost roofing, use **NEPONSET RED-ROPE Roofing.** Far superior in every respect to tarred felt. It has been the standard low-cost roofing for twenty-five years.

NEPONSET **PROSLATE Roofing,** for roofs and sides of residences and all buildings calling for artistic roofs and siding. Looks like shingles, wears like slate.

NEPONSET **WATERPROOF Building Paper** for use under clapboards and shingles, in walls of residences, etc. Keeps out dampness, cold and draughts. Cuts fuel bill one-third every winter.

Consult Our Building Counsel Department. Tell us what kind of building you intend to erect or repair. State exact dimensions and we will send you illustrated suggestions for different types of buildings, or give you expert advice on any building question.

Bird Neponset dealers everywhere. If you do not know the one in your locality, ask us.

F. W. BIRD & SON, 501 Lottridge Street, Hamilton, Ontario

Established 1796—Originators of Complete Ready Roofings and Waterproof Building Paper

WINNIPEG, 123 Bannatyne Street MONTREAL ST. JOHN, 144 Union Street VANCOUVER, B.C.

East Walpole, Mass. New York . Washington Chicago Portland, Ore. 2682

A Cure for Consumption.

No less a medical authority than Dr. Osler says: "The cure of tuberculosis is a question of nutrition; make the patient grow fat and the local disease may be left to take care of itself."

Many others who have occupied the highest positions in the medical profession have said the same. Dr. B. B. Kendall, of Illinois, points out a successful way of accomplishing it. He says:

Dueing the last 15 years I have prescribed the following diet in hundred of instances, and where directions have been followed conscientiously it has increased the weight, strength and vitality of the patient rapidly, thus enabling nature to help herself.

The all important thing is to drink large quantities of milk strippings (the very last of the milking, which is all cream, when a proper cow is selected). This seems so simple and easy that many have refused to follow directions, and demanded medicines to cure them.

To get best results a healthy cow should be selected, one that does not cough, and one that gives very rich milk.

The last quart of milk should be milked into a separate dish, which rests in a larger vessel containing warm water just sufficient to prevent the strippings from cooling below blood heat. The cow should be thoroughly cleaned to prevent any dirt getting into the milk, so the patient can blow back the froth and drink at once, without straining, as this would cool it too much.

Begin by drinking nearly a pint in the morning and the same at night, and increase the quantity gradually, so that in 10 or 15 days a full quart will be taken twice a day. Remember, it should be taken immediately after milking, before it has had time to cool any. All should be taken that can be without too much discomfort, and then rest a few minutes and drink more and rest again, and so on until a full quart has been taken. In about 15 minutes after this the patient should eat at the table such articles of food as are known to agree with the stomach.

When the strippings are not allowed to cool below blood heat, and taken immediately after milking, a full quart will be transfused into the circulation in a remarkably short time. Remember, that the great secret of success is in taking milk immediately after milking, and not allowing it to cool below blood heat, taking a full quart morning and evening, and having milk that is very rich.

It is easier for those living on a farm than those "existing" in a city to carry out this method. I do not remember any case that was not too far gone and that followed the direction strictly that was not cured. I have found the same diet, when above directions were carried out carefully, equally successful in increasing the weight and strength of those run down and debilitated from other causes.

Plenty of fresh air night and day will also help the good cause along. Keep up the treatment until cured, no matter how long it will take.

Why the Wedding Ring is so Placed.

The question of the wedding ring and why it should be placed on the fourth finger of the left hand is traced back to a writer in the British Apollo (1708).

"There is nothing more in this," it is stated "than that the custom was handed down to the present age from the practice of our ancestors, who found the left hand more convenient for such ornaments than the right in that it is ever less employed; for the same reason they chose the fourth finger, which is not only less used than either of the rest, but is more capable of preserving a ring from bruises, having this one quality peculiar to itself, that it cannot be extended but in company with some other finger, whereas the rest may be singly stretched to their full length and straightness."

Could we afford to buy and give away hundreds of thousands of 50-cent bottles of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) if we did not know from a third of a century's experience that it was the greatest vitality-builder of the age?

You know what it would mean to us were Psychine a preparation without a definite, beneficial action.

After the first bottle which we would buy, no more would be purchased.

And we would go out of business. But we're not going out of business, and our confidence that we're not is based upon our third of a century's experience with Psychine.

Ten years after Confederation we commenced compounding Psychine.

Since that time, we have sold many millions of bottles.

We have cured many hundreds of thousands of virulent and oftentimes fatal cases of diseases.

We have in our files many hundreds of thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

And we have grown from a small beginning to be one of the largest proprietary manufacturers in this country.

Here then is proof that we have in Psychine a preparation with abundant and demonstrated effectiveness, more so than any other preparation we, or anyone else, ever heard of.

Here then is the reason of our unalterable confidence in Psychine, that it is in fact the greatest preparation of its kind in the world.

Here then is why we have inaugurated a policy of actually buying hundreds of thousands of bottles of Psychine to give to those who should use.

To those who are blindly groping in the dark for relief from their misery, who may perhaps be using wrong methods to recover their health and their strength.

* * *

LAGRIPPE.

The greatest and most effective agents for the bodily health are the white corpuscles, phagocytes.

These white corpuscles eat any germ of disease that gains an entrance to the body, when they're in large enough numbers and sufficiently strong.

When they're not sufficiently strong, the disease germs devour them and disease holds the body.

* * *

For centuries almost, herbs, nature's own remedies, have been the most efficient foe to disease.

We have not known very definitely just how.

But now science tells us that certain of these herbs increase the number of the white corpuscles and their strength.

These certain herbs are incorporated in Psychine.

We go to the ends of the earth for these herbs—to Arabia, to South America, to China and to Japan.

They are compounded in the most costly chemical appliances in this country.

And the result is Psychine—for a third of a century the most effective vitality-builder the world has known.

The one preparation that has cured many thousands of the following diseases:

La Grippe	Bronchial Coughs
Bronchitis	Weak Lungs
Hemorrhages	Weak Voice
Sore Throat	Spring Weakness
Anaemia	Early Decline
Female Weakness	Catarrhal Affections
Indigestion	Catarrh of Stomach
Poor Appetite	Night Sweats
Chills and Fevers	Obstinate Coughs
Sleeplessness and	Laryngitis and
Nervous Troubles	Dyspepsia

After-effects of Pleurisy, Pneumonia and La Grippe

Now we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us and we'll give your druggist an order (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given you free of cost.

We will undoubtedly buy and distribute in this manner hundreds of thousands of these 50-cent bottles of Psychine.

And we do that to show our entire confidence in this wonderful preparation.

A confidence that has been based on our 30 years' experience with this splendid preparation, with a full knowledge of the hundreds of thousands of cures it has made.

COUPON No. 77

To the Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Ltd.
193-195 Spadina Ave., Toronto

I accept your offer to try a 50c. bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) at your expense. I have not had a 50c. bottle of Psychine under this plan. Kindly advise my druggist to deliver this bottle to me.

My Name.....

Town.....

Street and Number.....

My Druggist's Name.....

Street and Number.....

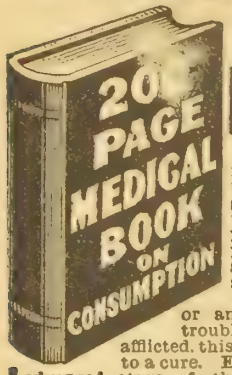
This coupon is not good for a 50c. bottle of Psychine if presented to the druggist—it must be sent us—we will then buy the 50c. bottle of Psychine from your druggist and direct him to deliver it to you. This offer may be withdrawn at any time without notice. Send coupon to-day.

These Toasted Corn Flakes require no cooking. They are a most nutritious and easily digested food, ready to be served with milk, cream or fruit.
Note the high class premium found in every package.

ORANGE MAIZE

When a cold becomes settled in the system, it will take several days' treatment to cure it, and the best remedy to use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will cure quicker than any other, and also leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. Sold by all dealers.

Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1622 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait — write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF MINARD'S LINIMENT

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited

SEND US 75c. Receive by return mail, post paid, this beautiful little dress. It is made with a little waist joined with a wide belt to a full pleated skirt. The side of the waist and belt are trimmed with fancy pointed strappings inlaid with dark red mercerized sateen. Fancy trimmed breast pocket and cuffs. The whole dress is elaborately trimmed with brass buttons. The material is soft warm flannelette suitable for winter wear in dark red plaid pattern. It comes in ages from 4 to 12. It is worth double what we ask. To introduce our childrens dresses we make an advertisement of this number and send it by return mail for only 75c and 10c for postage. Order to-day. STANDARD GARMENT CO., Coote Block, London, Canada.

ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. $2.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 5 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind, $1.00 bottle.) For Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 124 Temple St., Springfield, Mass
LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

The old, old story, told times without number, and repeated over and over again for the last 36 years, but it is always a welcome story to those in search of health—There is nothing in the world that cures coughs and colds as quickly as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Sold by all dealers.

FLORICULTURE.

Correspondent writes:—Will you kindly tell me how to grow a Rubber Plant? Small, white insects come to the surface when I water it and some of the leaves have turned yellow and fallen off.

Ans.—Water this plant with lime water, made by slacking a lump of stone lime, as large as a hen's egg, in a pail of water. Allow it to settle and use the clear water. Three applications, three days apart usually effects a sure cure. Water freely with clean water a couple of hours after using the lime. See that the drainage is perfect, this is most important.

Hampton, writes:—Will you kindly let me know the name of the tree that enclosed leaf comes from? Is Silver Maple suitable for street and lawn planting? Is it better to set trees out in the fall or spring and in what month?

Ans.—The leaf is from the Acer Saccharinum. The Maple are not good trees to select for street or lawn planting, as the branches are not strongly attached to the trunks, and are easily broken by winter storms. They are also very susceptible to borers when planted on dry, city streets.

Don't fertilize shrubs, roses or perennials from now on. Good ripe wood is what is required now. A sappy, late growth is sure to winter kill.

Newcastle, wants to know when he can plant a Lilac Hedge. What month and what size do you recommend? Do they require good soil? I have a fine bed of Stocks, from which I wish to save some seed, but there seems to be seed pods only on the Single Stocks? What is the best sort of Fuchsia for hanging pots?

You had better plant your Lilac Hedge in October or November. Failing to do so, very early in the spring, as soon as frost is out, as the Lilac starts growth very early.

The single Stocks only bear seed. You should get a fair percentage of double stocks from home grown seed if selected from sturdy plants, but not as many as from European grown, as our season is not long enough for proper development.

The double Stocks have an imperfect flower and does not produce seed.

The best sort of Fuchsia for a hanging pot, is probably the Storm King, an old favorite but a good one. It is purplish white and scarlet, of strong habits and droops well.

Chatham, correspondent wants to know what time to plant Peony roots, spring or fall, also, can I remove a large Rose bush this fall?

Plant Peonies in fall and your Rose in spring. Peonies can be transplanted early in September.

A Rose bush can be removed in the fall with very good results.

A light dressing of soot is good for the Pansy bed now.

For lice on Rose bushes, soak a fig of tobacco in one quart boiling water for a few hours and dilute this one-half strength and sprinkle the bushes. Two applications will usually suffice. Strong Castile soap suds is also good.

A, Chatham, N. B., writes: Would you kindly tell me how to take care of Verbenas, during the winter? I have been told that they will live in the cellar, in boxes of earth. If so, should they be watered or kept in the dark unwatered like Geraniums? I can winter Geraniums successfully in this manner. If Verbenas are kept over, how should they be treated in the spring?

I have never tried to winter Verbenas as described, as I always take cuttings in th? fall and grow the plants in pots all winter when I desire to keep a particular variety. If you try to winter in the cellar, they would require a little water occasionally. Should you succeed in wintering them I would think you would need to cut them back well before planting out in the spring.

The Wallflower may be potted up or boxed before heavy frosts and treated as you would Geraniums. You can thus bloom them over during the winter.

O. G., of Hampton, writes—When is the best time to plant young trees such as lilac, birches, maples, etc., etc.? Is the fall or spring the best time to plant sweet peas? When should Asters be planted?

Lilacs are planted equally well in fall or spring. Plant birches or maples in the spring, only, for best results. Aster seeds should be sown during the months of March, April or May, according as early or late plants are required.

It will soon be time to think about planting hardy plants such as Peanies, Phlox, etc., which are better planted in the fall.

If you have a vacant spot in your garden, plant hardy plants, that will winter well and bloom next season without trouble or expense. Then comes the bulbs, one gets so much bloom from. A few Tulips will bloom in early spring, long before the spring seedlings come in bloom, and the bulbs last in the ground from year to year, The bulbs are coming in now, and want to be planted before the ground freezes. There is nothing better than a bed of Tulips with border of Crocus and Seilias, the little blue flowers that lasts so long and look so much like our little violets, in early spring.

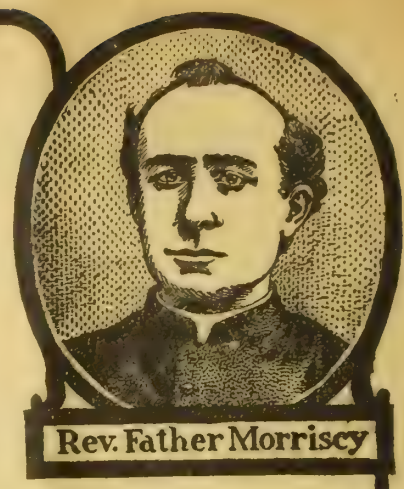
The Garden Hyderangea is now in bloom and it is a wise thing to cut most of the buds from plants set out in early spring. Tehy are apt to flower heavily and take from them the vitality so much required for their first winter.

Be prepared for early frosts so as not to let the tender plants get chilled on cold nights, until they are taken in out of the garden. Such plants as Begonias, Heliotropes and Coleus should have a light covering of some sort thrown over them.

Do not allow weeds to get ahead of you, now, as they have plenty of time to go to seed before the ground freezes.

I would judge from the description of a correspondent's rose bush, that sends up a strong sprout, from the roots, as large as one's finger, with large leaves and which shows no signs of budding, that the rose was a budded one and that the top had killed down last winter so that the sprouts are those of the wild rose roots that seldom bloom in this climate. Examine the base of the plant and if there is a lump on the stalk, about six inches from the crown of the roots, with branches coming therefrom, it is a budded plant and if these branches are dead and the strong sprouts come from below it is probably useless and had better be thrown away Sprouts should never be allowed to grow below the bud on such roses and growers of budded Roses should should watch that they do not get a start..

A Positive Cure For Rheumatism



For many years, both during Father Morriscy's lifetime and since he passed away, his No. 7 Tablets have been curing many of the worst cases of rheumatism in Eastern Canada.

During his lifetime it became the custom, when people could not get relief from other sources, to consult Father Morriscy, and few indeed did so in vain. His standard prescription came to be called

Father Morriscy's No. 7 Tablets

and it can now be procured from any druggist or dealer in medicine.

No. 7 Tablets act directly on the kidneys, stimulating them so that they can remove from the blood all the Uric Acid, which alone causes the rheumatism. Two or three weeks' treatment cures ordinary cases, while with the worst chronic cases it seldom takes more than three or four boxes of No. 7 Tablets to thoroughly eradicate the rheumatism from the system.

In every case, right from the start, the sufferer gets relief from the torturing pains and aches.

We would be glad to refer you to one-time rheumatics, now well through taking Father Morriscy's No. 7 Tablets.

108

50c. a box—at your dealer's.

Father Morriscy Medicine Co., Ltd., - Chatham, N.B.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 11th November, 1910, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years four times per week each way, between Newtown and Sussex from the first January next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Newtown, Sussex and route offices and at the office of the Post Office inspector at St. John.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MAIL SERVICE BRANCH,
Ottawa, 26th September, 1910.
G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.

Lame back comes on suddenly and is extremely painful. It is caused by rheumatism of the muscles. Quick relief is afforded by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. Sold by all dealers.

Chronic Mamminitis.

Ayrshire.—A small cow, good milker, that freshened July 10th, 1910, was attacked with garget. I applied a warm saturated solution of common salt to the udder twice daily and under the treatment the trouble seemed to subside. But it returns in spite of persistant bathing of udder in solution as hot as could be applied. The disease now affects three teats—one more than the others. Milk will appear perfectly good for some days and then a quantity of thick matter will be found on straining it. The cow is a good one—milked a trifle over 7600 lbs. between May 28th 1909 and the same date 1910. I should be very glad to have your veterinary expert indicate a line of treatment.

Ans.—Congestion of the udder, or part of it, (Garget) may merge into inflammmation (Mammitis) and into a chronic form. During these stages the functions of the diseased parts are changed sometimes causing the milk to clot in the milk cistern and at other times becoming stringy. In one case investigated by Dr. Law the stringy condition developed after the milk was drawn and was caused by the drinking water which oozed from a bank of black muck and as the first necessity in treatment is removal of the cause therefore, the food and water should be pure. For treatment, a physic is advisable, for a small cow one pound of Epsom salts and one ounce of ginger mixed in one quart of milk warm water and given as a drench constitutes a dose. Afterwards feed only wheat bran mash and give water every eight hours for 24 hours, then feed egsily digested food and give in food or as a drench four drams of Nitrate of Potash, twice a day for three days, and afterwards three drams of Hyposulphite of Soda, night and morning in food or as a drench. If either of the above is given as a drench dissolve them in half a pint of water.. Bathe the udder three times a day with warm water and milk gently and clean during bathing. Rub dry and thenrub in an embrocation made by mixing one ounce of spirits of Camphor, one ounce of fluid extract of Belladonna and one pint of raw linseed oil.

J. STANDISH, V S.

The "Ten Demandments."

A Western manufacturer has posted conspicuously several copies of a new decalogue which he calls "The Ten Demandments." Here they are:

First—Don't lie—it wastes my time and yours. I'm sure to catch you in the end, and that's the wrong end.

Second—Watch your work, not the clock. A long day's work makes a long day short, and a day's short work makes my face long.

Third—Give me more than I expect and I will pay you more than you expect. I can afford to increase your pay if you increase my profits.

Fourth—You owe so much to yourself you can't afford to owe anybody else.

Fifth—Dishonesty is never an accident. Good men, like good women, can't see temptation when they meet it.

Sixth—Mind your own business and in time you will have a business of your own to mind.

Seventh.—Don't do anything here which hurts your self-respect. The employee who is willing to steal for me is capable of stealing from me.

Eighth—It is none of my business what you do at night, but if dissipation affects what you do next day and you do half as much as I demand, you'll last half as long as you hoped.

Ninth—Don't tell me what I like to hear, but what I ought to hear. I don't want a valet to my vanity, but I need one for my dollars.

Tenth—Dan't worry if I kick— if you're worth while correcting, you're worth while keeping. I don't waste time cutting specks out of rotten apples.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.

8005.

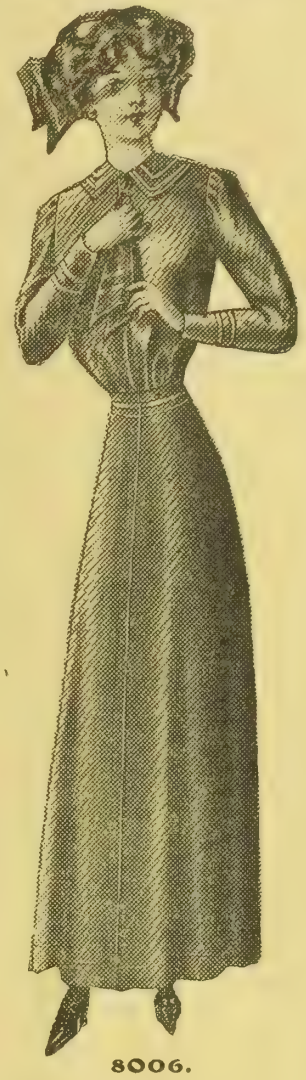
We present here two extra value Misses Dresses. We know you will like either one of these as the style, fit material and finish is first class in every respect. We aim to give our friends a full standard of value in every respect, whether it is our cheapest or best grade.

8005. — Misses' Tailored Dress.—Made of good quality Panama. Colors, Black, Navy, Brown. Trimmed with Silk and Soutache Braid, Buttons on box pleat and fold over the shoulders. Full sleeves finished with Silk and Braid. Sizes, 12, 14, 16 and 18.

Price.....**$4.90**

8006.—Misses' Serge Dress can be made in any of this season's popular colors. Sailor collar. Waist band, cuffs, pockets and tie are trimmed with silk. Plain and well tailored. Sizes, 12, 14, 16 and 18.

Price.....**$5.25**



8006.

We Refund Your Money if Not Satisfied

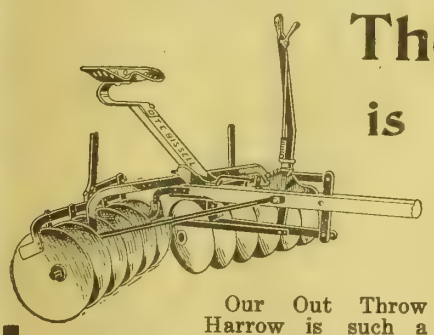
These are sent, all charges paid.

Our Guarantee Protects You.

We want you to see our big Catalogue—you will like it. It is a true index to the latest London and New York styles. Mailed free for the asking. We build your garment to your own measure, guarantee a fit or refund your money.

Montgomery Ross & Co.,

Box 110, Station B., - - MONTREAL, QUE.



The "Bissell" Out Throw

is very lightest draft.

Our Out Throw Harrow is such a great success we have decided to advertise it and give you your choice between it and the famous "Bissell" In Throw Harrow. Other Out Throw Harrows are usually heavy draft,—heavy on horses' necks. But the "Bissell" Out Throw is light draft—easiest on horses' necks of any out throw harrow. The location of arch directly over gangs and projection of seat in the rear of harrow take weight off horses' necks. Instead of setting opposite to each other, one gang is set slightly ahead of the other, which prevents crowding or bumping together. All parts are in correct proportion—that's why draft is so very light. Ask Dept. M. to send you booklet, fully describing the "Bissell" Out Throw and In Throw Harrows, which are also made with Two Levers for hilly territory. 16 plate wide cut harrows a specialty with us. Remember it isn't a genuine "Bissell" unless the name "Bissell" is stamped on the harrow.

T. E. BISSELL CO., Limited, . Elora, Ont.

The Tenth Maritime Winter Fair.

The prize list ol the Tenth Maritime Winter Fair, which will be held in Amherst, N. S., on December 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, has been in the hands of the public for over a month. If you have not received a copy send for one to Mr. F. L. Fuller, Truro, N. S. The Winter Fair has been steadily growing in attractiveness and popularity since its inception.Last year, new additions were made to the buildings but so rapid is the progress of advancement that every foot of space was occupied. We look forward to the tenth fair as one that will eclipse all its predecessors.

The management has the running expenses reduced to a minimum so that they are able to put a considerable amount up for competition in the various classes. There are also a large number of special prizes. If you have anything to show at the fair be sure to make your entry before November 15th.

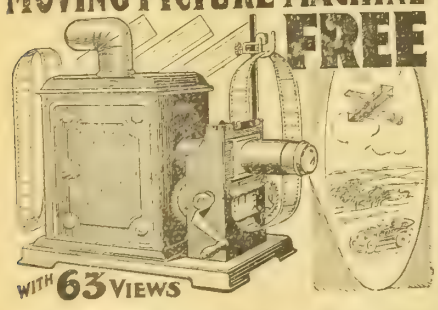
It has been customary in past years to admit ladies and children free, but this year the management has decided to charge an admission fee of fifteen cents. The public will not object as they will have an opportunity of seeing the best live stock show in Eastern Canada.

Can Farmers Afford to Sell Skim Milk ?

For some time we have had under serious consideration the advisability of establishing a casein manufacturing plant in connection with the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, because of the agitation at present in favor of this business as a side line for a creamery. A number of our creamery-men have already installed a casein plant at a cost of $300 to $600, and it is hard to say what the outcome will be. The price of "dried" casein at present is about seven cents per pound, and about three pounds of canein may be got from 100 lbs. skim milk. Those creamerymen purchasing the skim-milk from the farmers are paying about fifteen cents per 100 lbs. for it, and in most cases are returning the "casein whey" to the farmer, or are allowing them to take it, in addition to the price paid for skim-milk.

There are two methods adopted in precipitating the casein from the skim-milk—by the use of rennet and by the use of dilute sulphuric acid. There seems to be some doubt about the advisability of feeding whey containing sulphuric acid to pigs. A noted American authority advised against its use recently. The American firm, however, which is pushing this phase of the question in Canada claim that they have absolute proof that H2 SO4 (sulphuric acid) whey is all right for our financial friend—the hog.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE FREE



This wonderful imported Moving Picture Machine with 2 films with 63 views. ALL GIVEN FREE for selling 24 pieces of our goods at 10c each. Get this marvelous Machine and earn plenty of money. Write for goods. When sold return $2.40 and we will send Moving Picture Machine and films with 63 views. FRIEND SOAP CO., Dept. 806, Boston Mass.

We understand that there is a strong demand at present from the paper manufacturers and from furniture manufacturers, as well as others for casein, and this has caused a rise in price. How long this will continue it is difficult to say. A representative of one American firm recently said that they were in the market to get all the casein they could purchase at present, but as soon as they were stocked they would cease buying. He said, "A few years ago we bought all the casein we needed for four cents a pound, now we are paying seven cents." Casein is not a staple product like butter and cheese, hence the market is somewhat uncertain. Still, we haven't answered the questian.

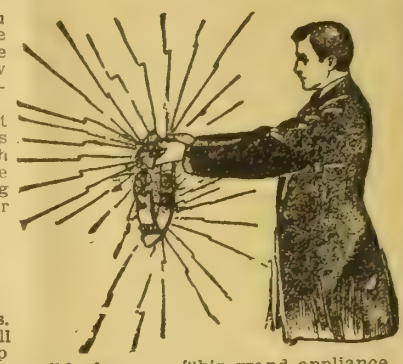
SKIM-MILK AS FEED FOR LIVE STOCK.

Unfortunately we have very little data on the question as to the value of skim-milk as a food for live stock. It is a question so complicated with the value of other foods fed, price of hogs and cattle, skill of the feeder, etc., that it is a well-nigh hopeless task to get accurate data on the counts raised.

In some experiments conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College during the years 1908 and 1909 (for full details of which readers are referred to the reports for those years) it was found, in 1908 that "skim-milk gave the largest gain per pig, as well as the most economical gain." It was further found that the skim-milk was worth 63½ per cent. more than separated whey, and 38½ per cent. more than ordinary whey. In 1909 the skim-milk proved to be 29 per cent. more valuable than ordinary whey, and was equal to 13.28 lbs. meal. If we allow 1½c. per pound as the value of the meal, we have nearly 20 cents as the value of 100 lbs. skim-milk fed to pigs.

Near Guelph we have to pay the farmers 20 cents per 100 lbs. whole

Weak, Run Down, Worn-Out Men



Why will you be weak? Why do you go on from day to day when you know you are losing your nerve force—your manhood—when you see a cure within your grasp? Do not delay a matter which is the key to your future happiness. Whatever your condition to-day, you will not improve as you grow older. Age calls for greater vital force, and the older you get the more pronounced will be your weakness.

I have the grandest invention of the age for weak, run-down, worn-out men; the surest and easiest cure for all nervous and chronic diseases. Its wonderful power is directed to the seat of the nervous system, through which its vitalized strength penetrates into all parts of the body, carrying new life to every function which has been weakened by disease or dissipation, restoring energy to the brain and power to the system. No weak man will regret a fair trial of the invigorator.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

will make you strong. It will send the lifeblood dancing through your veins. You will feel the exhilarating spark warm your frame, the bright flash will come to your eye, and a firm grip to your hand, and you will be able to grasp your fellow-countryman and feel that what others are capable of doing is not impossible for you. This grand appliance has brought strength, ambition and happiness to thousands of men in the past year.

It is the one sure remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Weak Back, Weak Kidneys, Weak Stomach, Varicocele, loss of power in young or old, and similar ailments, as well as Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc. How can anyone remain in doubt as to the value of this grand remedy when you see so many cures by it?

To prove to you the confidence I have in the curative power of my Belt, I am willing to accept your case, and after I have cured you, then pay me. All I ask is reasonable security. You may then use my Belt at my risk, and

IF I DON'T CURE YOU MY BELT COMES BACK TO ME

You are out the time you spent on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more.

Nervousness---Sleeplessness---Run Down

Dear Sir,—One year ago last February I was taken with Nervous Exhaustion (the doctors pronounced it). I suffered all the tortures of that disease; was run down, so weak I could hardly do anything at all. Since I began to use your Belt there has been a marked improvement in my condition in the different ways mentioned. I have slept well every night since wearing your Belt, which is one of the greatest blessings of mankind. I have a great deal more ambition; work used to seem such a mountain now it seems more a pleasure; more strength and vim; memory better; digestion better; constipation about gone, with which I was bothered a great deal; head feels better, and I feel far better in every way. Yours truly,

NELSON ROSE, South Bay, Ont.

The Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt is a cure for all signs of Breakdown in Men and Women. The Vitality of the body is Electricity—the force in the Nerve Cells. My Electric Belt will give you back this power and enable you to fight on in the Battle of Life!

CALL TO-DAY

Free Book

If you can't call send coupon for free book.

M. K. McLAUGHLIN,

214 St. James Street, Montreal, Can.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p.m.
Write plainly.

PURE GUM RUBBER BOOT.

No. 237.—Extra Special. There is no better Rubber Boot made than this and it cannot be bought elsewhere less than $4.50. Sizes 6 to 11.

Our Special Mail Order Price only sizes 6 to 11 ..... $3.48

Boys, sizes 1 to 5 ..... 3.18

This Pure Gum Rubber Boot is guaranteed the best Rubber Boot made and is fully guaranteed Money back if not satisfied. At our Special Mail Order Price of **$3.48** it is at least $1.00 cheaper than same quality Boot can be bought for elsewhere.

Send for our Catalogue of Bargains in Boots and Clothing and Free Gifts to Cash Buyers.

C.B. PIDGEON,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Here's the Farm You Want!

600 cords wood, worth $5 per cord, 40,000 feet timber; if taken at once pair young horses, cow, all farming machinery, wagons, implements and 20 cords fitted wood will be included; carried 12 cows; splendid orchard 200 trees; 7-room painted house, water at sink, telephone; 2 good barns, tool and ice house; $2,200 is the sacrifice price,—a most remarkable bargain just out from one of Maine's best cities; all details and travelling instructions for this and other farms in South Maine, see page 8, "Strout's Biggest Farm Bargains," copy free. R. A. STROUT, Station 2612, Kent's Hill, Maine.

milk, in addition to the price paid for milk fat, in order to retain the skim-milk for educational or experimental purposes.

A prominent farmer in a dairy section of Ontario when asked about the prospects of securing milk for a "dried-milk plant" in his locality said, "The farmers around—would not sell their skim-milk for 40 cents a hundred pounds."

At the present price of hogs and hog products, and considering the great demand there is for stockers, heifers and milk cows, we do not see how farmers can afford to sell skim-milk for fifteen cents per 100 lbs. for the manufacture of casein or for any other purpose. Either the price paid for this dairy by-product must be increased, or else the business cannot be profitably conducted in this great stock-raising Province of Ontario. There are dairy districts, possibly, where farmers are not in a position to go in for stock-raising at present; or they may be afraid that if they go in for hogs extensively the price will tumble to a point below profit, as it did a few years ago, but as soon as our dairy farmers can do so, and as soon as the packers can assure them of a profitable and steady price, I feel sure that skim-milk will be utilized as a food rather than as a commercial product. It was intended by nature as a food for nearly all classes of farm animals as well as mankind.

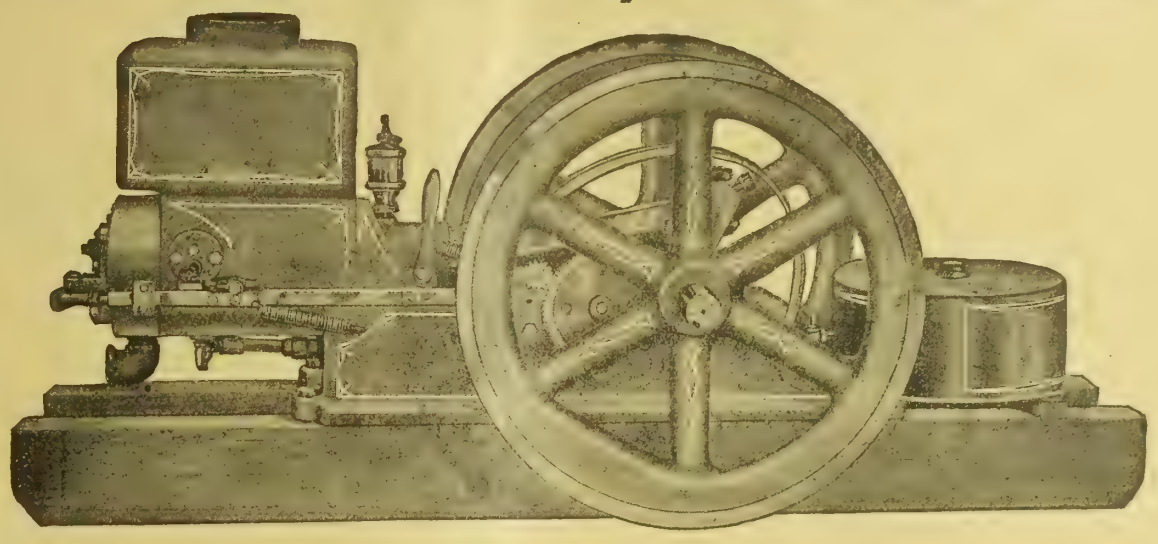
CAN WE AFFORD TO EXPORT NITROGEN?

There is another phase of the question worth considering. Skim-milk contains that costly element nitrogen; and also considerable quantities of potash and phosphoric acid. We have reason to quarrel with the cheese industry of Canada because it robs the soil of its fertility. We have been exporting tons of nitrogen phosphoric acid and potash to Great Britain in the form of cheese and have robbed our soils for inadequate returns. We have no desire to "knock" the cheese business of Canada, but it is doomed to pass away, as surely as our farmers find out what it means to export farm fertility. No amount of "coddling" can stem the tide which has already set in. The creamery promises to solve the problem, but if we sell our casein to a foreign country we are as badly off as formerly, so far as it affects soil fertility, which is the basis of agricultural prosperity in every country. "As the soil is, so is the heart of man," is the saying attributed to Byron.

Have you noticed how lean and hungry everything appears on a poor sandy farm? The pocket, body and mind of the owner of such a farm is lean and empty; the grass and the cattle have a stunted, starved appearance; the pigs have a shriller note in their piercing squeal; the hens cackle in a subdued, repressed, half-scared tone, as if they are afraid to call their owner's attention to the fact that they are hungry; the buildings and fences have a dilapidated, wobbly look, as if the strong winds of adversity had been too much for their frail hold upon the soil; the trees are stunted, half uprooted, having lifeless limbs attached as if they were undecided whether to die or live—in fact the whole farm reminds one of an early potato patch touched with a June frost.

Can a man rob the soil and expect to prosper? Verily, he cannot.—PROF. H. H. DEAN, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont., in Canadian Farm.

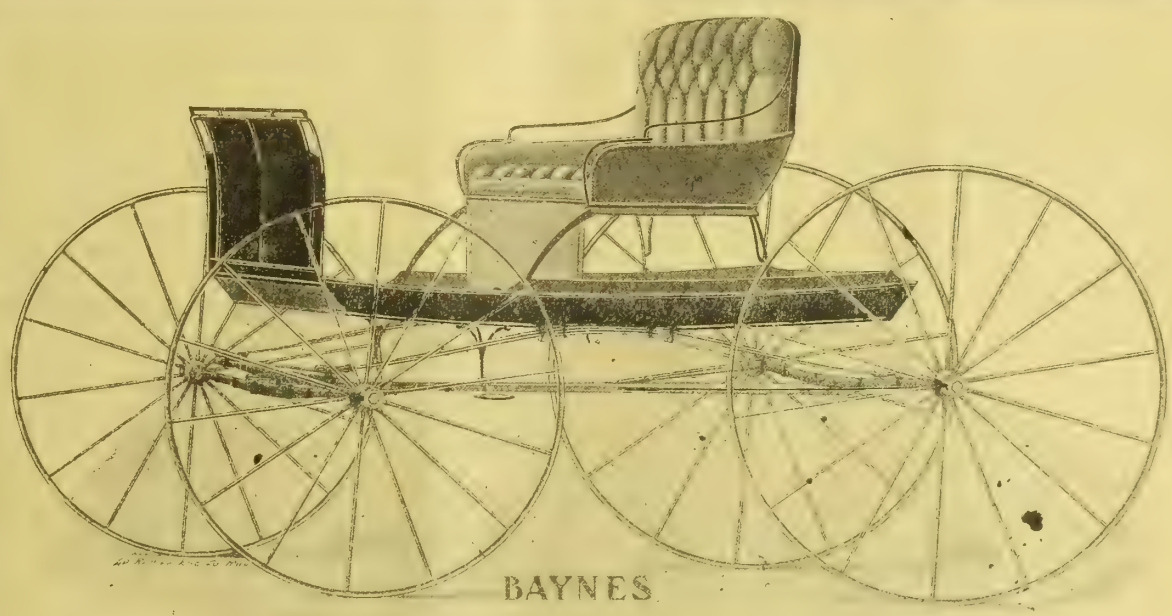
The "Waterloo Boy" Does the Work of Many Men on the Farm.



The Engine you will eventually buy.

Agents wanted in Unrepresented Territory.
Write for Illustrated Catalogue and Prices.

J. D. FRIER, - - Sussex, N. B.



NO. 580—E. T. CONCORD.

If you want a trim, neat, light driving wagon at a very moderate price you'll do well to buy this E. T. Concord. Hung on the famous E. T. gear, it's very easy riding. It is fitted, like all

BAYNES BUGGIES

with the Baynes Long-Distance Dirt-Proof Axle, that will run a year with one filling of oil, and with our Ball-Bearing Quick Shifting Shaft Couplings, with which you can take out the shafts and put in a pole in half a minute or less.

If your dealer hasn't one of our catalogues, write us direct.

Local Agents for Baynes Buggies needed everywhere. Write to-day for terms and territory.

W. E. MULLALY, - 104 Waterloo Street, - St. John, New Brunswick.
THE BAYNES CARRIAGE CO., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

Record Attendance at Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

The Agricultural College at Truro, opened on Tuesday, Nov. 1st. The present enrollment is forty-eight, but from ten to twenty more students are expected. Last year the enrollment was forty-three. It will therefore be seen that the College is making good growth and is being appreciated by the farmers of the Provinces. There are students from Yarmouth County in the west to Cape Breton in the east, and there are also a few from P. E. I., New Brunswick and Great Britain.

This promises to be by far the most successful session yet conducted at the College.

STOCK NOTES.

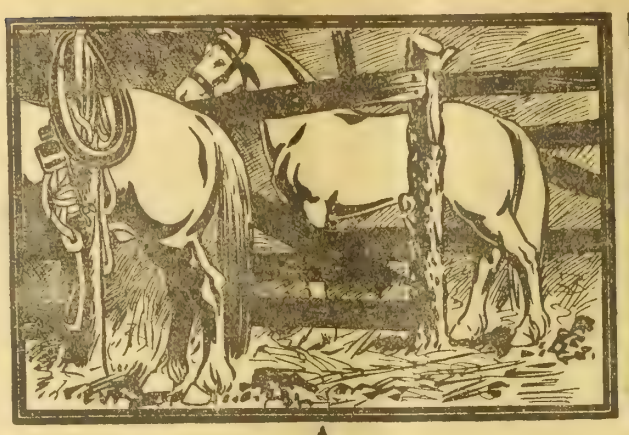
Mr. W. W. Geldert, Coverdale, Albert Co., N. B., has recently purchased a promising young Ayrshire bull from Mr. J. Frank Roach, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Sussex, N. B.

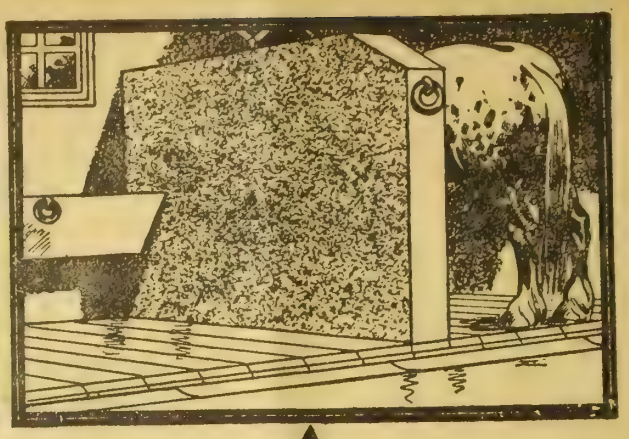
MORE HOLSTEINS.—We met Mr. P. G. Nase, son of F. W. C. Nase, Nerepis Station, N. B., at St. John, on the 3rd, inst., returning from Inson's auction sale. Mr. Nase already kerman, Ontario, where he purchased two promising heifers at Wm. Higginowns quite a herd of purebred Holsteins. He is on the warpath for improvement and these heifers, Netherland Kornuyke, a daughter of Sir Pontiac Clothilde Korndyke, the other Jewel Posch Thekla, by Sir Jewel Posch Prince, will be quite an acquisition to his herd.

SHEEP SOLD WELL.—Following is a summary of the purebred sheep sale which was conducted under the auspices of the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, through Mr. Thompson, the importer, at Fredericton, N. B., on October 25th, 1910:—In all 53 animals were sold and they brought a total of $1,012.50, an average of almost $20 each, the prices ranging from about $15 up as high as $35.00. The principal purchasers were F. P. Robinson, of Nashwaaksis; J. E. Long, George Armstrong and C. L. Smith, of Carleton County; J. F. Tweeddale, M. P. P., and A. J. Jenson, of Victoria county, J. H. Masten, of Southampton, York county; J. R. Dunn, of Gagetown, Queens county, and R. M. Burden, of Westfield; the latter being the largest buyer of the sale. Bidding was brisk and Auctioneer C. I. Atherton put in a busy day.

AN IDEAL HOLSTEIN COW.—Mary Rooker II, the Holstein cow shown on another page of this issue is owned by Mr. W. M. Lea, Victoria, P. E. I. She was the sweepstakes female Holstein at the Halifax exhibition this fall and stood first in her class at Halifax and Charlottetown. She stood first in the aged cow class, at Charlottetown in 1908 as well as being the winner of the coveted honor of championship for the herd and grand championship over all dairy breeds. She also won the forty-eight hour dairy test against all comers Her owner considers her an ideal cow as she is a good doer under all conditions. She lays on fat readily when dry and sends it off again into the pail very quickly when fresh. After the hardships of a five weeks' trip to the shows, including a twelve mile walk to the railway station she has given nearly 1800 lbs. milk during the past month. This is the style of cow that our farmers should aim for. Large cows of good dairy capacity, no matter what breed.

A SUCCESSFUL NAW BRUNSWICK SHEEP BREEDER.—Three yegrs ago, Mr. Burder Goodwin, Baie Verte, N. B., bought a registered Oxford Down ram and ewe. The following year he bought two other ewes, so that his flock has increased to about twenty. Last year he sold three rams and five this year, but it is in the show ring where his talents as a herdsman have been most successful. With sheep of his own breeding from such a small beginning, at Halifax he was third on aged ewe, third on yearling ram, first on yearling ewe, second on aged pen, second on young pen, second on special for four lambs, first on special offered by the Oxford Down association for shearling ewe. At Charlottetown exhibition, P. E. I., this year he was third on shearling ram, first and second on ram lambs, second and fourth on aged ewes, third and fourth on shearling ewes, third and fourth on ewe lambs, second on aged pen and first on best pen of four lambs. This winning of first and second on ram lambs and first on best four lambs is very gratifying to Mr. Goodwin as it is paying him for the care and work he has devoted to his flock and at the same time it is





Which of These Pictures Best Represents Your Stable?

IF your Stable interior is of wood, you'll do well to tear down those old, unsightly stalls and mangers—and build new ones of Concrete.

In fact, the entire Stable—inside and out—should be built of Concrete.

This is the modern material—it has the merits of sightliness, endurance, and economy—and is sanitary.

The farmer himself can, by its use, make many little improvements that, with any other material, would require the employment of skilled labor.

IF you would know something of the possibilities of Concrete, fill out the coupon and send it to us. By return mail, we will send you a copy of our free 160-page book, "*What the Farmer Can Do with Concrete.*"

In this book you'll find complete instructions for the construction of almost everything you can think of, in the way of farm buildings, floors, vats, troughs, etc., etc.

Nowadays, for a farmer not to know how to mix and use concrete, is to confess himself away behind the times.

"*What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete*" will not only inform you—it will also interest you.

"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"

Tells you how to use concrete in constructing:

Barns	Hens' Nests	Stables
Cisterns	Hitching Posts	Stairs
Dairies	Horse Blocks	Stalls
Dipping Tanks	Houses	Steps
Foundations	Poultry Houses	Tanks
Fence Posts	Root Cellars	Troughs
Feeding Floors	Silos	Walks
Gutters	Shelter Walls	Well Curbs
		Etc., etc., etc.

Canada Cement Co., Limited
22-32 National Bank Building
MONTREAL

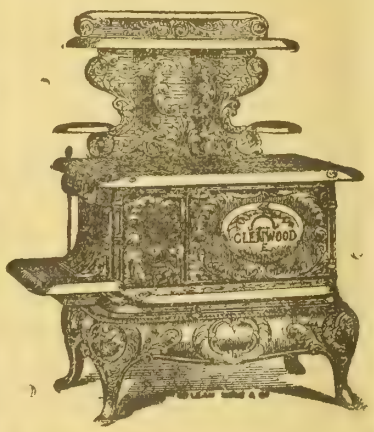
You may send me a copy of "*What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete.*"

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Now is the Time to Change Your Stove.



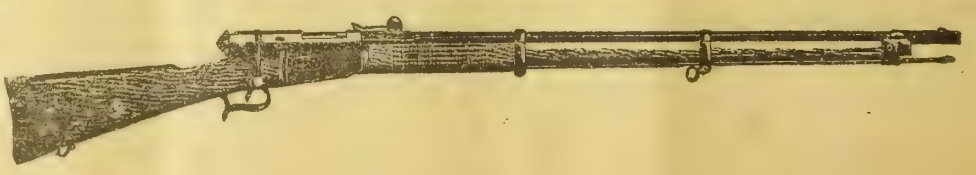
If you don't want to be putting fuel into a stove all the time, as you are doing, change your stove and you will have less trouble, make your cooking tasty, brighten your kitchen and you will have more heat to keep you warm this winter. Our Glenwood Ranges are made to save your fuel and give you heat as well, besides being a sure baker, and an improvement in your kitchen. We have them in all styles, fitted for wood or coal. When fitted for wood, you can use a 24-inch stick. We have them with tea shelf, mantle shelf, hot closet and reservoir. All our Ranges are made in St. John. No better Ranges made in Canada to-day.

Send for Prices and Catalogue.

McLEAN, HOLT & CO., 155 Union St., St. John, N. B.

ONE OF THESE "SWISS ARMY" RIFLES FOR SEVEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS

We have purchased several hundred Swiss Army Rifles. They are repeating Rifles, holding 12 cartridges, 42 calibre, in the magazine and one in the chamber. The action is the reliable bolt type, and works quickly and smoothly. The barrel is rifled and is sighted for long ranges The front sight is open and the rear sight adjustable for elevation. **Guaranteed perfect.** This is the famous "Swiss Army" rifle. It is splendid for hunting deer and larger game etc. No one living in the country should be without one of these rifles Only a limited number to be obtained. If you want one you should start to-day to secure seven new subscribers. If you intend earning a rifle drop us a card to-day and one will be reserved for you as long as they last. Don't delay, start to-day.



Address—MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

Was So Bad With Heart and Nerves Could Not Sleep At Night.

Many men and women toss night after night upon a sleepless bed. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the heart and nervous system that they cannot enjoy the refreshing sleep which comes to those whose heart and nerves are right.

Mrs. John Gray, Lime Lake, Ont., writes:—"Last summer I was so bad with my heart and nerves that I couldn't sleep at night. There was such a pain and heavy feeling in my chest that I could not stoop, and at at times I would become dizzy and have to grasp something to keep from falling. I tried different things but never got anything to do me any good until I tried Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and I can now recommend them to all troubled as I was."

Milburn's Heart & Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or three boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

This Stem Wind WATCH and RING **FREE**

Genuine American Watch, Stem Wind, Stem Set, beautiful case. Guaranteed time keeper; also Ring with Sparkling Gem, both **Free** for selling 24 Jewelry Novelties at **10c** each, Write for Jewelry. When sold send us $2 40 and we will send watch and ring.

FRIEND SOAP CO., Dept. 808, Boston, Mass.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Extension to Breakwater at Lorneville, N. B.," will be received at this office until 4 00 p. m., on Wednesday, November 23, 1910, for the construction of an Extension to the Breakwater at Lorneville, Reed's Point, St. John County, N. B.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of E.T.P. Shewan, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N. B.; Geoffrey Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N B., and on application to the Postmaster at Lorneville, N. B.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupation and place of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, and nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of public Works for the sum of two thousand eight hundred ($2,800.00), dollars, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, September 23, 1910.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

For Sale

350 Acre Farm, $3,300.
Stock, Tools & Crops Included

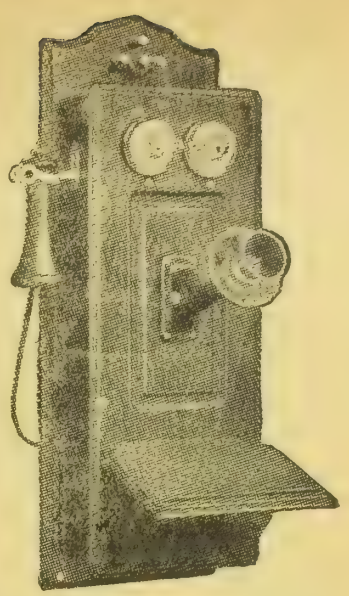
BIG, fertile, modern farm, only 2½ miles from railroad, near neighbors, schools, mail delivered, produced an income of $2,200 last year; will do much better; keeps 25 cows, cuts 50 tons hay in addition to other crops, 3,000 cords wood, 150,000 feet timber, 250 fruit trees; eight room house running water, two big barns, 90 tons silo, two poultry houses, other outbuildings, owner includes 5 cows, 5 heifers, pair steers, bull calves, 150 hens, 25 tons hay, 4 acres corn, ¾ acres potatoes, 50 barrels apples, 2 mowing machines hay racks, tedder, wagons, carts, ploughs, cultivators, harrows, all small tools; everything only $3,300. Full details and travelling directions to see this and hundreds of other splendid farms, many with live stock, tools and crops included, page 17, Strout's Biggest Barm Bargains, just out, copy free. Station 2612, E. A. STROUT, Kent's Hill, Maine.

an object lesson to the New Brunswick farmers that as good stock can be raised in this Province as any province in Canada and so save the continued drain on the province of sending money to Ontario, and other parts of Canada to improve their flocks and herds If farmers' sons only knew it and could realize it there are more and better opportunities in the Maritime Provinces for stock raising than in any other part of Canada, with better homes and more comforts. All any young man needs to do is to employ the same energy and perseverance as he would have to do in the West and he is bound to succeed.—A. H. THOMSON.

RAM SALE AT ST. STEPHEN.—The St. Srephen Agricultural Society held a very successful sheep sale during the exhibition held at St. Stephen, on the 25th to 30th, Sept. The sheep offered consisted of Oxford Downs, Shropshires and Cotswolds. The Oxford Downs with their great size, were a revelation to the farmers of that part of the province many not being convinced they were lambs until after examining their mouths. A good deal of credit is due a New Brunswick breeder, Mr. Burder Goodwin, Baie Verte, for producing such lambs and conclusively proves to the farmers that with feed, care and attention as good stock can be raised in this Province as any in the Dominion. The first lamb sold went to Mr. J. Sutton Clark for twenty dollars. This lamb was second to his mate from same flock at Charlottetown exhibition this year in a very strong class which included lambs imported from Ontario, especially to win. Mr. H. H. Merryman obtained a very fine lamb at thirty-two dollars and fifty cents, this being the largest lamb offered having the advantage in age. Mr. Fred Pike got a bargain for seventeen dollars. The lamb was not in shape or trimmed up for sale, having been offered direct from pasture. Jos. Tweedle paid seventeen dollars for another unfitted lamb. J. L. Comb gave seventeen dollars for the last of the Oxfords which shows how good they all were and not much from which to choose. Archie Getchell obtained another bargain at fifteen dollars when he bought the only Cotswold offered. This lamb was second at Charlottetown exhibition this year in a large class, beating all the winners of the St. John exhibition. Geo. Winter bought for twenty dollars a splendid lamb of the ever popular Shropshire breed. Milo Trafford giving the same price for another unconditioned lamb, whilst Ernest Housin paid fifteen dollars for a late lamb, which in addition was lame from being hurt on the cars. He will however, undoubtedly grow into a fine sheep and do credit to the herd. These sheep will do an immense amount of good in that part of the province, which heretofore has not taken hold freely of the improved breeds of stock, but as they have now made a beginning it is hoped they will keep on with the good work. It was noticeable, the purchasers were all young men with aspirations to produce as good stock as can be obtained in any part of the Dominion. The sheep were supplied to the St. Stephen Agricultural Society through the Provincial Department of Agriculture, who are endeavoring to do so much good work for the stock interests of New Brunswick and the St. Stephen Society is to be congratulated on having the efficient secretary, Mr. Walter Stevens, to aid their efforts in improving their flocks and other stock for which there may be a demand.—A. H. THOMSON.

We beg to advise you that the Canadian Standard Bred Horse Society has been incorporated by the Department of Agriculture, gnd that a record for this breed has been opened under the Canadian National Record System. Any animal recorded as Standard in the American Trotting Register (Chicago), or whose sire and dam are so recorded, will be eligible for registration in the Canadian Standard Bred Stud Book. In addition, provision is made for the registered Standard Bred Pacers. Horses that the sire, and the sires of the first, second and third dams are all registered Standard Bred Trotters, or all registerexd Standard Bred Pacers. Horses will not be accepted for registration on in the American Trotting Register. performance unless previously recorded Heretofore, it has been necessary for importers of Standard Bred Horses, in order to obtain free Canadian Customs Entry, to apply to this office for an import certificate that their animals were recorded in the American Trotting has been opened, the Customs Regula- Register. Now that a Canadian Record tions will require Canadian registration Purchasers of animals in the United States should immediately forward to this office the American certificates, with transfers, properly endorsed, in order that there may be no delay in making customs entry, either at the border or at destination. Import cercertificates will be sent to any address desired. Breeders of Standard Bred horses, recorded in the Canadian Stud Book, will now be able to take advantage of the half rates for pure bred live stock for breeding purposes, shipped by freight over leading Canadian railways, in accordance with the agreement made between the Department of Agriculture and the Joint Freight Committee. You may become a life member of the society on payment of a fee of $25.00, or an annual member by paying $2.00 per year. Fuller particulars in regard to fees and rules may be found on the printed form enclosed. We will be pleased to have you join the society and record your horses in the Canadian National Records. If breeders will take hold of this matter in the spirit of hearty co-operation, we should soon have the strongest and most influential horse breeders' organization in Canada. —Rabt. Davies, President; Jno. W. Brant, Secretary.

Telephones for Free Trial



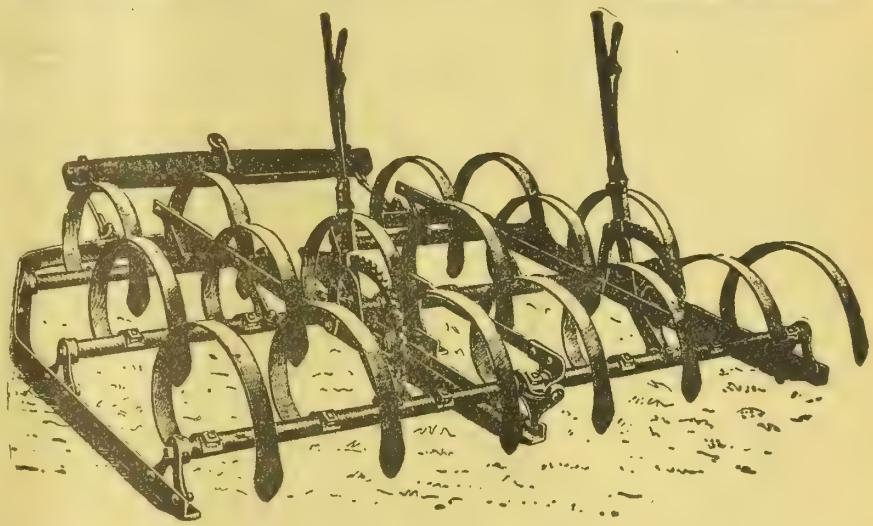
So sure are we of the all round superiority of our telephones that we will welcome the opportunity of sending you two or three for a comparison test with others.

Our telephones are made in Toronto in one of the best-equipped telephone factories in the world. They are built so as to give steady service without material depreciation. Their cost of maintenance is low enough to surprise you. And they are guaranteed for ten years.

But, if interested in rural telephones send for our two books. One, a handsomely illustrated book, entitled "Canada and the Telephone" shows, with thirty-two pictures, the benefits of the telephone to the farmer. The other, Bulletin No. 2, tells you how to organize, build and equip a rural telephone system.

BULLETIN NO. 1 is intended for distribution among companies already established. Ask for a copy. We carry a large supply of construction materials in stock and make a specialty of prompt shipments.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Ltd.
1820 Duncan St., Toronto.



We make Harrows all the year around. When the seeding season is through in the North we make them for the far away lands of the Southern Hemisphere. We are now shipping them to the far South, but we want to remind our home friends that when the Spring time comes again we can supply the best and most effective working Harrows made.

BAILEY-UNDERWOOD CO., Limited,
NEW GLASGOW, - - - N. S.

"Champion Evaporator Makes the Best Syrup."

Now is the proper time to give your Maple Syrup business serious consideration. By placing your order at once you can have your Evaporator all set up before the cold weather reaches you. This insures taking cares of the first run of sap, which is the most profitable. All up to date Syrup Makers use the "Champion Evaporator." Write for booklet.

THE GRIMM MFG. CO., 58 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

A FLOOD OF LIGHT FROM KEROSENE COAL OIL

The Aladin Incandescent Mantle Lamp generates with kerosene (Coal Oil) a light more brilliant than gas and electricity. It is simple, durable, portable, odorless and safe.

AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY by showing the light, the lamp sells itself. It revolutionizes rural lighting; needed in every home. Every lamp guaranteed, The Sunbeam Burners fit all ordinary lamps.

Ask for agency proposition or how you can obtain a lamp free to introduce it.

The MANTLE LAMP Co. of AMERICA, Chicago and Dept. H MONTREAL.

CAMERA & PHOTO FRAME FREE

We give Camera, 2 pckgs. plates, developing outfit, instructions, & handsome photo brooch frame Free for selling 12 pieces of our goods at 10c. each. You can earn money making photo brooches with this. Write for goods.

FRIEND SOAP CO., DEPT. 806 BOSTON, MASS.

1 Cent a Word.

This department is one of the most valuable in the MARITIME FARMER. At a cost of only one cent a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange. The address must be counted as part of the advertisement and each initial or a number counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order and advertisement must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office. Copy must be received not later than Friday before the date of issue, which will always be found on the editorial page of the proceeding issue. No black faced type or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small ad, as noticeable as a large one. The rate for this column is one cent a word, each insertion. MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

WANTED.—Hides, calfskins, sheep and lamb pelts, J. J. MCLEAN & SONS, Hopewell, N. S.

AGENTS WANTED, apply THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Ottawa, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.—WALTER EATON, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N S.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE.—Two bulls, 8 and 10 months old. Heifers of all ages —D. G. MCKAY & SON, Scotsburn, Pictou Co., N. S.

FOR SALE. — Guernsey bull, 2 years old, Price right. Good stock getter. — HUGH FRASER, Elmsdale, Hants Co., N. S.

SOME handsome South Down ram lambs for sale. Bargain prices. MATHEW LAMONT Short Beach, N S.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE.—Two yearling Bulls, one six months old Bull and several Bull Calves.—T. D. BLAIKIE, Great Village, N. S.

FOR SALE.—R. I. Red cockerels brothers to second cockerel Dominion Exhibition. price $1.50 and $2.00 Apply to ALFRED BURLEY, 46 Princess St., St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE.—Jersey bull, Pogis 40th of Hood Farm, champion in St. John in 1908 as two year old. Selling to avoid inbreeding. Is kind.—JOSSELYN & YOUNG, Rosebank Farm, St. John, N. B.

REEVES MUNROE, Consulting electrical engineer Taymouth, New Brunswick, estimates on all classes of electrical work. Plants for farms and villages a specialty. Write for information.

THREAD POWER FOR SALE.—One second hand two-horse Moody thread power for sale cheap. First set of planks still on the machine Write POWER care of MARITIME FARMER Sussex, N. B.

ALL kinds of books on Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Gardening, Bees, Fruits Flowers, Vegetables. etc, Catalogue free.—MORGAN'S POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, London, Ont.

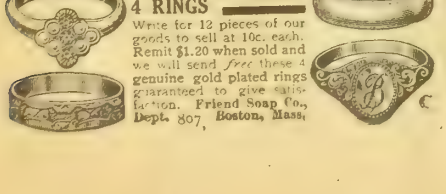
BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT FARMS.—$10 cash, $10 monthly, in 'Glorious Kootenay" Fertile—no irrigating. Mild climate. Free Booklet Az.—INVESTORS' TRUST & MORTGAGE CORPORATION LTD., 134 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B. C.

THREAD POWER FOR SALE.—I am offering a two-horse Moody thread power for sale cheap. No reasonable offer refused. The first set of planks are still fit for use, which shows that it has not been extensively used. Write today. —THREAD POWER, care MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

MEN WANTED

We want a reliable man in each locality to introduce and advertise our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics, and other goods, direct to consumers as well as to merchants. $15 a week and expenses or commission. No experience needed. The largest advertised goods in Canada. Write at once for particulars.

W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO. - LONDON, ONT.



These 4 RINGS FREE

Write for 12 pieces of our goods to sell at 10c. each. Remit $1.20 when sold and we will send *free* these 4 genuine gold plated rings guaranteed to give satisfaction. Friend Soap Co., Dept. 807, Boston, Mass.

MARKETS.

St. John Prices.

GRAIN—Oats, 43c to 45c.; corn meal, $1.40.

LIVE STOCK—Milch Cows, $35 to $60.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef (carcass) 5½c to 9c; beef (retail) 10c to 24c; mutton, 5c to 8c; veal, 6c to 10c: lamb, 9c to 10c; pork, 8c to 9c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Creamery butter, 25c to 27c; dairy butter, 22c to 24c: cheese. 13½c.

POULTRY & POULTRY PRODUCTS—Eggs, 26c to 30c; fowl. 40c to 80c; chickens, 50c to $1.20; ducks, 70c to $1,25; geese, 75c to $1.50; turkeys, 20c to 24c lb.

FRUIT—Apples, $2.25 to $4 00

VEGETABLES—Carrots, 50c to 70 per bbl.; potatoes. $1,20 to $1,40 per bbl.; turnips, 40c to 60c per bbl.; beets. $1.25 to $1.50 per bbl.

MISCELLANEOUS—Beef hides, 9½c; calf skins, 15c; sheep skins, 50c to 60c; lamb skins, 50c to 60c.

Charlottetown Prices.

GRAIN—Oats, white 34c, black 37c.

FEED STUFFS—Bran, $21,00 to $24.00 per ton; shorts, $24 00 to $28.00; middlings, $26.00 to $30.00; oil-cake, $2.30 to $2.50 per bag; corn meal, $1 75 to $1 85.

LIVE STOCK—Butcher's cattle. 4½c to 5½c; stockers, 3c to 4c; milch cows, $40 to 50; sheep, 3½c to 4c; lambs, 5c to 5½c.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef, (carcass) 9c to 10c; beef (retail) 12c to 15c; mutton, carcass, 8c to 9c; lamb, carcass, 10c to 11c; pork, 7½c to 8c

HORSES—Drafters, $150 to $225; roadsters, $150 to $225; carriage, $150 to $225.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Creamery butter, solid, 23c, prints, 24c to 25c; dairy butter, 18c to 20c; cheese, 11 1-8c.

POULTRY & POULTRY PRODUCTS—Eggs, 23c; fowl, 8c to 10c; chickens, 10c to 12c, ducks, 11c to 13c; geese, 10c to 12c; turkeys, 15c to 18c.

FRUIT—Apples, $2.00 to $4 00.

VEGETABLES—Carrots, 35c to 45c per bush; Potatoes, 40c; turnips, 12 to 13c; beets, 35c to 40c; parsnips, $1.00 per 100 lbs.

MISCELLANEOUS—Hay, pressed, $7 50 to $8.50: straw, $5.00 to $6.00; beef hides, 8c to 8½c; calf skins, 10c to 12c, sheep skins, 40c to 50c; lambs skins, 30c to 50c.

Trade is quiet but steady and quite a lot of farm produce is being marketed, prices are fairly steady, and with the exception of potatoes the supply of farm produce offering is quite sufficient for the demand. Oats are unchanged in price but there is a firmer tone to the market. Hay on the other hand is easier but prices remain about as before. Potatoes are scarce and very few offering and prices are higher but whether present prices will show a profit to the shippers will depend largely on future supply if they continue scarce, present prices may be maintained. We think there is plenty potatoes in the country but farmers have an idea that they will be higher and are willing to take chances and if they continue present small deliverances may force prices still higher Pork is lower and market easy, supply was more than packers and shippers could take care of, consequently prices dropped fast and perhaps faster than they might have had the supply not been quite so heavy but still prices seem about high enough for packers who are now putting down stock for next summers trade. When we note that May pork is now selling in Chicago at about $16.00 per barrel, and if sellers there are right then prices must come lower here yet. Eggs are scarce and if it were not for storage eggs the shipment would be small indeed. Butter is easy Cheese is about all cleared up, 11 1-8 was price paid on last board, which was certainly quite high enough and we know of some not sold on the board which have not yet been placed although offered freely at board price. Vegetables of all kinds are plentiful and market well supplied.

The PUBLISHER'S DESK.

AT THE DOMINION EXHIBITION—Quite a number of firms who are well known to readers of the "Maritime Merchant" had very attractive exhibits at the Dominion Exhibition, which closed recently in St. John. One of the first to attract attention on entering the main building was that of T. H. Estabrooks, who had a very artistic booth with polite attendants, to serve Red Rose Tea and Coffee to all comers Needless to say it was always filled. MARITIME MERCHANT, Sept. 29.

ABSORBINE FOR THE TRAINERS—Absorbine is a general favorite among the trainers and is in constant use by them. Whenever they use a remedy for getting the horse in condition for the race, relieving inflammation of any kind, or treating bruises, swollen tendons, they apply Absorbine and the horse goes to the race sound. H. Scott Troup, Trainer, Foxboro, Ont., under the date of June 6th 1910 reported as follows; "I have used Absorbine off and on for 10 or 12 years, and if I were training a public stable would be using it now. I used it for leg and body wash and there is no better, I took off a Thoroughpin with it." Absorbine is a splendid preparation to use in case of Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Capped Hock, Swollen, Bruised Tendons, Splint, Curb, etc. At druggists $2 00 a bottle or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for free booklet giving detailed information. W. F. Young, P. O. F., 124 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass, Canadian agents; Lymans, Ltd., St. Paul St., Montreal.

DO YOU STILL PAINT YOUR ROOF—Thousands of farmers will count the cost of painting their ready roofings as a necessary part of their annual expense. Many of them are making trouble for themselves in the future by laying roofs which require constant attention

There is a modern and better way of treating the roofing problem.

Amatite Roofing has come upon the market during the last few years and has proven a success, Amatite is like any other roofing (sold in rolls with nails and cement free, etc, ready to lay), except that it has a mineral surface which needs no painting. It is just as easy to lay Amatite as any other roofing and just as cheap. The difference is that after you have laid your Amatite roof, you can leave it alone. The mineral surface is thoroughly durable and requires no painting

If you do not know about Amatite, we advise you to investigate it. You can get a booklet about it and a free sample by simply addressing the nearest office of the Carritte-Patterson Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S.

LITERARY NOTE.—A book which indicates the chief characteristics of the most destructive plant diseases of Canada and the United States in a readily recognizable way and which at the same time describes the best methods for their prevention and cure, cannot fail to be of direct value to the students of agriculture and to farmers. Such a book is The Diseases of Economic Plants by Professors F. L. Stevens and J. G. Hall. The trouble with most previous books on plant diseases has been that instead of immediately attacking the most important phase—the characteristics of the diseases and the treatment—they devoted the major part to a discussion of causes. Now causes are all right. In fact the student should know what brings about a certain condition, but, at the same time, when a farmer sees his crop, whether it be wheat, vegetables or fruit, going to ruin his first anxiety is to know how to stop the devastation with the least possible delay Professors Steven and Hall realized this fully, with the result that they have put it to short, convenient paragraphs just the vital points about all of the most destructive diseases of plants, including those caused by cryptogamic parasites fungi, bacteria, slime moulds, parasitic flowering plants, animal parasites, insects worms, those due to adverse inaminate environmental conditions of light, water, soil, nutriment and phy iological diseases due to internal derangement. This classification of facts should prove a book to all who are growing things, doing away, as it does, with laborious reading and presenting just the needed advice.—THE MACMILLAN COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited 70 Bond Street, Toronto.

Care of the Soil.

The early fall is a most important time for the farmer to spend some thought and labor on the care and preparation of his soil for its succeeding csops. There are undoubtedly a great many farmers who still cling to the old idea that about all they need to expend in the operation of a farm is labor and money, but that is not so. Thought, intelligent and well directed thought, is often worth more than money, in carrying on the work of a farm.

And now is the time to think, perhaps abope all other things, if the thinking has not all been done before so that the farmer knows just what he is going to do with his land. The importance of fall working of land is being urged on the one hand and on the other the advantage of growing some kind of fall crop on the ground to preserve certain constituent elements of the soil for the use and benefit of productive crops next season.

The owner of a warm moist soil which perhaps would naturally lie idle and bare from late in the summer until th? next spring, needs to give some thought to the nitrates in the soil which may be lost without the right sort of care and handling of the soil. The decay of the organic matter in the soil forms nitrates which are absorbed by the growing crops. In warm moist soil this decay goes on after the crop has been removed duriog the late summer, and the nitrates are likely to be lost to a considerable extent as they are soluble in water and may be washed out of the soil. This is a reason why a fall crop of rye and vetch or barley and peas is useful, keeping the ground covered.

For Sale.

50 Acres Near State Capital.

Just a step to trolly line and large lake; 250 apple trees, variety other fruits, if taken at once a family cow, poultry, hog, wagons, farming tools, etc, as well as crops for winter use will all be included for only $2 400, part cash, for picture of attractive buildings, all details and travelling instructions, see page 2, "Strouts Biggest Farm Bargains," copy free, E. A. STROUT, Station 2612, Kent's Hill, Maine.

Dates to Remember.

Canadian National Dairy Show, Montreal, Oct. 2nd to 7th, 1911.

Chatham Exhibition, Chatham, N. B., Sept. 11th to ——, 1911.

Westmorland Poultry & Pet Stock Show, Jan. 12th, 13th and 14th, 1911.

Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S., December 5--8, 1910.

Short courses at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College begins January 3rd, 1911.

Ladies Short Courses at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, begins January 4th, 1911.

The Westmorland Poultry and Pet Stock show, Moncton, N. B., February 9th, 10th and 11th, 1911.

Annual meeting Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, Windsor, N. S., Jan. 24th, 25th and 26th, 1911.

Poultry Show, P. E. I. Association, Charlottetown, Jan. 4th, 5th and 6th, 1911.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 11th November, 1910, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years four times per week each way, between Newtown and Sussex from the first January next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Newtown, Sussex and route offices and at the office of the Post Office inspector at St. John.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MAIL SERVICE BRANCH,
Ottawa, 26th September, 1910.
G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.

400 Apple Trees, $1,800

Apples mostly Baldwins; sale of apples will support large family in comfort; variety small fruits; 20 acres machine worked-fields; wood and timber delivered in nearby market will sell for twice the price of farm; pretty painted house, open fireplace; 60-ft. barn; 15 maple trees shade pretty lawn; aged owner for quick sale included part of crops, 600 sap buckets, evaporator, etc; for all details and travelling instructions for this and other money making orchard farms, see page 4, "Strout's Biggest Farm Bargains," copy free. E. A. STROUT, Station 2612, Kent's Hill, Maine.

Dollar Bottle Free.

Send for a bottle of my Veternary Medical Wonder. Cures Colic, Fever and Inflamation. Sent postpaid upon request. Agents wanted.

DR. BELL, V. S.
Kingston, Ont.

Full line of veternary remedies in stock including Dr. Fells Wonder, Fine Blister for Spavins, Ringbones, Lumps or Bunches of any kind.

FOR SALE!

Ayrshire—two bulls, ten months old. Holstein—one heifer, eight months old Berkshire—one boar and two sows, six months old. Shropshire—one ram, four months old This stock is all in good condition and must be sold to make room. Apply to

T. J. HAWKINS.
Fairview Stock Farm,
McKay's Station, Col. Co., N. S.

FOR SALE!

Three pure bred Shropshire ram lambs, eight months old and in fine condition. For particulars write to

ASA BURPEE, - - Burton, Sun. Co., N. B.

Rhode Island Reds

I have on hand five choice S.C. Rhode Island Red Cockerels, hatched in May. These Cockerels are out of eggs from the Kyle pen, which won first at the Dominion Exhibition, 1910, at St. John. Will sell reasonable. Write at once, before they are all snapped off,

GEO. E. MOORE, Box D, Sussex, N. B.

70 Acres stock and Crops $1,200

Just out from village advantages; cream sold at door, 20 acres in field: ample wood and timber; variety fruit; 8-room house, hard food floors; 40-ft barn: the low rice is only $1,200 and if taken at once aged owner will include 2 cows hay to winter, poultry, pig and vegetables for family use; for all details and travelling instructions for this and other raer bargains, see page 9, "Strout's Biggest Farm Bargains," copy free. E. A. STROUT, Station 2612, Kent's Hill Maine.

Breeders Directory

Our charge for inserting names in this Directory is $1 per year for each line under each heading. Money must be paid strictly in advance. Names taken out promptly when time is up. Stamps taken

Jersey Cattle

Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Guernsey Cattle.

John N. Chute, Berwich, N. S.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex, N. B.
Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Holstein Cattle.

F. W. C. Nase, Nerepis Station, Kings Co., N.B.
Jos. R. Taylor, Upper Dorchester, N. B.

Ayrshire Cattle

R. J. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S.
John A. Hughes, Petitcodiac, N. B
The S. H White Co, Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B.
Hon W. Owens 4026 Dorchester St., Montreal.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex N. B.
Syd. J. Goodliffe, Sussex, N. B.
Fred. S Black, Amherst, N. S.

Shorthorn Cattle.

C. C H. Eaton, Canard. N. S.
Isaac Chipman & Son, Chipman's Corner, Kings Co., N. S.
Walter E Eaton, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N.S

Oxford Down

Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N S.

Cotswolds

Donald Innis, Tobique River, N. B
Howard W. Corning Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.

SWINE—Berkshire.

J R. Semple, Brule, Col. Co., N, S.
Howard W Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co, N. S.

Yorkshires.

J. R. Semple, Brule, N S.
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P E I.
The S. H White Co, Ltd , Forest Glen, N B
A A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E I,
R J. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S,
Wm. A. Churchill, Lakeside, Yar Co , N, S.
Boyd A. Wetmore, Harvey, Albert Co, N. B.

Chester Whites.

W H. Moore, Scotch Lake, N. B.
Howard W Corning, Coeggogin, Yarmouth Co., N S
W. C. McLeod & Sons, Loch Lomond West, N, S.

POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C, Brown Leghorns, Walter McMonagle & Sons, Sussex N. B.
S. Jones, Sussex. N, B., White Plymouth Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorca, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns,
W. J. M McLeod, Loch Lomond, West N. S., Houdans and Silver Grey Dorkings and R. C. R. I. Reds.

Prize Poultry Sale !

Expecting to be away from home a great deal of my time, I must reduce my stock 60 per cent. Beginning Sept. 1st I offer many of my noted winners and breeders, also the finest lot of cockerels and pullets to be found in eastern Canada. Prices most reasonable, in reach of all. Address :

SETH JONES,
Box 39. - - SUSSEX N. B.

Ayrshire Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep.

Heard headed by the grand good bull, Choice Goods of Springhill, four years old, sired by the noted bull Lessnessock King of Beauty. Choice Goods can be spared from Springvale, to avoid inbreeding. Has proved himself a good sire and a sure stock getter

FRED S. BLACK,
Springvale Farm, Amherst, N. S.

Meadow Brook Stock Farm,

Chatham, N. B.

Clydesdales, Haekneys Shorthorns, Berkshires. Look over our winnings at late Amherst Horse Show and you will be convinced that we have the stock. Send your Pure Bred Mares to be bred.

J. B. SNOWBALL COMPANY Limited,
Proprietors.

JOHN BENNETT,
Superintendent.

OUR PRIZE LIST

is the most liberal ever offered by any Local Association in Canada. A post card will bring you a copy. Contains special article on preparing birds for the show room.

Westmorland Poultry & Pet Stock Association, - Moncton, N. B.

Farmers and Stockmen.

Here we are again doing business at the old stands with a number of purebred Guernsey and Ayrshire cows of the very best—both as to breeding and individuality to freshen this present month and October and which we are prepared to offer you at reasonable prices. Also Ayrshire calves of both sexes. We have likewise a fine lot of Shropshire ewes and lambs which have been bred carefully and are as fine as are to be obtained in the Maritime Provinces. Prices right. Correspondence solicited which shall have our prompt and best attention, as usual.

John McDonald & Son,
Bloomfield Farm, - Shubenacadie, N. S.

Maple Grove Ayrshires

I have for immediate sale several young Bulls fit for service, many of them prize winners at the recent exhibitions. Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable.

M. H. Parlee, Lower Millstream, N. B.

FOR SALE.

Two S. C. R. I. Red Cocks, one year old. Cockerels in the following varieties: Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds, Black Javas and Brown Leghorns, also a few pullets to spare of each variety.

W. H HENRY,
Shubenacadie, N. S.

GLENVIEW FARM.

Guernseys, Jerseys & Poultry.

We are offering for sale two Guernsey Bulls about one year old. One is a grandson of Milwood's Perseverance 2nd, official record 653 lbs of butter, the other a grandson of Imported Fairy of Seagrove. Barred Plymouth Rock, White and Buff Wyandotte, S C. Brown Leghorn and S. C Rhode Island Red cockerels and pullets for sale.—WALTER McMONAGLE & SONS, Sussex, N. B, Long distance 'phone.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

We are now offering for sale some excellent young cockerels and pullets, suitable for fall and winter fairs, also some yearling hens of both cockerel and pullet mating, just the age to insure sturdy stock another year. Prices given on application.

Craig Bros., - Amherst, N. S.

Holsteins for Sale.

Maple Green Farm offers for sale, in registered Holsteins: Bull, No. 1, 18 months old; bull, No. 2, 29 months old, is in fine show shape and has been first prize bull in his class, both as a calf and as a yearling. Could also spare a few cows that have large yearly official records. For particulars, write

R. L. HICKS, - Dalhousie Jct., N. B.

Meadow Brook Farm.

Shropshire sheep and Ayrshire cattle. We are offering for sale a very fine bunch of ram and ewe lambs also a few shearling and aged ewes of excellent quality, which will be sold at moderate figures. Not being in the show business, the above are not pampered or over fed and are therefore able to give a good account of themselves

ANDREW McPHERSON,
Rocklin, Pictou Co., N.S.

Hillside Farm Yorkshires.

I have for sale choice young pigs ready for delivery. Boars fit for service and sows old enough to breed, all bred from mature stock. Sire and dam imported from H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. P. SEMPLE,
Brule, N. S.

Dyke View Farm !

We offer for sale Guernsey Heifer, two years old in July, and Calves, also one Bull, 18 months old, that is a direct decendent of Sheet Anchor and Cassipia, second prize cow at the Pan America Model Dairy, also Bull Calf, six months old, Agricultural Societies please note.

WILLIAM COX & SON,
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Oxford Down Sheep

We are offering a high class lot of Oxford Down Rams for sale. Reasonable prices. Shearlings and lambs, also an extra good three-year-old.

R. G. McLEOD & SON,
Landsdowne Station, Pictou Co., N. S.

Homestead Farm Offers for Sale.

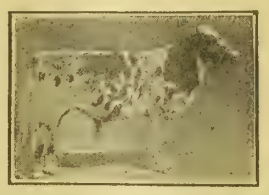
2 Holstein bulls over one year old, 5 Holstein heifers over one year old, 8 bull calves 6 to 10 months old 2 heifer calves, 6 young cows due to freshen next fall. If you want to own an Air Ship or Auto, Buy some of this stock and get a start. We have a very fine Clydesdale stallion 1 year old that we will sell right, We have the best flock of Shropshire sheep in the Maritime Provinces. All stock registered.

LOGAN BROTHERS, - - Amherst Point, N. S.

FINE NICKEL BUGGY HARNESS

For the next 30 days I will sell a set of $15.00 Nickel Mounted Buggy Harness for only **$12.00**, and if you are not satisfied, I will refund the amount. This Harness is made of No. 1 stock and is made as follows: Bridle, 5-8" box loop cheeks, patent leather blinds, glass rosettes and nickel chain front; breast collar, folded with buckles for traces; breeching, folded saddle, full leather, strong and good looker; reins, black bit and russet hand part.

EDGAR AYER - Box 31, - Sackville, N. B.



Wish - Ton - Wish Stock Farm.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE,

We are offering several heifer calves as well as some good bull calves, also a young cow or two, due to freshen in May or June. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

HARDING BROS., Props.,
Welsford, Queens Co., N. B.

BELLEVUE STOCK FARM.

Ayrshire and Shorthorn Cattle.

Bellevue won female championship and all of the herd prizes in Shorthorns, with every animal our own breeding. In Ayrshires we have held the male championship for two years. Write for prices or call and see us. We breed our winners and sell them too.

C. A. ARCHIBALD, Proprietor, - - TRURO, N. S.

Cobequid Farm Holsteins For Sale.

One bull 20 months old, from R. O. M. dam and several bulls about 9 months old from tested dams, also a couple from untested cows.

We keep yearly records of our cows.

SAMUEL DICKIE - - - Central Onslow, N. S.

"Brooklands'" Holsteins for Sale !

We are now offering one Holstein Heifer, 6 months old, and one Holstein Bull, 6 months old, for sale. These Calves are "not akin." $80 00 will take the pair. For full information write

C. H. GILES, - "Brooklands," - Fredericton, N. B.
'Phone 2100. - - - P. O. Box 119.

MAPLE FOREST STOCK FARM.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

ADDRESS:

S. J. GOODLIFFE, - Sussex, N. B.

COVENHOVEN STOCK FARM,

ST. ANDREWS, - NEW BRUNSWICK.

We have several choice young French Canadian Bulls for sale, at very reasonable prices; also an excellent lot of young Tamworth Sows. Visitors are most welcome.

J. R. OSTLER, - - - - Superintendent.

Yorkshire Pigs

As my fall litters are all sold, I am now booking orders for early spring deliveries. Eight litters to choose from. All pigs eligible for registration.

P. L. MORSE, - - Berwick, N. S.

FREE ! FREE ! !

I have two Jersey bull calves, registered, two and six months old. Both highly bred. The granddam of the younger bull has won two firsts in the milk test at the Charlottetown Exhibition The other bull is also bred from good milking strain. To the first person ordering either of these bulls, I will send free a B. P. Rock cockerel, bred from Maritime champion stock. Now is your chance; act quick. Other cockerels, same stock for sale.—WM. CLARK, North Wiltshire, P. E. I.

Ayrshire Bull For Sale.

Togo of Spring Brook farm 24911, Sire Barcheskie Admiral Togo, 19648, Dam Emma of Nether Craig 11077. I want to sell or exchange before January 1st, 1911. Write for further particulars.

HAROLD FALCONER
Alma, N. S.

Spring Brook Farm Ayrshires.

This herd won 1st, 2nd, 3rd in the aged cow class at the Maritime Winter Fair Dairy Test Amherst, 1909, 2nd, 3rd, 4th in the three-year-olds, also 2nd, 3rd, 4th, in 2-year-olds. We have some bull calves to offer, also females all ages.

McIntyre Bros., Sussex, N. B.

Sunnyside Stock Farm.

In Ayrshires we are offering for sale three bull calves and females, any age, Guernsey females, any age.

Book your orders for Chester White swine. Pekin ducks $1 50 each.

Intending purchasers met at railway depot. Telephone in residence.

J. Frank Roach, - Sussex, N. B.

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LET us send you the detailed and specific information about the organization and operation of a Telephone System in your own community. You know the advantages of the Farm Telephone and there is no need of our going into that part of it. What you want to know now is—"How can I get the thing going?"

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Remember, it doesn't cost you a single cent to acquire this information—we are ready to send it to you **free** for the asking. Write for it now while you are thinking about it.

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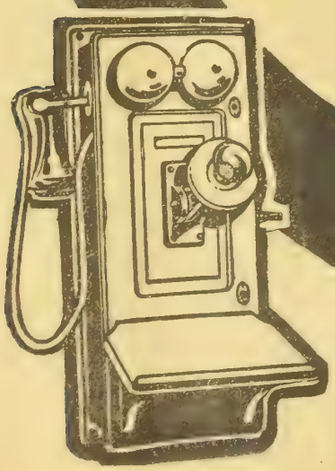
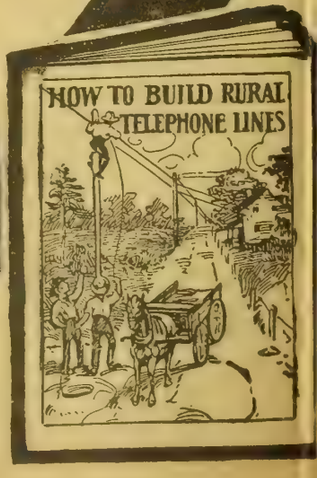




The MARITIME FARMER AND CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYMAN

Published twice-a-month in the Interests of the Farmers of the Maritime Provinces of Canada

Vol. 16. SUSSEX, N. B., NOVEMBER 22, 1910 No. 4

After 25 Years' Use

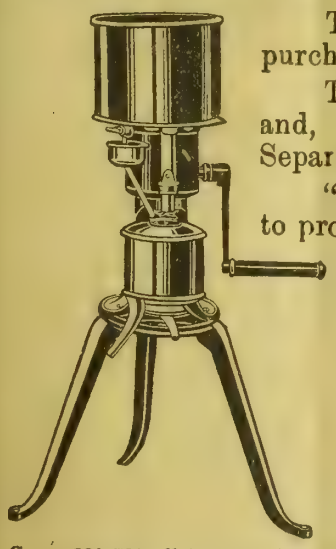
in the Dairies of Half a Million Customers

THE MELOTTE

has demonstrated that it is the

MOST EFFICIENT, SERVICEABLE and PROFITABLE

CREAM SEPARATOR ever constructed



Cap. 280 720 lbs. per hour.

The "Melotte" pays its original cost within 12 months from date of purchase in EXTRA CREAM alone, and there is NO COST for repairs.

The "Melotte" skims more milk with LESS POWER, in LESS TIME, and, under all conditions MORE EFFECTIVELY than other Cream Separators.

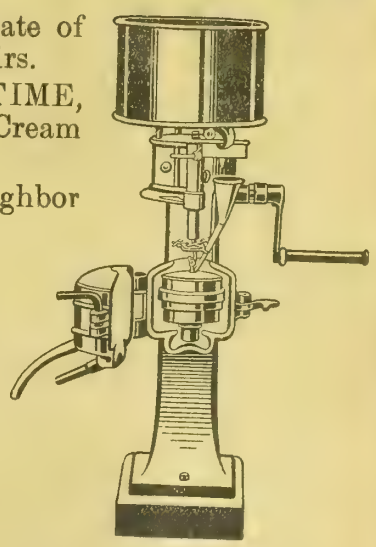
"Melottes" are ALWAYS READY to separate. Ask your neighbor to prove this statement.

If you want a Cream Separator, TRY A MELOTTE, then you'll BUY IT and be a SATISFIED USER.

It's a TIME-SAVER, MONEY-EARNER, SATISFACTION-GIVER

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

MELOTTES are all GUARANTEED to give entire satisfaction, and every machine can be operated before being purchased when in doubt.



Cap. 400-1300 lbs. per hour.

Write for NEW RECOMMENDATION BOOKLET which is ALL TRUTH.

ADDRESS "SALES MANAGER"

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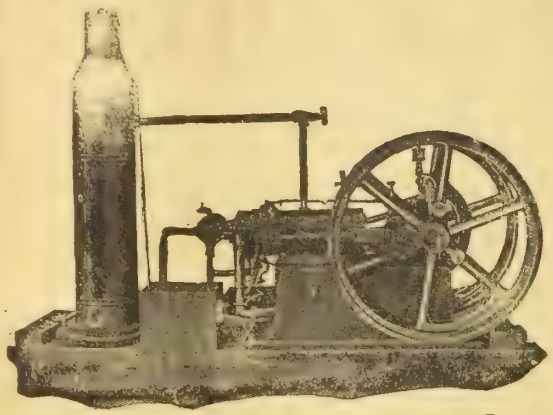
82 Water St., ST. JOHN, N. B., or 62 Stewart St., TORONTO.

Farmers of Quality



Stationary and Mounted, in 1 1-2 to 30 Horse Power

Want Quality !

Readers of THE MARITIME FARMER are of the quality stamp; we realize their discerning ability to pick an article of machinery that is correct in every mechanical detail. That is the reason why such care is taken to see that the **Ideal Gas and Gasoline Engines** are what we claim for them.

Every part of the "**Ideal**" is interchangeable—a mighty strong feature. The cylinder, instead of being cast with the base, is cast separate and bolts on the base. The valves, instead of seating directly on the cylinder head are enclosed in a valve cage, and the valve cage is inserted in the cylinder head, so that when the valves become worn, the valve cage and valve can be taken out and ground without removing the cylinder head.

The idea of casting the cylinder separate from the base is a good one, for when the walls of the cylinder become worn, you don't have to buy a complete new engine, you only require a new cylinder that can be bolted on the base. Another good feature is an extremely long piston with double rings instead of using three rings. We use three sets of two rings each on the Ideal.

Another thing, there is a speed regulator on this engine which enables you to run the engine at any speed, and, of course, when you reduce the speed of the engine, you also reduce the fuel consumption. For instance, if a man had a 6 H. P. engine and wanted to run a cream separator with it, he could reduce the speed and thereby cut down his fuel consumption to suit the work.

All these are points to consider when looking for a gasoline engine of quality—one that stands without a peer.

"**Ideal**" **Gas and Gasoline Engines** are built on honor and built to give their operators satisfaction, and they do it. We do not build a cheap or low grade engine, but do cater to that class of buyers who wish a first class article at a reasonable price.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

Write for information .

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J. A. Pugsley & Co., St. John, N. B., Agents.

EVERY HOME A COLLEGE.

The young man or woman with a grip on some professional subject has a much better start in life than one **unprepared** for any particular line of work. A profession should be chosen **according to one's inclination and ability.** Many have plenty of ability **without knowing it,** and they can only find out by making the experiment. If you wish to step up into a position that pays a **good salary,** and commands respect and social standing, educate yourself to take a responsible situation in the business world. **All your studying can be done at home in your leisure time. Good positions paying $20 to $50 per week** can only be filled by those **who take a course of instruction that prepares and fits them for special work.**

The accompanying coupon gives a list of the courses we teach. Underline your choice —fill in your name and address—cut out the coupon, and mail to us for particulars.

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Please send me particulars and literature concerning the course I have underlined

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F.

Tenth Annual
Maritime Winter Fair
AMHERST, N. S.

December 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th.

Increased Prize List ! Extra Specials !

Judging Competitions for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

The Greatest Live Stock and Educational Fair in Eastern Canada.

Special Fares on all Lines.

F. L. FULLER, = = = = Secretary-Manager.

You Can Furnish Your Home FREE!

ANY housewife buying goods at the stores mentioned below may have their cash purchases apply on Asepto Soap Premiums. Every cent you spend counts toward a premium. A sure and mighty convenient way to save without increasing living expenses. Over 300 premiums of honest value to select from. The list will be increased every few weeks. Furniture will be offered next. The old way was to allow premiums to apply on Soap Wrappers only. Now at any of these stores—no matter what you buy—everything ha its equivalent in Soap Wrappers. That is every five cents spent counts the same as one wrapper, while purchases of our goods as her s e advertised entitles you to two coupons—the one the merchant allows and the ones found in or on our goods themselves.

Dr. White's Honey Balm.—A cough syrup that is safe and sure. We are positive that no other cough syrup equals it. Price 25c. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.

Pendleton's Panacea.—The best hot medicine, in use nearly 100 years. Every person knows it is good. Price 25. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.

Brown's Cutilive.—A witch-azel cream for chapped hands, sunburn, etc. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

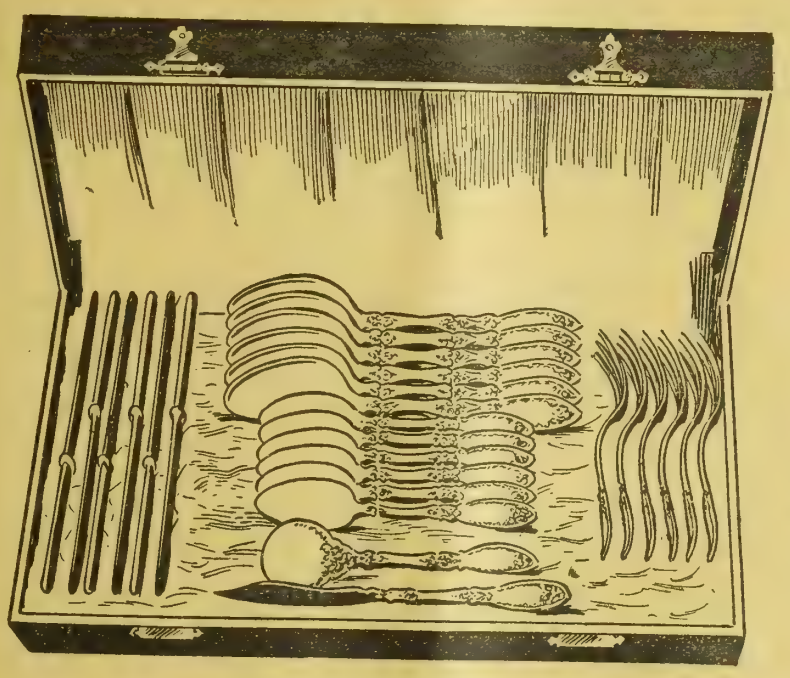
Scott's.—Salts, Senna, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Borax and Alum in 5c packages. Equal to 1 soap wrapper.

Brown's Spearmint Tooth Paste.—Sweetens the breath, prevents decay, hardens the gums and whitens the teeth. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Naptha Soap.—A pure laundry soap, containing naptha and incorporated by a process that prevents it from hurting the hands, as other Naptha Soaps do. The wrappers count for premiums.

Sapid Tea.—A blend selling at 40c, in 1 lb. packages only. Blended by J. Harvey Brown, one of the most competent tea men in Canada. Each package carries a coupon equal to 8 soap wrappers.

Dr. Scott's White Liniment.—The largest bottle and best liniment. Price 25c. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.



Banner Flavoring Extracts.—All flavors and from 10c to $1.25 per bottle. Coupon on each bottle.

Herner's Dyspepsia Cure.—The only kind that tells you to eat what you like while taking it. Money back if not good. Price 35c. Equal to 7 soap wrappers. Price $1.00. Equal to 20 soap wrappers.

Brown's Stomach and Liver Pills.—A good family pill. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Scott's Furniture Polish.—Renews the life of old furniture. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Asepto Soap.—Is equal to the best and contains the same antiseptic features that Asepto Soap Powder does. The wrappers count for premiums.

Scott's.—Nitre, Glycerine, Iodine, Iron, Squills, Friar's Balsam, Carbolated Oil, Camphorated Oil, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Oil of Tar, Sewing Machine Oil, Spirits of Camphor. Price 10c per bottle. Equal to 2 soap wrappers.

Scott's Fruit Syrups and Lime Juice.—Pure and excellent flavor. 10c, 15c and 25c. Coupon on the bottle.

Ebony Polishes—None better, bothpaste and lustre. Coupon on each box. Try them.

Banner Spices.—In packages only. Absolutely pure. ¼ lb. packages carry coupon equal to 2 soap wrappers.

Venus Floating Soap.—Made from pure vegetable oils and unexcelled for the toilet and bath. Price 25c. Coupon counts for premiums.

Asepto Soap Powder.—Has been the greatest success of any soap or powder ever put on the market. This is the best evidence of its quality. It is antiseptic as well. It absolutely sterilizes every article washed. Think what this means to a family. Price 5c, and the trade mark counts for premiums.

The following stores are now in a position to explain to you what this offer means :—McLeod & Spence, Port Elgin, N. B.; F. L. Rayworth, Bayfield, N. B.; W. H. Chapman, Northport and Amherst Shore, N. S.; The Sussex Mercantile Co., Ltd., Sussex, Petitcodiac Penobsquis, Elgin and Havelock, N. B.; R. G. Innis, Norton, N. B.; W. H. Martin, Waterside, N. B.; F. C. Fillimore, Riverside, N. B.; M. L. Thorne, Cody's, N. B.; J. S. Robinson, Narrows, N. B.; H. G. Turnbull, Digby, N. S. Others are being added continually. If your dealer has not got coupons see that he gets them.

SEND FOR PREMIUM CATALOGUE TO

ASEPTO SOAPS, Ltd., = = ST. JOHN, N. B.

A FRIEND WHEN NEEDED.

EVER READY FOR DAIRY STUNTS.

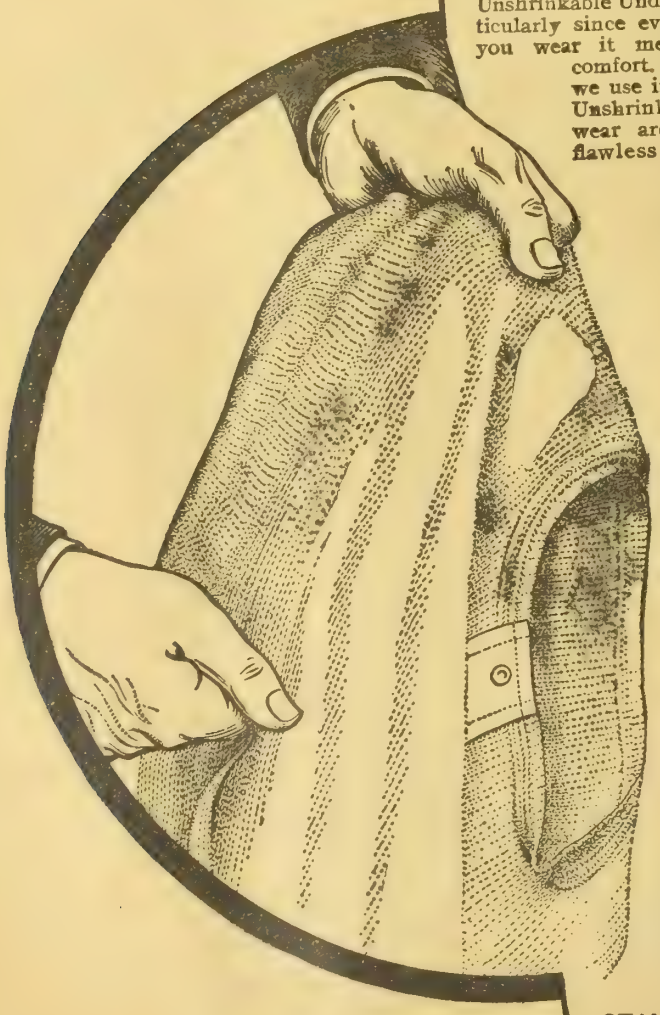
The DE LAVAL Cream Separator.

CATALOGUE FREE.
AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,
173-177 WILLIAM STREET, MONTREAL.

VANCOUVER WINNIPEG

If it offers you an extra season's wear, surely it's worth while insisting on Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear! Particularly since every moment you wear it means perfect comfort. The yarns we use in Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear are virtually flawless — spun so carefully that not a yard escapes our spinners' critical eyes. Then, patented, ingenious machines knit these fine yarns into a wonderfully elastic fabric that yields gently to the slightest movement of your body yet stubbornly resists wear. Every stitch in the knitting is locked—so ravelling is impossible.



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STANFIELD'S Unshrinkable UNDERWEAR

Made both for women and for men in perfectly fitting sizes. Twenty-one different weights and qualities:—from warm, heavy ribbed garments particularly suitable for outdoor workers to the soft, finely knitted underwear so soothing to sensitive skins. Your local dealer sells Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear. Catalog on request.

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STANFIELDS LIMITED, - - - TRURO, N. S.

THE MARITIME FARMER

AND

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYMAN.

Official Organ of The Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, The Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations, The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association and The Maritime Bee-Keepers' Association.

Volume 16. Sussex, N. B., November 22, 1910. Number 4.

The Canadian Record of Performance for Pure Bred Dairy Cattle Report No. 2.

SINCE Report No. 1 of the Record of Performance was issued in 1908, the work has grown materially. Whereas all the animals whose records are published in Report No. 1 were owned in Ontario and Quebec, yearly testing is now going on in all the provinces except Manitoba and Saskatchewan, although few have yet qualified for registration in the outlying provinces. A review of this report will show that Ayrshire, Holstein, French Canadian, and Jersey cows have qualified and their records have been registered. A number of Guernseys are under test but have not completed a year's work.

The Three-year-old Ayrshire Cow Class at the Halifax Exhibition

There were eleven entries in this class but Judge Stephen picked out the best seven cows and sent the remainder back to their stalls. Judge Stephen may be seen in the foreground picking the winners.

Up to March 31, 1910, 1,081 cows had been entered for the test, made up as follows: Ayrshires, 572; Holsteins, 421; French Canadians, 58; Jerseys, 17; and Guernseys, 13. Up to date, 181 have qualified for registration, and a large number are still under test.

THE VALUE OF THE YEARLY TEST.

The value of tests for full milking periods of cows that are to be kept for breeding is being more and more appreciated. Ever since stock breeding has been carried on in a systematic way it has been well understood that qualities or characteristics of parents are perpetuated in the offspring. For many generations this law was applied to the perpetuation of form and external markings. It is now recognized that a cow may be ever so perfect in form and color but unless she can return a profit in milk far the food she consumes, she fails to possess practical value. It is to accentuate and perpetuate the quality of heavy and rich milk giving by the year while producing a calf annually, that the Record of Performance test is applied to cows of the pure breeds. That Canadian breeders appreciate the value of this work is shown by the increasing number of cows under test and the advanced market value of cows registered on production as also of their offspring and other related animals. An appreciation of this has extended to Scotland, the home of Ayrshire breed, where a system of testing herds for full milking periods has been very generally adopted. A herd which has been under test for a number of years and which has been built up accordingly has been compared by a correspondent of the Scottish Farmer with an untested herd. The owner of the former by selecting his bulls from good milking cows, and disposing of his poorest producers, has brought his herd up to an average production in 1909 of 900 gallons per cow, in an average lactation period of forty-two weeks. That, at 13½ cents per gallon, gives a return of about $125 per cow for milk. The owner of the other herd, following the old methods of selecting bulls that pleased his eye from cows of good form and having 'show' udders, obtains an average of only 440 gallons of milk per cow in an average lactation period of forty-two weeks. This at 13½ cents per gallon gives a return of about $60 per cow,

A Pair of Typical Prize-Winning Shorthorns

Owned and bred by C. A. Archibald, Bellevue Farm, Truro, N. S.

or about one-half the value of the product of the other herd. It is stated that the cost of feeding the two herds per head was about equal, amounting during the winter months to abut 22 cents per cow per day.

The system of yearly tests as compared with seven day, or even thirty day tests, has enormous advantages. Records for the shorter periods are too often spurt records made under forced conditions following a careful and often expensive system of preparation. Discussing this question in Hoard's Dairyman, Prof. Eckles of Missouri Agri. College puts it thus:—

1. A seven-day test is too short to give a fair estimate of the production of a cow for a year.

2. Preparing cows for seven-day tests by long dry periods before calving, and selecting breeding animals on the basis of seven-day records tends towards developing cows that will milk heavily for a short time but will not be persistent.

3. A seven-day test, as carried on by the most skillful breeders, results in an abnormally high percent of fat.

Prof. Eckles arrives at his conclusion after a thorough investigation of the subject with cows in tne Agricultural College. In tables, he shows that highly fitted cows gave abnormally high fat tests for seven days high tests for two or three weeks, soon afterwards coming to their normal, or average, test for the year. One cow, referred to, coming in after a normal rest and moderate feeding, gave on the sixth day, milk testing 2.8 per cent fat which was her average for her full milking period. The following year she was rested three months and fattened to weigh some 300 pounds above her normal weight. After calving, her milk on the 3rd day tested 5.67 per cent, 6th day 4.13 per cent, and on the 17th day 2.8 per cent, which was the same as she gave on the 17th day after calving the previous year. Concluding his article Prof. Eckles says:—

Breeders in general should be in possession of the facts as to how these high per cents. of fat are obtained in order that all may have an equal chance to make such records, and also that too great importance will not be attached, in selecting breeding animals, to the facts that some ancestors has shown a high per cent of fat in a seven-day test.

It might be pointed out that the observations of Prof. Eckles are borne out in the work of the Record of Performance. Occasionally a cow, at her first test after calving gives milk richer in fat than her average for the year, but in practically every such case the cow has calved in an unusually high condition of flesh and after a lengthy period of rest. It is for this reason that breeders are encouraged to continue testing the same cows year after year as in this way the actual yielding powers of cows kept under normal conditions cows kept under normal conditions of breeding and feeding are ascertained.

In addition to the records of cows that have qualified by reason of

production and breeding for registration in the Canadian Record of Performance, there are also given in this report, the records of two bulls that have fulfilled the requirements for registration in having four daughters in the Record of Performance each from a different dam.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Following are the rules and regulations governing the Record of Performance tests:—

SCOPE OF TESTS.—All tests will be for a period not exceeding 365 consecutive days.

ELIGIBILITY OF ANIMALS.— All animals entered for the test must previously registered in the Canadian Herd Book, for the breed to which they belong.

CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMALS.—Cows from 2 to 3 years old shall be in a class known as 2-year-old. Cows from 3 to 4 years old shall be in a class known as 3-year-old. Cows from 4 to 5 years old shall be in a class known as 4-year-old. Cows five years old and over shall be in a class known as mature.

In the 4-year-old class and the mature class, no cow will be excepted for entry if the beginning of her previous lactation period was more than fifteen months before the commencement of the test. Every cow under test must drop a calf within fifteen months after the beginning of her testing period, in order to qualify for registration of performance.

No milk from a second freshening within the 365 days will be considered in a test.

DUTIES OF OWNER.—It is desirable that entries of cows for test be made before calving. In no case will entries be accepted if not mailed within thirty days after calving.

The owner of a cow entered in the test shall weigh, or cause to be weighed, each milking and keep a correct record of the same on forms furnished for the purpose.

At the end of each month the owner shall report on forms furnished for the purpose:—

(a) A record of the weights of each milking, with the total yield of milk from each cow for the month.

(b) An approximate statement of the amount and kinds of feed given, and data concerning stabling and care given the animals.

NOTE.—Monthly reports should be mailed within ten days after each monthly period. Such reports must reach the office of the Live Stock Commissioner before the end of the succeeding month.

At the end of the year the owner shall send on forms furnished for the purpose, a compiled report of the year's milk record taken from the monthly reports and sworn to before a notary public or justice of the peace.

The owner of a cow entered in the test shall provide board and lodging for the inspector during his official visits and shall convey him, when leaving, to the railway station, or the next farm, to be visited free of charge.

DUTIES OF INSPECTORS. — An inspector will visit the stable at least eight times during the year, at irregular intervals and unannounced. He shall remain for at least two full days, covering all the milkings of that period, at each visit. During this time he shall weigh the milk of each cow under test, at each milking and take samples of each for composite sample for a Babcock test. These tests shall be the basis for computing the record. He shall see that the samples are in no manner interferred with; when not under the inspector's eye the samples must be under lock and key or sealed. The inspector may insist upon only one of the animals under test being milked at a time during inspection.

The inspector shall take a copy of the owner's milk record for the two days immediately preceding his visit. Dates of calving, service, etc., must be recorded by him. As complete a statement as possible of the feed given should be reported. And sickness of cows and other disturbing influences should be noted. If such sickness of an animal should occur at the time of a visit the inspector may defer the test of this animal to another date.

The inspector must send to the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, as soon as possible after each visit, a report of said visit on forms furnished for the purpose.

A report of the performance of each animal will be forwarded to the Secretary of the Canadian Association representing the breed at the conclusion of the testing period.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture undertakes the supervision of these yearly tests of cows only through the various breed associations. Only such cows will be tested as are of the breeds, whose respective associations have officially recognized the tests as outlined, and have agreed to publish in connection with their Herd Book the records of the animals fulfilling the standards required.

APPLICATION FOR TEST.— Application for the test should be made before calving and must be mailed within thirty days after calving to the secretary of the Canadian Association for the breeds to which the animal belongs, and accepted by him as eligible.

Upon receipt of said application, signed by said secretary, the Live Stock Commissioner will forward to the address of the applicant blank forms and other information and arrange for official inspection.

The above rules and requirements are subject to change at the discretion of the Minister of Agriculture.

J. G. RUTHERFORD,
Live Stock Commissioner.

The Sweetest Foal on the Grounds.

First prize Hackney foal at the Dominion Exhibition, St. John, N. B. Sire, Lucifer; dam, Cymbal. Owned by T. B. McAulay, Hudson Heights, Que.

THE STANDARDS FOR REGISTRATION.

AYRSHIRE.—Bulls—Admitted after having four daughters in the Record of Performance, each from a different dam.

Cows—Admitted after fulfilling the following requirements of production and breeding as supervised by the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

All cows admitted must equal or exceed both the records specified below:—

	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. B Fat
Two-year-old class	5,500	198
Three-year-old class ...	6,500	234
Four-year-old class	7,500	270
Mature class	8,500	306

The per cent of butter fat shall be determined by Babcock test.

Year's Milk Record—If the test be commenced the day the animal is two years old or previous to that day, she must produce within 365 consecutive days from the date, 5,500 pounds of milk. For each day the animal is over two years old at the beginning of her year's test, the amount of milk she will be required to produce in the year will be determined by adding 2.75 pounds for each such day to the 5,500 pounds required when in the two-year-old class. This ratio is applicable until the animal is five years old, when the required amount will have reached 8,500 pounds which will be the minimum amount of milk required of all cows five years and over.

Year's Butter Fat Record—If test be commenced the day the animal is two years old, or previous to that day, she must produce within 365 consecutive days from that date, 198 pounds of butter fat. For each day the animal is over two years old at the beginning of her year's test, the amount of butter fat she will be required to produce in one year will be determined by adding .1 (one tenth) of a pound for each such day to the 198 pounds required when in the two-year-old class. This ratio is applicable until the animal is five years old when the required amount will have reached 306 pounds, which will be the minimum amount of butter fat required of all cows five years old and over.

Every cow accepted for registration of performance must drop a calf within fifteen months after the commencement of the test. In the four-year-old class and the mature class, no cow will be accepted for registration of performance if the beginning of her previous lactation period was more than fifteen months before the commencement of the test.

All applications for the test must be mailed to W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Quebec, secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

FRENCH CANADIAN—Bulls— Admitted after having four daughters in the Record of Performance, each from a different dam.

Cows—Admitted after fulfilling the following requirements of production and breeding as supervised by the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

All cows admitted must equal or exceed both the records specified below:—

	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. B Fat
Two-year-old class	4,400	198
Three-year-old class	5,200	234
Four-year-old class	6,000	270
Mature class	6,800	306

The per cent of butter fat shall be determined by Babcock test.

Year's Milk Record—If the test be commenced the day the animal is two years old or previods to that day, she must produce within 365 consecutive days from that date 4,400 pounds of milk. For each day the animal is over two years old at the beginning of her year's test, the amount of milk she will be required to produce in the year will be determined by adding 2.2 pounds for each day to the 4,400 pounds required when in the two-year-old class. This ratio is applicable until the animal is five years old, when the required amount will have reached 6,800 pounds which will be the minimum amount of milk required of all cows five years old and over.

Year's Butter Fat Record—If test be commenced the day the animal is two years old or previous to that day, she must produce within 365 consecutive days from that date, 198 pounds of butter fat. For each day the animal is over two years old at the beginning of her year's test, the amount of butter fat she will be required to produce in one year will be determined by adding .1 (one-tenth)

First Prize Devon Herd at the Halifax Exhibition.

Owned by Wm. A. Pinkney, Melbourne, N. S.

of a pound for each such day to the 198 pounds required when in the two-year-old class. This ratio is applicable until the animal is five years old when the required amount will have reached 306 pounds, which will be the minimum amount of butter fat required of all cows five years old and over.

Every cow accepted for registration of performance must drop a calf within fifteen months after the commencement of the test. In the four-year-old class and the mature class, no cow will be accepted for registration of performance if the beginning of her previous lactation period was more than fifteen months before the commencement of the test.

All applications for the test must be mailed to Dr. J. A. Couture, 49 Garden St., Quebec, secretary of the French-Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association.

GUERNSEY.—Bulls—Admitted after having four daughters in the Record of Performance, each from a different dam.

Cows—Admitted after fulfilling requirements of production and breeding as supervised by the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

All cows admitted must equal or exceed both the records specified below:—

	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. B Fat
Two-year-old class	5,000	200
Three-year-old class	6,000	240
Four-year-old class	7,000	320
Mature class	8,000	320

The per cent of butter fat shall be determined by Babcock test.

Year's Milk Record—If test be commenced the day the animal is two year old, or previous to that date, she must produce within 365 consecutive days from that date, 5,000 lbs. of milk. For each day the animal is over two years old at the beginning of her year's test, the amount of milk she will be required to produce in the year will be determined by adding 2.75 lbs. for each such day to the 5,000 lbs. required when in the two-year-old class. This ratio is applicable until the animal is five years old, when the required amount will have reached 8,000 lbs., determined by adding .11 (eleven one-of milk required of all cows five years old or over.

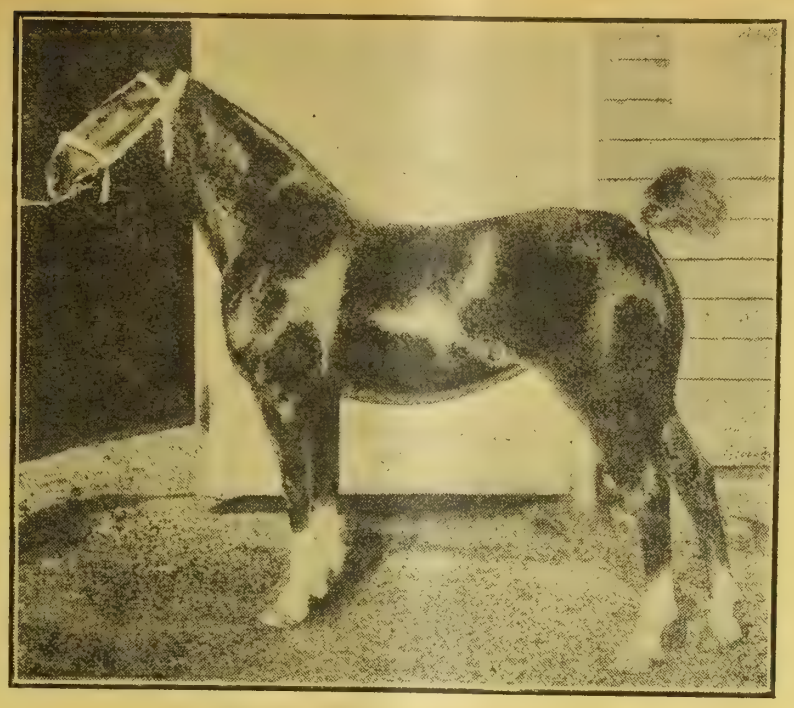
Year's Butter Fat Record.—If test be commenced the day the animal is two years old or previous to that day, she must produce within 365 consecutive days from that date, 200 lbs. of butter fat. For each day the animal is over two years old at the beginning of her year's test, the amount of butter fat she will be required to produce in one year will be determinedby adding .11 (eleven one-hundredth) of a pound for each such day to the 200 lbs. required when in the two-year-old class when the required amount will have reached 320 lbs. which will be the minimum amount of butter fat required of all cows five years old and aver.

Every cow accepted for registration of performance must drop a calf within fifteen months after the commencement of the test. In the four-year-old class and the mature class, no cow will be accepted for registration of performance if the beginning of her previous lactation period was more than fifteen months before the commencement of the test.

All applications for the test must be mailed to Howard W. Corning, Chegoggin, N. S., secretary of the Canadian Guernsey Breeders' Associatioo.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN — Bulls — Admitted after having four daughters in the Record of Performance, each from a different dam.

Cows—Admitted after fulfilling the following requirements of production and breeding as supervised by the



Lucifer by Copper King.
Champion Hackney stallion at the Dominion Exhibition, St. John, N. B. Owned by T. B. McAulay, Hudson Heights, Que,

Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

All cows admitted must equal or exceed both the records specified below:—

	Milk Lbs.	B Fat Lbs.
Two-year-old class	7,500	255
Three-year-old class	8,500	289
Four-year-old class	9,500	323
Mature class	10,500	357

The per cent of butter fat shall be determined by Babcock test.

Year's Milk Record—If the test be commenced the day the animal is two years old, or previous to that day, she must produce within 365 consecutive days from that date 7,500 lbs. of milk. For each day the animal is over two years old at the beginning of her year's test the amount of milk she will be required to produce in the year will be determined by adding 2.75 lbs. for each such day to the 7,500 lbs. required when in the two-year-old class. The ratio is applicable until the animal is five years old, when the required amount will have reached 10,500 lbs., which will be the minimum amount of milk required of all cows five years old or over.

Year's Butter Fat Record—If the test be commenced the day the animal is two years old or previous to that day, she must produce within 365 consecutive days from that date, 255 lbs. of butter fat. For each day the animal is over two years old at the beginning of her year's test, the amount of butter fat she will be required to produce in one year will be determined by adding .0931 of a lb. for each day to the 255 lbs. required when in the 2-year-old class. This ratio is applicable until the animal is five years old when the required amount will have reached 357 lbs., which will be the minimum amount of butter fat required of all cows five years old and over.

Every cow accepted for registration of performance must drop a calf within fifteen months after the commencement of the test. In the four-year-old class and the mature class, no cow will be accepted for registration of performance if the beginning of her previous lactation period was more than fifteen months before the commencement of the test.

All applicatians for the test must be mailed to G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont., secretary of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association.

JERSEY--Bulls--Admitted after having four daughters in the Record of Performance, each from a different dam.

Cows—Admitted after fulfilling the following requirements of production and breeding as supervised by the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

All cows admitted must equal or exceed both the records specified below:—

	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. B Fat
Two-year-old class	5,500	218
Three-year-old class	6,500	257
Four-year-old class	7,500	297
Mature class	8,500	337

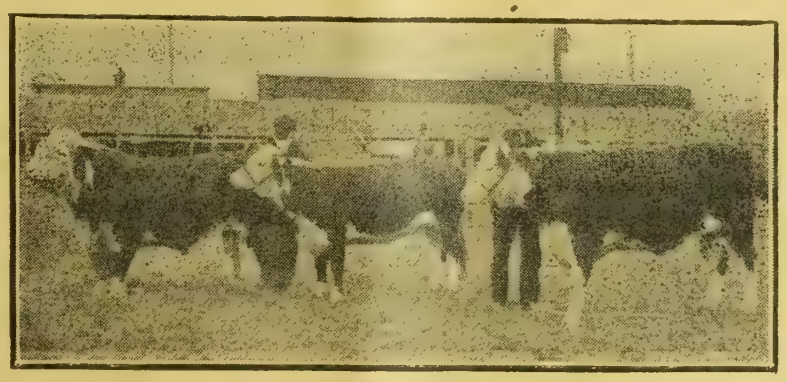
The per cent of butter fat shall be determined by Babcock test.

Year's Milk Record—If test be commenced the day the animal is two years old, or previous to that day, she must produce within 365 consecutive days from that date, 5,500 lbs. of milk. For each day the animal is over two years old at the beginning of her year's test, the amount of milk she will be required to produce in the year will be determined by adding 2.75 lbs., for each such day to the 5,500 lbs., required when in the two-year-old clas. This ratio is applicable until the animal is five years old, when the required amount will have reached 8,500 lbs., which will be the minimum amount of milk required of all cows five years old or over.

Year's Butter Fat Record—If test be commenced the day the animal is two years old or previous to that day, she must produce within 365 consecutive days from that date, 218 lbs., of butter fat. For each day the animal is over two years old at the beginning of her year's test the amount of butter fat she will be required to produce in one year will be determined by adding .11 (eleven one-hundredth) of a pound for each such day to 218 lbs., required when in the two-year-old class when the required amount will have reached 337 lbs., which will be the minimum amount of butter fat required of all cows five years old or over.

Every cow accepted for registration of performance must drop a calf within fifteen months after the commencement of the test. In the four-year-old class and the mature class, no cow will be accepted for registration of performance if the beginning of her previous lactation period was more than fifteen months before the commencement of the test.

All applications for the test must be mailed to R. Reid, Berlin, Ont., secretary of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club.



A Trio of Prize Winning Herefords.
Owned and bred by W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S.

Draining Land by Tile—Profitable Investment.

Nearly every farm in the country contains more or less low land which is unproductive and of little value to the owner, but which, by the investment of a small amount of money, could be made more valuable for raising crops by simply ridding it of the surplus water with which it is saturated.

A thorough system of tile drainage will prevent any possible damage from heavy rains or floods. It will enable the farmer to work lands immediately after rains. It lengthens the season for labor and vegetation by rendering the soil earlier in the spring and keeping off the effects of cold weather longer in the fall. It deepens the surface soil, and prevents surface-washing by drawing the water down through the soil as fast as it falls, and thus the land gets the benefit of whatever fertilizing material it contains, and the soil, being open and porous, receives a large supply of the fertilizing gases of the atmosphere. It prevents land from becoming sour, and, drawing off the stagnant water, the plant receives the life-giving air and warmth. It lessens the formation of a hurtful crust on the surface after rains in hot weather. It assures the farmer a certain return for his labor. From an eminent work on drainage, by Colonel Waring, we quote:

"If a rule for drainage could be had which would cover all the varied circumstances of different soils, it would be somewhat as follows: All lands, of whatever texture or kind, in which the spaces between the particles of soil are filled with water (whether from spring or rain) within less than four feet of the surface of the ground, except during and immediately after heavy rains, require draining. Of course, the particles of the soil cannot be made dry, nor should they be; but, although they should be moist themselves, they should be surrounded with air, not water."

Where the soil is undrained the roots of the plant are kept near the top of the ground by the water-line. The plant having a shallow hold in the ground, soon withers

and becomes feeble. Where the soil is drained, the roots of the plant have a chance to spread out, seek nourishment, obtain a firm hold in the ground and thus will show a healthy growth.

Every farmer is aware that a deep soil is better than a shallow one. The roots of plants will not grow in the water. Hence, when the field has a shallow or thin soil, with the water near the surface, the roots have but a shallow feeding ground, and cannot descend to the depth necessary to obtain the food that will insure hardy growth. As far down as the tiles are laid the ground is a storehouse for the necessary supply of food for the growing crops. The water passing through the ground to the drain is followed by the air loaded with the fertilizing particles, which are absorbed by the soil and furnish food to the roots.

The uncertainty of crops to the farmer who has undrained land is a constant source of anxiety. He must wait until the season is well advanced before he can plow. After planting, he is always watching the weather. If it is wet, and the land becomes cold, the seed will rot. If pleasant and the seed germinates and the plants appear, frequent rains may render the land so wet that he cannot cultivate it, and the crops will be injured. Or, if the latter part of the season be dry, the land will become hard, and the result to the crop is the same.

The farmer who cultivates land which is thoroughly underdrained can break it a week or ten days earlier in the spring. The soil is loose and friable and he can plant fully ten days earlier, with a positive certainty that the seed if good, will germinate. He can cultivate sooner, and with a third less labor to both man and beast—can be stirring the soil within twenty-four hours after a heavy rainfall. The soil is warmer and promotes the more rapid growth of the crop, and is less liable to damages from late frosts in the spring or early frosts in autumn, practically lengthening the season for growth and maturity fully thirty days; or if the weather should be dry, the roots, descending deep into the earth, bring up moisture from below, producing an abundant yield.

Whether the season be wet or dry, the farmer on drained land has a certainty of an abundant yield that enables him to mature his plants without a liability of failure.

The experience of those who have adopted a system of tile drainage has been that a profit of 25 to 100 per cent has been realized, and that the increased profit for one season will repay the entire cost of thoroughly draining a tract of land. And, again, the land so drained will every year produce a heavier crop and at far less expense than will the undrained land in the most favorable season. Soils underlaid with clay, if undrained, will average fully one-third increase of product, in many instances more than double the product, and in many cases it insures an abundant yield where little if anything could be grown before.

We would ask the farmer to look at this as an investment. What investment on the farm will pay him as well? And why not commence the work at once?

To find the number of rods and the quantity of tile to the acre, multiply 33 by 80, divide by distance between the drains, and the product will be the number of rods to a given distance.

QUANTITY OF TILE REQUIRED PER ACRE.

Distance between Drains	No. Rods in Acre	No. Tiles
At 20 feet apart	132	2,112
At 25 feet apart	105½	1,688
At 30 feet apart	88	1,400
At 35 feet apart	76	1,146
At 40 feet apart	66	1,056
At 45 feet apart	58½	878
At 50 feet apart	52½	844
At 55 feet apart	47	705
At 60 feet apart	44	630

We take it for granted that a few suggestions as to the form and quality of tile best suited to the purpose may not be out of place. First, as to form, the round tiles are undoubtedly the best, because they can be laid any side up, and thus a close joint can be secured with much less trouble than with flat bottom or octagon tile, especially if a little out of shape.

As to quality, tile should be made of good tile clay. Such tile are of unusual strength, which materially reduces the breakage and expense of transportation.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of using hard burnt tile only, as the failure of a single tile may work extensive mischief. Tile should be smooth on the inside, as the friction will be less. The old fashioned notion that drain tile should be porous in order to absorb the water was an error. The water enters the drain at the joints, and nowhere else to any appreciable extent.

The tile made of common brick clay at various places throughout the country is a good deal better than nothing; but when good, solid, hard burned tile, made of good tile clay can be obtained at about the same price, it is a great mistake to use the soft, porous tile. The farmer cannot afford to use inferior tile; he wants only what is reliable and will be of permanent value.

In the beginning of drainage the work should be carefully laid out, the inclination marked on grade stakes, and the whole should be platted and carefully preserved for future reference. If it is not possible to complete the work soon, let it be so done as to look forward to the time when it shall be completed.

In laying a tile drain it is well to strictly adhere to the following rules The drain should have a sufficient outlet for the discharge of all the water that may pass through it. The drain should be deep enough to drain the widest space possible—from three to four feet—and deeper, if neceasary to get the water out by a much shorter line; but drain anyway, even if you cannot get an outlet to drain so deep. The bottom of the drain should be one regular line of descent, so that the current may have a smooth flow from the head to the mouth of the drain. Every tile should be perfect in form and well burned, having a clear metallic ring. In laying the tile, take pains to fit the joints about one-sixteenth of an inch apart, so as to let the water in freely. When the tiles are so fitted and become wet they will swell a trifle longer and will close up the sixteenth of an inch allowed. At the junction of drains the water should be brought together, flowing as nearly as possible in the same direction, so that the flow of the current may not be obstructed. The size of the tile may be pretty accurately determined by the amount of surface to be drained and the descent of the drain, by reference to the tables given herewith. Tile smaller than three inches in diameter should not be used, and drains constructed with tile of that size should not exceed 500 feet in length.

Mathurin.

Champion Percheron stallion at the Dominion Exhibition, St. John, N. B. Owned by W. H. Fowler, St. John, N. B.

CARRYING CAPACITY OF TILE—GALLONS PER MINUTE

Diameter of Tile	1½ in. fall per 100 ft	3 in fall per 100 ft.	6 in. fall per 100 ft.	9 in. fall per 100 ft.	12 in fall per 100 ft.	18 in. fall per 100 ft.	24 in. fall per 100 ft.	36 in. fall per 100 ft
2½ inches	14	20	28	34	40	49	55	68
3 inches	21	30	42	52	60	74	85	104
4 inches	36	52	76	92	108	132	148	184
5 inches	54	78	111	134	159	192	219	269
6 inches	84	120	169	206	240	294	338	414
8 inches	144	208	304	368	432	528	592	736
9 inches	232	330	470	570	660	810	930	1,140
10 inches	267	378	563	655	803	926	1,340	1,613
12 inches	470	680	960	1,160	1,360	1,670	1,920	2,350
15 inches	830	1,180	1,680	2,040	2,370	2,920	3,340	4,100
18 inches	1,300	1,850	2,630	3,200	3,740	4,600	5,270	6,470
20 inches	1,760	2,450	3,450	4,180	4,860	5,980	6,850	8,410
24 inches	3,000	4,112	5,871	7,202	8,303	10,021	11,743	14,466

TABLE SHOWING RAINFALL PER ACRE.

Precipitation	Cu. Feet. Per Acre	Gals. Per Acre
10-100 inch	363	2,715
15-100 inch	544½	4,073
20-100 inch	726	5,430
25-100 inch	907½	6,788
30-100 inch	1,089	8,146
35-100 inch	1,270½	9,503
40-100 inch	1,452	10,861
45-100 inch	1,633½	12,219
50-100 inch	1,815	13,577
55-100 inch	1,996½	14,934
60-100 inch	2,178	16,292
65-100 inch	2,359½	17,650
70-100 inch	2,541	19,007
75-100 inch	2,722½	20,365
80-100 inch	2,904	21,723
85-100 inch	3,085½	23,081
90-100 inch	3,267	24,438
95-100 inch	3,448½	25,769
1 inch	3,630	27,154

Drain your land, for it will make you money. Use drain tile in wet Drain your dry land it will make you 50 per cent. Drain your wet wheat land. Drain your orchards. Drain your hop yards.

Drain tile takes off surface water; you can put in your crop earlier in the spring.

Your crop won't drown out in the winter time, for the drain tile will take the water off.

Your crop won't dry out in the summer, because the drain tile will keep your ground moist. There is a circulation of air going through the circulation of air going through the tile and out through the soil that makes it porous and loose like honey comb, and it holds moisture; it will make the soil 10 degrees warmer.

Put in your tile not less than three feet deep, four feet is better; the deeper you put them the farther apart you can lay your tile, the farther the tile will draw the water, and the less tile it will require to tile your land, and a better result you will get from your tile. If you lay your tile but fifteen or twenty inches deep you cannot get good results, for you cannot expect the water to come up out of the ground and run out in the tile. The tile has got to be down a sufficient depth so that the surface water can go down in the tile and run off.

Draining is a permanent improvement and when properly done will last for ages. You should be careful to do it right. Be sure and buy the best drain tile, for it will be cheaper in the end, and poor tile will prove dear at any price.—J. E. Murphy in Better Fruit.

Report of Committe on Dissemination of Bovine Tuberculosis.

The sub-committee on the dissemination of bovine tuberculosis respectfully submits the appended report on the means for the dissemination of this disease, based on the present knowledge of the life history of the tubercle bacillus. The possible means for the dissemination of this disease are enumerated as follows:

1. The introduction into a sound herd of an animal or animals affected with tuberculosis (a) those with open tuberculosis, (b) those in which the disease is in a period of incubation and (c) those in which the lesions are temporarily arrested.

The last group will not transmit the infection speedily and possibly may never do so. The first group is certain to spread the virus.

2. By feeding calves milk, whole or separated, buttermilk or whey, where the milk has come from tuberculous cows.

3. By bringing cattle suffering from open tuberculosis in contact

with healthy ones at fairs, cattle shows and other exhibitions.

4. By shipping healthy cattle in cars not thoroughly disinfected, recently occupied by tuberculous cattle.

5. By placing healthy cattle in stables that have not been thoroughly disinfected and which were recently occupied by tuberculous animals, as frequently happens with the change of farm ownership or tenants.

6. Tuberculous animals which do not react to tuberculin, such as those in the period of incubation or latent cases, but which develop active tuberculosis later, are frequently carriers of the virus although bought and sold as sound animals. These can not at present be differentiated from sound animals. Therefore all cattle coming from herds in which the disease exists should be considered as suspicious. The sound herd is the unit to deal with.

7. Tubercle bacilli may be transmitted by tuberculous cattle running in a pasture to healthy cattle in adjoining pasture where they are separated by a fence of such nature that the cattle may get their noses together.

8. Tuberculosis in cattle rarely; if ever, occurs through infection from (a) a man, either directly or as a carrier of bovine tubercle bacilli, (b) from other species of animals, or (c) by infection from the droppings of crows, buzzards or other birds or carnivorous animals that have fed upon the carcasses of tuberculous cattle. It is the opinion of this committee that bovine tuberculosis is spread largely through the introduction of tuberculous cattie into sound herds; by the feeding of calves with infected milk, or milk products; by exposing sound animals to infected ones at fairs, or other cattle shows; and by exposing them to infected cars and stables. There are other ways in which now and then it is possible that an animal may become infected but the means of dissemination mentioned in this paragraph are those to be guarded against in formulating efficient methods of control.

V. A. MOORE, Chairman.
E. C. SCHROEDER.
M. P. RAVENEL.

Report of Committee on Disposition of Tuberculous Animals.

Your committeee on the Disposition of Tuberculous Animals begs to submit the following report:

In the work of control and eradication of tuberculosis in animals it is first of all of the utmost importance to establish the presence of the disease in all the affected cattle, since only by such a procedure will it be possible to guard the healthy and newly born animals from infection.

Fortunately we are in a position to determine with considerable certainty the vast majority of occult cases of tuberculosis in cattle, even the incipient cases, with the aid of tuberculin, and the clinical cases by physical examination. This alone constitutes a great advantage in the work of suppression of the disease. The tuberculin test should therefore be considered as a very important step in the eradication of tuberculosis. As a matter of fact all the recognized authorities on the subject are agreed on this point. Once the tuberculous animals are recognized consideration must be given to the most suitable and economical way of eradicating the disease from the herd. This naturally brings up the question of the disposition of the tuberculous animals, and in adopting any particular method one should be guided by the extent of the infection in the herd, the quality of the affected animals, the sanitary condition of the premises, and last but not least, the owner's intelligence and knowledge of the subject. The latter information is necessary to determine if reliance can be placed on the owner to carry out minutely all the details which are essential in executing any particular method of eradication that may be decided upon. The owner's co-operation in this work is without doubt a very essential feature of this great task. For this reason a campaign of education of the farmers and stock raisers relative to the control of tuberculosis in which all the advantages of the eradication of tuberculosis must be impressed on them, would greatly facilitate this important campaign. It is a well known fact that any voluntary method of suppression by the herd owners themselves would bring about better and quicker results than when compulsory measures are enforced upon them by legislative enactments. Nevertheless the time has arrived when a campaign looking towards the control of this disease should be entered upon by the general government as well as the state and province. This campaign must reach in the first place all the clinical pulmonary forms of tuberculosis; then tuberculosis of the udder, intestines and uterus.

Having removed these exceedingly dangerous cases the balance of the tuberculous herd may be treated by the Bang system, which consists of the establishment of two herds of cattle, one containing the animals which react to tuberculin, and the other those that prove to be healthy. Each class of cattle is kept entirely separate from the other, in different stables when possible, and under the care of separate attendants, using separate utensils. The calves born of the diseased cows are removed from their mothers at birth and placed in the stable with the healthy animals where they are reared upon the milk of healthy cows or upon other milk which has been properly pasteurized. In this way the healthy portion of the herd constantly increases while the diseased animals are disposed of as rapidly as may be deemed necessary until finally all of them are gone and the remaining herd is composed entirely of healthy cattle. The tuberculin test is applied to the healthy herd at regular intervals, annually or semi-annually, in order to detect any cases of latent tuberculosis or recent infection which may appear.

A modification of the Bang system is Ostertag's method of suppressing tuberculosis. This system demands only a clinical examination of the original herd with the elimination of all open cases of tuberculosis. The calves from the remaining cows are immediately removed and brought up on pasteurized milk in the same manner as in the Bang system and a new herd is thus established from the young stock. Healthy nurse cows could be used for these calves instead of feeding them on pasteurized milk. The tuberculin test is applied to this new herd at stated intervals in order that any cases of tuberculosis which may develop therein may be discovered promptly. Neither of these systems, however, has met with much favor in this country as it required a considerable length of time and care to create a herd free from tuberculosis by either of them. Nevertheless the inauguration of Bang's or Ostertag's method in herds of valuable animals whether they be dairy or beef breeds is unquestionably of an economic value and in such cases either of these systems should be encouraged. On the other hand, in ordinary beef or dairy herds the practice of Bang's or Ostertag's method in this country has not met with much encouragement, owing to the extraordinary supervision, time and labor as well as the loss of market milk from the reacting cows which it involves.

In such herds the best ultimate results have thus far been obtained by the obligatory disposal of all the clinically affected cows and giving the dairyman the alternative either to pasteurize the milk from the remainder of his herd, or to be forced to refrain from selling the raw milk from the infected herd at all. In case he adopts the former method the herd composed of diseased and healthy cattle should be placed in quarantine under the supervision of sanitary authorities, and no sales should be permitted from the herd except for immediate slaughter. The alternative method will compel him to dispose of his tuberculous animals in the case he refuses to pasteurize the milk. The suppression of tuberculosis could be greatly facilitated and the co-operation of many of the herd owners could be gained by a provision by which a certain percentage of indemnity could at least for a term of years be paid for the condemned animals. The scale for such an indemnity should be arranged in accordance with the final disposition of the carcass under competent inspection.

Another method of eradication should receive serious consideration as being of value in some localities. This is known as the Manchester system which is either the Ostertag or Bang system applied to localized areas or even individual farms, from which centers the work progresses to surrounding or neighboring districts and farms. Inasmuch as the animals affected with clinical tuberculosis are the greatest source of danger in the dissemination of the disease, compulsory reporting of such cases should be inaugurated by the state, as is now done in many places in the control of human tuberculosis. Mandatory reporting of these cases and their prompt slaughter are very essential, as only by the elimination of these exceptionally dangerous cases can it be hoped to take up all the other details by which a successful control of bovine tuberculosis may be accomplished.

In conclusion your committee, having regard to the disposition of pure bred cattle, or valuable animals kept for either breeding or dairy purposes, would strongly recommend a system requiring the removal of all clinical tuberculous animals from the herd, the segregation of all calves from the remaining cows in order to establish a new, clean herd, the use of tuberculin tested nurse cows or pasteurized milk for these calves, and the periodic application of tuberculin to this newly established herd, as the only thoroughly reliable one.

Signed
W. C. EDWARDS, Chairman
JOHN R. MOHLER.
FREDERICK TORRANCE.

How Can Alfalfa Growing Receive a Boost in the Maritime Provinces ?

Every one of our farmer friends are asked to make suggestions. We will give them widest publicity possible. C. W. McDougall, Dairy Superintendent for New Brunswick, has demonstrated to us that Alfalfa can be grown successfully in New Brunswick. Have any of our Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island friends been able to produce it ? Is it worth trying to establish on our farms ? Can the provincial governments do anything to encourage its growth ? If so, what do you suggest ? Is there any information regarding it that THE MARITIME FARMER can publish ? Can we be of any assistance, if so how ? A few suggestions for you to answer are asked with the hope that you will act at once. We want to hear from every farmer in Canada. You are at liberty to take up any phase of the question that you see fit and are not confined to the questions we have asked. Address communications to

THE MARITIME FARMER,
Editorial Department,
Sussex, N. B.

Clearing New Land.

The right way to clear land is to take the brush out by the roots that are one inch to three inches through and pile them on the smaller brush. Let them stand a week if the weather is fine and burn them nights after the sun sets. Then there is no danger of doing any damage and everything will burn up. This is my way of clearing land and I have followed it for the last 16 years and never had any complaint.—George H. Pearson.

For reddened skin bathe the face with milk of roses, procurable at the chemist's or plain milk, and shade it as much as possible from the sun.

Some housekeepers use a paint brush for dusting the crevices and corners in their furniture; but a firm, sharp-pointed brush made for the purpose can now be had.

THE MARITMIE FARMER

And Co-operative Dairyman.

Semi-Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

Official Organ of The Farmers, and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association The Nova Scotia and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association; The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association; The Maritime Bee-Keepers Association, and The New Brunswick Poultry Association.

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The date after your name on the little green label on front Page is, in every case, the time which your subscription is paid.

OUR GUARANTEE.—With each subscriber to the MARITIME FARMER, we positively guarantee, while his subscription lasts, that no advertisement is allowed in our columns unless we believe that any subscriber can safely do business with the advertiser, and we agree to make good any loss which any such subscriber may sustain by trusting any such advertiser who may prove to be a deliberate swindler; but we do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and responsible advertisers. To take advantage of this guarantee, written complaint must be made to the publisher within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proof of the swindle and loss, and within one month from the date when the advertisement appeared, and the subscriber must prove that in writing to the advertiser be said :—**"I saw" your adv. in the MARITIME FARMER.**

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SUSSEX, N. B.

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EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

The agricultural fair from its earliest inception was based upon the principal of comparison and the exhibition of the best. This incentive to a friendly rivalship in contest has been the stimulating influence which has given the agricultural fair its educational bearings and which has placed a premium upon excellence in quality as a just recognition of merit. The ambition of man to excel in ownership and production is only exceeded by his ambition to acquire knowledge.

The agricultural fair and exposition is the setting forth of things acquired, the presentation of principles in animal and plant breeding, growth and development involving improvement. The fair is the great demonstration station where the experimenters, experts in the various lines of agricultural and industrial enterprise, congregate annually to report their achievements and measure by comparison for the degree of merit to which each is entitled. The fair is the prompter, the promoter, in fact, that sows the seed of contest in the mind of man, that creates ambition within the ambitious to become aggressive rivals in production of the very best that the skill and ingenuity of intelligent man can cause to be brought forth as a breeder, grower or manufacturer.

The agricultural fair is becoming more and more a community necessity. The improved methods of farming that are now taught, studied and practiced makes each farmer, to some degree at least, an experimenter and scientific investigator in crop-growing. This class of farmers are interested in what their neighbors are doing, how they are doing it, and in their results. Here develops the necessity and demand for the county fair and introduces the backing for its successful operation. This spirit of scientific farm operation does not stop here; it is of the expansive sort; it eventually reaches out until it knows no bounds; it is not circumscribed by township or county boundaries. The more progressive farmers soon become of state notoriety in their work and production and demand stronger competition than the county fair affords, thus the state fair becomes a necessity from this feature of exhibition standpoint.

The agricultural fair stands for thrift, industry, enterprise, all that means advancement, progress and the building up of the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country or community in which it is located. The agricultural fair might be said to represent the outgrowth of intelligence and agricultural progress that this particular community has attained. The agricultural fair, to be true to its name and purpose, should be an educational exhibition in all its departments and features. The tendency now throughout all agricultural communities is toward education ; not exactly education in the knowledge of books, but in a knowledge of things in the operation of methods and their results.

Man's admiration for the best, for those things which reach the highest degree of perfection, is only the natural outgrowth of intelligence and the acquiring of skill in the particular branch or industry involved. The agricultural fair should be so planned and so directed in all its exhibition features as to present the instructive and educational aspect of the display to the eye of the public. The trained exhibitor will always present most prominently the suggestive features of his display in order to enlist the attention of the visitor, the sightseer, the inquirer for information. The agricultural fair in all its departments should be suggestive of the possibilities of the highest degree of excellence to be attained in the particular branch or line of product displayed. The agricultural fair built upon the principles outlined and conscientiously guarded in every feature and form of exhibit and concession, that nothing is admitted to the fair grounds or remains on exhibition or in operation under its sanction that is not meritorious as a clear and creditable amusement or entertainment feature, cannot but merit and receive the commendation and approval of intelligent people.

The educational demands of the country are increasing. In every department of industry or business there is improvement introduced that is the result of educational effort. This is made quite pronounced at the fair, where the best of everything is congregated, where the principle of exhibition is based upon the best in quality. While inferiority used in comparison with the best may serve an educational purpose in the demonstration of quality by observation and comparison, there is no direct benefit in the creation of inferiority, whether in animal or vegetable life. The educational influence that the fair is exerting upon the mind of the public is a strong factor in support of this principle of training. The fair is increasing in popularity among the people because of the advantages it is capable of offering in the higher ideals of excellence in every form of production and manufacture.

In order to obtain the greatest educational advantage from the agricultural fair it is necessary that every feature of exhibition, amusement and entertainment introduced upon the fair grounds be of an educational tendency, of character and influence capable of appealing to the finer sensibilities of its patrons. Each department on the fair grounds should become educational within itself by being under the supervision of a skilled and trained instructor in the special work or industry in charge, thus offering visitors the advantage of capable and qualified persons to answer intelligently any and all questions pertaining to the work or industry. This is the foundation principle upon which the educational fair is built.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

Owing to the great economic and sanitary significance of animal tuberculosis to the live stock industry of America, and the many and varied factors which must of necessity be accounted with in formulating successful measures for its eradication, the American Veterinary Medical Association, at its meeting in Chicago in September 1909, appointed the International Commission on the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis. The commission was instructed to study the problem of tuberculosis among cattle and to report at the next meeting of the Association upon reasonable and economically practicable methods or systems to be recommended to both officials and live stock owners for eradicating this great scourage of domesticated animals.

It is recognized that tuberculosis is widely prevalent among cattle and other animals and that the frequency with which this great evil occurs is increasing rather than declining. As tuberculosis is one of the strictly preventable infections, there is good ground for the belief that through the formulation and enforcement of proper regulations the disease may eventually be entirely surpassed.

Much valuable information in regard to the suppression of Bovine Tuberculosis may be found in the reports of the various committees appointed by the above mentioned commission which may be found on other pages of this issue.

A CASE FOR PUBLICITY.

The recent annual Convention of the Maritime Board of Trade had under consideration the possibility of attracting population and capital to the east coast provinces. The Maritime Provinces are a day or two nearer the old world markets than is most of the rest of Canada. Their soil and other natural resources are for the most part of high order, and yet population, industry and trade are by no means making the progress to be expected. The Convention tried to find the cause and confessed that the coast provinces "had scarcely lifted a hand" to change this condition. Britain has the capital and the overflow population and it is incumbent on the Maritime Provinces, besides soliciting the aid of the Dominion Government, to carry on an active propaganda of their own. The eastern provinces have unquestionably been conservative, but they will serve their own interests if they now follow up the suggestion of the Board of Trade. They might well study the promotion methods used by some of the western sections of the country, and in these or similar ways bring themselves properly to the attention of capitalists and homeseekers in the old world. Publicity as regards the splendid advantages of Eastern Canada is what the Maritime Provinces primarily need.

FIX UP THE SCHOOL HOUSE.

Give the school house a coat of paint, then repair the fence, and above all plant trees, flowers and shrubs, arrange the trees and shrubs along the outside edge and plant flowers around the school and along the fences and streets. Arrrnge them so as to give a view of the road that will call forth a gasp of admiration from passersby, have plots for the boys and girls to grow what they like in, and have the teacher explain things as they grow.

Now, parents, just think it over. Get together and talk it over, arrange to make your school grounds one of the brightest spots in the country. You will find your children have a love of schooling and will learn far more rapidly; it stands to reason. Plant corn in the cellar and you have a stunted growth, but plant it out in the sunlight and God's free air, and what do you get? why a plant full of vigor. It is the same with your children. Keep them in a dark, neglected school-room and they will take no interest in their work, but on the other hand give them a bright school-room and they rapidly develop into men and women full of energy.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.

On another page of this issue will be found an article re the organization of Women's Institutes in the Maritime Provinces. Our columns are open for discussion and we would like to hear what our lady readers have to say re this matter.

Women's institutes have done a lot of good in other countries. Why not have them organized in the Maritime Provinces.

Rye For Pasture.

The value of winter rye as a pasture is all too little known. If it were better known it would be grown for such use to a far greater extent than it is. None of the small cereals will compare with it in providing pasture. Its strong points as a pasture include the following. It may be sown at almost any season of the year; good pasture may be obtained fall and spring from the one sowing; a stand of grass may be obtained while it is being grazed, and it may usually be followed by another crop the same season.

If rye is to furnish good pasture in the autumn it must be sown early in the north, as early as August. It must then be grazed somewhat closely, for if allowed to grow too rank the head may form, which would destroy its power to grow in the spring. But a more important reason for grazing it closely is found in the tendency in the grazing to rust when it becomes of rank growth While the weather is still warm cropping is down prevents it from rusting. It may thus be made to produce a large amount of grazing in the autumn, but when it does the grazing furnished in the spring is less than that obtained from rye under similar conditions of growth but sown later and not pastured. In the spring grazing is furnished earlier by rye than by any other plants used as pasture. The duration of the grazing depends somewhat upon the closeness of the cropping, but usually it does not continue good more than five or six weeks. By that time, however, other grazing is abundant, as a rule.

If rye is sown in the autumn and timothy or redtop, or both, are sown along with it, these plants will root in the autumn and will not only be ready to furnish grazing along with the rye in the spring, but they will continue to grow and furnish grazing indefinitely.

Another way is to defer sowing the seeds to the early spring, and then to sow such clovers and grasses as flourish in the locality and cover them with the harrow. Under proper conditions this harrowing will help the rye. There may be soils on which the early grazing of the rye would injure the growth of the grasses. On other soils, however, such grazing will be helpful to them, rather than harmful. Where this method succeeds it enables the farmer to get pasture quickly when this may be necessary.

When rye is sown in the autumn for pasture, it is usually sown after some other crop has been grown for the season on the same land. Thus, it may come after any of the other cereals. When grazed down in the spring there is still time to follow it with other crops. These include field roots, rape, millet and cowpeas. Excellent crops of these are frequently grown after rye pasture.

All kinds of quadrupeds kept on the farm may be grazed on rye. Its highest use probably is found in grazing ewes in the early spring that are nursing their lambs, or in grazing weaned lambs in the autumn in the absence of better grazing. Under some conditions it is a great aid in furnishing pasture to swine. However, it must be pastured with caution by dairy cows, or an unpleasant odor may be given to the milk. Early succulent rye is excellent for the production of milk. Such grazing is not much used in growing beef, as it is usually too limited in supply for such a use.

Rye has not proved a first-class soiling crop, chiefly for the reason that it gets woody so quickly that it is not much relished by live stock. This does not mean however, that it should not be used as soiling food. It is first ready in the spring and for a short period it may be made to furnish more or less of the green foodnecessary until it can be obtained from other sources.—Prof. Thos. Shaw.

Drying Potatoes.

Bearing ever in mind the great quantity of potatoes that were worthless or practically so, last year, owing to the lack of demand, we submit this bit of information from an exchange.

"A German company has undertaken to save the odd 5,000,000 tons of potatoes lost annually in that country through lack af immediate market by desiccating, or drying the vegetable, so as to preserve it in usable form. Pressure, combined with vacuum, is used to withdraw the bulk of the water from the potato, and artificial heat dries the resulting "meal." This meal has one-quarter of the original weight and occupies one-eighth the space. It tastes and smells somewhat like newly made bread. It may be used or kept in this condition for considerable periods. Pressed into cake it is used for animal feed. In practice, three and eight-tenths tons of potatoes yields one ton of potato meal, at a cost of about 56 cents a ton. Twelve cents a ton added for pressing makes the cost of the cake 68 cents, which is not high for fodder of such quality. Chemical analysis shows the following percentages of food value: Water, 11.50; fat, 0.31; protein, 3.73; ash. 2.06; fiber, 1.71: carbohydrates, 80.69. The residual liquor, after pressing, is about 80 per cent. pure albumen, which has a ready market.

What has become of the potato flour industry? A few years ago this product was hailed as a revolutionizer of cake making, but during the past year or two we have heard nothing about it. Why could not "cheap" healthy potatoes be made to bring in the dollars this way? We still must eat.

Preserving Manure out of Doors.

We believe that the very best way of handling farmyard manure is to draw it out and spread in the fields each day as it is made. Under our conditions, however, such a practice is impossible. As all the upland portion of our farm is very hilly, manure so applied would largely be washed away. It is therefore necessary that we keep the manure in the barnyard or in large piles in the field during the winter. We have not a manure shed and as we are very careful in piling our manure, we do not lose much fertility through having it exposed.

The method which we follow in preserving manure out of doors is as follows: A level piece of ground is selected near the barn and several loads of muck are hauled and spread on this to hold any liquid that would otherwise leach away in our light soil. Starting at one end of this piece of ground, the pile is built about four feet thick. The sides are kept as straight as possible thus giving the rain very little chance to wash out fertility.

The top of the pile is left slightly concave to absorb the rain. The manure from the cow and horse stables is mixed and tramped down hard each day. We always take care to see that the rain water from the roofs of the barn does not flow near this pile. If it did, as is the case on some farms where the manure is merely thrown out of windows, under the eaves, much of the fertility would be lost. Where only the natural rainfall reaches the manure practically no damage is done. Of course when manure is kept out of doors in this way, it is necessary to use quite a large amount of absorbents in the stables.

Occasionally when the weather is favorable and a large amount of manure has accumulated in the yard, it is hauled out to the field where it is to be used the next spring and piled in exactly the same way. It is then handy work.—E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co., N. S., in Farm and Dairy.

The Purpose of Fall Plowing.

The regular fall plowing is followed in order to accomplish two purposes: 1st.—To expose the earth to the action of the frost. 22.—To increase the water holding capacity of the soil. This latter is a result of the first. The frost acting on the very fine particles of clay or colloids as they sometimes are called, gathers them in to compound particles. This creates ideal conditions for the retention of a large quantity of water in the soil for the use of plants.

The main object to be sought for in fall cultivation, is to leave the ground open and rough in order to allow the frost to do its work properly. For this reason the cultivator, harrow or roller should not be used on land plowed after fall wheat seeding and left for winter.

Where it is necessary to cultivate in order to destroy weeds it is a good plan to rib the land with a double mouldboard plow, the last thing in the fall. This puts the sail in excellent condition and facilates drying in the spring, thus allowing af very early seeding. Where a big seeding is to be done in the spring of the year or where the land is inclined to be a little wet, ribbing late in the fall will often give a start of several days in the spring.—S. E. Todd, in Farm and Dairy.

The Farm Bulletin Board.

There is not much of the year but that a farmer can have something to sell. Often it is not enough to warrant a trip to town, perhaps nothing more than an extra pig or a few dozen cabbage plants. If he had a customer at his door he could dispose of even this small surplus at a profit. But he thinks it is "not enough to bother with," and so the extra quarter or dollar is lost.

The bulletin board offers the easiest solution of the problem. A plain board, painted black and nailed to a fence post will do, but a pair of ground, round posts 6 or 8 feet high, setin the ground near the front driveway may have an arched top and be quite ornamental.

The name of the farm, and of the proprietor, should be painted at the top in medium-sized white letters, also the words "For Sale" in the middle of the board. If liked, another division towards the bottom may be headed "Wanted." It is a good way to get many things brought to you without the trouble of running all over the country—seed oats for instance, or a new milch cow.

In the "For Sale" section should be written in whatever is to be disposed of, no matter how little. It is surprising how many things can be turned into a dollar that would otherwise be wasted.

The name of the farm, too, helps to give the impression that the owner takes a pardonable pride in his surroundings, and to individualize both farm and farmer in the minds of the passers-by. If advertising pays the merchant, why not the farmer. Try it.—K. A. Grimes.

Maritime Winter Fair.

The Tenth Annual Maritime Winter Fair opens at Amherst on Monday, December 5th, running to Thursday, the 8th,

Special attention has been given to the prize list, adding wherever it has been found necessary to do so.

The number of Specials in money prizes, cups and goods, is greater than in any previous year.

From the number of inquiries for prize lists, it is fair to anticipate a bigger and greater fair than any of the previous ones.

Low transportation rates have been secured on all lines and those who are interested in agriculture should not miss the opportunity of attending.

Superiority of Dry-Picked Poultry.

Canadian exporters of poultry should be interested in a recent series of experiments in connection with the cold storage of poultry which have shown that the method of scalding chickens by plunging them in water just below boiling point to facilitate the removal of the feathers affects the keeping quality of the prepared birds. This method in the past has been very commonly practised by exporters of poultry in the United States and other countries. The experiments under review revealed the fact that deterioration is greater in the case of scalded fowls than in those that were dry picked, and the bacteriological examination proved that the number of bacteria was increased when the birds were drawn before being placed in cold store. Dry-picked birds in good condition, promptly stored and kept for three and six months, are stated to have been hardly distingishable from freshly killed fowls.

Best time to Spread Manure.

On the majority of soils it is safe to spread manure in the fall, either for fall or spring plowing. If manure has been accumulating around the barnyard or in the manure shed it is a good time now to draw it out and spread it upon the land. In no way does manure give as large returns as when spread on grass land, and there is no better time than fall. The fall rains and winter snows will soak it well into the soil where it will be available for the grass roots when they start in the spring.—D. S. Bacon.

The Apple Cellar.

An apple cellar should be the tidiest and sweetest corner of the house. Nothing else should ever be stored in it. Its walls should be at least twenty inches thick, and it should have abundant light. All summer it should be open to drafts of air and kept free of any decay.

There should be no mouldy boards or any smell of mildew. In other words, the air should be fit to breathe. When the apples are stored the drafts should be stopped, and when steady cold sets in you should shut the cellar tight and let it stay closed until May.

You can place such a cellar as this conveniently under part of your barn or under your carriage house, only there should be no stable adjacent. The floor overhead should be covered with autumn leaves, spread thickly to prevent any change of atmosphere below. The thermometer all winter should stand at about 33 just above freezing. Put your apples in shallow bins, cement the floor to keep out rats, and if barrels are used set them up somewhat from the floor.—Outing Magazine.

When a cold becomes settled in the system, it will take several days' treatment to cure it, and the best remedy to use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will cure quicker than any other, and also leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. Sold by all dealers.

HORTICULTURE

President Vroom's Address at the N. B. Fruit Growers' Annual Convention.

Members of the New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association.

Gentlemen,—It is with great pleasure that I meet with you again in the annual convention of the Association. While it is our sixth annual convention, I think it might be called the first of a new series, as it is the first time that the province has been at all generally represented either in membership or exhibit. All honor to the pioneers who five years ago sought by this organization to bring fruit growers together for their mutual advantage. None will rejoice today more than they at the forward movement which is evidenced by the splendid exhibit of fruit in the rink and by the rich program which is laid before us. To the energy and skill of our efficient secretary, Mr. Turney, we are indebted for the advanced position of our association and it certainly looks like the opening of a new era in the fruit growing business in New Brunswick.

The season just closed has not been a very prosperous one for the fruit industry in this Province. Small fruits indeed, yielded good returns, but they are grown to a limited extent, the acreage given to their culture not being so large in the increasing demand would justify.

When we speak of our fruit industry, however, we refer more especially to the apple, the king of fruits, and the fruit in which New Brunswick is and must always remain principally interested.

With exception of a few varieties the crop of this fruit with us has been exceedingly light, although trees blossomed well in the spring. This was perhaps due to a combination of wet cold weather and frost while the trees were in bloom. The weather conditions during the early growing season also were such that what fruit we have is rather inferior in size and quality. An occasional partial failure of this kind will of course be no discouragement to one who is in earnest in raising fruit. We must meet with adverse winds on whatever sea we sail, and the man who is not prepared to meet some set backs and obstacles in his career had better consider seriously if he would not do well to engage in some other line of labor and leave the growing of fruit to others. It would seem sometimes that all the forces of nature, animate and inanimate, were arrayed against us. The frost and the sun combine to take the life from the feeding roots of the tree, to strip the bark from the trunk, or to trim back unmercifully the season's growth of wood; the cruel wind takes off the branches, destroys the blossoms or denude the trees of fruit. The fungi attacks both trees and fruit, the ground mouse girdles, the rabbit cuts, while legions of insects seem to prefer the apple to any other tree that grows. The borer starts at the ground and riddles the life out of the tree. The bark louse sucks it out higher up. The tent caterpillar, the red hump, the fall web worm, the leaf roller, the green aphis, the blister mite and the brown tail, show their good taste by exhibiting a decided preference for the apple. The coddling moth and the maggot are after the fruit and if they leave any, junior humanity steps in to fill its pockets and is often supplemented by senior humanity which fills meal bags. The fruit grower of today must have pluck, perseverance and determination in an eminent degree. When the enemy marshals its forces he must be prepared to meet them, equipped with cultivator, pruning knife and sprayer.

It is no easy task to raise fruit in the face of the difficulties suggested and many others, but it makes a man out of him who is prepared to overcome them all and win. It calls for a knowledge of the soil, its make-up and requirements; a knowledge of plant life and the necessary conditions for its fullest development, a knowledge of insect life, and incidentally af insect death; a line of reading which covers the latest discoveries and developments of science bearing on this work and withal a good business head. Point out to me a successful horticulturist and I will show you a man of marked ability, capable of making his way in any walk of life. You will find him an all round man with a knowledge and a grasp of detail such as is required in few other lines of business. Yes, I magnify the calling of the fruit grower. There is no better under the sun, and it is not all dreary fighting either. Can there be anything more interesting and fascinating than work among growing trees and plants? Give me the life that is close to nature and to nature's God. As I once heard Prof. Robertson put it "we work in partenership with the Almighty." The orchardist sets his scions, God sends the life blood of the trees coursing through the new wood, and we behold a miracle of transformation. Instead of the inferior fruit which the tree once bore, we now have the fruits of our choice. And what fruit grower who loves his work is not an experimenter? He plants his seed and waits patiently the fruiting of a new variety. What joy there is to him in a new strawberry or a new apple of merit! A few days ago a friend gave me a plum, one of three borne as the first crop of a seedling tree, and I shared with him the joy of a new and promising creation of nature. The man who gives to the world a fruit of improved variety is a public benefactor and is deserving of more recognition that he usually gets. I believe it would be advisable for our governments to offer a substantial bonus for any new fruit that is a distinct improvement on anything that we now have.

Not only is there pleasure in fruit growing, but mankind is constantly bettered by the production of fruit. It has a refining influence on those who raise it, those who behold it, and more especially on those who use it. There is no article of food in the world so health giving as raw ripe fruit. The man who uses this food plentifully and regularly in the place of a heavier diet, cleanses the system from disease, loses unnatural cravings for stimulants and is of a sounder body and therefor of a sounder mind. The consciousness of all the good and pleasant features of the fruit business is a reward to the grower, but I believe it to be a fact also that there is no more profitable line of business in New Brunswick today than orcharding with up-to-date methods. The display of fruit in St. Andrews Rink, today, the more remarkable under the conditions of this season, shows that we can raise good fruit. In some varieties we can beat our friends of the neighboring Province, and perhaps the world; and I venture to say that this show is nothing to what it will be next year with a better fruit crop and better preparations on the part of our present members and those who are coming. I might also say with better fruit, for this convention will not have accomplished its purpose, unless it has inspired us with higher aims and taught us better methods. The West cannot raise better fruit than we can raise, but it does raise better fruit in some respects than we do raise, and it puts on the market in better shape. The time will soon come with us when fancy fruit must be packed in boxes and barrels be reserved for the lower grades. Leading up to this I think our Association should take some steps for teaching box packing to our orchardists.

Bulletin No. 19 issued by the Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, contains valuable instructions on this subject and any one who have not seen it should obtain a copy. I believe also that the market is ready for fancy apples put up in small baskets that a man may buy and carry home with him as he does a basket of grapes.

Let us popularize our fruit, both in itself and in its package and we will at the same time make it more profitable to ourselves. Eat fruit, show fruit, talk fruit, sell fruit, give away fruit, but first of all raise fruit and raise better fruit and more of it.

The Action of Lime-Sulphur on Spray Pumps.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

Some six or eight weeks ago, during a trip through the Annapolis Valley, I discovered that there was considerable uncertainty as to the action of Lime—Sulphur mixtures on spray pumps. It had been stated by some who were supposed to know that this mixture would quickly damage the brass parts of the pumps.

It is fairly well known that it has a corrosive action on copper.

Being a manufacturer of spray pumps and accessories, I was naturally much interested, and as I could find no certain information on the subject I saw no other way than to make up certain test mixtures and observe the results on various metals After a period of six weeks, the results are as follows:—

Copper—Corrosive action quite decided.

Steel, Iron, Brass—No corrosive action, though more or less blackened.

Tin, Solder—No corrosion; no blackening.

Leather—No hardening.

Rubber—No softening.

The above tests were made in mixtures as follows—

(1! One part lime-sulphur to ten parts water.

(2) One part lime-sulphur to one part water.

(3) Pure lime-sulphur, which was tested at 34 degrees Bame.

The results in all cases being practically the same.

The conclusion to be drawn from the above is that pumps with iron air chambers, if used entirely in lime-sulphur mixtures, will be quite satisfactory; or if the Bordeaux mixture is to be used occasionally, the all brass pumps will resist the corrosion of either perfectly. No hesitation need be felt in allowing the pump to stand for any length of time in either mixture.

Thanking you sir, for this opportunity of laying this important consideration before the fruit growers of the Maritime Provinces through the columns of your paper, I am,

Yours very truly,
R. B. WESTHAVER,
Mahone Bay, N. S.

The Possibilities of the over Production of Apples.

Having been called upon to address this, the Sixth Annual Convention of the New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association, on a subject which has occupied the minds of fruit growers for the last half century, namely:— "The Possibilities of the Over Production of Apples", I am free to confess that the question is an important one.

Perhaps it would be safe to make the statement that a large majority

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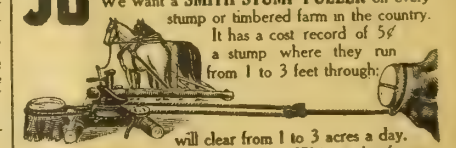

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of those within sound of my voice, at the present moment, have heard the statement made, and no doubt some of you have made it yourselves "that the time was never at hand when there would be so many apples grown that no market for them could be found and the orchards which cost large sums of money and much time and hard labor to raise up to a bearing age would be hewn down and cast into the fire."

If this doctrine of over production has not reached New Brunswick, you are certainly fortunate.

It would, no doubt, be possible to produce more apples than could be profitably marketed but is it very likely to so transpire judging from the history of apple production and consumption in the past. I think not.

Permit me for a moment or two to look back over the past thirty years and see what has actually taken place. In the year 1880-1 the United States exported apples as follows:—

From New York 600,000 barrels.
From Boston 510,000 barrels.
From Portland 40,000 barrels.
From Philadelphia 10,000 barrels.
Total from American ports 1,160,000 barrels.

In 1908-9 the figures are as follows:
From New York 363,000 barrels.
From Boston 189,000 barrels.
From Portland 89,000 barrels.
Total 641,000 barrels.

By these figures we find that the export of apples from the United States has decreased over 500,000 barrels, going over a period of thirty years. Yet all this is no evidence that our neighbors across the border are less active or producing less apples than they did in the year 1880. Just the opposite is the case. More and better apples are produced than formerly but the demand is far greater in their own country.

Perhaps it would not be an exaggerated statement to make if I should say that not more than ten per cent. of all the apples grown in the United states finds their way into any export market, and I think it would not be going too far afield to say that judging from the increase in the population for the last ten years that at the end of the next ten our neighbors will be importing apples to be consumed by their own people.

Now let us look at the condition of things in Canada.

In the year 1880-1 the number of barrels of apples exported from Montreal was 145,276. In the year 1903 the export had gone up to 732,000 barrels. But since 1903 it has dropped to 353,000 barrels. Is this because the fruit growers of the great provinces of Ontario and Quebec are giving less attention to the growing of apples, not by any means, more apples of higher quality are produced, but the demand is so steadily and rapidly increasing in Western Canada, where thousands up on thousands of settlers are taking up farms and when large towns and even cities are springing up almost in a day, that the time is not very far distant when the old provinces of Ontario and Quebec will be exporting few, if any apples at all.

Let us now look for a moment at the Maritime Provinces. In the year 1880-1 there was exported from St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., combined, 24,250 barrels. In the year 1909-10 the export from these ports had grown to 670,000 barrels, an increase in thirty years of 645,750 barrels. This increase is due to the increase in the production without a corresponding increase in local consumption.

With the United States consuming the entire product of their own country, and the great North West requiring the crop from Ontario and Quebec, after their own local market have been supplied, and with the export to the old country from Australia and Tasmania coming in at a time when North America has no apples to ship during the months of April, May, June and July, it is not a very great stretch of imagination to believe that the Maritime Provinces of Canada must supply to a large extent the apples consumed in the large cities on the other side of the Atlantic.

To return to our own Canadian West, I would like to remind you of the fact that it is not so very long ago, less than ten years, when the Dominion Department of Agriculture sent an experimental car load of apples to Winnipeg, and sent a man all the way from St. Catherines, in Ontario to look after the car. It was considered a risky thing to do, to send a car of fruit all the way to the city of Winnipeg.

What is the condition of things there to-day. Why, one firm from had handled over one hundred cars of fruit from St. Catherines alone up to the 22nd day of October, and up to that date nearly three hundred cars of fruit have been sold by auction in that city, and this does not include fruit sent in from the American side of the line. And in the face of all this, Ontario Spys are selling today, in the city of Winnipeg, for from $5.50 to $6.00 per barrel.

The Winnipeg Fruit Auction Company, which has only been in operation four months reported through their manager, Mr. Sinclair, that they had handled sixty-five cars of fruit from Ontario and ten cars from British Columbia up to October 20th.

About six years ago a trial shipment of apples was made to South Africa from Nova Scotia and it was found that there was a market for a limited amount of apples at a good price. These shipments have increased until this season twenty-five car loads of Nova Scotia apples will find a market in South Africa and this trade is destined to increase more and more, and further permit me to remind you that all of our local markets are expanding and our population is increasing, consequently more apples are consumed by our own people.

At the risk of wearying you, I must mention the fact that less inferior fruit is being packed every year, and our people will eventually get educated up to the point where they will pack only the good apples in barrels for market and send the poor ones to the canning factory and the vinegar mill.

A great deal more might be said along this line but you will bear with me while I say that to my mind the apple industry of Canada is yet in its infancy and the outlook was never brighter than at the present and the up-to-date orchardist has no reason to worry about the over production of apples. —An address by Geo. H. Vroom, Dominion Fruit Inspector for Nova Scotia, before the New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Annual Convention.

Everybody Should Read About This Offer.

This is a sample of the wonderful values we offer in our fall catalogue. Read about it carefully. Order one—if you do not like it send it back at our expense and we will refund your money in full.

This is exceptional value. We know you will like it.

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We know you will like this Waist and we want you to consider having one if you think well of the style. The risk is all ours and you know we would not select this as a special, unless we were certain of its reception. Sizes 32 to 44.

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DAIRYING.

C. W. McDougall, Dairy Inspector, staff Contributor.

Maintaining a Dairy Herd by Purchase.

At the recent annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Live Stock Breeders' Association held in Philadelphia, Robert D. Edkin, who has charge of the herd of cows at the Westtown Friends' Boarding School gave a talk on the subject heading this article and in the talk gave a severe jolt to some of his auditors by the character and significance of some of his figures. The herd averages 100 cows but as it is maintained by purchase there are usually some 110 on hand, the purchases being of backward springers and the surplus kept to supply any displacements that may occur. The herd is made up of one-fourth grade Holsteins, one-sixth grade Jerseys, the remainder being Shorthorn grades bought from dealers. About one-fourth of the cows are kept in the herd from two to four years. Those not retained this long are sold when their daily production of milk falls to about 13 or 15 pounds. The cows are fed heavily receiving an average of 12 pounds of grain the year round. The summer feed of grain in addition to pasture is a mixture of two parts cottonseed meal, three parts hominy and one per cent salt. The winter ration is an average of 33 1-3 pounds silage, five pounds corn stover or cheap hay and 12 pounds of grain composed of seven parts cottonseed meal, three parts linseed oil meal and nine parts hominy with one per cent salt. The grain for the herd runs from 6 to 18 pounds per day depending upon the condition and production of the cows.

The average purchase price of the cows has been $40.70 per head. The average selling price for cows rejected or discarded was found to be $32.52 showing an approximate loss on the average exchange of $8. The complete figures given by Mr. Edkin will be found of more than passing interest to the progressive dairyman and I append them: Rent of barn per cow, $2.50; interest, $5.28; tax, 25c; depreciation, $8; maintenance of equipment, etc., $5.26; stover at $5 per ton, $3.20; hay at $12 per ton, $5.16; silage at $3 per ton, $12; pasture, $5.33; grain, $69.39; labor and management, $35.65; total, $152.02.

The average yearly production per cow was 9,500 pounds of milk, 4.2 per cent fat. This is equivalent to 4,370 quarts which cost 3.48 cents per quart or $1.60 per 100 pounds. There are several striking features about the work of this herd. The method of maintenance is not unusual in many large commercial herds but my observation has been that it is not an advisable plan for the average dairyman. The feeding of this herd is very heavy and it seems to me quite beyond the safety line for the dairyman at large if he wants to keep on the side of his usual modest profit. The yield of milk per cow in such a large cosmopolitan herd is both unusual and remarkable. It teaches us the lesson, however, that many dairymen need to learn the relation between heavy feeding and heavy production. In this connection there must be the element of possibility that the expense of feeding is higher than even this phenomenal production justifies. When cows are fed as individuals there is certainly a line in production in relation to feed that it is not financially profitable to pass beyond. This line is drawn not by the herd but by the individual members of it and is no doubt recognized by Mr. Edkin.

Now, the financial equation of this operation has its determination in the selling price of the milk. If the milk is sold at an average yearly priceof $1.75 per 100 pounds—which is quite above the amount received by dairymen remote from favored markets—the profit per cow would be too small to be counted as a good business margin. If sold at three and one-half cents per quart, which just at this time some of our friends in New Jersey are protesting they must take for their milk, the loss is of most uncomfortable proportions. If the milk is sold at a net price of four cents per quart, the profit is on the side of prosperity; at five cents per quart the profits are golden, while at a possible eight cents we have suggestions of diamonds, automobiles and coupons.

The integrity of Mr. Edkin and of his figures cannot be questioned. However much one might be inclined to criticise some of his feeding and his maintenance methods this one lesson stands out in his work; he has system and great care of detail. The feeds he buys in such quantities are sailing under their own colors; they are straight oil meals and hominy and are not of the various mixtures and combinations for which many feeders are with questionable wisdom spending so much good money.

A Dairy Conversation.

"Hello, Mrs. Jersey, where do you come from?" "Me, why I came from a dairy section," replied Mrs. Jersey giving her head a gentle toss as with calm, lustrous eyes she surveyed the questioner, whose appearance gave some evidence of belonging to the noble family of Shorthorns.

"Well, you might as well go back there, you know you are not suitable to our conditions," suggested the Shorthorn eyeing the newcomer almost angrily.

"I can't see how that may be," replied Mrs. Jersey. ...

"Oh, you don't. Well, it is so just the same," and the Shorthorn, provoked by the confident bearing of the other, made a lunge with her horns. The Jersey just barely escaped.

Surprised and alarmed she retreated a few paces and resumed the conversation with another Shorthorn more peaceably inclined.

"I am sure I can't understand why I am suitable in one place and not in another," she insisted. "I think the corn and alfalfa here is as good if not better, than what I used to get I know that it tastes good to me. Last night I heard Mr. Ressmdssen saythat I gave over 50 lbs. of milk per day testing 5 per cent, or 2½ lbs. of butter-fat each day, and he thought I would do better next week. How much did you give?" ...

"I don't think it was as much as that," replied the other eyeing the Jersey with some degree of admiration because it was one of the boasts of her family that they were of the milking strain. "Only this morning I gave over a pail of milk. I do not know what size pail it was and for the test I am sure I don't know it either. I don't believe Mr. Jones knows himself though he does think I am a powerful big milker." Jersey seemed surprised to hear that as her mother and grandmother had an average yearly record of over 500 lbs. of butter-fat and she knew that Mr. Rassmussen would not sleep well if he did not know from day to day what his cows were doing. Her own record for the past year had been 12,422.4 lbs. of milk, testing 4.8 per cent. making a total of 596.2 lbs. of butter-fat in a year. "Well, I don't know," she added thoughtfully, "I am sure I cannot understand why I would not do here. Mr. Rassmussen only keeps twenty cows and last year he sold over $2000.00 worth of butter-fat and I am certain I never saw as many pigs go off the place as he hauled off last year. I heard him say just last month that he made a clear profit of $40.00 per head after charging us for the feed we ate. I think though he allowed that the skimmilk and the manure paid for the labor of caring for us."

"My Goodness," exclaimed the other, "you don't mean to tell me that he charged you with the feed you ate. Why, I don't believe Mr. Jones ever gives that a thought. He just feeds us, that is all out here they don't think of that. There may be a few that do but they are very scarce. I do know, however, that whenever a farmer goes into town and buys feed to feed his cows it is not long before he has cows that look like you. It may be that you can get along here all right."

If it is butter-fat that is to be produced I believe that I can produce it," emphatically declared the Jersey

With that the two cows parted to the field happy in having formed a new acquaintance.—John Bower.

Cheap Milk Production.

The first essential point to be considered in this important question is cleanliness. Keep the stables clean, disinfected and purified by whitewashing at least twice a year. Then ventilate, brighten and cheer by the free access of pure air and sunlight.

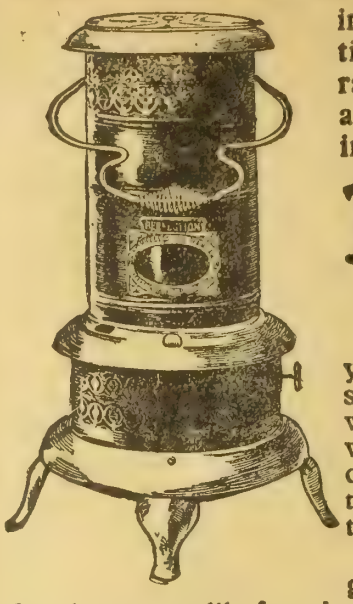
Get as much sunlight in the stables as possible. Scientists say that 10 minutes of sunlight will kill tuberculosis bacilli, and Dr. John Nichols, president of the Ohio Dairymen's Association, says sunlight and air will rid our herds of tuberculosis; medicine and slaughter never will. The dairyman who is unwilling to observe the ordinary rules of cleanliness is responsible for much of the arbitrary action of health boards.

The greatest difficulty which is at present most evident to the farmer is the high price of concentrated feeds. The only way to overcome this difficulty is to farm more, raise more grain, and cut down your big feed bill.

The method which is recommended to dairymen for producing cheaper feed is to keep your land in short rotation, not more than three or four years using corn, small grain, then grass. When land is such that short rotation is impracticable, precaution should be taken to top dress every year.

The growing of clover and protein crops, to save grain bills, is now the exception, not the rule, and until

You Can Work Near a Window



in winter when you have a Perfection Oil Heater. It is a portable radiator which can be moved to any part of a room, or to any room in a house. When you have a

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Absolutely smokeless and odorless

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The Perfection Oil Heater quickly gives heat, and with one filling of the font burns steadily for nine hours, without smoke or smell. An indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font. The filler-cap, put in like a cork in a bottle, is attached by a chain. This heater has a cool handle and a damper top.

The Perfection Oil Heater has an **automatic-locking flame spreader,** which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back, so the wick can be quickly cleaned. The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged and can be unscrewed in an instant for rewicking. The Perfection Oil Heater is finished in japan or nickel, is strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental.

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You know that the Babcock tester—used the world over for testing skimmed milk—contains neither disks nor other contraptions. Since the Babcock tester does not need inside contraptions, it is plain that a properly built cream separator does not need them.

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are the only separators free from disks and other contraptions. The only simple—the only properly built separators. The World's Best. Produce twice the skimming force of common separators and proved by the Babcock tester to skim twice as clean. The saving Tubulars thus make you is clear profit you cannot get any other way.

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Waste no time with common, complicated separators. You will want a Tubular until you have one—so why not get it in the first place. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. We made the first separators manufactured on this continent and have been at the business thirty years. Write for illustrated catalog No. 194 telling all about Tubulars.

The Sharples 30 Yrs

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

this condition can be reversed there will be no more prosperity among the farmers than at the present time.

Some farmers say it costs one cent a quart to produce milk, others say it costs two cents and still another one says it costs him three cents a quart to produce clean and wholesome milk.

The farmer that produces milk for one cent a quart is the man that raises, upon his own farm, all his protein and carbonaceous foods. The one who says it costs him two cents a quart is the one who raises just a little of it, and the one whose cost of production is three cents a quart is the one who says it is cheaper to buy feed than to raise it.

It is easy to grow the carbonaceous foods in the for of corn, but to grow the clover to feed with this to make a balanced ration and save the money we pay for protein in the form of bran, linseed and cottonseed meal seems to be the problem. If you are not growing clover in sufficient quantities, then rye, oats, and peas, corn-fodder, millet and green buckwheat can be used successfully in succession.

Prof. Haecker, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, is conducting a series of experiments to learn what may be accomplished in the work of improving the common dairy cow by proper feeding and care, and he finds that these cows are averaging 12 pounds more than they are throughout the state. He is positive that the difference in the yield is due simply to different methods in handling.

Better balanced rations, more regularity in feeding, would, in a single year, make good half the difference. Evidently the second difficulty is the need of practical knowledge of how and what to feed for milk production and what constitutes proper care and handling of herd.

If the 1,800,000 dairy cows in New York state could be made to increase their earnings of an average of $2 per year each, as those in Prof. Haecker's herd have done, the dairy farmer would be richer by $45,000,000 an average of more than $400 for each farmer.

According to the statistics of the New York State Experiment Station a cow should be given one-third as much feed as she gives milk. For instance, if she gives 60 pounds of milk give her 20 pounds of feed, or if she gives 90 pounds of milk give her 30 pounds of feed. Hence the only solution of this question of producing pure and wholesome milk at the least expense is to keep no more cows than your farm will produce sustenance for; pay more attention to the care and handling of your own dairy; and see to it that your dairy and stable at all times, are in a sanitary condition.

Good Cows and Poor.

The good cow is an investment. The amount we shall be able to make out of her depends upon how much feed and care and cow sense we put into her. She may be bred ever so well and be capable of doing a great and profitable work, but if her ways have fallen into the hands of an ignorant, stingy or careless man her birthright of royalty is reduced to scrub conditions. All this for the good cow.

The poor cow is a poor cow and that is all there is to it, and we need waste no saltpeter on her; but I believe in defense of her, she not being a free agent, that always somewhere in the early pedigree of the poor cow is written the stigma of a poor, scrub man. Many an intrinsically good cow is handicapped by such an owner who is limiting the scope of her possibilities. If it were possible for the cow for a short time to change places with the man and she run the dairy on lines of her ability and experience and weed out and feed up her former owner, what changes we would have in some dairy matters—what an uplift would come of the business! It is the man rather than the cows that marks the standard of the herd.

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

The wise housewife knows the importance of always keeping a good supply of Windsor Dairy Salt on hand.

She knows that Windsor Salt makes the best butter—and she is not satisfied to make any other.

Windsor Dairy Salt is both a money-maker and a money-saver.

It makes money for farmers and dairymen because it makes butter that brings the best prices.

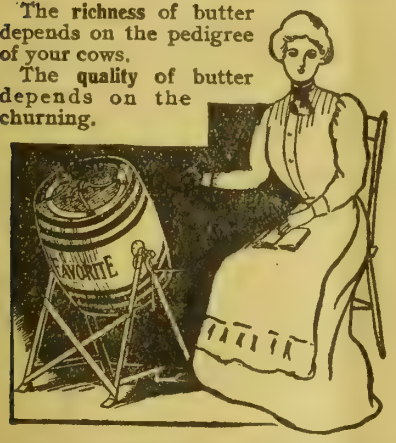
It saves money for them because, being absolutely pure, it requires less to properly salt the butter.

39

BETTER PRICES FOR YOUR BUTTER

The richness of butter depends on the pedigree of your cows.

The quality of butter depends on the churning.



The "FAVORITE" CHURN means a deliciously smooth butter that will bring the "top" price. And the "FAVORITE" will get every particle of butter fat out of the cream. Hand lever and foot tread—8 sizes.

"Puritan" Washer washes a tubful of clothes in five minutes.

Write us if your dealer does not handle the "FAVORITE" CHURN and "PURITAN" WASHING MACHINE. 71

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Calves Raise Them Without Milk
Booklet Free
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SANITARY CHURN

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Besides being absolutely sanitary, the glass top enables you to see how the churning is coming along without opening the churn.
Also made with Aluminum top.
The "EUREKA" is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By tilting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be quickly and easily moved—while the barrel remain upright.
If your dealer does not handle the "EUREKA," do not take a substitute but write us for catalogue.

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EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

THE DOMO SEPARATOR
The Cheapest and the Best.

Prices and Capacities.

	Capacity	Suitable for	Prices
Domo B	110 lbs.	1 to 2 cows	$15
" O	150 lbs.	2 to 5 cows	$20
" 1	200 lbs.	3 to 7 cows	$30
" 2	280 lbs.	5 to 10 cows	$35
" 3	450 lbs.	10 to 15 cows	$50
" 4	670 lbs.	15 to 30 cows	$65

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LIVE STOCK.

Details of Winter Care.

Successful winter care of stock of any kind depends largely on scrupulous attention to details. This is especially true of sheep. While they are omniverous feeders, they refuse absolutely to eat anything that has in the least been defiled by themselves. Their feed troughs and racks should be kept perfectly clean.

We fasten the grain troughs to the tight board fence surrounding the yard at such a height that the sheep cannot get their feet in them, and of course, cannot jump over them. They are swept whenever there is the least suspicion of filth in them. The racks for hay and fodder are cleaned out every day. The refuse we throw over in an adjoining yard for colts. They clean it up so nothing is wasted.

We give salt twice a week, all they will clean up in a few minutes and water is kept constantly before them. It frequently happens that some of the flock need tagging in midwinter; this should receive immediate attentio. Ewe lambs often wet their long wool and need clipping. To do this properly it should be flared from the vent in such a shape that none of the voidings will be caught by the wool.

Frequent changes of feed will be found beneficial. We use hay, oat and wheat straw and cornstalks. Occasional runs on the fields on dry, pleasant days are enjoyed and afford exercise, if nothing more. This is especially good for breeding ewes.

The best flockmasters always have their sheep tame. They talk to them every time they go into the yards. One of them said to me: "I can't drive my sheep; they don't know how to be driven, but they'll follow me all over the farm."

I have succeeded in taming several flocks that were very wild by confining them to small yards, spending considerable time with them and never making any quick moves to start or excite them. They soon learn that they will not be harmed and will do far better than if they rush to the farthest corner of the yard and huddle up every time approached. Purebred flocks are usually tame because they are handled, petted and waited on till they have lost all fear of the owners. It is not at all uncommon for these shepherds to be able to catch any sheep wanted out in the field without yarding.

The successful shepherd is quick to see if any in the flock are ailing, and prompt to separate such from the flockand give extra care. Usually with me a sick sheep is a dead sheep. I never had much success doctoring them, but sometimes separation and change of feed will effect a change for the better.—E. P. Snyder.

Injury From Rusty Nails.

Rusty nails protruding through old scraps of boards lying about the barnyard or farm buildings do not often cause injury to the owner or caretaker himself, but stock, fighting running, or pushing around the yard, are liable to step on these nails and be injured. A purebred animal will die as quickly in this manner as a scrub, and the loss is many times greater. Where such unfortunate accidents occur, danger from infection can be prevented at home by almost anyone and the expense of a veterinary bill saved thereby.

As soon as an animal is discovered limping a thorough examination of the affected parts should be made. When it has been found that a nail or other foreign substance has been run into the foot or legs, it should be extracted at once and undiluted spirits of turpentine poured into the wound. This will kill the poison and remove the soreness from the wound, and in a short time it will heal. If the wound is a bad one it will require two or three applications; twice in one day ought to be sufficient in any case.

At first thought turpentine may seem too strong for such use; but if it were possible to compare the suffering an animal goes through that dies of blood poisoning with the little pain caused by the use of turpentine, no one would hesitate to use it.

But the best and surest, the least painful and the most profitable way for all concerned is to get up steam in your own boiler, and with a little lubricating oil for the spinal column, pick up all such scraps, remove the nails, and use the pieces for firewood.—F. W. Greene.

Winter Feeding.

The winter feedin go fsheep is a very important factor in the success of any sheep owner.

Already by this time the "bum" lambs and the toothless old ewes have been cut out and sold.

Roughly speaking from December fist to May first the farmer must fur nish daily feed to his sheep, for pasture or grazing is practically impossible during that time. Of course many act on the plan that any old thing any old way will do, but the man who succeeds best and secures the greatest profits from his flock is ever watchful for some new method for some improvement on the old way, either to secure greater gains and better condition of his sheep or greater economy in the cost of feeding, and he should be watchful of both these factors. And he should remember that economy in feed does not mean stinting or cheap feed but that it means the feed which will produce the best condition at the least cost.

It has been our observation that too many farmers proceed on the assumption that the only necessity is to simply keep the breath of life in their sheep during the winter and leave them to themselves to get in good condition on grass during the summer. Many a time have we seen a good flock of sheep so thin in flesh that they could barely move when the farmer's bins and cribs were bulging with good grain which he was keeping to sell, when if he had put it into his sheep it would have brought him an hundred fold more in the returns from his wool and lamb crop. A few oats or a little roots once a day will be worth more when put into your sheep than arketed in any other way.

Another very essential factor in the good health of the flock during the winter is exercise and plenty of fresh air. Often have we seen flocks put in one pen and kept there without being turned out more than once a week or even once a month; and with this would often be a single ration of hay, and sometimes that clear timothy.. Such methods can only produce loss and the wonder is that the sheep live at all. Every flock should have the run of a good sized yard or field, and the shed should never be closed tightly. The sheep have their fleeces to keep them warm, while they need exercise just as does a man to keep them in condition.

A change of rations are also a factor in keeping them thriving. Variety is the spice of life with a sheep the same as with anything else. A feed of nice bright oat straw two or three times a week and a feed of good clover hay every morning and night, with grain once or twice a day depending on whether the flock is lambs or old sheep, makes a varied and very economical ration which will produce satisfactory results.

Another good thing is to put a little brine on the straw once or twice a week; it acts as an appetizer and they eat the straw better. There are many other such little attentions which the observing caretaker can do to add to the growth and profit of his flock during the winter, and he will find that nothing responds better nor gives larger returns for the care and feed expected than does that flock of "woolies."

Have Sows to Farrow Early.

Now is the time to prepare to have spring litters farrowed the early part of April. Sows to farrow at this time must be bred early in December Even if it is necessary to wean the fall litters a little eary, it will pay better to do this than to have the sows farrowing late in April or May.

Pigs that go on the market at about seven months of age weighing upwards of 250 pounds each, usually are the most profitable, and as the market in September is usually about a cent higher than at any other time during the fall, no time should be lost in getting hogs ready for that market. Some feeders seem to be able to get their hogs to 250 pounds at six months of age, but in general they are the exception. Then again, there is always a limit to profitable forcing as it is usually done by feeding high priced feeds. In the majority of cases this is not profitable, as hogs that do not require such rapid forcing can be fed almost entirely on green crops during the time they are growing. These can easily be arranged for from May until August. The hogs in the meantime require very little grain.

Difficulties sometimes arise at farrowing time, as frequently the weather is cold. The sow must have a warm pen, or there is always danger of losing the little pigs. A few days previous to the date of farrowing the sow should be separated from all others and placed in a pen not less than 8x10 feet, and supplied with just enough short bedding to keep her off the floor. If she is provided with an abundance of bedding, she will use it all in making her nest; which is so often the cause of little pigs getting crushed by being laid on by the sow.

A board about six inches wide should also be placed about six inches from the floor against the wall in such a way that in case the sow should lie down when a little pig is behind her it will be pushed under the plank and not be crushed. A farrowing pen arranged in this way will save lots of little pigs, especially with old sows.

Sows that farrow in April should be watched closely, and if the weather is cold, an attendant should be on hand to remove the young pigs as soon as they are farrowed. Place them either in a box or basket, and take them to a warm place immediately, or have a jug of hot water set in the box so that the little pigs getting warm will gain strength. Just as soon as they are all farrowed place them all back with thesow and see that every pig sucks. Then again put them back into the basket for two hours, when they should suck again. If the weather continues cold they must be handled in this way for twenty-four hours. After that time they can be given to the sow, and if they are fairly strong they will require very little extra attention except carefulness in feeding the sow. She should be given light, sloppy feeds for two or three days until both sow and pigs get active and strong. If a little care is given them the little pigs will begin growing at once, and be ready to wean at six or eight weeks of age. Make the little pigs take plenty of exercise while they are nursing, especially if the weather i s cold, to prevent them from becoming too fat. They will

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS

Brought Mrs. Baker to Death's Door. Father Morriscy's No. 10 Saved Her.

Of the many hundreds of cures wrought by Father Morriscy's No. 10 (Lung Tonic) few are more remarkable than the saving of the life of Mrs. John S. Baker, of 164 Rockland Road (North End), St. John, N.B. She wrote on Oct. 16, 1909:

"I wish to express my gratitude that I am living to-day, saved from the grave by Father Morriscy's No. 10 (Lung Tonic). This time last year I had pleuro-pneumonia and bronchitis, and had been given up to die, and had my lungs tapped in the City Hospital, and never expected to walk again; I was continually getting worse every day. I came home from the hospital, and everyone was watching fo me to die. I tried everything but there seemed to be no cure for me.

"I began taking Father Morriscy's No. 10, and the second day I could eat without pain. I used 22 bottles of No. 10, as I was run down right into consumption, and for six months was just a shadow until I began to use it, and now I am in good health, and surprised most of my neighbors by gaining so quickly. I feel it my duty to publish it everywhere I can, as with all I can say I cannot recommend it too highly—it was a life saver to me, and I am very thankful to recommend it, as it is worth all it is said."

Father Morriscy's No. 10 is very different from the many preparations that simply relieve a cough. No. 10 relieves the cause of the cough, restores the membranes of throat and lungs to a healthy condition, and tones up the whole system, giving strength to resist future attacks.

Trial bottle 25c.—regular size 50c. At your dealer's or from Father Morriscy Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B. 92

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This elegant watch, stem wind and set, fancy engraved SOLID SILVER cases, FULLY GUARANTEED, will be sent you FREE if you sell only $3.60 worth of our beautifully colored and embossed post cards at 6 for 10c. These are the very latest designs in Views, Floral, Holiday, Comics, &c. The swiftest sellers. Just show them and take in the money. Send your name and address, plainly written, and we will forward you a package of cards and our big premium list. Don't delay, for we give this extra present for promptness.

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Because the craving for Alcoholic liquors is greater than my power to resist drinking.

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The MANTLE LAMP CO. of America, Chicago. Winnipeg and Dept. H MONTREAL.

grow strong and active and be free from thumps and scours, and there will be very little difficulty in getting them ready for the September market.

Distention of Rumen.

This form of indigestion is causes by the animal gorging itself with food, and arises more from the animal's voracious appetite than from any defect in the quality of the food supplied to it. The condition is, however, more severe if the food consumed is especially concentrated or difficult of digestion. In cases of this kind there is comparatively no great formation of gas, and the gas which is formed is diffused through the stomach instead of accumulating in a layer in the upper part. On pressing the flank with the closed fist the indent of the hand remains for a short time in the flank, as if the rumen were filled with a soft, doughy mass.

This form of indigestion should be treated by stimulants, such as alcohol, wine, or aromatic spirits of ammonia.

If the formation of gas is not great and the distension with a solid material is somewhat limited, the animal may be drenched through a piece of ordinary garden hose, one end being inserted in the animal's mouth like the neck of a bottle, and the other end fitted with a funnel, giving one and one-half pounds of Epsom or Glauber's salts dissolved in two gallons of water, at a single dose. Immediately after this treatment the left side of the animal, extending below the medial line of the abdomen, should be powerfully kneaded with the fist, so that the impacted food mass will be broken, allowing the water to separate it into small portions, which can be carried downward for the process of digestion.

But if the treatment applied fails and the impacted or overloaded condition of the rumen continues, it may become necessary to make an incision with a sharp, long-bladed knife in the left flank, commencing at the point where it is usual to puncture the stomach of an ox, and prolong the incision in a downward direction until it is long enough to admit the hand. When the point of the knife is thrust into the flank and the blade cuts downward, the wall of the stomach the muscles, and the skin should all be cut through at the same time. Two assistants should hold the edges of the wound together so as to prevent any food slipping between the flank and the wall of the stomach, and then the operator should remove two-thirds of the contents of the rumen. This having been done, the edges of the wound should be sponged with a little carbolized warm water, and the lips of the wound in the rumen being turned inward, they should be brought together with catgut stitches.

The wound penetrating the muscle and the skin may then be brought together by silk stitches, which would pass through the entire thickness of the muscle and should be about one inch apart. The wound should afterward be dressed once a day with a lotion and the animal covered with a tight linen sheet, to protect the wound from insects and dirt. The lotion to be used in such a case is made up as follows: Sulphate of zinc, 1 dram; carbolic acid, 3 drams; glycerin, 2 ozs.; water, 14 ounces; mix. It is clear that this operation requires special skill and it should be attempted only by those who are competent.

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Our general mail order catalogue enables you to buy—at Toronto prices—almost anything shown in our great store. *We also pay delivery charges on all goods* shown in our General Catalogue with the exception of a very few heavy, bulky articles.

Just write on a post card: "Please send me Christmas Catalogue No. 8 ." We will send it by return mail, prepaid.

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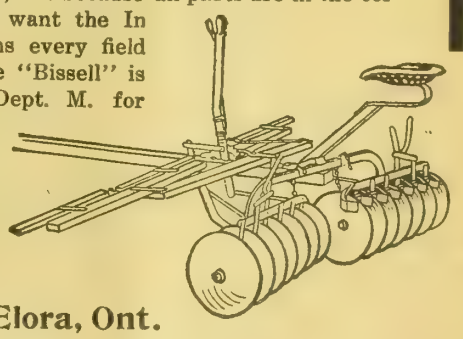
TORONTO

To be genuine it must bear the name "Bissell"

Because of the great success of the "Bissell" In Throw Harrow several of its features have been imitated on other harrows. But no other harrow will give equal results unless it is built EXACTLY the same. The plates of the "Bissell" could be put on other harrows, but they wouldn't cut deep into the soil and stir it up thoroughly like they do on the "Bissell." The reason why the "Bissell" has such wonderful capacity is not due alone to the shape of the plates, nor to position of frame and seat, but because all parts are in the correct proportion. If you want the In Throw Harrow that wins every field test make sure the name "Bissell" is stamped on it. Write Dept. M. for booklet describing both our In Throw and Out Throw Harrows, and our 16 plate Wide Cut Harrow, which we make especially for the West.



T. E. BISSELL CO., Ltd., Elora, Ont.

Advertise in the Maritime Farmer for Results.

THE HORSE.

Separating the Foal.

When well halter broken and taught to eat grain, weaning can be done without checking its growth appreciably. One of the best methods, is to place the dam and foal in adjoining box stalls with a small opening through which they get their noses together. Discontinue the grain ration of the dam. Feed her only dry hay and water her often but sparingly, in order to prevent the secretion of milk. For the first four days after separating, allow the foal to suck three times a day. For the next four days, twice a day, morning and night, will be often enough to let it suck. After this let the foal suck once a day for two or three days and then do not allow it to go near the dam again. If two stalls are not available, use two open stalls which adjoin, but see that an opening is made between them through which the dam and the foal may get their noses together.

To tie the foal a good stout ring should be placed on each side of the stall and a rope or tie-strap should go from each to the foal's halter. These rings should be high enough so that there will not be any danger of the foal stepping over either rope when the head is lowered to the floor. A large, light and well-ventilated box stall without feed box, water pail or manger is the safest place for a foal during weaning. The youngster can be led out to water at frequent intervals or a bucket can be placed in his stall for him to drink out of and be removed when he is finished. Feed should be given in a shallow box placed on the floor, the box also being removed when he has eaten.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

The cure that saves horsemen and farmers millions of dollars every year.

It is known the world over as the one certain, reliable remedy for Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growths and any Lameness.

Cases just developing and old, stubborn sores and swellings readily yield to the wonderful curative powers of this famous remedy.

Orangeville, Ont., Dec. 21, '08

"We had a horse which was getting very lame on account of a Spavin. I was anxious about him as we could not work the beast when we most needed him.

Our teamster saw Kendall's Spavin Cure in the store and tried it.

I am pleased to say he had success as the horse has stopped limping and is doing his day's work."

W. A. NICHOLSON.

Don't worry about Spavins, Growths, Swellings or Lameness, but use Kendall's Spavin Cure. It cures every time. The world's best liniment for man and beast.

$1. a bottle—6 for $5. Get our book "A Treatise On The Horse," free at dealers or from us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Enosburg Falls, Vt. 52

HORSEMEN ATTENTION!

Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment and Dr. J. Woodbury's Condition Powders will save and preserve the life of your horses. They cure Cough, Cold, Distemper, Colic, Glanders, Spavin, Pink eye and all diseases of the Horse.

TRURO, N. S.

Dear Sirs,—One of my horses had a bad cough, and I made a complete cure with three bottles of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse liniment. The cough was of twelve months standing. In my large expeience with horses, I consider this liniment to be the best made for all diseases of the horse, and I recommend it to my friends.
E. J. ANDERSON.

BEAR RIVER, N. S.

DEAR SIRS,—
We do not hesitate in recommending your Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We have used it in the woods for coughs, colds, distemper and cuts, and would say that no lumberman should be without it.
Yours truly,
CLARKE BROS.

The Grain Ration.

The grain ration for the foal when being weaned should consist of ground or whole oats, preferably the former, two parts to one part of wheat bran. Begin with a light ration and increase daily until the foal is eating from three to six quarts of the grain ration. For a good-sized foal four quarts of oats, and two of wheat bran, daily, divided into three feeds will be none too much.

Feed the foal well cured hay, the best and earliest cut hay available. Feed only as much as it will eat with a relish, but feed often. If there is plenty of cow's milk to be obtained teach it to drink sweet skimmed milk. Most foals easily learn to drink milk but some refuse. To such begin by wetting oat-meal with milk, making the mixture thinner each time until soon the colt will be drinking clear milk. A lump of rock salt or a salt brick should be placed in the stall where the foal can help itself whenever he wants to. Exercise is absolutely necessary in order to insure the foal's well-being. As soon as weaned, the youngster should be given a paddock or pasture to run in when the weather is good so that his limbs may be developed in proportion to his body. Keep the feed box and the stall clean Look after the feet and by the use of a rasp keep them from growing irregularly or getting too long.—J. R. James in Farm and Dairy.

The Horse's Foot.

In considering the diseases to which horse flesh is heir, there are two things that should always be considered as of special importance; the teeth and the feet. The average period of usefulness of the horse is curtailed several years by the inadequacy of the teeth. In most horses at the age of fifteen the teeth have become rough and uneven, and from that time on the horse is a hard keeper and the real cause is not known by the owner. In buying horses the teeth and the feet should receive most careful examination. Ordinarily, in speaking of the feet of the horse, we mean the part inclosed by the hoof wall. Looking at it from a stanpoint of comparative anatomy the foot includes all below the knee and the hock. The artificial conditions under which the horse is placed and the unusual demand exacted of him result in almost every case in diseased conditions which render him incapable of doing the work he would otherwise do. Shoeing, which places him under artificial conditions, combined with the hard roads, over work, and improper feeding, soon produce inflammatory conditions which may result in side bones, ring bones, coffin joint, lameness, cracks in the hoof wall, contracted heels, and a great many more diseases too numerous to mention. In many cases the horse must be shod; but there certainly is far too much shoeing done. It is surprising how much work the horse can do under most conditions without shoes, if he be brought gradually to the work, and a little care and judgment be exercised in this matter during the first three or four years of the colt's life. There are three things especially to be remembered if you wish to give this subject a little extra thought; first, as long as you use horses that have weak or defective feet for breeding purposes, just so long will you have horses with a predisposition to these things and you will lose money on them accordingly; second, do less shoeing; a horse with fairly good feet will not need to be shod unless he be worked on the pavement, race track, or in mountainous districts; third, do not allow any horseshoer to use the buttress on the soles of the feet, nor the rasp on the outside; do not leave the shoes on longer than four weeks without resetting.

In substance, remember that the foot is the weakest part of the horse; that the service of the horse is worth money to you. Take good care of the horse's feet!

G. H. GLOVER, D. V. M.
Colorada Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Weaning the Foal.

Preparations for weaning the colt should be made many weeks before it is to be actually separated from its dam. One of the first things to do in the way of preparation is to halter break the foal. This is not a difficult thing to do if it is undertaken early in its life, and the earlier it is begun the easier it will be. Another thing in this preparatory course is to teach the foal to eat grain. This can best be done by feeding grain to the dam in a shallow box placed on the ground or the floor wher? the foal can easily reach it. Thelittle fellow will see its dam eat the grain and following her example will begin to nibble at it. Once it has got a taste, it will be on hand to get its share every time the dam is fed.

The best age to wean is five months but if one has plenty of cow's milk, and it is desired to wean the youngster sooner, it may be weaned at four months or even earlier. In case the foal is weaned early and milk is fed it should be diluted with water and sweetened with a little sugar.

Veteran Work Horse.

In the Pennsylvania Work Horse Parade held this summer at Philadelphia the oldest horse was 35 years old Andy, owned by the Quaker City Laundry Co., whose wagon he had hauled for 29 years, says the Breeder's Gazette. The 30-year-old patrol horse Jim has seen 22 years of city service. Bill, also 30 years old, has been worked 27 years by the building firm of W. H. Dutton and Bros. There were a number of brewery, coal, bakery, contractor, department store, grocery, dairy and teaming horses that had seen 15 to 25 years of city use. The honors for veteran drivers went to August Gross 48 years in service; Joel Topman, 43 years in service; Barney McCullion, 35 years in service; and Harry Webb, 35 years in service.

Treatment of Wounds.

If the horse steps on a nail, do not pour turpentine into the puncture. Such treatment only tends to increase the pain and inflammation. Always bear in mind that the foot can not swell like other parts to accommodate itself to the results of inflammation. This is the reason that punctures or injuries to the feet are so painful.

Soothing treatment is always recommended. Enlarge the opening made by the nail with a knife completely through the sole of the foot, and apply a linseed meal or bran poultice. Change the poultice every 24 hours, but do not poultice longer than three days at a time, for if prolonged too much, softening of the hoof is likely to be the result. The shoe should in all cases be removed and the horse have complete rest and reduced diet until recovery takes place.

There is great danger of serious injury when brood mares that are heavy with foal or that have young foals, at foot are turned loose together in small yards or paddocks. Several valuable mares have lost their lives this spring through kicks from other mares.

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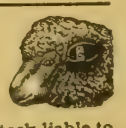

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POULTRY.

Ventilation Problem.

How to properly ventilate a poultry house is a problem everyone keeping hens must solve. Too much or too little ventilation is injurious to the health of the flock. Hens like human beings, take cold easily in too close or too open houses. A happy medium must be found.

If the house is practically air tight the windows should be raised an inch or two, according to the temperature to admit fresh air. There should be an opening near the top of the front side, or if the house has a double roof, at the peak of the roof, where the bad air can pass off. This aperature should have a door or slide which may be left part way or wide open according to the weather. An opening at least eight inches square for every 200 square feet of house room or floor space is sufficient.

On every warm sunny day during the cold months the windows should be raised after the sun is a few hours high, and lowered at least an hour before sunset so as to give the pen a chance to warm up before the hens go to roost. The door or doors may be opened instead of the windows if screens are put in to keep the hens from getting out into the snow.

During the night two windows may be raised an inch and the slide opened about half way. One must use his judgment in regulating the ventilatian. A thermometer hung in the poultry house is of material assistance in determining whether to admit more or less air.

In a house whose front side is made of boards with cracks between them, one need not worry about ventilation, for it will take care of itself. A half century ago most farmers' henhouses were simply well attended on the north and west sides. Colds and roup rarely ever attack fowls kept in such buildings.

The ventilation problem is also solved in open-front or curtain-front houses. Such houses have roosting apartments in the rear of the pen, protected by a board or curtain partition which allows a supply of fresh air to reach the hens from underneath and the foul air to escape over head. This partition keeps out the wind and drafts and prevents the warm air from escaping too rapidly. Hens in such apartments have plenty of fresh air and are perfectly comfortable.

Colony houses should be built to admit the largest amount of fresh air possible without drafts. Houses with the two sides and back covered with paper, and having an open front covered with half-inch wire netting to keep out night intruders, serve their purpose admirably, and are properly ventilated.

Chicken coops should receive as much attention as other poultry quarters in the matter of ventilation Never close a coop tightly, but, day and night allow fresh air free access.

Study well the problem af ventilation, for upon it may hang the story of success or failure of one's poultry venture. The admittance of plenty of fresh air and the dismissal of the foul air, without drafts, to one's flocks, whatever may be their quarters, is the correct solution of the problem.—A. G. Symonds.

Keep out Dampness.

Dampness in the poultry houses during the winter months curtails egg production and impairs the helath of the flock. No matter how painstaking one may be in caring for the fowls excessive dampness in the house will minimize the daily output. In regions where the weather is more or less variable during the winter months, and where it is necessary to keep the poultry closely confined, excessive dampness is apt to collect on the siding. Its most noticeable effect is its influence on the temperature. The more dampness in the atmosphere the heavier the air, and the greater its influence on the temperature of animal life. This noticeable variation is accounted for by the humidity of the atmosphere. The same law applies to the temperature in the poultry house. If the atmosphere is more or less saturated, the temperature seems a great deal more severe to fowls and animals than if the air is light and dry.

There are numerous means of detecting dampness in the poultry-house. An experienced poultryman will notice its presence immediately on entering the house, because of his keen sense of feeling. The inexperienced poultryman, perhaps, must rely more upon other indications. The first sign of dampness is the appearance of frost upon the siding in the morning and again in the evening. If the dampness is excessive the litter will also give evidence of it. The windows will be more or less frosty. But perhaps the most striking evidence is seen in the sluggish condition of the fowls.

There are several reasons why dampness may accumulate in the poultry house in winter. Poor ven' tilation is one of the common causes. Ground floors are very productive of dampness, as they are constantly sweating. Crowding too many fowls into limited quarters is also a common cause, and one which, perhaps, produces more of this trouble than any other. Poor, leaky roofs is another of the frequent cases. It is an impossibility to keep the poultry house dry and comfortable when water from melting snow or rain drips down through the roof.

If the direct cause of dampness is improper ventilation, some means should be provided whereby the impure air can be properly removed and a fresh supply furnished without incurring draughts. For a small poultry house I know of no better or effective means of supplying ventilation than by the use of muslin. The muslin can be tacked over the spaces occupied by the window sash. In case the building is well constructed good ventilation will thus be secured without draughts.

Where too many fowls have been crowded together they should be divided into smaller flocks, and given more room for exercising. An earth floot in the poultry house answers very well if the building is so located as to give good drainage. It is an excellent plan where a ground floor is depended upon to fill in until it is 8 to 10 inches above the level outside, thus lessening the danger of dampness accumulating from this source.

Where it is the intention to handle poultry for winter egg production it is advisable to double wall' the poultry house throughout, leaving a dead air space between the outer and the inner wall. This air space materially assists in checking from coming through and accumulating on the inside of the poultry house. One of my poultry houses is double-walled, and I have never observed any indications of frost in the coldest weather. I have another house with only one course of siding, but lined with tar paper. While this answers the purpose very well, I secure my best results from the double-walled house It is a great deal easier to control the dampness in a double-walled poultry house than in any other kind.

There is indeed very little dse in trying to secure winter eggs from poultry kept in a damp house. If the building is improperly constructed it should be remodeled or carefully gone over with a view to removing the source of trouble in some way. Absorbents can be used to great advantage in any poultry house during the winter months. I have used air-slacked lime and find it an excellent absorbent. At the present time I am using rock sulphate, and secure from it about the same results. Any absorbent that will take up the dampness will answer the purpose. Frequent cleaning should be practiced, and especially during the variable weather.

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Make a Good Selection of Early Pullets for best Layers.

The hens selected for winter eggs must be early hatched pullets or hens that have moulted early in the season and are full feathered and ready to lay eggs.

If you have an Asiatic breed, select those pullets that were hatched in April, if those of the Mediterranean, select those that were hatched in May or June.

The house should be arranged so that you can as nearly as possible produce summer conditions, viz: warmth and dryness, and be free from draughts and have windows enough on south side to make it light and let in the sunshine. Roosts should not be over two or three feet from the floor and on a level.

Painting with pure gasoline rids the house of mites when all the coal oil and insecticides fail deplorably. For lice, a mixture made of one gallon of coal oil and 2 or 3 tablespoons of carbolic acid works wonders if you will but persist in painting roosts and nests at regular intervals of two weeks.

Then comes the 'paramount issue,' viz: the feed problem. To us country women the stories of the many things recommended, patent preparations, etc., sound very much like the wonderful menues served in the French cafes, and we throw the article down with a sigh and a feeling that our time has been wasted in reading it, for we haven't the money to invest in so many things. But we have wheat, oats and corn, also skimmed milk and scraps from the table. Then cover the floor of the hen house with litter in which to throw grain, to insure exercise in scratching for food.

For meat where rabbits are plentiful, it is a good plan to hang one (whose shin has been removed) just high enough so the hens will have to make some effort to get a bite. At butchering time the waste may be given them. Here is where a bone-cutter comes in handy and proves a profitable investment.

Let the appetite of the fowls govern the amount of feed given. Corn roasted until it is black is good to be given sometimes, and charcoal made from cobs is excellent pounded up into bits and fed to keep the digestion in a healthy condition.

Cabbage is an ideal green food and something that can be stored and given all winter. I give potato and turnip peelings cut into bits too.

The water on cold mornings should be warmed until chill is taken off, then with sharp grit, oyster shells or old plaster and a dust bath made of sifted coal ashes with a little sulphur mixed in it, and the hens dusted with insecticides to keep them free from lice, will insure the much coveted winter egg.

The question of winter egg production is all summed up in "room, exercise food, warmth and kindness." The definition of the last named in this case, is attending to details.

A Type for Laying Hens.

We see shape defined for laying hens and we see it successfully disputed, but personally I have convictions that will not move. Let me describe a good layer.

Small neck and head, a bright eye and a general neat, feminine appearance; a rather long body, with her head elevated more than her tail. Instead of dragging her feet along, she should pick them up and plump them down.

The reverse of my idea is the club-headed masculine look; her head lower than her tail; a wedge-shaped body lightest in front; an awkward, clumsy walk, with a sort of broody, dreamy look.

What about the cockerels?. Apply pretty much the same rule in selecting them. Pin your faith on the alert elevated head and the one that hunt up the knick-knacks and sort of an all-round entertainer.—M. M. Johnson.

THE FARM HOME

This Department is now being edited by a very competent lady, who will be pleased to answer all inquiries. She solicits the aid of all who are interested in home making. This aid may be given in the form of short articles dealing with your experiences, questions or timely suggestions. Ladies, this department is yours. Use it to the best advantage.

Mrs. Bowen's Parlor and Spare Bed-Room.

Rural architecture was not the rage in Plumville; its inhabitants, as a general rule, were too much occupied in building up their fortunes. Mr. Bowen's house was a fair specimen of those occupied by the business part of the town, though, to be sure, Lawyer Green had a stone mansion fronted by a strip of land which his wife called lawn, and opposite to it rose the white Grecian temple, with huge wooden pillars fram piazza to roof, in which Dr. Dunbar resided. But Dr. Dunbar did not depend upon his practice, as all who are familiar with "Dunbar's Anti-bilious, Anti-rheumatic Panacea" and unfailing "Compound Extract of Blood-Root," warranted to save all undertaker's bills, are aware.

The Bowens were a fair representative of the "middling class," as the tradespeople in England submit to be called, though in this country we resent first and second class carriages, and accept general discomfort and confusion instead. They owned a two-story wooden house on High Street, with green shutters and a door-bell. The wing distinguished it from the Gerry's, which was, in other respects, precisely the same. The wing was only one story, however. It had been Dr. Dunbar's office when that distinguished ornament of the medical profession was a practising physician. The Bowens had altered it when they went into the house, and it had been held sacred from that time as the "spare bedroom." This was a cheerful room in itself, opening so conveniently into the parlor, though it generally had a chilly, damp feeling, from being shut up most of the year, as the Bowens had so few visitors. The sitting-room was also the dining-room and family apartment. Time had been when the meals were taken in the kitchen, and the "hired girl" had her seat at the table with the rest of the household; but Mrs. Bowen's sense of propriety had led her to be among the first of the innovators on this unpleasant custom, which gave you the mingled odors of meat and vegetables, the hissing of the just used frying-pan, or the smoke of the scorched beef-steak, by way of accompaniment to the dinner. So many of the Plumville domestics "grumbledj' at the additional steps which this reform occasioned, as well as at "not being considered as good as anybody," that Hannah, with all her faults, was a desirable "help." For her part, she preferred having her dinner by herself, and nobody around "if her beau should happen to come in a little early." The second story was entirely occupied as sleeping-rooms, Hannah's being in the attic over the kitchen.

All Plumville arranged their homes much after this fashion. They had their "front rooms"—unopened more than once or twice in a month, on the occasion of a solemn tea-drinking or a formal call from the minister—and the spare bed-room was a matter of necessity, a stereotyped appendage to gentility.

"You ain't very well this morning, mother," said Mrs. Bowen, cheerfully, as her mother-in-law came shivering to the table, on a wintry morning, wrapped in a printed woollen shawl, of a style that heralded the plaids.

"As well as I ever expect to be, 'Liza. I ain't nothing but an old cumberer of the earth and my rheumatiz is worse than ever. 'Pears to me Id rather go without breakfast 'most than to have to come over them stairs for it."

"I wish you didn't have any stairs. I'm sure I don't believe but what we could have a stove put up in your room this winter, and Kate or Johnny could just as well carry up your meals."

Mrs. Bowen brightened up with the prospect of making "grandmother" more comfortable. Hannah would grumble about another fire, and it would be just so much more expense, to be sure; but she would make the children carry up the wood, and build it herself.

"I dare say you'd like to get rid of me altagether," groaned Mother Bowen. "It's always the way old folks is treated—shoved off, and shoved off, until they're pushed out of sight and sound, and then other people's satisfied. You needn't put yourself out to make no fire for me. I know very well what's under it. I can see sharp enough, if I can't hear so well as some folks."

It was useless to remonstrate against this injustice. Mother Bowen had taken up the idea, years before that she was in everybody's way her daughter-in-laws's more especially, and every movement was colored by this suspicion.

The weather grew colder, until even Mrs. Bowen shivered in her own room, and thought that, if she envied rich people anything, it was a bed-roo fire; and it was actua,ly painful to see the old lady creep about the house, for, of course, every night's exposure to the cold above stairs increased the rheumatis , and she sat nodding in her chair behind the stove afternoons, rather than to make the exertion of going up for her usual after-dinner nap. Mrs. Bowen thought at one time of putting up a bed in the sitting-room. It was not without a precedent in Plumville; many very respectable families did so; but, apart from the inconvenience, it seemed uncleanly, since all their meals were taken there; and, giving that up, Mrs. Bowen wandered off into her front room to consider.

The parlor sofa was always her place of inspiration. Whenever she was worried and distressed, and wanted to set herself right, Mrs. Bowen had a way of going into the parlor, drawing up one window shade, rubbing a little dust off the centre-table, settling her collar in the large looking-glass, and then depositing herself in a particular corner, to think it out quietly. It was about all the use she had of the room, as she said to herself that day It had cost more than all the rest in house. The carpet, to be sure, was the same they went to housekeeping with—a white ground, with a pattern of lively colors—almost as good as it was the day it was stretched; but the chairs had been renewed, three years before, Mr. Bowen bringing home six mahogany and haircloth, with a sofa to match, from New York. He had his own share of pride, and he thought it reflected credit on his business standing to have mahogany furniture in his parlor.

Mrs. Bowen looked towards the spare bed-room door, and wondered whether Hannah had remembered to air the best feather-bed. Yes, aired and made up again, the room looking as tidy and inhospitable as spare bed-rooms usually do. The white half-curtains, with their borders of knitted fringe, were drawn together, the empty pitcher on the wash-stand was covered by a fringed towel, and tissue paper protected the gilt frame of the mirror. It had not been disturbed since Mrs. Bowen's cousin from New York had paid her summer visit; and as her sister from the country had lately removed to New York, it was not likely that its repose would be broken for some time to come. It was too bad to have a bed-room right there on the first floor, entirely unoccupied, when the stairs were so hard for grandmother yet she could not keep house without a spare bed-room—that was impossible. She never had done so nobody in Plumville did. Where would company lay off their things? and what could she do if anybody should happen to come? So Mrs. Bowen sighed at finding no solution to her difficulties, and drew down the window-blind again.

But it could not shut out the idea of the unfitness of the thing, keeping the best and most comfortable room in the house for a possibility of use, when it was really needed every day; and her journey's thither, to lay the unheard-of-proposition, threatened to make a diagonal thin place in the parlor carpet.

"I don't know but we should have to carry mother up to-night," she said, by way of broaching the subject to her husband, one cold December evening. "I had to stay and help her undress, the room was so cold, though she didn't want to let me. I can't bear to think of her dressing in such weather as this without a fire in her roam."

"That's it, the cold room; she's sofeeble, and it takes her so long. I don't see but one way. If she had the spare bed-roam, now, she'd be right on the same floor, and we could put a little stove up."

Mr. Bowen was a much startled as he would have been had his foreman proposed taking the front store for a workshop. "Why, what on earth would you do for company? Where would you put Kate?"

"She could have the big bed in mother's room, and take hers away altogether; she's getting old enough to have a room to herself, anyhow; and then, if company came, I could fix a place for her, somewhere, for a few nights."

"All very fine; but 'taint a going to do. Nobody that is anybody lives without a spare bed-room. Why, what would folks say? They'd think my business was running down right off. Too bad about mother, though; isn't it? Seems to me she gets more feeble every day; she used to be so spry. Well, fix it to suit yourself, I don't know much about such things; but I can't see such a mother as she was wanting anything that's under my roof."

"'Specting company, are you, 'Liza? Oh, my, I don't feel a bit like seeing people. Oh, my arm! I believe, if I'd known it, I'd just staid abed to-day; nobody'd a missed me, and I should have been out of folks' way! If 'twan't for those stairs, I'd go right back again. I don't see what people want to live for, for my part. Dear knows, I never did." And Mother Bowen deposited herself on a parlor chair in the most uncomfortable position she could devise.

"Won't you come in and see how we've got the spare room fixed up?" said Mrs. Bowen, who stood with a tack hammar in her hand, and con-

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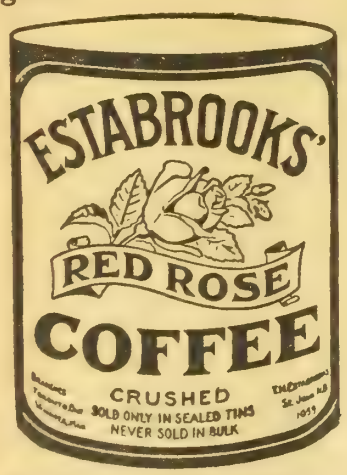

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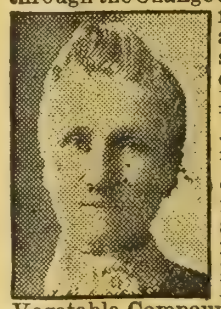

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One day, Mr. Simpson of this town, told me about the trouble he had with his kidneys and I recommended him to try GIN PILLS, and gave him one to take. The next day he bought some for himself and both he and his wife have received great benefit from them. I have also induced many others to try them.

I am trying to get my sister-in-law to try them. I wish you would send me a sample box to give her."

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templated her work with evident satisfaction.

"I don't know as I care about it; every step's just so much. Why, you have been getting a rocking chair an' a settee for it, haven't you? My, how comfortable it does look! Why who do you expect, 'Liza That rocking-chair looks dreadful like mine, only it is covered different. And a stove too. It feels as if there was a fire here."

It did look very comfortable, the freshly made bed, with its neat chintz counterpane and valance, the same pattern as the covers of the chair and stuffed settee. The frame of the looking-glass, and the clean china upon the washstand were shining in the sun. Kate had added her sole treasure, a gilt china vase, to the decoration of the apartment, and an old-fashioned light-stand, dark and rich with age, stood by the side of the rocking chair, turned halfway to the window. But pleasantest of all, on this chilly winter's day was the genial atmosphere diffused from a neat air-tight stove that, as Hannah remarked, "took up no more room than a band box, and het up in five minutes.'j

"You've took my light-stand, I see." And the expression of curiosity and interest on Mother Bowen's face gave place to a sharpness that occasionally varied her bemoanings. "I should have thought you might have waited till I was in my grave before you begun; 'tain't likely I'm going to last a great while, anyhow. I shall't keep you out of anything much longer; not even my house room."

"But that's just what we don't care about, mother," said Mrs. Bowen, brightly; "we want to keep you with us as long as possible, and I've been fixing up the room to make is as comfortable as I could for you.

"Some folks wouldn't be satisfied if you just lay down and let them walk over you," remarked Hannah, tartly. "If a spare room isn't a going to suit 'em, I don't know who is."

"Just come and try your rocking-chair, mother; we put a pound of new feathers into the cushion, and Johnny and Kate made this stool for your feet, so you can have the other one in the sitting-room just the same. The parlor rocking-chair is going in there for you, and when you get your bereau in that corner you'll be as snug as possible. See how far you can look down street; I had no idea so many people went by, always being at the back of the house."

"I haint got a word to say." And Mother Bowen drew out the blue silk pocket-handkerchief she still persisted in using, as the actual meaning of all these proceedings dawned upon her. "I haint got a single word. I never was so beat in all my life."

Which was the truth; for the jealous suspicion was fairly shaken, if not conquered with the tremendous sacrifice of the spare chamber to her convenience, unshorn of a single elegance, and embellished by even the best feather bed. No one could have appreciated the self-denial more fully than old Mrs. Bowen, who had been a stirring and notable housewife, priding herself on her quilts, her beds, and keeping the best of everything for company.

"I always used to think that Mrs. Bowen was sensible woman," remarked Mrs. Gerry to Mrs. Toby, who was taking a sociable tea with her; "but the way she's been going on lately! Did you hear that she a makin' a sittin'-room of her parlor this winter?"

"You don't say so! Does she let them children come in, too, all hours of the day."

"So it seems. I guess her furniture'll look well, by spring, don't you? Mary Jane, Mary Jane! Don't you hear me? Come right here, this minute. March right out to the kitchen, both of you, and don't let me hear another word tonight! My, how troublesome children are, Mrs. Toby! Just half the time, I can't hear myself think. Yes, ain't it queer about Mrs. Bowen?"

"He's doing first-rate, Toby says.'

"Well, I s'pose he is; but not a great sig ht better than his neighbors." And Mrs. Gerry reflected complacently on the recent addition to her husband's lumber yard. "It's a growing place, and most everybody's business is doing well."

"Except Toby's, seems to me." And the tired-looking woman sighed. "It does seem to me he has the worst luck."

"You know Mrs. Bowen took her spare bed-room for the old lady, two years ago." Mrs. Gerry was too much absorbed in her theme to play the consoler. "Of course that made more or less tracking over the parlor floor; so, last year, she got a drugget for it, and this year she's found out—there goes Sam. Sam, Sam! Came back and shut the door.

The half-grown boy that had passed through the room a moment before, came back sulkily.

(To be continued.)

XMAS CATALOGUE

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The Woman's Institute

There is just a little cloud appearing on the horizon, no bigger than a man's hand, as the saying goes, but it may be wafted by the four winds of heaven until it spreads all over this Province.

I refer to the organization of a Woman's Institute. In Ontario, where farmers mix pleasure with profit these Institutes have been the means of doing a great deal of good, and women living in rural districts have been vastly benefitted. In the United States also, women have these Institutes where they meet and discuss matters pertaining to the farm and home. In this way they become more up-to-date and view things from a present-day standpoint.

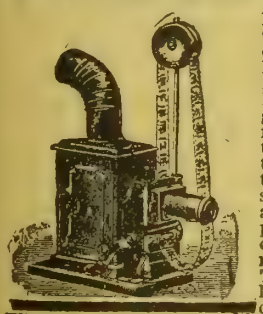
Through the agency of free schools, the younger set of farmers' wives, on the whole, are pretty well educated. Indeed, many of them are college-bred—many of them are teachers, who have married and carried their experience into homes of their own. Now how can we expect them to be satisfied with their condition, if they have not the advantages enjoyed by other classes. Woman, the world over, has one common interest—the home, and as these Institutes deal largely with domestic, social, business and spiritual life, they must of necessity throw into our existence, material for new thought and improvement.

If the women of New Brunswick are alive to their interests and ask for help along these lines, I feel sure the Government will do everything in its power to assist. In the meantime it is wise that we agitate this movement, and look for help from the proper source—woman. If we fall in, with the march of progress, a hopeful glance into the future reveals to me a happier, better time.

With our daily mails, magazines, telephones, railway accommodations, free schools and other advantages, too numerous to mention, there is no reason why rural life can not be made ideal. Most farmers have comfortable homes, and means of living, but have not yet learned how to get the most enjoyment out of each passing day; how to assimilate joys and duties—how to make duties, pleasures. Every encouragement should be afforded the things which are for the uplift and improvement of rural life, and which tends to make woman's work more interesting and therefore more easily accomplished.

AUNT BETTY.

FREE TO YOU



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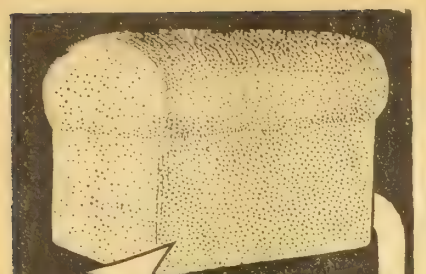

Makes lighter, whiter, better flavored bread —produces more loaves to barrel.

PURITY FLOUR

Old Sayings in Rhymes.

As poor as a church mouse, as thin as a rail,
As fat as a porpoise, as rough as a gale,
As brave as a lion, as spry as a rat,
As bright as a sixpence, as weak as a cat.

As proud as a peacock, as sly as a fox,
As mad as a March hare, as strong as an ox,
As fair as a lily, as empty as air,
As rich as was Croesus, as cross as a bear.

As pure as an angel, as neat as a pin
As smart as a steel trap, as ugly as sin,
As dead as a door nail, as white as a sheet,
As flat as a pancake, as red as a beet.

As round as an apple, as black as your hat,
As brown as a berry, as blind as a bat,
As mean as a miser, as full as a tick,
As plump as a partridge, as sharp as a stick.

As clean as a penny, as dark as a pall,
As hard as a millstone; as bitter as gall,
As fine as a fiddle, as clear as a bell
As dry as a herring, as deep as a well.

As light as a feather, as hard as a rock,
As stiff as a poker, as calm as a clock,
As green as a gosling, as brisk as a bee,
And now let me stop, lest you weary of me. —Exchange.

A Plain Statement.

The reason divorce was less prevalent formerly was because girls were then trained for the domestic sphere as a horse is trained for the race. But such training of our daughters was done by rule of thumb, not scientifically and thoroughly, as is now possible. Then it required many years to become a skilled housewife; but that skill was worth money, and it commanded the best husband in town. In those days a young woman famous for her housewifely accomplishments was sought after and brought a better value than we can command today.

If a woman took a husband in those days, she secured a companion, a friend, an advisar, and not merely a banker. He, too, was trained to his duties, to respect her efforts and sex, and to honor his contract, and to keep the same inviolate. The wife then had a home of her own, which she was as competent to care for as she was to mother his children and teach them to serve and respect their father. As the mother valued their companionship and loved them, so she cared for their bodies by diet and regular habits so as to produce the greatest comfort for the time, drudgery and money expended. Women and wives not so trained were derelicts then, as they are today, depleting the body politic and domestic.

Today there are so many labor-saving devices that a woman, though still the most wonderful combination of mechanic, social mentor, companion, cook, modiste, artist, wife, mother, comforter—seems to eke out a little while each day for the ornaments of life, music, etc. In order to spend the husband's money wisely she is supposed to be competent to judge the value of services performed by skilled workmen, note skilled workmen, in all the trades

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In the WILLIS PIANO and the WILLIS PLAYER PIANO you can secure an instrument of the highest possible artistic excellence backed by the Willis guarantee. If you will investigate the tone, quality and prices of the WILLIS PIANO, you will decide with others that they are the best piano value ever offered.
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The Gourlay Piano is supreme in all those qualities which are the desire of musicians and music lovers.

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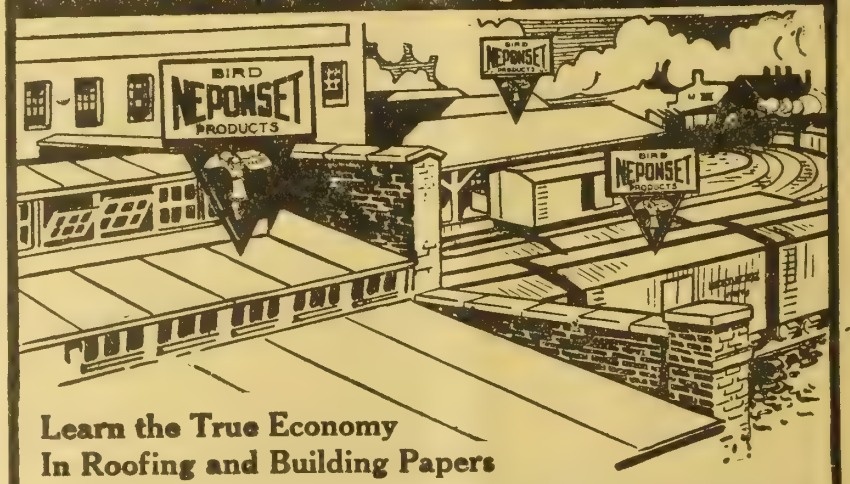

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The closest students of economy are the great railroad systems of this continent. In the last 20 years they have bought 75 million square feet of Neponset Roofing and insulated 75% of the refrigerator cars with Neponset Waterproof Paper.
The economy of Bird Neponset Products is just as certain for you as it is for the railroads. It is just as important for you to save the expense of repairing leaks and the cost of replacing a roof as it is for them.
There are different Neponset Roofings for different types of buildings—one kind for residences, another for industrial buildings, barns, etc., and still another for smaller structures, where low cost roofing is required.

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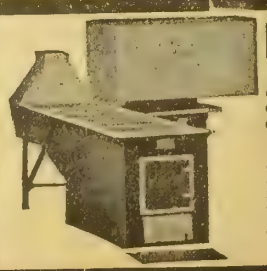

PFRFECT MAPLE EVAPORATOR

A first-class maple evaporator that will make **good clear**—the kind you like—syrup, w th a **very small** quantity of fuel. Price **so low** that the poorest man can buy.
Every one GUARANTEED—if not as represented **fire it back** at our expense. Sold direct to the farmer. Turns that sugar bush of yours into a paying business. Don't take our word for it. Send for our new pamphlet. It tells what the fellow who has used it thinks.

THE STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO,
No. 7 James St., Tweed, Ont.

employed in the supply of her own wants and the needs of her household. All this is expected of her when she is, by force of condition, barred from proper knowledge of the articles and supplies needed for the home.—Selected.

Dressing the Child.

It is about equally difficult to dress a very slender or a very large child becomingly. While it requires a good many ruffles and tucks and shirrings to fill out the hollow places in one case it requires a good deal of ingenuity to disguise the rotundity in the other. A great deal depends upon the selection of the cloth. Stripes add to one's height, while plaids or stiff heavy goods add to the apparent size. The middy blouse with skirt plaited and ironed flat will conceal the roundness and soft sheer material made without ruffling or shirring will have the same effect. Short sleeves reveal the arms and make them seem short and fat. The Russian blouse should be becoming if the child is not too old for that style of dress.Blouse waists cover the angles of the slender child while the middy blouse serves the same purpose. Full skirts joined to the waist with rows of shirring are becoming as are empire dresses, if the waist line is not raised too high and the skirt is of ample fullness. Drapes or berthas of any sort conceal angular shoulders and give breadth if they are applied near the sleeve. If used too close to the neck they make one seem narrow shouldered or hollow chested.

The Farmer's Wife.

"Above all, the conditions of farm life must always be shaped with a view to the welfare of the farmer's wifeand the farm laborer's wife. To have the woman a mere drudge is at least as bad as to have the man a mere drudge. It is every whit as important to introduce new machines to economize her labor within the house as it is to introduce machinery to increase the effectiveness of his labor outside the house.

"I haven't the slightest sympathy with any movement which looks to excusing men and women for the nonperformance of duty and fixes attention only on rights and not on duties. The woman who shirks her duty as housewife, as mother, is a contemptible creature; just as the corresponding man is a contemptible creature.

"But the welfare of the woman is even more important than the welfare of the man; for the mother is the real Atlas, who bears aloft in her strong and tender arms the destiny of the world. She deserves honor and consid?ration such as no man should receive. She forfeits all claim to this honor and consideration if she shirks her duties."—Theodore Roosevelt's address to the farmers at Utica.

Martha's Wisdom.

Washing tubs which are not in constant use will crack unless some water is kept in them.

A few drops of lemon squeezed into the water will make the darkest looking potato boil white.

To thicken peach jelly which otherwise remains too liquid use one-third tart apples to two-thirds peaches.

If a baby's ankles are weak, dissolve handlful of sea salt in a quart of rain-water and bathe them every morning and night.

After removing the baby from the bath wrap him at once in a large flannel sheet before commencing drying operations.

In buying vegetables avoid carrots beets, and similar roots that have had their green tops removed, says a veteran housekeeper.

We go to all parts of the world for the wonderful ingredients of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen). We combine these ingredients in the finest chemical laboratories in Canada, and so great is our 30-year-old faith in this preparation that we'll buy a 50-cent bottle of it from your druggist and give it to you to try.

For nearly the third of a century we have known what Psychine will do. We have known it to cure hundreds of thousands in that time, of some of the most desperate cases of disease known to medical science.

We have received thousands of unsolicited testimonials, which we will gladly let you look over should you desire.

Think of it, a third of a century's experience with one preparation, a third of a century's intimate knowledge of what extraordinary cures it has made—almost a lifetime!

Do you wonder then with that perfect knowledge of Psychine, that we are anxious to bring it to the notice of everyone in Canada suffering from disease?

Do you wonder that we want those to know who are using wrong methods of cure, who are not getting well, and who we know will be benefited by Psychine.

Do you wonder that we can buy hundreds of thousands of 50-cent bottles of Psychine from the druggists of Canada to give to those who wish to try it?

* * *

Psychine builds vitality.

It strengthens and increases the white corpuscles of the blood—the phagocytes, the policemen or scavengers of the blood.

These white corpuscles of the blood, when strong enough, destroy every disease germ that gets into the body, **keeps the body healthy.**

If these white corpuscles are not in sufficient numbers or are not sufficiently strong, then these disease germs destroy them and disease holds the body. That's the cause of nearly every disease that afflicts the human race. For years, centuries, in fact, it has been recognized that herbs are the most effective treatment for disease.

It is only within recent times that we have been able to tell just why they were so effective.

Because certain of them increased and strengthened the white corpuscles or phagocytes.

These herbs are employed in compounding Psychine.

We go all over this world to obtain these herbs. Arabia, South America, China and Japan all contribute.

And the result is a preparation that will restore health and build vitality as no other preparation will.

That has proven itself in nearly the third of a century's use as no other preparation has proven itself.

That is a most effective treatment for:

La Grippe	Bronchial Coughs
Bronchitis	Weak Lungs
Hemorrhages	Weak Voice
Sore Throat	Spring Weakness
Anaemia	Early Decline
Female Weakness	Catarrhal Affections
Indigestion	Catarrh of Stomach
Poor Appetite	Night Sweats
Chills and Fevers	Obstinate Coughs
Sleeplessness and Nervous Troubles	Laryngitis and Dyspepsia

After-effects of Pleurisy, Pneumonia and La Grippe.

Now we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us and we'll give your druggist an order (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given you free of cost.

We will undoubtedly buy and distribute in this manner hundreds of thousands of these 50-cent bottles of Psychine.

And we do that to show our entire confidence in this wonderful preparation.

A confidence that has been based on our 30 years' experience with this splendid preparation, with a full knowledge of the hundreds of thousands of cures it has made.

COUPON No. 77

To the Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Ltd.
193-195 Spadina Ave., Toronto

I accept your offer to try a 50c. bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) at your expense. I have not had a 50c. bottle of Psychine under this plan. Kindly advise my druggist to deliver this bottle to me.

My Name.....

Town.....

Street and Number .....

My Druggist's Name.....

Street and Number .....

This coupon is not good for a 50c. bottle of Psychine if presented to the druggist—it must be sent us—we will then buy the 50c. bottle of Psychine from your druggist and direct him to deliver it to you. This offer may be withdrawn at any time without notice. Send coupon to-day.

Massey-Harris Cream Separator

The cleanest skimmer under all conditions—because it has greater skimming surface and because of the uniform distribution of the milk by the improved split wing.

Easy to Fill
Because of the low supply can.

Easy to Turn
Because milk is speeded up at centre of bowl, because of the easy-running ball bearings and because of the smooth running gears.

Easy to Clean
Because everything is easy to get at.

Self Balancing Bowl
Spins like a top at its own centre of gravity.

Patent Brake Attachment
Stops the bowl quickly.

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Croup is most prevalent during the dry cold weather of the early winter months. Parents of young children should be prepared for it. All thaters are never without it in their is needed is a bottle of Chamber-homes and it has never disappointed lain's Cough Remedy. Many moth-them,, Sold by all dealers.

CONSTIPATION

CURED BY THE USE OF

MILBURN'S

LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Constipation is one of the most frequent, and at the same time, one of the most serious of the minor ailments to which mankind is subject, and should never be allowed to continue.

A free motion of the bowels daily should be the rule with every one who aspires to perfect health.

Mrs. Fred. Hall, 299 Hibernia Road, Montreal, Que., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation and trying everything I knew of, a friend advised me to use Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I used four and a half vials and I am completely cured. I can gladly recommend them to all who suffer from constipation.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or 5 vials for $1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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Hundreds of new "Telegraph-Stations" are to be opened on the Grand Trunk Pacific next summer. Young men are going out from this School to positions with salaries from $50 00 to $75.00 per month. WHY NOT YOU? Enter any time. Write today for Free Catalogue explaining full particulars. Address:

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If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 309, Windsor, Ont.

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The School That Has Won the Confidence of the People.

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You may enter any time.

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Smiling.

A smiling face is often commended. It is likened to sunshine, bringing warmth and brightness to all who share its radiance. So we are advised to carry smiling faces simply as an act of benevolence to those we meet. Whether we succeed in that good intention is another matter. "Look pleasant, please," says the photographer, and the customer, being not averse to showing his best expression as well as his best clothes attempts to comply, and so comes "the photographic grin."

We all like to be regarded as having an agreeable disposition, and a smiling face is thought to indicate that we have, but the forced smile may tell a different story to one who knows how to read it. Forced smiles are disguises, and many a one can bear emphatic testimony to the truth of the saying: "A man may smile and smile and be a villain."

Theadvice to wear a smiling face is somewhat indefinite. There are as many different kinds of smile as there are various emotions. Happiness, affection, hope, confidence, amusement, condescension, surprise, derision, scorn, resentment, all these and yet other feelings, with their diverse shadings and combinations, may be expressed by smiles.

So, when we are advised to smile, it is not impertinent to ask, "What kind shall I put on?" For that is what it amounts to. If the occasion does not bring out a smile naturally, we are to put one on. We conclude that the advice is of doubtful value. If we cultivate a cheerful and sympathetic spirit and the contempt of all sorts of sham, we may let the smiles take care of themselves.

Run equal parts of cold boiled ham and English walnut kernels through the meat chopper. Mix this with good mayonnaise dressing and place between the slices of buttered bread.

In making the salad dressing the addition of one half teaspoon of curry powder instead of a dash of cayenne gives a better, more nutty flavor, besides seeming to make the dressing keep better.

FLORICULTURE.

A Hampton correspondent asks for information regarding the propagation of Horse Chestnuts, time of planting, etc., etc.

Plant the seeds or nut any time, sow out of doors in about six inches of well drained sand. When they are about six inches high, transplant carefully, without disturbing the tender roots, either in nursery rows two feet apart or they may be planted where they are intended to permanently grow, if they can be protected from dogs or other depredatious animals.

Carnations that have been recently potted from the open ground should be kept in as cool a spot as possible and be frequently sprayed. They thus bloom until Christmas.

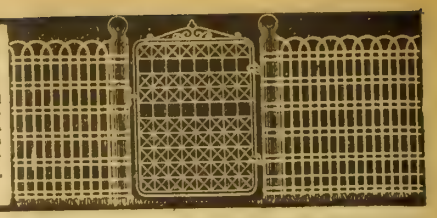
Azalias should be kept cool and frequently sprayed. Keep closely potted and give plenty of sunlight after buds are formed.

The Norway Spruce is perfectly hardy and requires no protection out of doors.

Writer says: My Chinese Primrose is looking sick. What is the matter and what can I do with it?

It is quite possible that the Chinese Primrose written about is affected by high temperature in which it is kept; 50 degrees is quite high enough for this plant. Care should be taken to keep the saucer free from water. Very little surplus moisture about the roots of this class of plants causes rapid decay. If your plants seem pot bound, turn it out of the pot and see if you are keeping it sufficiently moist. Some

Peerless Lawn Fence



Is Strong and Attractive. All the wires are uniformly crimped, large gauge, steel spring wire, heavily galvanized and coated with white enamel paint. Never sags, never rusts. Improve your property with a Peerless Fence. Cheap as wood and more handsome and durable. Also full line of farm and poultry fence and gates. Write for information.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
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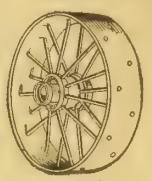
Don't Work So Hard!—Invest a few dollars in a Handy Wagon and save yourself muscle-ache and your horses toil It does save!

Won't Wear Out!—Fit these wheels to the wagon you now use—made of steel—patterned like a bicycle wheel—strain evenly divided—absolutely SMASH-PROOF.



Easy on Horses and Men.—Our wheels fit any axle—outlast wood wheels ten to one—yet cost but little.

Ask To-day About Price—Guaranteed every way—against breakage and dry-rot. Inquire! ASK now about the wagon that saves a man's labor and lasts till you are tired of it. Write to

TUDHOPE-KNOX CO., LTD., Successors to Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd., - - Orillia, Ont.

"Champion Evaporator Makes the Best Syrup."

At the two leading Exhibitions in the maple belt, Ottawa and Sherbrooke, thirty-three prizes were awarded, from this number thirty-two were captured by users of the "Champion," leaving only one for the combined output of our competitors. We make the "Champion Evaporator" in 22 different sizes, suitable for a large or small bush. Write for booklet.

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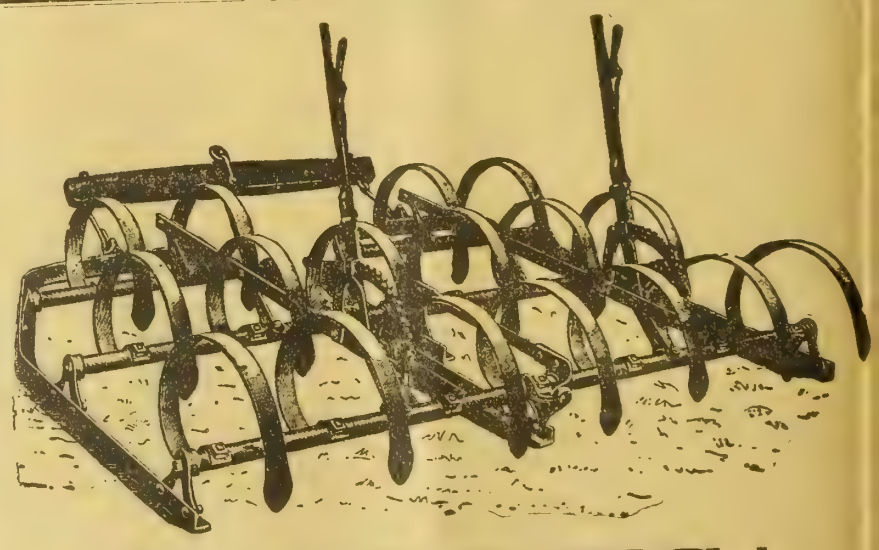


HARROWS!

We make all kinds, Spring and Spike Tooth. When you are considering, during the long winter evenings, what kind of a Harrow you will buy, get it fastened into your mind that we make the best and most effective working Harrows on the market. It will pay you.

BAILEY UNDERWOOD CO., Limited,
NEW GLASGOW, - - - N. S.

Advertise in the Maritime Farmer.

times a root-bound plant will apparently be moist on top but on a closer examination the lower portion of the roots will be quite dry—this can only be ascertained by examination as directed above. It is a good idea to examine all pot bound plants occasionally in this manner.

Chatham, writes:—When should Tulip and Narcissus bulbs be put in the ground.

Tulip, Hyachinths, Narcissus and such bulbs should be planted in the ground between the twentieth of September and the tenth of November, before the ground freezes. Early in October being preferable.

The safest advice regarding your bulbs in the house is to turn the ball of earth out of the pot and if there is plenty of roots around the outside bring it to the sun but if not allow it to remain in the dark some time longer. The idea is that in putting your pots of bulbs in the dark, coal cellar, you come as near as possible to the natural habit of forming roots in the cold ground in the fall, and freezing up there, that are to remain dormant until the spring. If brought to the sunlight before the roots are formed, they will grow and bloom but the flowers will be of a very inferior quality.

Primrose, Chatham, N. B., writes:—Would you please tell me how to plants seeds of Primrose so as to make them grow? I have tried them time and again but cannot get them to grow. How deep should the seed be planted? I usually planted them about one inch deep. What is the best time to plant them? What is the best time to take slips of Geraniums and Ivies grown outside of the house?

You have been planting your seeds too deep. Sift the soil, press it down firmly in the box and water thoroughly; then sprinkle the seeds on top of this soil, scattering it as evenly as possible. For covering use fine sand or soil, sifting it very lightly over the seed, just barely covering the surface. Press all down evenly with a smooth piece of board and water thoroughly. Do not keep too wet but just moist and in a good light situation with moderate heat.

Cuttings or slips of Geraniums can be taken almost any time from now until spring. Of course the spring months are far the best as regards the percentage of cuttings rooting. By the Ivies to which you refer, I presume you mean the common Five-Fingered Ivy. The best way to get young plants of this vine is to cut out sprouts from the roots, leaving a small piece of root on attached, but almost any part of the mature wood will grow, if planted in moist earth or sand. By laying a section of vine down and covering it with soil it will be apt to root at every joint and it can be thus divided into a number of small plants.

Plant bulbs and hardy plants now, don't cover them until the ground freezes.

Daffodil or Narcissus bulbs should be planted where they may be left undisturbed, as they should then increase in number and beauty year after year, for a period of three or four years.

Plant Lily of the Valley and Narcissus under shubbery or trees and in shady places.

Scilla Tiberies, a little blue snowdrop-like flower, will soon grow wild if planted in the sod. It is one of the little early flowers of spring and lasts for a long time.

In exposed places, it is better to dig up Hollyhock roots and pack them closely in boxes of soil—plant them as it were. They will require very little water. If well sheltered a light covering of litter is sufficient protection.

Which is Your Choice?

Sloppy, leaky wooden troughs, or clean, durable Concrete?

Wooden drinking troughs are about as reliable as the weather.

They are short-lived and require replacing every few years—not to mention continual patching to keep them in repair.

The best of wood cannot withstand, for long, constant dampness and soaking. Its tendency to rapid decay soon shows itself in leaks and stagnant pools of water around trough.

Contrast with this the durability, cleanliness and well-ordered appearance of Concrete.

Which?

The dampness which destroys lumber only intensifies the strength and hardness of Concrete.

You can impair a wooden trough with comparatively little use; but it takes a powerful explosive to put a Concrete water tank out of business.

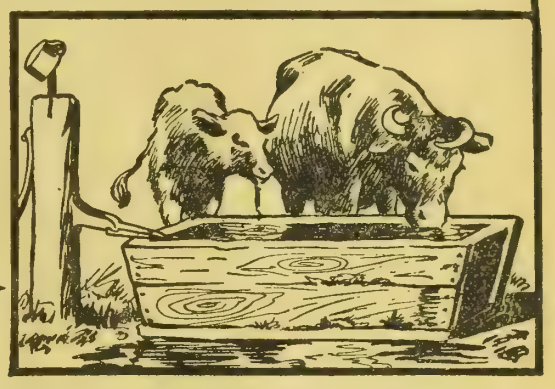
Which

is your choice—expense-producing Wood, or money-saving Concrete?

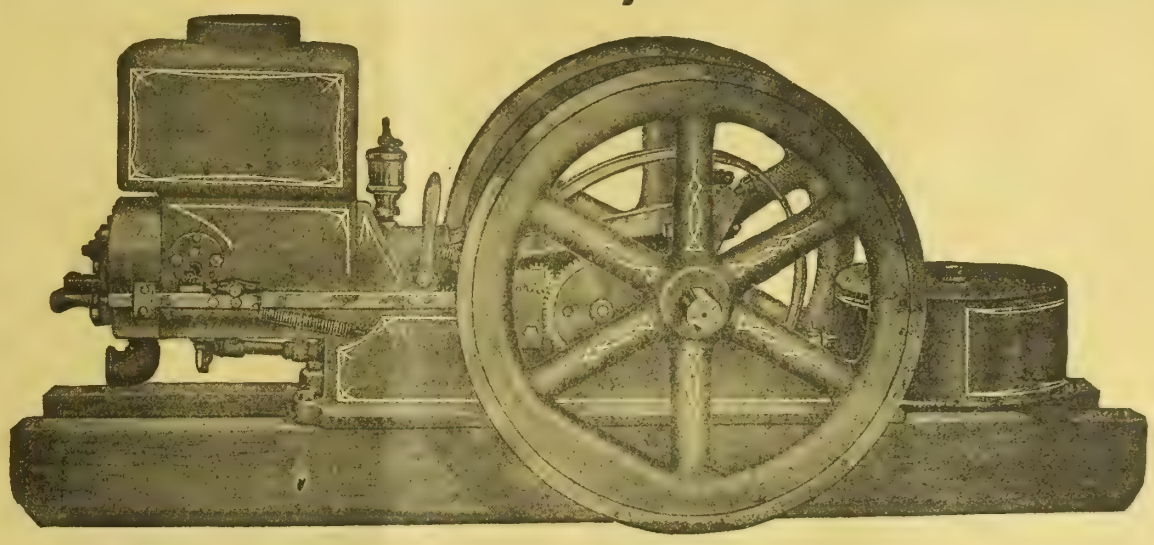
We'd be glad to send a copy of our book, "*What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete*,"—Free—if you'll ask for it. It tells the many uses of Concrete in plain, simple language—tells how to make

Barns	Hens' Nests	Stables
Cisterns	Hitching Posts	Stairs
Dairies	Horse Blocks	Stalls
Dipping Tanks	Houses	Steps
Foundations	Poultry Houses	Tanks
Fence Posts	Root Cellars	Troughs
Feeding Floors	Silos	Walks
Gutters	Shelter Walls	Well Curbs

Canada Cement Co.
Limited
22-32 National Bank Building, Montreal



The "Waterloo Boy" Does the Work of Many Men on the Farm.



The Engine you will eventually buy.

Agents wanted in Unrepresented Territory.
Write for Illustrated Catalogue and Prices.

J. D. FRIER, - - Sussex, N. B.

"AUNT SALINA'S WASH DAY PHILOSOPHY"

This little book is chock-full of hints and secrets invaluable in the washing of clothes, and should be in every home.

It tells how to wash fancy prints and other fabrics without the use of acids.

It tells how to clean the daintiest lingerie without injury.

It tells how to wash woolen material thoroughly without shrinking it one particle.

It tells how to make hard water soft and save half the soap.

It tells how to remove the drudgery from wash day, and a host of other things that every woman who washes clothes should know.

Send us your name on a postal and we will send you a copy FREE.

CUMMER - DOWSWELL
Limited
HAMILTON, ONT.

Every Woman Who Does Her Own Washing

will want a "Puritan" Washing Machine

Ball bearings and roller gear mean easy washing. All cogs and machinerycovered. Strong, substantial. A child can wash a tubful of clothes in 5 minutes with the "Puritan".

Yes Ma'am—The Best

"Favorite" Churn has proven itself the best churn in Canada. 8 sizes.

Write us if your dealer does not have them. 72

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, - ST. MARY'S, ONT.

A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL.

To All Women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of rhe Womb, Painfull or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also Hot Flushes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser,'. also sent free on request. Write today Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box H309, Windsor, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—I was for seven years a sufferer from Bronchial trouble, and would be so hoarse at times that I could scarcely speak above a whisper. I got no relief from anything till I tried your MINARD'S HONEY BALSAM. Two bottles gave relief and six bottles made a complete cure. I would heartily recommend it for anyone suffering from throat or lung trouble.

J. F. VANBUSKIRK.

Fredericton.

Many school children suffer from constipation, which is often the cause of seeming stupidity at lessons. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are an ideal medicine to give a child, for they are mild and gentle in their effect, and will cure even chronic constipation. Sold by all dealers.

Farm Problems.

Business-like Records.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

I am sending the milk records of five of the Brooklands Farm Holsteins, bred and owned by Mr. C. H. Giles, Fredericton, N. B. Three of these records are for one year performances and the other two for a little over five months.

Lady Rose Akkrum, Sept. 14, 1909 to Sept. 14th, 1910—11,203 lbs, 12 ounces.

DeKol's Albino, Sept. 20th, 1909 to Sept. 20th, 1910—10,246 lbs, 4 oz. Eke DeKol Paul's Queenie, three years old, with first calf, Nov. 14th, 1909 to Nov. 14, 1910—10,365 lbs.

Lady Pietertje Rose DeKol, record for five months and eight days—7,038 lbs., 4 ounces.

Maid of Brooklands, record for 5 months—6,300 lbs., 8 ounces.

Lady Rose Akkrum completed the yearly record on Sept. 14th, and dropped her next calf on Oct. 3rd, without drying off—she was bound to give milk. We done all we could to get her dry but it was no use.

I would like to say a few words about Queenie and her record of over 10,000 pounds of milk, with her first calf. She was shown in Fredericton last fall, as a two-year-old heifer. There were 4 heifers in the class and only three prizes, so she was the one for the judge to put off without a prize. He said she was too fat for a dairy animal; that was to say she would make a better beef animal. Now, I would say that she is a dairy animal of the highest order, as her kind are few and far between, although she was thought by the judge not to be worthy of a prize. She is a prize herself. The beef that was on her in the show ring, went into the pail after she calved. She is a daughter of Eke DeKol Paul, whose eight nearest female ancestors averaged ove r twenty-seven pounds of butter each in seven days.

Lady Pietertje Rose DeKol dropped her calf on May 23rd. She made up a very large udder which measured six feet around it. She was a cow that was hard to dry off. We could never get her dry long enough to get any flesh on her, but this year we managed to get her dried off and get some flesh on her and the result is 7,038 pounds of milk in five months and eight days. Her best day's milk record was 70 pounds, and only milked twice a day. She gave 1,895 pounds for the 30 days of June, that tested 4.6 per cent. fat. She averaged 51 pounds 8 ounces a day for 100 days. Last year this same cow only gave 8,740 pounds in nine months. This shows what a rest and feed will do for a cow before dropping calf.

HARRY ALLISTON,
Herdsman for C. H. Giles, Esq.,
Brooklands, Fredericton, N. B.

A Cronic Sore.

A. D., Upper Haynesville, N. B.:—I have a very valuable stallion, Clydesdale, which has a small swelling on his hip close to the root of the tail, that gathers and breaks every five or six weeks and discharges bloody water when swelling goes down, seems very sore when gathering and twice of late has gathered and broke on the root of his tail, and run thick matter. Can you tell me what to do for it?

Ans.—The condition is due to an injury. Perhaps some foreign substance has penetrated the part and lodged there, or a blow may have injured the bone and fractured it, causing a splinter to become detached and remaining there it irritates the part causing inflammation, which terminates in suppuration. It would be well to have a veterinarian examine it. Discover and remove the cause. If impossible to have a veterinarian, as soon as the part becomes sensitive, bathe well twice a day with warm water until the abscess points, then make a good sized opening and explore the cavity carefully to discover if there is any pipes leading inward. If so, probe and find the cause for the recurring condition and remove it. When examining, use an antiseptic, such as a three per cent. solution of creolin or carbolic acid in water and afterwards wash out with warm water twice daily and apply one of the above antiseptics. Use a syringe to wash out with and for injecting the antiseptic.

J. STANDISH, V. S.

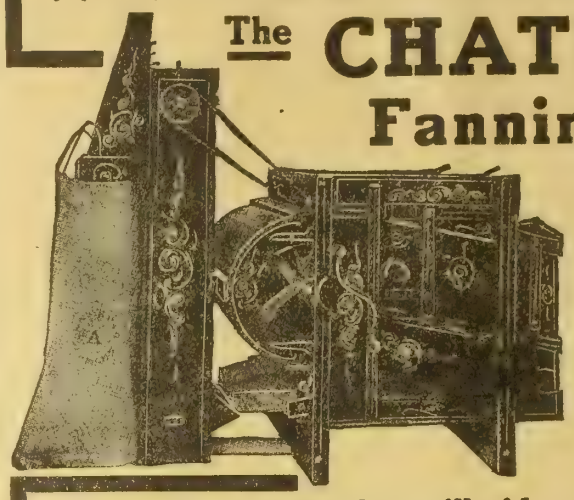
Lame back comes on suddenly and is extremely painful. It is caused by rheumatism of the muscles. Quick relief is afforded by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. Sold by all dealers.

Clean Your Seed

Separate and grade ALL kinds of seeds—eliminate ALL weed seed, shrunken grains, broken particles and dust. You can do it easily, quickly, thoroughly with the Chatham Fanning Mill and insure

Better, Surer Crops — Highest Market Prices

Don't grow weeds or plant weak seeds. Let us ship you a Chatham immediately, freight prepaid, so you can use it **right away.** You pay nothing unless you are fully satisfied that



The CHATHAM Fanning Mill

actually does all we claim for it. Then you can take 2 years to pay for it, if you want to. Anyway

TRY IT 30 Days FREE

and see how it saves you work and increases your profits.

The only machine that will rid your clover of that "Plantain" weed

which is almost ruining nearly every Ontario farmer's clover this year. Maybe you don't know that your clover is full of this weed, but you will when you try to sell it, or when you plant it next year. This pest has been bothering Ohio and Illinois farmers until the Chatham conquered it for them, as hundreds of farmers testify. If the Chatham doesn't do the work for you just send it back and it hasn't cost you a cent. My free book tells all. Write for it at once and for my liberal free trial offer. Address Manson Campbell, President.

The Manson Campbell Company, Ltd., Chatham, Ont. **Manson Campbell**

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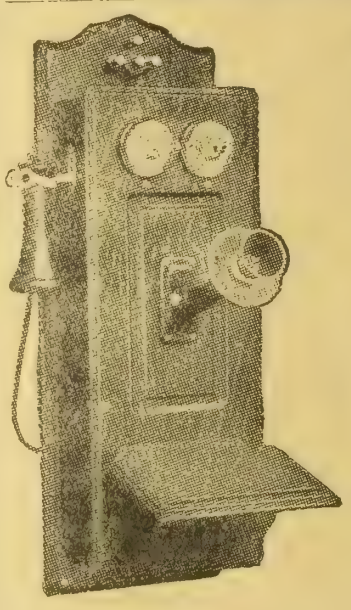


Rural Telephone Service at Cost.

Organize and build an Independent Telephone Line in your locality. Buy your telephones and materials outright. Then you can enjoy rural telephone service at cost.

Write for our No. 2 Bulletin. It was prepared especially for those who desire to have an independent rural telephone service in their locality. It explains everything.

We supply you with telephones and all necessary materials at exceptionally reasonable prices. Every telephone is guaranteed for ten years against defective material or workmanship.

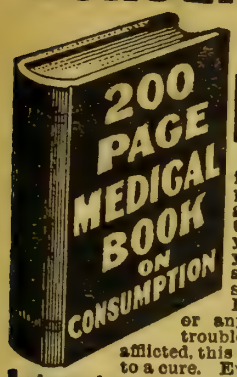
Send for our handsome book, "Canada and the Telephone." It has thirty-two pictures, by a leading artist, showing the benefit a telephone is to the farmer.

CONSTRUCTION SUPPLIES.—We carry a large stock of wires, insulators, etc., in stock, and can make prompt shipment and quote interesting prices.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Ltd.,

1820 Duncan Street, - - Toronto, Ont.

Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1622 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait — write today. **It may mean the saving of your life.**

Logical Remedy for Eczema.

Many different remedies have been tried for Eczema and other skin diseases. But it is now known that the only possible cure is a mild, soothing liquid made up of Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, Glycerine, and other ingredients so carefully compounded that each ingredient has its proper effect.

This compound is now made up in the D.D.D. Prescription. Ten years of success and thousands of cures show the merit of this wonderful compound, but the most convincing proof is a trial of the remedy by any eczema sufferer.

D. D. D. will prove to you that you can be cured. The very first drops will give you instant relief.

Write the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. 49 Colborne St., Toronto, for a free trial bottle and prove its wonderful effectiveness.

For sale by all druggists.

KNITTING MACHINES
HOME MONEY MAKERS

Home knitting is quick and easy with any one of our 6 Family Knitting Machines. Socks and Stockings, Underwear, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, etc.— Plain or Ribbed — can be knitted ten times as fast as by hand, and for far less than they cost ready-made.

A child can work our machines. Besides your own family work, you can make good money knitting for others.

FREE—6 illustrated Catalogues— E F G H Ij

Agents wanted in every locality for Typewriters and Home-money-maker knitting machines. Address

CREELMAN BROS. 2
box 619 GEORGETOWN, Ontario.

MUMFORD BROS.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MUMFORD'S BUILDING, ARGYLE ST.,
Halifax, N. S.

Personal attention given to sales of Butter Eggs Hogs Beef, Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables etc., Consignments solicited. Proceeds of sale remitted promptly, Halifax prices sent on application TELEPHONE 1905.

Protection for Berry Bush.

Raspberries and blackberries are nearly always sufficiently benefited by laying them down and covering with earth to make the expense and trouble more than pay. The work is done by bending the canes to the north and covering them with earth. If the canes are large, stiff, and growing in hills, the best way is to dig a forkful or two of earth away from and in the the front of the plant before bending over.

It is more convenient to begin at the north end of the row. The entire cane should be covered with earth. This work may be done any time after the leaves fall and before the ground freezes up. It cannot be done while there is frost in the canes for they will snap off.

The only pruning necessary before laying down is to remove the old canes and some of the new ones, if they are too numerous. Leave just enough of the new canes to bear a good crop the following year. If they are planted in hills and the canes are large, stocky and well branched, four to six new in a hill will be sufficient.

Horse power may be used in covering the canes by first laying them down by hand and covering the tips with enough earth to hold them in place and then plowing a furrow against the canes from each side. A man should then follow with a spade and complete the covering in spots missed by the plow.

Currants need little protection except from deep snows, which sometimes break down the branches when settling in the spring. Bushes may be protected from such injury by simply tying them together with a light rope or binding twine tightly enough to hold them up straight so that the snow cannot bend them down and break them.—A. R. Kohler, in Farm and Home.

How to Market Eggs.

A convenient and clean place should be provided wherein the hens can lay. They should be compelled to lay here in a clean nest.

It makes no difference how many hens are kept, a house suitable for them should be erected in which they should be compelled to roost and lay. Then if the nests are placed where the hens will not roost on them they can be kept clean. Straw that is dry makes the best nesting material.

If the weather is bad and the hens' feet become muddy, the eggs should be gathered at least twice daily. This will keep the eggs cleaner. If the weather is hot they should be collected at least twice each day, and oftener if the temperature is very high.

When the clean, fresh eggs are gathered, they should be put in a clean, dry, cool place until marketed. Even though the place is clean and cool, if it is not dry, mold, etc., will commence development and the eggs will soon spoil. If the eggs become damp and they happen to be in contact with any colored material they will immediately become stained. Good egg cases in a cool, dry, clean place, kept up off the floor make an excellent receptacle in which to keep eggs previous to marketing.

Before these eggs are set aside for market, they should be gone over by the farmer as he collects them, and all small, stained, dirty, doubtful, incubator and rotten eggs should be removed. Small and dirty eggs, if used immediately are just as good as large, clean ones, but they will not sell well on the market, and if sent in with good eggs will spoil the trade. Therefore, they should be kept and used at home.

No eggs should be washed, for the packers claim they will not keep well. All eggs from stolen nests, whose freshness is doubtful, and all incubator eggs, should either be brown away, boiled for the little chicks, or used at home. They should never be sent to market.

In the fall and spring eggs should be marketed at least once a week; in hot weather two or three times a week, and oftener if possible.—A. G. Phillips, in Farm and Home.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest
Veterinary Remedy
HAS IMITATORS BUT No COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Cautery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDER,
WIND PUFFS,
THRUSH,
DIPHTHERIA,
SKIN DISEASES,
RINGBONE,
PINK EYE,
SWEENY,
BONY TUMORS,
LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN,
QUARTER CRACKS,
SCRATCHES,
POLL EVIL,
PARASITES.

REMOVES

BUNCHES or BLEMISHES,
SPLINTS,
CAPPED HOCK,
STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

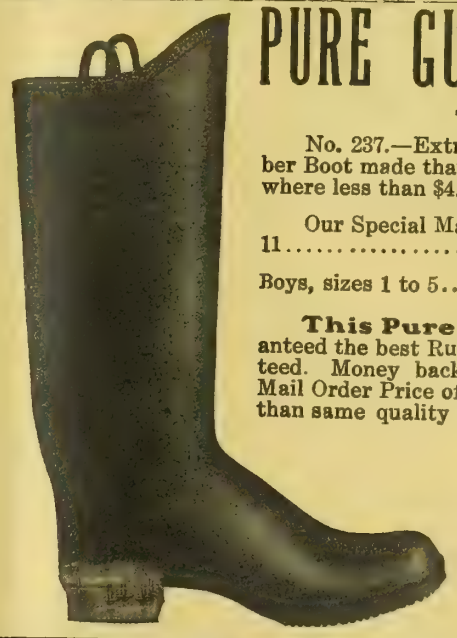
The Accepted Standard VETERINANY REMEDY
Always Reliable. Sure in Results.

None genuine without the signature of Mr. Lawrence, Williams & Co.
Importers & Proprietors for the U.S.& CANADAS. CLEVELAND

Finds Caustic Balsam to be Reliable.
I can say that I have for the past three years been a user of GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM, and have found it to be all that is claimed for it, and have in a great many instances recommended its use to others.—R. D. KIRK, Antigonish, N.S.

Canadians Appreciate Caustic Balsam
I have been selling GOMBAULTS CAUSTIC BALSAM for years, and it is giving my customers the best of satisfaction. I have also used it myself on different ailments with the best results. Too much cannot be said in its favor.—W. T. PRICE, Berkeley, Ont.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.



PURE GUM RUBBER BOOT.

No. 237.—Extra Special. There is no better Rubber Boot made than this and it cannot be bought elsewhere less than $4.50. Sizes 6 to 11.

Our Special Mail Order Price only sizes 6 to 11 ..... $3.48

Boys, sizes 1 to 5 ..... 3.18

This Pure Gum Rubber Boot is guaranteed the best Rubber Boot made and is fully guaranteed. Money back if not satisfied. At our Special Mail Order Price of **$3.48** it is at least $1.00 cheaper than same quality Boot can be bought for elsewhere.

Send for our Catalogue of Bargains in Boots and Clothing and Free Gifts to Cash Buyers.

C.B. PIDGEON,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Breeding Place for San Jose.

Osage orange hedges are a nuisance in a fruit growing country. They harbor millions of the scale. which are carried by birds and insects to the neighboring fruit trees and plants, rose bushes and other shrubs. The osage orange is so hardy that it will live in spite of the scale, and the only rational method is to do away with it entirely. If you would save your fruit trees and those of your neighbors, root out the osage orange hedges and replace them with a wire fence.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Extension to Breakwater at Lorneville, N. B.," will be received at this office until 4 00 p. m., on Wednesday, November 23, 1910, for the construction of an Extension to the Breakwater at Lorneville, Reed's Point, St. John County, N. B.

Plans specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of E.T.P. Shewan, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N. B.; Geoffrey Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N B, and on application to the Postmaster at Lorneville, N. B.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupation and place of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, and nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of public Works for the sum of two thousand eight hundred ($2,800.00), dollars, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender,

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, September 23, 1910.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Dates to Remember.

Canadian National Dairy Show, Montreal, Oct. 2nd to 7th, 1911.

Chatham Exhibition, Chatham, N. B., Sept. 11th to ——, 1911.

Westmorland Poultry & Pet Stock Show, Jan. 12th, 13th and 14th, 1911.

Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S., December 5--8, 1910.

Short courses at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College begins January 3rd, 1911.

Ladies Short Courses at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, begins January 4th, 1911.

The Westmorland Poultry and Pet Stock show, Moncton, N. B., February 9th, 10th and 11th, 1911.

Annual meeting Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, Windsor, N. S., Jan. 24th, 25th and 26th, 1911.

Poultry Show, P. E. I. Association, Charlottetown, Jan. 4th, 5th and 6th, 1911.

The Hampton Stock Farm Ayrshire Dispersion Sale.

The Hampton Stock Farm Ayrshires were sold by auction sale on Thursday, Nov. 10th. The sale was occasioned by the fact that the company was unable to get a satisfactory re-lease of the farm they recently occupied.

There were quite a number of farmers present at the sale but they were not keen bidders and consequently many of the animals were sacrificed. It was the chance of a life time for any one wishing to start a purebred Ayrshire herd. Many of the cows are exceptionally good producers and they deserved better prices. All the animals were in excellent condition and reflected much credit on their owners.

COWS.

1.—Nellie Osbourne, 3rd, of St. Annes, 10010; Ear Label No. 1; brown and white; calved September, 1899; bred, May 16, 1910 to Netherhall Nobleman; 1 ast milk record, 7000 lbs., in 14 mos.; average test 4.4 Simon Crowley, Sandy Pt., St. John, $22.00.

2.—Bessie 7th, of Auchenbrain, 16186; ear label No. 5; mostly white, with brown spots; calved February, 1903; sire, Sir Charles of Spruce Grove; dam, Bessie 4th, of Auchenbrain. This cow is an extra heavy producer. Bred, July 29th, 1910 to Netherhall Nobleman; last milk record, 7224, in 71½ mos.; average test, 4.2 Frank Armstrong, Fredericton, N. B., $47.00.

3.—Gurta, of Plantagenet, 12108; ear label No. 3; calved August 1899; sire, Isaleigh Earl; dam Bertha, Plantagenet; bred, May 8, 1910, to Netherhall Nobleman; last milk record 5192 lbs., and doing better this season. D. S. Mann, Petitcodiac, $40.00.

4—White Rose, of Kelso, 17220; ear label No. 6; white and brown, calved September, 1902; sire, Glenora Dairy Prince; dam, Maud of Kelso. This cow was sweepstake cow at St. John in 1906; her last calf was dropped, July 15, 1910, and she will likely be bred again by time of sale Simon Crowley, $72.00.

5.—Jessie, of Spruce Grove, 22235; ear label No. 8; white with few brown spots; calved September, 1904; sire, Lord Dudley; dam, Bonny Lass, of Brookhill; dropped her last calf, July 19, 1910; and she will likely be bred by time of sale; last milk record 4329 lbs., in 9 mos. J. A. Patterson & Sons, Apohaqui, $62.00.

6.—Lily, of Spruce Grove, 22123; ear label, No. 11; white with little brown on one side of head; calved December, 1904; sire, Lord Dudley; dam, Daisy of Elmshade; dropped last calf, September 5, 1910; last milk record, 5497, in 10 mos....J. A. Patterson & Sons, Apohaqui, $60.00.

7. Lady Ethel, of Brookhill, 13-875; ear label No. 7; red and white; calved August, 1901; sire, Isaleigh Earl; dam, Irene, of Brookhill; due to Calve October 7, 1910; will be fresh at date of sale. This is a very trim cow and has dropped 3 heifer calves in succession. Last milk record, 5158 lbs., in 10 mos. N. C. Cossar, Gagetown, N. B., $88.00.

8.—Gurta 2nd, of Allandale, 25405; ear label No. 12; red and white, calved August, 1906; sire, Dainty Lad, of Glenview; Dam, Gurta of Oshawa; bred September 3, 1910, to Stadaconna Conqueror; last milk record, 5343 lbs., in 11 mos., with her first calf. The dam of this cow was in our herd till last year, and is 19 years old, without a sign of breaking down. The bull this cow is now bred to is out of a record of performances cow, and his grand sire was a champion at St. Louis. N. C. Cossar, $69.00.

9.—White Rose, of Hampton, 24,-556; ear label No. 17; white, red on tips of ears; sire, Lord Dudley; dam, White Rose of Kelso; calved August, 1907; is in milk with first calf now, dropped July 29, 1910. F. Armstrong, $41.00.

10.—Gurta 2nd, of Hampton, 24947; ear label No. 19; white with red cheeks and spots on body; calved August 1907; sire Lord Dudley; dam, Gurta, of Plantagenet. W. E. S. Wetmore, Bloomfield, $44.00.

11.—Bonny Lass, of Hampton, 24,-494; ear label No. 18; with red spots on neck and head; calved August, 1907; Sire, Lord Dudley; dam, Bonny Lass, of Brookhill; is in milk with first calf now, dropped, July 17, 1910; bred, October 3rd, 1910, to Stadaconna Conqueror. G. W. Ogelvie, Little River, N. S., $50.00.

13.—Lily of Hampton, 24565; ear label No. 15; white with red spots on both sides of neck; calved August 1907; sire, Netherhall Nobleman; dam, Lily of Spruce Grove; bred, February 18th, 1910; due November 25, 1910. S. Cowley, $48.00.

14.—Ethel, 2nd of Hampton, 27676; ear label No. 30; white with red spots; calved October, 1908; sire, Netherhall Nobleman; dam, Lady Ethel of Brookhill; bred, August 25, 1910, to Stadacona Conqueror. O. W. Wetmore, $46.00.

15.—Jessie, of Hampton 27677; ear label No. 27; white with red spots; calved August 1908; sire, Netherhall Nobleman; dam, Jessie of Spruce Grove; bred in August. Herbert Monahan, Southfield, $46.00.

16.—White Daisy of Hampton; ear label No. 38; dam, White Rose of Kelso; sire, Netherhall Nobleman; all white except little fawn on tips of ears; calved August 26, 1909. J. F. Roach, Sussex. $29.00.

17.—Ethel 3rd of mampton; ear label No. 40; dam, Lady Ethel of Brookhill; sire, Netherhall Nobleman; calved, September 30, 1909. O. W. Wetmore, $34.50.

HEIFER CALVES.

18.—Primrose of Hampton; ear label No. 45; mostly white; dam, White Rose of Kelso; sire, Netherhall Nobleman; calved, July 15, 1910 J. F. Roach, $15.00.

19.—Queen Annie, of Hampton; ear label No. 46; mostly white; dam, Jessie of Spruce Grove; sire, Netherhall Nobleman; calved, July 19, 1910. O. W. Wetmore, $12.00.

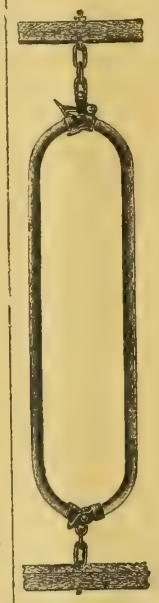
20.—Lady Jewel, of Hampton; ear label No. 48; dam, Bonny Lass of Hampton; sire, Netherhall Nobleman; calved August 17, 1910; mostly white. G. B. DeBoo, Upperton, $10.50.

21. Lily May, of Hampton; most all white, few fawn spots on side of cheek; ear label No. 49; dam, Lily of Spruce Grove; sire, Netherhall Nobleman; calved, September 4, 1910. O. W. Wetmore $8.50.

BULL CALVES.

22.—Netherhall King; most all white with fawn spots on side of cheeks; ear label No. 47; dam, White Rose of Kelso; sire, Netherhall Nobleman; calved, July 29, 1910. Emery Jones, Moncton, $7.00.

23.—Netherhall Prince; most all white with fawn spots on sides of cheeks; ear label No. 44; dam, Gurta



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SEND US 75c. Receive by return mail, post paid, this beautiful little dress. It is made with a little waist joined with a wide belt to a full pleated skirt. The side of the waist and belt are trimmed with fancy pointed strappings inlaid with dark red mercerized sateen. Fancy trimmed breast pocket and cuffs. The whole dress is elaborately trimmed with brass buttons. The material is soft warm flannelette suitable for winter wear in dark red plaid pattern. It comes in ages from 4 to 12 It is worth double what we ask. To introduce our childrens dresses we make an advertisement of this number and send it by return mail for only 75c and 10c for postage. Order to-day. STANDARD GARMENT CO., Coote Block, London, Canada.

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of Ha pton; sire, Netherhall Nobleman; calved, August 7th, 1910. O. W. Wetmore, Clifton, $8.00.

24.—Bul' Calf out of Ethel of Hampton. O. W. Wetmore, $5.00.

25.—Bull Calf out of Lady Ethel. James Gilchrist, Norton, N. B.

MARKETS.

Charlottetown Prices.

GRAIN—Oats, white 34c, black 37c.

FEED STUFFS—Bran, $21 to $23 per ton; Shorts, $26.00; Middlings, $27.00; Oil, Cake, $40.00 to $45.00; Corn Meal, $1.70 to $1.75 per bag.

LIVE STOCK—Butchers' cattle, 4c to 4½c; Stockers, $20.00 to $25.00 each; Milch Cows, $30.00 to $50.00; Sheep, 3½c to 4c; Lambs, 4½c to 5½c.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef (carcass) 8c to 9½c; Beef, retail, 10c to 14c; Mutton, 9c to 12c; Lamb, 10c to 14c; Pork, carcass, 7½c to 8c.

HORSES—Roadsters, $150.00 to $225.00; Drafters, $150.00 to $225.00; Carriage, $150.00 to $225.00.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Creamery Butter, solid, 23c to 24c; prints, 24c to 25c; Dairy Butter, 18c to 20c; Cheeses, sold out.

POULTRY AND PRODUCTS—Eggs 25c; Fowl, 8c to 9c; Chickens, 10c to 11c; Ducks, 12c; Geese, 10c to 11c; Turkeys, 14c to 16c.

FRUIT—Apples, $2.00 to $4.00.

VEGETABLES — Potatoes, 40c; Carrots, 40c; Turnips, 12c to 14c; Beets, 35c to 40c; Parsnips, 90c to $1.00 per 100 lbs.

MISCELLANEOUS—Hay, $8.00 to $8.50; Straw, $5.00 to $6.00; Sheep Skins, 50c to 70c; Lamb Skins, 40c to 70c.

Handling American Potatoes.

It will probably be a surprise to most people to learn that there have been shipped, or are in transit or stored here at the present time, about 40,000 barrels of potatoes, raised in the state of Maine. Owing to the short crop of New Brunswick potatoes this year, it has been found necessary, the shippers say, to import from Aroostook county, Maine, in order to fill the orders for the Cuban market.

One of the prominent shippers yesterday said that the potatoes are brought here and shipped to Cuba, in bond. The duty in Cuba is eleven cents less than that charged for entry into Canada. The Canadian duty is twenty-five cents a bushel. At the present time there are in the cold storage warehouse here, about 30,000 barrels of the Maine product awaiting shipment to the Havana market.

The quality of the potatoes, he said, was about the same as the New Brunswick stock. The soil in Aroostook county, just across the border from Carleton county was practically the same as the latter.

In addition to the Maine stock, there are about 35,000 to 40,000 barrels of the New Brunswick product in storage, shipped or in transit to St. John. The present price of New Brunswick potatoes is $1.25 a barrel, while the price in Maine is ninety-five cents. The American product, as stated, is shipped through this city in bond and the duty collected from the buyer in Cuba.

The almost unprecedented demand for New Brunswick potatoes in the west this year, is said to have forced the price up. About half the New Brunswick crop has already been shipped west, the dealers say. The shipments go all the way from Sherbrooke, Que., to Calgary. The western buyers are paying $1.25 and freight charges.

The shippers state that the action of the city in making the warehouse on the west side frost proof is bound to be a great help to them this season as it will double their storage capacity here. Last year, owing to inadequate accommodation here, it was necessary to hold the stock in cars, at considerable expense and risk from frost.

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is a joy to work at. An ill-fitting seat cramps your children six hours, 5 days out of the week.

We make the kind of seat and desk that fits your children like a glove.

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Popular Fancies in Foods.

Attention has recently been directed to the fact that amongst the public in this country, there is a tendency to desire foods of a certain color or appearance, quite irrespective of the fact that the same article of food of a slightly different color may be just as good, and, indeed, sometimes better. On previous occasions, this has been brought to the notice of Canadian exporters through the medium of the Weekly Report and in the course of correspondence from this office.

Taking the trade in salmon, for instance, the popular demand in this district is for red-colored fish; in fact the richest colored salmon is that most appreciated by buyers. In the egg trade too, the preference lies with eggs of a brown color when they can be obtained in place of white eggs. Pale cheese and 'buttercup yellow' butter are also in greater demand than other varieties solely because their color appeals to the public. A similar state of preference exists in the poultry trade white or black legged chickens with yellow ly preferred to chickens with yellow legs and white geese to grey colored birds. This tendency on the part of the public to desire food of a certain color or appearance also applies to many other eatables.

German Potato Crop Failure.

Commissioner W. G. Fischer reports from Berlin that the complete failure of the potato crop throughout Germany this year is likely to result in a national calamity. According to information obtained from the Deutsche Landwirtscha,ts Gesellschaft the crop both in quality and quantity will be about 25 per cent below that of a normal year owing to the inclement weather, and heavy and constant rainfalls through out the spring and summer. Large orders placed for potatoes in Saxany by French dealers have been cancelled, the quality of the goods not being up to what was required. It is anticipated that Germany will have to procure supplies from abroad this year in order to meet her requirements.

Cheap High-Priced Fowls.

Last winter a fancier paid $200 for the second prize Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel at the New York show The price seems extravagant to mgny but it proved to be a very profitable investment. He sold 463 eggs at $1 each and is raising 72 chicks from the pen which the cockerel heads. Over half of these are cockerels and the majority of them will sell at $5 to $25 each. That's a pretty good return for one year's and shows the possibilities from breeding good stock.

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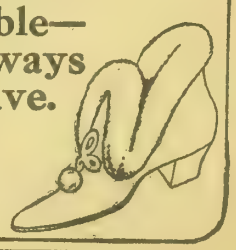

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53

Report of the Sub-Committe on Education Re Bovine Tuberculosis.

The Sub-Committee on Education respectfully submit the following:—

Bovine tuberculosis has become widely distributed throughout the United States and Canada and it has been determined that efficient systems or methods for its eradication and prevention either under the supervision of the state or nation or by the cattle owners themselves are of necessity nased on the knowledge of the nature of the disease and its means of dissemination.

Experience has shown that the principles of eradication and prevention may be successfully applied by individual owners of infected cattle, independent of state assistance.

Such individual aid is essential in conjunction with state or national assistance in the prompt eradication of the disease from infected herds and the prevention of its entry to non infected herds. Therefore, it is the sense of this committee that every possible means should be employed for educating the cattle owners and the general public concerning the nature of tuberculosis; the care and precautions necessary to prevent its entrance into herds already free from the disease; and in methods for its eradication from herds where it now exists.

Further, this committee approves of the following methods for instructing laymen, practising veterinarians, practitioners of human medicine and health officers in the nature and control of bovine tuberculosis, namely:

1. By the publication in agricultural and dairy papers of short, accurate and carefully prepared articles on bovine tuberculosis.

2. By the publication of appropriate articles on bovine tuberculosis, in veterinary, medical and sanitary papers and journals.

3. By recommending to agricultural societies, granges and directors of al societies, grangers and directors of especially those interested in creameries and cheese factories that lectures on bovine tuberculosis, its nature and control, be made a part of their programs and that so far as practicable, demonstrations be held.

4. That those having in charge the arrangement of town, county and state fairs be requested to provide lectures on bovine tuberculosis and if practicable to hold public demonstrations, at their annual meetings.

5. By placing a copy of the report of the commission in the hands of the deans or directors of all veterinary and medical colleges and schools of sanitary science in the United States and Canada with recommendations that special emphasis be placed in their courses of instruction on the nature of bovine tuberculosis and methods for its control.

6. That a pamphlet dealing with the nature of bovine tuberculosis and methods for its control should be written in language intelligible to the layman. This pamphlet should have the approval of this commission and the endorsement of the American Veterinary Medical Association. It should be published for free distribution.

7. That Departments of Agriculture, state veterinarians, live stock sanitary boards and others interested in the official control of bavine tuberculosis be requested to promote as much as possible the educational features of their work, with the object of obtaining more support and co-operation from cattle owners.

The methods suggested for carrying out an educational propaganda are not to be considered at the exclusion of any and all other ways by which the public may become informed on the nature of bovine tuberculosis, its great economic importance and the necessity for an intelligent and united effort on the part of cattle owners and those having charge of the control of animal diseases to eradicate this great scourge.

The Committee is of the opinion, from the history of the legislation regarding bovine tuberculosis in those states and countries which have attempted to deal radically with the problem, as well as from the special information which has been furnished by this committee to its members, and the light thrown upon the subject in the discussions at its several meetings, that in order to avoid friction and failure.

All important legislation with reference to tuberculosis must be prepared with due consideration for the condition of public sentiment and information on this subject.

That tuberculosis control work should be developed in a progressive way.

That tuberculin tests made at a distance for public recognition (for example, in other states or foreign countries) can only be done satisfactorily by official veterinarians.

That the Delepine or Manchester plan of tuberculosis free areas gradually extended seems worthy of cautious trial.

M. H. REYNOLDS, Chairman
W. D. HOARD,
J. G. RUTHERFORD.

Report of Committee on Location of Tuberculosis in Cattle.

Your committee on the location of tuberculosis in cattle desires to submit the following as its report upon this subject. Though we are all agreed that no method for detecting tuberculosis in cattle equals the tuberculin test, we are forced to recognize that the universal application of the test under existing conditians is practically and economically impossible. The number of cattle to be tested, for example, is so great that, if all the available veterinarians and all such other persons as may be trusted to make tuberculin tests should be started on this work at once, and kept at it, years would pass before all the cattle in the United States and Canada could be tested even a single time. Consequently, our efforts to locate tuberculosis among cattle should depend primarily upon other means than the tuberculin test.

The tuberculin test should be regarded as having only an incidental value in the systematic work of locating tuberculosis, and as being of pre-eminent importance when we undertake the determination of the extent to which the disease is prevalent at any point in any herd where it has been located by other means or,incidentally by the tuberculin test.

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The EMPRESS is a splendid baker and the top being of a special cast will furnish plenty of heat—being superior in this respect to other Ranges with malleable tops.

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H. C. Lydiard, of Steam Mill Village, Cornwallis, N. S. :
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I have the best $1.00 Fountain Pen to offer you that is on the market to-day. It has a pen as large as the one usually sold for $3.00. It is 14k and tipped with iridium, has a clip for attaching to vest pocket, cap screws on and cannot be lost. Is guaranteed to work perfectly. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Send for one to-day.

Geo. Suffren,
Jeweler,
SUSSEX, - - N. B.

the means of location may be placed as follows:

1. NOTIFICATION.—A law should be enacted requiring any and every person having knowledge of the existence of a case of tuberculosis among cattle to report the same without delay to some proper, sesignated authority. Such a law would be practically equivalent to the obligatory reporting of all clinical cases of tuberculosis which must be recognized at the most serious disseminators of tubercle bacilli and propagators of tuberculosis.

Since all cases of tuberculosis that are centers from which infection is being scattered, gradually become clinically recognizable, obligatory notification of all recognized cases of tuberculosis would alone in the course of a few years locate the majority if not all badly diseased herds. It would certainly locate tuberculous cattle and herds faster than they can be handled for some years to come.

11. EVIDENCE THROUGH MEAT INSPECTION.—A effort should be made to trace tuberculous animals back from slaughter houses to the farms from which they were derived. This is important because if the well-conditioned animals which go to slaughter for meat are tuberculous it is probable that among the animals retained on the farm some active disseminators of tubercle bacilli exist, which are retained at the farm either through ignorance or a false idea of economy.

Meat inspection has already done much to establish infected areas from which tuberculous animals have been sent to market. At present, however, it is difficult to trace animals to the farms from which they were shipped, and some method of identification by means of which any animal found on the killing floor to be tuberculous can be traced to its place or origin is greatly to be desired. A Federal law requiring appropriate tagging, branding or otherwise identifying all hogs and dairy cattle moving interstate for slaughter and state laws compelling similar identity marks for these animals moving within the state for slaughter would be the means of locating a large proportion of the centers of tuberculosis. Experimental work of this character which has been carried out in the past has given very interesting results. For instance, when the occurrence of tuberculosis among hogs at an abattoir is followed up by a tuberculin test of the cattle on the home farm is practically always discloses tuberculosis among these animals. Like much other evidence this encourages us to believe that tuberculosis among hogs will cease to exist as an economically important problem as soon as we succeed in controlling the bovine source of tubercle bacilli.

111. THE TUBERCULIN TEST.—When the tuberculin test is applied to cattle for any purpose it should be clearly understood that the reacting animals are to be regarded in every sense of the word as recognized cases of tuberculosis, which under an obligatary notification law, must be reported at once to the proper authority. In this way tuberculin will serve as an important means of locating tuberculosis among cattle that are tested for reasons like the following:

(1) To obtain healthy animals for export.

(2) To make sure that animals imported are free from tuberculosis.

(3) To make sure that animals intended for inter-state movement are free from tuberculosis. And here we would like to suggest that the states should protect themselves as much as possible against bovine tuberculosis by insisting that no new cattle shall be brought in until they have been shown by the tuberculin test to be free from tuberculosis. The time we may hope is not far off when even breeders of exceptionally fine strains of blood will begin to realize that the very best blood coupled with tuberculous infection is an article to be shunned, not because we wish to imply that tuberculosis is hereditary, but because we know how readily it is conveyed from animal to animal by contact.

(4) To obtain from animals shown in the most conclusive manner to be free from tuberculosis, irrespective of whether the milk is intended for special certification or for more general or regular city use.

(5) To satisfy an owner of cattle that his herd is free from tuberculosis or to give him the infohmation he needs to clean his herd from disease.

In whatever way the tuberculin test is applied, or for whatever purpose, all positive reactions obtained should be regarded as placing the reacting animal in the category of recognized cases of tuberculosis, which must be reported under a notification law.

As the newer methods of applying tuberculin for test purposes have not been found to be as reliable as the older, subcutaneous method, they cannot be advocated. The ophthalmo and cutaneous tuberculin tests may have a value in some cases, as for example, where doubt exists about the reliability of a subcutaneous test because an animal may have been subjected to some pernicious manipulation. In this sense these later modes of applying tuberculin should be kept in mind.

IV. EXAMINATION OF MATERIAL FROM CATTLE AND HERDS.—The valuable evidence that may be obtained as to the location of tuberculosis through the examination of milk, cream, butter, centrifuge slime and other products and materials from cattle should not be neglected, especially when these examinations are made by health officers and others for the protection of public

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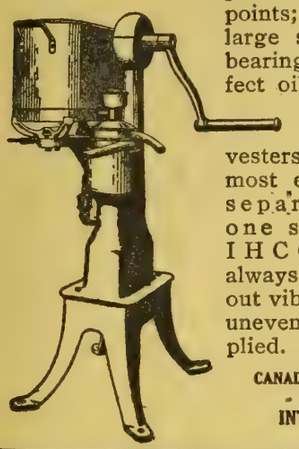

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What does it do? Helps farmers to help themselves.

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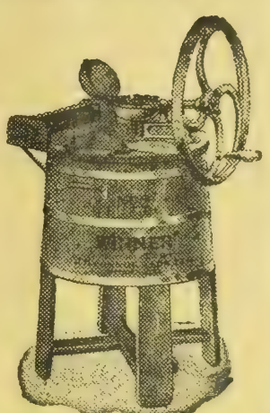

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health, and are followed up by the inspection of the animals and the character of their environment as a routine procedure. Such inspections are constantly becoming more prevalent in various sections of the United States and Canada.

V. MOST IMPORTANT SOURCES OF ANIMAL TUBERCULOSIS.—Tuberculosis as it exists among the domestic animals of America today, undoubtedly owes its primary introduction to the cattle of improved breeding that have been imported from European lands from time to time in the past, for the purpose of improving the native stock of the country. No particular breed is to be incriminated in this charge, as several of the most prominent and popular breeds have been found gulity of furnishing tuberculous individuals to the best American herds on repeated occasions. The knowledge that infection has taken place from these sources in the past affords us a valuable indicator of the points where search should be made in our efforts to detect the cases of tuberculosis that exist today upon the farms of the country. First of all then, attention may be directed toward all herds of pure bred cattle whether of beef or dairy type, especially to those from which cattle are sold, either by private or public sale, and from which cattle are thus distributed to various parts of the country; also to herds from which members are exhibited at fairs and exhibitions and herds which keep males for custom service.

In addition to these herds of pure bred cattle there are many others to which well bred stock has been added for the purpose of grading up and improving the quality of the individuals of the herd.

Those in some instances have received the infection of tuberculosis with the new animals from which such great benefits had been expected, and these herds of well graded cattle should also be regarded with suspicion until they have been proved to be free of tuberculosis. Next in order should come all dairy cattle, but the methods by which the disease may be located in these herds has been discussed above.

DR. JOHN R. MOHLER, Chairman
J. W. FLAVELLE.
DR. C. A. HODGETTS.

The Commission's Recommendations on Eradication—a Composite of the Methods of Bang and Others.

The Commission after stating the known facts regarding the nature of tuberculosis and enumerating the principles to be observed in its prevention and eradication, recommends the following plan of procedure. It is recognized that in several points there are opportunities, in order to meet individual needs, to change or modify the directions herein given. It is understood, however, that whenever, such modifications are made they should conform in the greatest detail to the principles laid down in the report of this Commission. The plan has for its purpose the conservation of the herd whenever that is possible.

The control of bovine tuberculosis involves a definite procedure under two distinct and different conditions, namely: (1) where a herd of cattle is free from tuberculosis and it is to be kept so, and (2) where one or more animals in the herd are infected and the purpose is to eradicate the disease and establish a sound herd.

PROCEDURE UNDER CONDITION (1)—The prevention of tubercular infection in cattle, free from tuberculosis, consists simply in keeping tuberculous cattle or other aimals away from the sound ones; in keeping tuberculous animals out of pastures, sheds or stables where the sound ones may be kept. Healthy cattle should not be exposed to possible infection at public sales or exhibitions. Raw milk or milk by-products from tuberculous cows should not be fed to calves, pigs or other animals. Cars that have not been thoroughly disinfected should not be used for the transportation of sound cattle. Cattle that are purchased to go into sound herds should be bought from healthy or sound herds only.

PROCEDURE UNDER CONDITION (2)—The eradication of tuberculosis from infected herds requires for conservation of the herd different procedures according to the extent of the infection. For a guide to the control of the disease tuberculous herds may be divided into three groups, namely:

I. Where 50 per cent or more of the animals are infected.

II. Where a small percentage (15 per cent or less) of the animals are affected.

III. Where a larger number (15 to 50 per cent) of the animals are diseased.

In eliminating tuberculosis from infected herds the following procedure is recommended.

GROUP I.

Herds where a tuberculin test shows 50 per cent or more of the animals to be infected should be treated as entirely tuberculous. The procedure here is as follows:

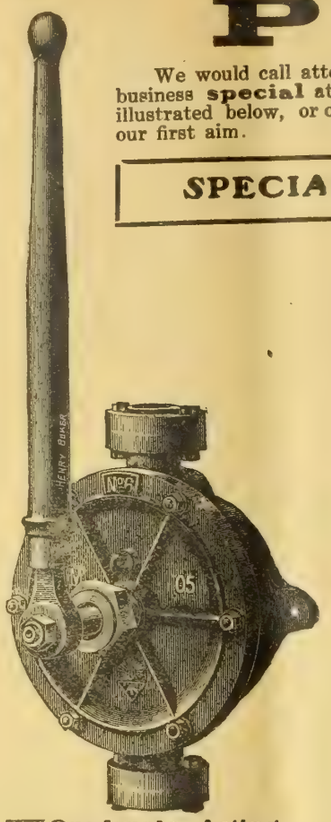
1. Eliminate by slaughter all animals giving evidence of the disease on physicial examination.

2. Build up an entirely new herd from the offspring. The calves should be separated from their dams immediately after birth and raised

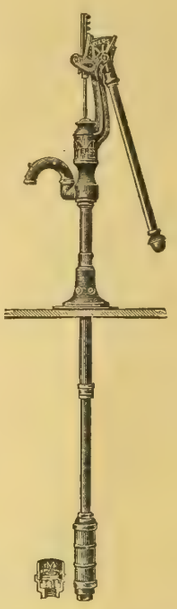
PUMPS.

We would call attention to the line of **pumps** carried by us. We give this branch of our business **special** attention and shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to those illustrated below, or other styles. Remember that in **pumps** as in other lines **"quality"** is our first aim.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS.



Quadruple Acting Universal-Wing Pump.



Brass Cylinder Cottage Pump.

Galvanized and plain Iron Pipe, all sizes, Rubber Hose and Fixtures, Farmers' Supplies, Builders' Materials, etc.

DUNLAP BROTHERS & CO., LTD., Amherst, N. S.

A Discount of 10% Will be Allowed

To every purchaser of an **Oxygenator** between this date and January 1st next, who sends in this advertisement with their order.

The **Oxygenator** positively cures all curable diseases.
The **Oxygenator** lasts for life.
The **Oxygenator** may be used by men, women and children.
The **Oxygenator** is the means used to introduce large increased quantities of Oxygen to the blood through the pores.
The **Oxygenator** sells for $25 and $35 (two sizes.)
Hundreds of **Oxygenators** now in use in the Maritime Provinces.
Seventy-two page book, entitled Oxypathy, free for the asking.

Suite 20, Robinson Building, is the Head Office for the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland.
Our telephone number, Main 2367.

Trained lady attendants. Those who would make capable representatives are invited to write to the manager.

We wish to emphasize the statement that we have absolutely no connection with any other Oxygen Device and we ask intending purchasers to beware of unscrupulous dealers whom we have reason to believe are trying to palm off their goods, claiming for themselves credit when in reality the Wonderful Oxygenator was the means used.

Can furnish names and addresses of some of the people in the Maritime Provinces who endorse our machines.

Investigate—when you do you'll buy.

Maritime Oxygenator Co.,
Suite 20, Robinson Building,
ST. JOHN, . . New Brunswick.

Advertise in the Maritime Farmer.

on pasteurized milk or on that of healthy nurse cows. This new herd must be kept separate from any reacting animals.

3. The young animals should be tested with tuberculin at about six months old, and when reactors are found at the first or any subsequent test—the others should be retested not more than six months later. When there are no more reactors at six months test, annual tests should thereafter be made. All reacting animals should at once be separated from the new herd and the stables which they have occupied thoroughly disinfected.

4. When the newly developed sound herd has become of sufficient size the tuberculous herd can be eliminated by slaughter under inspection for beef.

GROUP II.

1. The reacting animals should be sepatated from the non-reacting ones and kept constantly apart from them at pasture, in yard and in stable.

(a) Pasture. The reactors should be kept in a separate pasture. This pasture should be some distance from the other or so fenced that it will be impossible for the infected and non-infected animals to get their heads together.

(b) Water. When possible to provide otherwise reacting cattle should not be watered at running streams which afterwards flows directly through fields occupied by sound cattle. The water from a drinking trough used by infected animals should not be allowed to flow into stables, fields or yards occupied by sound animals.

(c) STABLE. Reacting cattle should be kept in barns or stable entirely separate from the ones occupied by sound animals.

2. Calves of the reacting cows should be removed from their dams immediately after birth. Milk fed these calves must be from healthy cows, otherwise, it must be properly pasteurized. These calves should nat come in contact in any way with the reacting animals.

3. The non-reacting animals should be tested with tuberculin in six months, and when reactors are found at the first six months, or any subsequent test, the others should be retested not more than six months later When there are no more reactors at the six months test, annual tests should thereafter be made. All reacting animals should at once be separated from the new herd and the stables which they have occupied thoroughly disinfected.

4. The milk of the reacting animals may be pasteurized and used.

5. Any reacting animal which develops clinical symptoms of tuberculosis should be promptly slaughtered.

6. An animal that has once reacted to tuberculin should under no circumstances be placed in the sound herd.

7. As soon as the sound herd had become well established, infected animals should be slaughtered, under proper inspection.

GROUP III.

Herds that come within this group should be dealt with either as in Group II., where the herd is separated, or as in Group I, where all of the animals are considered as suspicious and an entirely new herd developed from the offspring.

GENERAL PRECAUTION.

In all cases animals that show clinical evidence of the disease should be promptly eliminated. They should be destroyed if the disease is evidently far advanced, if not, they may be slaughtered for food under proper inspection.

All milk from tuberculous cows that is used for food purposes should be thoroughly pasteurized. This means that it must be heated sufficiently to kill or to render harmless, any tubercle bacilli that may be present in it. For this, it is necessary to heat the milk for twenty minutes at 149 degrees F, or for five minutes at 176 degrees F. It is important that pails or other utensils used in carrying the unpasteurized milk should not be used, unless previously sterilized, for storing the milk after it is pasteurized.

When diseased animals are found, the stables from which they are taken should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. To accomplish this, all litter should be removed, floors walls and ceilings carefully swept, and the floors together with mangers and gutters thoroughly scrubbed with soapand water. Thorough cleaning before the application of the disinfectant, cannot be too strongly emphasized. After cleansing, the disinfectant should be applied. A five per cent (5 p. c.) solution of carbolic acid, a 1-1000 solution of corrosive sublimate or a four per cent. (4 p. c.) solution of sulphuric acid may be used.

When the stables can be tightly closed, formaldehyde gas properly used is reliable and satisfactory.

If tuberculous cattle have been kept in a small yard the litter should be removed the surface plowed and the fencing and other fixtures thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

WEAK MEN, HAVE COURAGE

If you get up in the morning with a dull brain, tired nerves, an ache in your back, a dread of the toil and hardships of everyday life, these are signs that your vitality is at a low ebb—that some of the organs or functions of your body are in a weakened, morbid condition.

If you are a young man, and free rein for evil habits and passions has exhausted your vital energy, or if on the shady side of forty,you have not the strength and stamina that should be possessed by a man of your years, you can regain your health, strength and energy with Electricity.

"None are so blind as those who will not see," but if you are open to conviction, and want to improve your condition, I can convince you that my Belt does all I claim for it, and even more.

You don't need to be taught that restless nights, sleeplessness, despondency, inability to concentrate your thoughts, loss of appetite, weak back, headache, pains here and there in various parts of your body, lack of energy and push, are all signs of nervous breakdown, physical debility, you know that, but what you want is a remedy that will restore the vitality that you have lost.

If you have doctored and drugged and got no benefit, that's no sign you ought to give up. Drugs can't restore your vitality. Electricity is for men like you. It's the greatest nerve builder and body builder in the world to-day.

To those who are tired of paying without results, and to those who doubt if anything will help them, I make this offer. If you secure me

PAY WHEN YOU ARE CURED

I will let you have my belt without paying me one cent in advance.

THE WORLD HATES A QUITTER.—If you go into a fight, stay with it, no matter how poor your chances look. The other fellow probably wants to quit, and if you hold your head up he will quit first.

The victory to the brave. It takes nerve and energy to win nowadays.

You don't want to be a failure. You are made for better things, but you can't win without courage, and energy.

That's the idea behind my Electric Belt, the body battery that pours electric vim into a man's body.

Wells P. O.

Dear Sir:—I have been wearing your Belt for four weeks, and am thankful to tell you that my indigestion is cured.

Yours, gratefully
JOHN V. B. FOSTER.

Dear Sir:—I bought a Belt from you in December, 1905, and I have it yet. I would not return it for twice what it cost me. It cured the pain in my back completely. Your Belt was a blessing to me.

CHAS. JACKMAN.
Box No. 55, Kilsyth, Ont.

Dear Sir:—Two years ago I purchased one of your Belts for Sciatica and Rhematism, and am pleased to say that it cured me completely. I have had no return of the trouble since.

CHAS. KELLY.
Lindsay, Ont.

I cannot take up more space with these extracts. But if you will send me your address I will mail you free my beautifully illustrated book, along with testimonials from thousands of grateful people, who have been fully restored to health and strength.

This appliance has cures in almost every town and city in the country and if you will write I will send you testimonials given to me by people that are probably well known to you. My Belt not only cures weakness, but Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Kidney Trouble, Nervousness, Constipation, Indigestion and Stomach Trouble.

FREE BOOK.

I have a beautiful 80-page illustrated book, which I will mail, sealed, to any address FREE. This book is full of lots of good, interesting reading for men. Call to-day. If you can't call, send coupon for Free Book.

M. K McLAUGHLIN.
214 St. James St., Montreal, Que.
Gentlemen,—Please send me, prepaid, your Free Book.
Name .....
Address .....
Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday 9 p.m.

Sheep in Western Canada.

From an article by A. L. McCredie in October Farmer's Magazine, we clip the following paragraphs with regard to the sheep industry in the West:

Now consider the occupied farms of the west. Of these there are about 500,000, according to the authorities, each of 160 acres. At say 25 sheep per farm, a low average, considering the large proportion of unbroken natural pasture nat otherwise used, this would give 12,500,000 sheep on the occupied farms of the west.

On the present farms of Canada, therefore, at the average of 23 sheep on th? eastern farm and 25 sheep on the western quarter-section, our sheep would reach the total of 21,731,000. This is ten times our actual total. It is a respectable number for us to undertake to possess, yet as easy and simple as anything can be, that is so well worth while. It simply needs that every farmer should start a flock. With a beginning, on the average farm, of five ewes, the fifth year's end would see 21,800,000 sheep in Canada.

Dollar Bottle Free.

Send for a bottle of my Veternary Medical Wonder. Cures Colic, Fever and Inflamation. Sent postpaid upon request. Agents wanted.
DR. BELL, V. S.
Kingston, Ont.
Full line of veternary remedies in stock including Dr. Fells Wonder, Fine Blister for Spavins, Ringbones, Lumps or Bunches of any kind.

Rhode Island Reds

I have on hand five choice S.C. Rhode Island Red Cockerels, hatched in May. These Cockerels are out of eggs from the Kyle pen, which won first at the Dominion Exhibition, 1910, at St. John. Will sell reasonable. Write at once, before they are all snapped off,
GEO. E. MOORE, Box D, Sussex, N. B.

FOR SALE!

Ayrshire—two bulls, ten months old, Holstein—one heifer, eight months old Berkshire—one boar and two sows, six months old. Shropshire—one ram, four months old This stock is all in good condition and must be sold to make room. Apply to
T. J. HAWKINS,
Fairview Stock Farm,
McKay's Station, Col. Co., N. S.

FOR SALE!

Three pure bred Shropshire ram lambs, eight months old and in fine condition. For particulars write to
ASA BURPEE, - - Burton, Sun. Co., N. B

1 Cent a Word.

This department is one of the most valuable in the MARITIME FARMER. At a cost of only one cent a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange. The address must be counted as part of the advertisement and each initial or a number counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order and advertisement must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office. Copy must be received not later than Friday before the date of issue, which will always be found on the editorial page of the proceeding issue. No black faced type or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small ad. as noticeable as a large one. The rate for this column is one cent a word, each insertion. MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

WANTED.—Hides, calfskins, sheep and lamb pelts, J. J. McLEAN & SONS, Hopewell, N. S.

AGENTS WANTED, apply THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Ottawa, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.—WALTER EATON, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N S.

SEND POST CARD TO "PECK'S NURSERY, Wolfville, N. S.," and get printed price list of fruit trees, &c.

FIVE young Guernsey Bulls for sale, from good big stock.—T. D. BLAIKIE, Great Village, N. S.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE.—Two bulls, 8 and 10 months old. Heifers of all ages —D. G. McKAY & SON, Scotsburn, Pictou Co., N. S.

SOME handsome South Down ram lambs for sale. Bargain prices. MATHEW LAMONT, Short Beach, N S.

FOR SALE.—R. I. Red cockerels, brothers to second cockerel Dominion Exhibition, price $1.50 and $2.00. Apply to ALFRED BURLEY, 46 Princess St., St. John, N. B.

REEVES MUNROE, Consulting electricral engineer, Taymouth, New Brunswick, estimates on all classes of electrical work. Plants for farms and villages a specialty. Write for information.

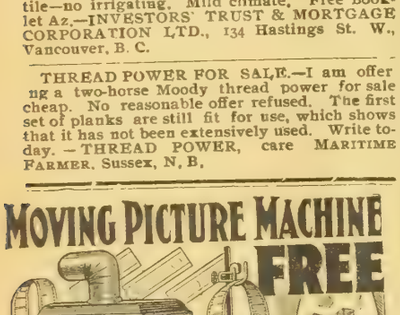
THREAD POWER FOR SALE.—One second hand two-horse Moody thread power for sale cheap. First set of planks still on the machine Write POWER care of MARITIME FARMER Sussex, N. B.

ALL kinds of books on Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Gardening, Bees, Fruits Flowers, Vegetables, etc, Catalogue free.—MORGAN'S POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, London, Ont.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT FARMS,—$10 cash, $10 monthly, in "Glorious Kootenay" Fertile—no irrigating. Mild climate. Free Booklet Az.—INVESTORS' TRUST & MORTGAGE CORPORATION LTD., 134 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B. C.

THREAD POWER FOR SALE.—I am offering a two-horse Moody thread power for sale cheap. No reasonable offer refused. The first set of planks are still fit for use, which shows that it has not been extensively used. Write today. —THREAD POWER, care MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N, B.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE FREE



This wonderful imported Moving Picture Machine with 2 films with 63 views, ALL GIVEN FREE for selling 24 pieces of our goods at 10c each. Get this marvelous Machine and earn plenty of money. Write for goods. When sold return $2.40 and we will send Moving Picture Machine and films with 63 views. FRIEND SOAP CO., Dept. 806, Boston Mass.

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Any size with the London Adjustable Silo Curbs. Send for Catalogue. We manufacturer complete line of Concrete Machinery. Tell us your requirements.

London Concrete Machinery Co., Ltd., 19 Marmora Street.
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Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada

CAMERA & PHOTO FRAME FREE

We give Camera, 2 pkgs. plates, complete outfit, instructions, with frame photo brooch frame free for selling 12 pieces of our goods at 10c each. You can earn money making photo brooches with this. Write for goods.

FRIEND SOAP CO., Dept. BOSTON, MASS.

The PUBLISHER'S DESK.

CATTLE HAVE GROWN TWICE AS BIG AS TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—It is a long cry from the four-toed horse of prehistoric times to the draft teams and roadsters of to-day, but now and again the development in breeds and species even in comparatively short spaces of time, whether of horses or of cattle, is attested by records of more recent date. An investigator into the history of the breeding of cattle says: "In 1710 Dr. Davenant, an English writer of political economy, estimated the average weight of dressed cattle did not exceed 370 pounds. In 1846 McCullock stated that "at present the average weight of cattle on the hoof is estimated at about 700 pounds." Besides the cattle of 200 years ago—hardly half the size—what monsters prime steers of today would have looked; and even our grandfathers might be moved to wondering admiration of modern stock if the process of growth and improvement had not been so gradual as to pass unnoticed. But while the farmer has been steadily improving his stock he also has found time to take big strides in the development of his farm machinery. The automobile and the aeroplane have been sensational and spectacular developments io other lines of mechanical invention, but it is by no means certain they will ever prove of the same essential benefit to mankind as those machines which, directly or indirectly, enable the farmer to till more land more easily and to gather in and market more food stuffs more quickly for the universal need. The farmer must bear in mind, however, that these modern machines, with all their delicate improvements, demand and deserve the best of treatment; and the first essential in caring for a machine is proper lubrication. The quality of oil used makes a tremendous difference in the work and wear you get from your mowing and raking machines, your reapers, harvesters and threshing machines. Experience has shown that a heavy oil is best for farm machinery, where grease cups are not used the bearings usually are a trifle loose, either by design or from wear, and a light oil soon runs off. The Imperial Oil Company, Limited, of Montreal, has been conducting elaborate experiments, extending over several years, with a view to furnishing an oil that will exactly meet the requirements of the farmers in this direction. Granite Harvester Oil is the name that has been given to this product, and important advantages are claimed for it, such as great durability, close clinging to loose boxes and worn bearings, and the "take-up" of play in a manner that greatly reduces friction and does away with rattling and jarring almost entirely. Special care has been taken to see no injurious acids enter into its composition, and it is not affected by extremes of temperature either of summer or winter.

PUFFS and other enlargements detract from the value and usefulness of a horse, and even if they do not seriously affect the action, are unsightly. ABSORBINE will reduce and cause to disappear all such enlargements, without making it necessary to lay the horse up. The report from H. P. Baker, Coatesville, Pa., under date of Sept. 29, 1910, will be of interest to horse owners—"I am a user of your ABSORBINE and have recommended it to many. Have had some wonderful effects from its use, and use it as a cure-all for everything that happens to the horse." An excellent preparation for Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin capped Hock, Big Knee, etc. On sale at druggists $2.00 a bottle or sent direct, express prepaid, upon receipt of price. Pamphlet free. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 124 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass., Canadian Agents Lymans' Ltd., St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.

It is to be expected that good goods should win recognition from time to time in our agricultural exhibitions. It is seldom that in one years honors come as generously to any firm as they have this year to the London Machinery Co., of Guelph, Ont. At the Dominion Exhibition, St. John, N. B., they were awarded a gold medal for the excellence of their exhibit in open competition. At Halifax, N. S., the judges also awarded the gold medal to this firm, and the great interest manifested by the Maritime farmers at both these exhibitions fully testified to the correctness of each award. More to be prized however, than either of these medals, is a medal awarded them by the Royal Agricultural Society of England. This society awards one medal a year for agricultural implements, etc., and that only after the most careful examination. It is therefore not only an honor to the London Machinery Co., but also to Canadian factories in general that the medal this year should come to the Guelph firm.

THE NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE.—About the time the report was sent out from St. Paul that Americans were returning from the Canadian West there went out from Chicago a wild story to the effect that the Grand Trunk would build or acquire a line from Winnipeg to Chicago for the purpose of diverting the traffic from the National Transcontinental Line, the report said "there is good authority for the statement." Enquiry at the Grand Trunk headquarters brings the answer that no such move is contemplated or even dreamed of. It was, however, hinted that this was only a follow-up by those who tried to construe the extension of the Central Vermont to mean the abandonment of Halifax. The Grand Trunk, it was stated, is eager and will be ready to operate the Transcontinental the moment it is completed.

ST. JOHN BUSINESS COLLEGE PENS.—We have just received a box of St. John Business College pens from S. Kerr and Son, proprietors of the College. These celebrated pens are made expressly for the St. John Business College by the Gillotts, of Birmingham, England, who are the most celebrated pen makers in the world. A box of these pens contains one gross and will be mailed by Messrs. Kerr to anyone sending the amount of $1.00

The old, old story, told times without out number, and repeated over and over again for the last 36 years, but it is always a welcome story to those in search of health—There is nothing in the world that cures coughs and colds as quickly as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Sold by all dealers.

Up-to-Date Specialities

Card Systems.
Loose Leaf Systems.
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Self-Balancing Ledgers.
Latest Edition of Pitman's Shorthand.
Burrough's Adding Machine.
General Up-to-Dateness.
Latest Catalogue to any address.

THE ST. JOHN Business COLLEGE

S. Kerr, Principal.

MEN WANTED

We want a reliable man in each locality to introduce and advertise our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics, and other goods, direct to consumers as well as to merchants. $15 a week and expenses or commission. No experience needed. The largest advertised goods in Canada. Write at once for particulars.

W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO. - LONDON, ONT.

F. A. KIERSTEAD,

Commission Mrchant,
City Market - St. John, N. B.

Residence, Albert St., Sussex, N. B. Phone 131

Dealer in Meat, Poultry, Produce, etc. All consignments carefully attended to and returns are promptly made as soon as goods are sold.

Stem Wind WATCH and RING FREE

Genuine American Watch, Stem Wind, Stem Set, beautiful case. Guaranteed time keeper; also Ring with Sparkling Gem,

both **Free** for selling 24 Jewelry Novelties at **10c** each. Write for Jewelry. When sold send as $2.40 and we will send watch and ring.

FRIEND SOAP CO., Dept. 808, Boston, Mass.

COWS GIVE MORE MILK

—cattle make better beef—Bulls are no longer dangerous when dehorned with the

KEYSTONE DEHORNER.

Cuts 4 sides at once—No crushing or bruising. Little pain. The only humane method. Write for free booklet.

819 Robert St Toronto, Ont. R. H. McKENNA Late of Picton, Ont.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale!

I have now for sale eight nice red and roan Shorthorn Bulls, from ten months to two years of age, most all sired by bull Blucher, bred by Hon. John Dryden & Son, Ont.

C. C. H. EATON, Canard, N S.

Guernseys for Sale.

One bull, three years old, imported from Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Two bulls, eight and ten months old. Heifers of all ages.

D. G. McKAY & SON, Scotsburn, Pictou Co., N. S

WANTED.

Several pure bred registered Jersey heifers, from one to two years old, in calf, Must be from producing stock. Write

R. A. BACKMAN, Lunenburg, N. S.

Shorthorn Cows for Sale.

I have for sale one pure bred Shorthorn cow (dual purpose) and her bull calf, 3 weeks old. Also one 3 year old Shorthorn cow (dual purpose) and her heifer calf, 1 week old. Will sell reasonable. Write

Laurie M. Anderson, Sackville, N, B

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd.

For foundation stock, herd bull or family cows, both show ring and long-distance producers (300 to select from.) Go to

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

Breeders Directory

Our charge for inserting names in this Directory is $1 per year for each line under each heading. Money must be paid strictly in advance. Names taken out promptly when time is up. Stamps taken.

Jersey Cattle.

Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Guernsey Cattle.

John N. Chute, Berwick, N. S.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex, N. B.
Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Holstein Cattle.

F. W. C. Nase, Nerepis Station, Kings Co., N.B.
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Ayrshire Cattle

R. J. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S.
John A. Hughes, Petitcodiac, N. B
The S. H White Co, Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B.
Hon. W. Owens. 4026 Dorchester St., Montreal.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex N. B.
Syd. J. Goodliffe, Sussex, N. B.
Fred. S Black, Amherst, N. S.

Shorthorn Cattle.

C. C H. Eaton, Canard, N. S.
Isaac Chipman & Son, Chipman's Corner, Kings Co., N. S.
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Oxford Down

Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N S.

Cotswolds.

Donald Innis, Tobique River, N. B.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.

SWINE—Berkshire.

J.R. Semple, Brule, Col. Co., N. S.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co. N. S.

Yorkshires.

J. R. Semple, Brule, N. S.
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
The S. H. White Co, Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
R J. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S.
Wm. A. Churchill, Lakeside, Yar. Co., N. S.
Boyd A. Wetmore, Harvey, Albert Co. N. B.

Chester Whites.

W. H. Moore, Scotch Lake, N. B.
Howard W. Corning, Coeggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
W. C. McLeod & Sons, Loch Lomond West, N. S.

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Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Walter McMonagle & Sons, Sussex N. B.
S. Jones, Sussex, N. B., White Plymouth Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorca, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns.
W. J. M. McLeod, Loch Lomond, West N. S., Houdans and Silver Grey Dorkings and R. C. R. I. Reds

Prize Poultry Sale

Expecting to be away from home a great deal of my time, I must reduce my stock 60 per cent. Beginning Sept. 1st I offer many of my noted winners and breeders, also the finest lot of cockerels and pullets to be found in eastern Canada. Prices most reasonable, in reach of all. Address :

SETH JONES,
Box 89, - - SUSSEX N. B.

Ayrshire Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep.

Heard headed by the grand good bull, Choice Goods of Springhill, four years old, sired by the noted bull Lessnessock King of Beauty. Choice Goods can be spared from Springvale, to avoid inbreeding. Has proved himself a good sire and a sure stock getter.

FRED S. BLACK,
Springvale Farm, Amherst, N. S.

Meadow Brook Stock Farm,

Chatham, N. B.

Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns, Berkshires. Look over our winnings at late Amherst Horse Show and you will be convinced that we have the stock. Send your Pure Bred Mares to be bred.

J. B. SNOWBALL COMPANY Limited,
Proprietors.

JOHN BENNETT,
Superintendent.

OUR PRIZE LIST

is the most liberal ever offered by any Local Association in Canada. A post card will bring you a copy. Contains special article on preparing birds for the show room.

Westmorland Poultry & Pet Stock Association, - Moncton, N. B.

Farmers and Stockmen.

Here we are again doing business at the old stands with a number of purebred Guernsey and Ayrshire cows of the very best—both as to breeding and individuality to freshen this present month and October and which we are prepared to offer you at reasonable prices. Also Ayrshire calves of both sexes. We have likewise a fine lot of Shropshire ewes and lambs which have been bred carefully and are as fine as are to be obtained in the Maritime Provinces Prices right. Correspondence solicited which shall have our prompt and best attention, as usual.

John McDonald & Son,
Bloomfield Farm, - Shubenacadie, N. S.

Maple Grove Ayrshires

I have for immediate sale several young Bulls fit for service, many of them prize winners at the recent exhibitions. Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable.

M. H. Parlee, Lower Millstream, N. B.

FOR SALE.

Two S. C. R. I. Red Cocks, one year old. Cockerels in the following varieties : Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds, Black Javas and Brown Leghorns, also a few pullets to spare of each variety.

W. H. HENRY,
Shubenacadie, N. S.

GLENVIEW FARM.

Guernseys, Jerseys & Poultry.

We are offering for sale two Guernsey Bulls, about one year old. One is a grandson of Millwood's Perseverance 2nd, official record 653 lbs. of butter, the other a grandson of Imported Fairy of Seagrove. Barred Plymouth Rock, White and Buff Wyandotte, S C. Brown Leghorn and S. C Rhode Island Red cockerels and pullets for sale.—WALTER McMONAGLE & SONS, Sussex, N. B., Long distance 'phone.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

We are now offering for sale some excellent young cockerels and pullets, suitable for fall and winter fairs, also some yearling hens of both cockerel and pullet mating, just the age to insure sturdy stock another year. Prices given on application.

Craig Bros., - Amherst, N. S.

Holsteins for Sale.

Maple Green Farm offers for sale, in registered Holsteins : Bull, No. 1, 18 months old; bull, No. 2, 29 months old, is in fine show shape and has been first prize bull in his class, both as a calf and as a yearling. Could also spare a few cows that have large yearly official records. For particulars, write

R. L. HICKS, - Dalhousie Jct., N. B.

Meadow Brook Farm.

Shropshire sheep and Ayrshire cattle. We are offering for sale a very fine bunch of ram and ewe lambs also a few shearling and aged ewes of excellent quality, which will be sold at moderate figures. Not being in the show business, the above are not pampered or over fed and are therefore able to give a good account of themselves

ANDREW McPHERSON,
Rocklin, Pictou Co., N.S.

Hillside Farm Yorkshires.

I have for sale choice young pigs ready for delivery. Boars fit for service and sows old enough to breed, all bred from mature stock. Sire and dam imported from H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. P. SEMPLE,
Brule, N. S.

Dyke View Farm !

We offer for sale Guernsey Heifer, two years old in July, and Calves, also one Bull, 18 months old, that is a direct decendant of Sheet Anchor and Cassipia, second prize cow at the Pan America Model Dairy, also Bull Calf, six months old, Agricultural Societies please note.

WILLIAM COX & SON,
Long Distance 'Phone. Canard, Kings Co., N. S

Oxford Down Sheep

We are offering a high class lot of Oxford Down Rams for sale. Reasonable prices. Shearlings and lambs, also an extra good three-year-old.

R. G. McLEOD & SON,
Landsdowne Station, Pictou Co., N. S.

Homestead Farm Offers for Sale.

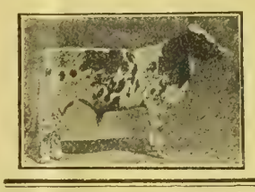
12 Holstein bulls over one year old, 5 Holstein heifers over one year old, 8 bull calves 6 to 10 months old 2 heifer calves, 6 young cows due to freshen next fall. If you want to own an Air Ship or Auto, Buy some of this stock and get a start We have a very fine Clydesdale stallion 1 year old that we will sell right, We have the best flock of Shropshire sheep in the Maritime Provinces. All stock registered.

LOGAN BROTHERS, - - Amherst Point, N. S.

FINE NICKEL BUGGY HARNESS

For the next 30 days I will sell a set of $15.00 Nickel Mounted Buggy Harness for only **$12.00,** and if you are not satisfied, I will refund the amount. This Harness is made of No. 1 stock and is made as follows : Bridle, 5-8" box loop cheeks, patent leather blinds, glass rosettes and nickel chain front; breast collar, folded with buckles for traces; breeching, folded saddle, full leather, strong and good looker; reins, black bit and russet hand part.

EDGAR AYER - Box 31, - Sackville, N. B.



Wish - Ton - Wish Stock Farm.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE,

We are offering several heifer calves as well as some good bull calves, also a young cow or two, due to freshen in May or June. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

HARDING BROS., Props.,
Welsford, Queens Co., N. B.

BELLEVUE STOCK FARM.

Ayrshire and Shorthorn Cattle.

Bellevue won female championship and all of the herd prizes in Shorthorns, with every animal our own breeding. In Ayrshires we have held the male championship for two years. Write for prices or call and see us. We breed our winners and sell them too.

C. A. ARCHIBALD, Proprietor, - - TRURO, N. S.

COBEQUID FARM HOLSTEINS !

Offering a bull, two years old, and a bull, one year old, from Lottie LaHanda, record 17 1-4 lbs. butter in 7 days and 10286 lbs. milk in 1 year, at 13 years old. Sired by Sir Rooker Posch Artis, champion bull at Halifax and senior champion at St. John. For further particulars, address

SAMUEL DICKIE, Central Onslow, Col. Co., N. S.

BROOKLAND'S HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

I am offering for sale one pure bred Holstein bull, Eke DeKol Paul, Jr., three years old, dam, Lady Pietertje DeKol. Record day for milk, seventy pounds. Sire, Eke DeKol. This bull is also first cousin to Grace Fayne 2nd Homestead champion seven day cow of the world, 35.55 lbs. butter. Also a half-brother, six months old, out of same cow, sired by Ormsby Veeman.

Write for prices. First come, first served.

C. H. Giles, 'Phone 464 P. O. Box 119, Brooklands, Fredericton, N. B.

MAPLE FOREST STOCK FARM.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

ADDRESS :

S. J. GOODLIFFE, - Sussex, N. B.

COVENHOVEN STOCK FARM,

ST. ANDREWS, - NEW BRUNSWICK.

We have several choice young French Canadian Bulls for sale, at very reasonable prices; also an excellent lot of young Tamworth Sows. Visitors are most welcome.

J. R. OSTLER, - - - - Superintendent.

Yorkshire Pigs

As my fall litters are all sold, I am now booking orders for early spring deliveries. Eight litters to choose from. All pigs eligible for registration.

P. L. MORSE, - - Berwick, N. S.

FREE ! FREE ! !

I have two Jersey bull calves, registered, two and six months old. Both highly bred. The granddam of the younger bull has won two firsts in the milk test at the Charlottetown Exhibition. The other bull is also bred from good milking strain. To the first person ordering either of these bulls, I will send free a B. P. Rock cockerel, bred from Maritime champion stock. Now is your chance; act quick. Other cockerels, same stock for sale.—WM. CLARK, North Wiltshire, P. E. I.

Ayrshire Bull For Sale.

Togo of Spring Brook farm 24911, Sire Barcheskie Admiral Togo, 19648, Dam Emma of Nether Craig 11077. I want to sell or exchange before January 1st, 1911. Write for further particulars,

HAROLD FALCONER
Alma, N. S.

Sunnyside Stock Farm.

In Ayrshires we are offering for sale three bull calves and females, any age. Guernsey females, any age.

Book your orders for Chester White swine. Pekin ducks $1.50 each.

Intending purchasers met at railway depot. Telephone in residence.

J. Frank Roach, - Sussex, N. B.

For Sale !

White Wyandotte Cockerels—Regal Strain.

50 Choice Cockerels, $1.00 to $5.00 each. No culls. Money back if not satisfied.

WILLIAM COWLING,
"Glenridge Poultry Yards," Moncton N. B.

You Cannot Afford Any Roofing Which is Not Guaranteed for Twenty-five Years

GET SEVENTY-EIGHT POUNDS OF STEEL TO THE SQUARE

SO put it squarely up to the next fellow who tries to sell you some roofing "as good as Oshawa Steel Shingles." Ask him to agree in writing to replace the roof free if it gives any trouble within the next quarter-century.

Then watch him dodge. See him evade. Hear him tell about Mr. Somebody, of Someplace, who roofed a barn with his roofing in 1884 and it's a good roof yet. Hark to him ask if that doesn't make you feel safe.

Tell him it doesn't prove what the Pedlar Guarantee does prove. Because that guarantee is your absolute protection against roof troubles for twenty-five years to come.

There is your roof-insurance for the future. There is a binding promise to give you a new roof entirely free, to put it on the building for you free, and to guarantee it for another twenty-five years, if your roof of Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles gives any roof trouble within twenty-five years from the day it's on.

There is $250,000 capital back of that guarantee. There are 48 years of honorable reputation back of that guarantee. And there is the biggest business of its kind in the British Empire back of that guarantee.

So it is plain common sense for you to refuse to buy any roofing that is not guaranteed. And the only kind that is guaranteed is this kind we make — Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. Guaranteed for 25 years. Actually good for a century.

This is the Roofing For Your Money

Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles make the roof you can best afford for any building. They cost but five cents a year per square. (A square is 100 square feet). They are stamped from heavy sheet steel—28 gauge steel. Then they are thickly galvanized. That means they are coated with zinc—the rust defying metal—in such a way that the zinc is driven right into the steel. It cannot flake off, as it would if this galvanizing were done the ordinary way.

Thus these Oshawa Shingles require no painting. They will not rust. They cannot possibly leak.

So you are sure you will have no bother with your Oshawa-shingled roof, once it's on the building. You can depend on that; and you can doubly depend on it because you have the guarantee. Hand it to your banker or lawyer to keep for you; and know that it is good for a new roof right up to the last day of the twenty-fifth year—if the first one gives any trouble whatever.

Cost Far Less Than Wood Shingles

You must pay about the same price per square for ordinary wood shingles. They will cost you more to lay, because it is a quick and simple job to roof with Oshawa Steel Shingles—and it is no easy job to lay wooden shingles right.

And the wood-shingled roof will need repairs every year or two. Probably it will leak from the start. And it will be no real roof at all at the end of ten years, at the most.

You can be certain that an Oshawa-shingled roof will outlast a wood-shingled roof ten to one. Thus it costs but one-tenth as much.

This is the Roof That Really Protects

Oshawa-shingled roofs are not merely weather proof roofs. They are fire-proof roofs. They are wind-tight roofs. They keep buildings cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

And the building covered with Oshawa Steel Shingles is safe against lightning—far more so than it would be if it fairly bristled with lightning rods.

Put these Oshawa Shingles on a building, following the simple, plain directions that come with them, and you have a roof that is handsome enough for a city hall and that absolutely protects.

Practically an Oshawa-shingled roof is one seamless sheet of tough galvanized steel. Not a crevice for moisture to get through. No way to set fire to it. No chance for the wind to worry it. Dampness cannot gather on the under-side of it. It needs no painting. And you need not worry about it needing any repairs, for twenty-five years at least.

Isn't that kind of a roof the roof for you? Isn't that kind of a roof worth more than it costs? Isn't it the only roof you ought to consider?—since it is the only roof of which all these things are true.

Get Your Copy of This Free Book

Send your name and address to the nearest Pedlar place. Tell them you want your free copy of "Roofing Right."

When you have read that book through, you will know more about roofing than a good many experts know. It gives you facts, proofs, figures.

Get it and read it. Get it even if you don't expect to do any roofing for some time yet. It will put you right on the whole roofing question.

With the book will come a copy of our Guarantee. Study that, too, and see how fair and square and straightforward it is. See what positive protection it gives the man who buys Oshawa Steel Shingles.

Sample Shingle Free

WITH the book will come a sample of the Oshawa Shingle itself. It will interest you to study it. You will see the actual construction. You will see that the Pedlar Improved Lock, on all four edges of the shingle, makes it certain that moisture never can get through any Oshawa-Shingled roof. You will see how the Pedlar process of galvanizing drives the zinc right into the steel so it never can flake off. You will be in no doubt about which roofing after you have studied this shingle.

Send for it and the Book and Guarantee—Send now.

OSHAWA STEEL SHINGLES are made of 28 gauge steel, specially toughened and heavily galvanized to make them rust-proof. Thus they weigh about **seventy-eight** pounds to the square. With the box about 88 pounds to the square. When considering metal shingles always learn **the weight of metal** per square offered and be sure that the weight is of the **metal only.**

Make the weight test yourself. First be sure the scales are accurate. Then unbox a square of Oshawa Shingles and weigh them. Note that the weight averages 78 pounds **without the box.**

Don't go by the box weight. Some boxes weigh fourteen pounds or more.

G. A. Pedlar

Send to-day for Sample Shingle and "Roofing Right" Booklet No. 17

It Will Pay You to Pedlarize All Your Buildings

"To Pedlarize" means to sheathe your whole home with handsome, lasting and beautiful steel—ceilings, side-walls, outside, roof. It means to protect yourself against cold; against fire; against much disease; against repair-bills. Ask us and we will tell you the whole story. Just use a postcard and say: "How about Pedlarizing my house?" State whether brick or frame. Write to-day.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE OF OSHAWA

HALIFAX, N. S. 16 Prince St. | ST. JOHN, N. B. 42-46 Prince Wm. St. | QUEBEC, P. Q. 127 Rue de Pont. | MONTREEL, QUE. 321-3 Craig St. W. | OTTAWA, ONT. 423 Sussex St. | TORONTO, ONT. 111-113 Bay St. | LONDON, ONT. 86 King St.
CHATHAM, ONT 200 King St, W. | PORT ARTHUR, ONT. 45 Cumberland St. | WINNIPEG, MAN. 76 Lombard St. | REGINA, SASK. 1901 Railway St., S. | CALGARY, ALTA. Room 7, Crown Block. | VANCOUVER, B. C 319 Pender St.
EDMONTON, ALTA., 633 Fifth Ave. | VICTORIA, B. C., 434 Kingston St.

ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE. WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME LOCALITIES. WRITE FOR DETAILS. MENTION THIS PAPER.

The
MARITIME FARMER
AND CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYMAN

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Published twice-a-month in the Interests of the Farmers of the Maritime Provinces of Canada

Vol. 16. **SUSSEX, N. B., DECEMBER 6, 1910** **No. 5**

After 25 Years' Use

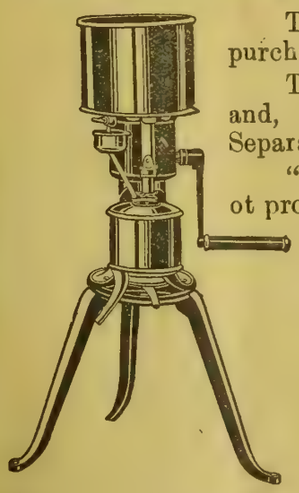
in the Dairies of Half a Million Customers

THE MELOTTE

has demonstrated that it is the

MOST EFFICIENT, SERVICEABLE and PROFITABLE

CREAM SEPARATOR ever constructed



Cap. 280-720 lbs. per hour.

The "Melotte" pays its original cost within 12 months from date of purchase in EXTRA CREAM alone, and there is NO COST for repairs.

The "Melotte" skims more milk with LESS POWER, in LESS TIME, and, under all conditions MORE EFFECTIVELY than other Cream Separators.

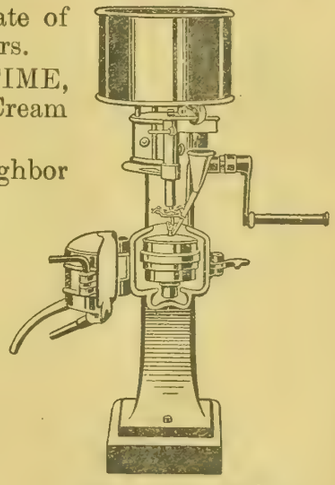
"Melottes" are ALWAYS READY to separate. Ask your neighbor ot prove this statement.

If you want a Cream Separator, TRY A MELOTTE, then you'll BUY IT and be a SATISFIED USER.

It's a TIME-SAVER, MONEY-EARNER, SATISFACTION-GIVER

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

MELOTTES are all GUARANTEED to give entire satisfaction, and every machine can be operated before being purchased when in doubt.



Cap. 400-1300 lbs. per hour.

Write for NEW RECOMMENDATION BOOKLET which is ALL TRUTH.

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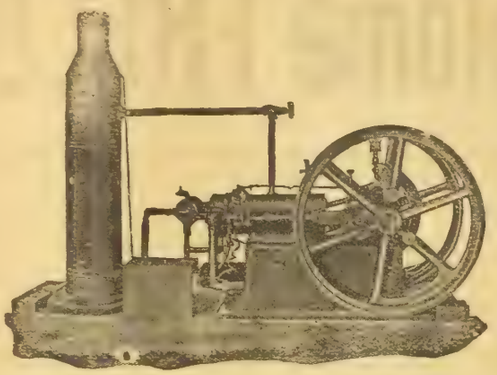
R. A. LISTER & CO., Limited,

82 Water St., ST. JOHN, N. B., or 62 Stewart St., TORONTO.

Farmers of Quality



Stationary and Mounted, in 1 1-2 to 30 Horse Power

Want Quality!

Readers of THE MARITIME FARMER are of the quality stamp; we realize their discerning ability to pick an article of machinery that is correct in every mechanical detail. That is the reason why such care is taken to see that the **Ideal Gas and Gasoline Engines** are what we claim for them.

Every part of the **"Ideal"** is interchangeable—a mighty strong feature. The cylinder instead of being cast with the base, is cast separate and bolts on the base. The valves, instead of seating directly on the cylinder head are enclosed in a valve cage, and the valve cage is inserted in the cylinder head, so that when the valves become worn, the valve cage and valve can be taken out and ground without removing the cylinder head.

The idea of casting the cylinder separate from the base is a good one, for when the walls of the cylinder become worn you don't have to buy a complete new engine, you only require a new cylinder that can be bolted on the base. Another good feature is an extremely long piston with double rings instead of using three rings. We use three sets of two rings each on the Ideal.

Another thing, there is a speed regulator on this engine which enables you to run the engine at any speed, and, of course, when you reduce the speed of the engine, you also reduce the fuel consumption. For instance, if a man had a 6 H. P. engine and wanted to run a cream separator with it, he could reduce the speed and thereby cut down his fuel consumption to suit the work.

All these are points to consider when looking for a gasoline engine of quality—one that stands without a peer

"Ideal" Gas and Gasoline Engines are built on honor and built to give their operators satisfaction, and they do it. We do not build a cheap or low grade engine, but do cater to that class of buyers who wish a first class article at a reasonable price

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J. A. Pugsley & Co., St. John, N. B., Agents.

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The young man or woman with a grip on some professional subject has a much better start in life than one **unprepared** for any particular line of work. A profession should be chosen **according to one's inclination and ability.** Many have plenty of ability **without knowing it,** and they can only find out by making the experiment. If you wish to step up into a position that pays a **good salary,** and commands respect and social standing, educate yourself to take a responsible situation in the business world. **All your studying can be done at home in your leisure time. Good positions paying $20 to $50 per week** can only be filled by those **who take a course of instruction that prepares and fits them for special work.**

The accompanying coupon gives a list of the courses we teach. Underline your choice—fill in your name and address—cut out the coupon, and mail to us for particulars.

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Please send me particulars and literature concerning the course I have underlined.

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F. 6

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The Cheapest and the Best.

Prices and Capacities.

	Capacity	Suitable for	Prices
Domo B	110 lbs.	1 to 2 cows	$15
" O	150 lbs.	2 to 5 cows	$20
" 1	200 lbs.	3 to 7 cows	$30
" 2	280 lbs.	5 to 10 cows	$35
" 3	450 lbs.	10 to 15 cows	$50
" 4	670 lbs.	15 to 30 cows	$65

Sent on trial to responsible parties.
For particulars of Free trial offer write to

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"Champion Evaporator Makes the Best Syrup."

Are you giving your Maple Grove the same attention as your other branches of farming? By installing the "Champion Evaporator" you are not obliged to take a back seat for anyone. The "Champion Evaporator" will make more and better syrup, ready for market, with less time and fuel, than any boiling contrivance on the market. Made in 22 different sizes. Write to-day for our latest catalogue.

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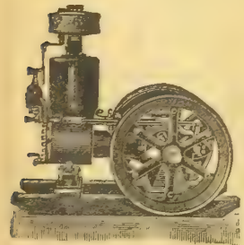

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No Pipes and Separate Tank always in the way.

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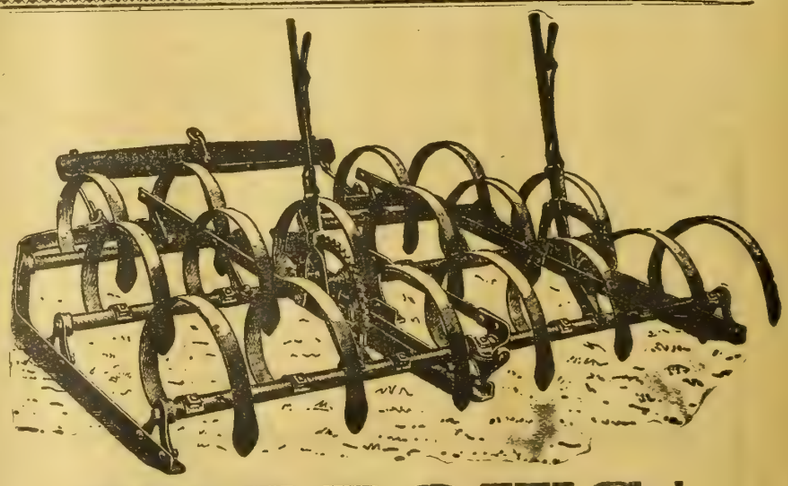
Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

G. J. Barrett { Sales Agent } **32 Dock St. St. John, N. B. Branch at Fredericton, N. B.**



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We make all kinds, Spring and Spike Tooth. When you are considering, during the long winter evenings, what kind of a Harrow you will buy, get it fastened into your mind that we make the best and most effective working Harrows on the market. It will pay you.

BAILEY UNDERWOOD CO., Limited,
NEW GLASGOW, - - - N. S.

You Can Furnish Your Home FREE!

ANY housewife buying goods at the stores mentioned below may have their cash purchases apply on Asepto Soap Premiums. Every cent you spend counts toward a premium. A sure and mighty convenient way to save without increasing living expenses. Over 300 premiums of honest value to select from. The list will be increased every few weeks. Furniture will be offered next. The old way was to allow premiums to apply on Soap Wrappers only. Now at any of these stores—no matter what you buy—everything ha its equivalent in Soap Wrappers. That is every five cents spent counts the same as one wrapper, while purchases of our goods as here advertised entitles you to two coupons—the one the merchant allows and the ones found in or on our goods themselves.

Dr. White's Honey Balm.—A cough syrup that is safe and sure. We are positive that no other cough syrup equals it. Price 25c. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.

Pendleton's Panacea.—The best hot medicine, in use nearly 100 years. Every person knows it is good. Price 25. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.

Brown's Cutilive.—A witch-azel cream for chapped hands, sunburn, etc. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Scott's.—Salts, Senna, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Borax and Alum in 5c packages. Equal to 1 soap wrapper.

Brown's Spearmint Tooth Paste.—Sweetens the breath, prevents decay, hardens the gums and whitens the teeth. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

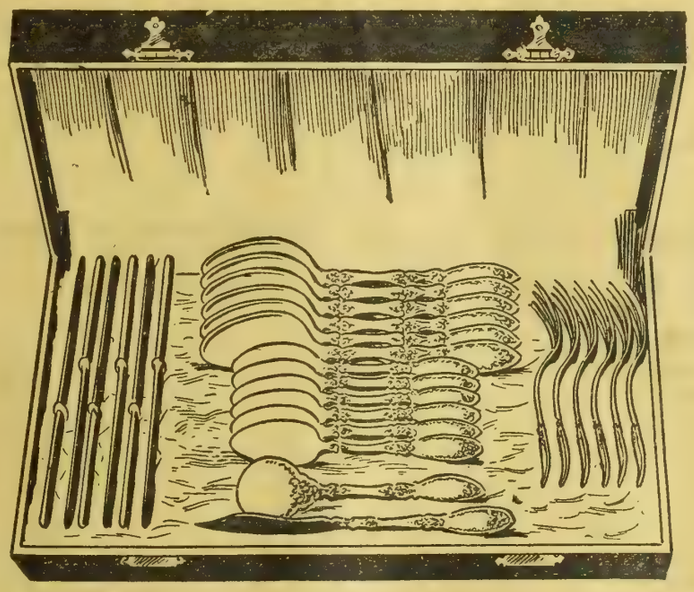
Napatho Soap.—A pure laundry soap, containing naptha and incorporated by a process that prevents it from hurting the hands, as other Napatho Soaps do. The wrappers count for premiums.

Scott's Fruit Syrups and Lime Juice.—Pure and excellent flavor. 10c, 15c and 25c. Coupon on the bottle.

Ebony Polishes—None better, bothpaste and lustre. Coupon on each box. Try them.

Sapid Tea.—A blend selling at 40c, in 1 lb. packages only. Blended by J. Harvey Brown, one of the most competent tea men in Canada. Each package carries a coupon equal to 8 soap wrappers.

Dr. Scott's White Liniment.—The largest bottle and best liniment. Price 25c. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.



Banner Spices.—In packages only. Absolutely pure. ¼ lb. packages carry coupon equal to 2 soap wrappers.

Venus Floating Soap.—Made from pure vegetable oils and unexcelled for the toilet and bath. Price 25c. Coupon counts for premiums.

Banner Flavoring Extracts.—All flavors and from 10c to $1.25 per bottle. Coupon on each bottle.

Herner's Dyspepsia Cure.—The only kind that tells you to eat what you like while taking it. Money back if not good. Price 35c. Equal to 7 soap wrappers. Price $1.00. Equal to 20 soap wrappers.

Brown's Stomach and Liver Pills.—A good family pill. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Scott's Furniture Polish.—Renews the life of old furniture. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Asepto Soap.—Is equal to the best and contains the same antiseptic features that Asepto Soap Powder does. The wrappers count for premiums.

Scott's.—Nitre, Glycerine, Iodine, Iron, Squills, Friar's Balsam, Carbolated Oil, Camphorated Oil, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Oil of Tar, Sewing Machine Oil, Spirits of Camphor. Price 10c per bottle. Equal to 2 soap wrappers.

Asepto Soap Powder.—Has been the greatest success of any soap or powder ever put on the market. This is the best evidence of its quality. It is antiseptic as well. It absolutely sterilizes every article washed. Think what this means to a family. Price 5c, and the trade mark counts for premiums.

The following stores are now in a position to explain to you what this offer means :—McLeod & Spence, Port Elgin, N. B.; F. L Rayworth, Bayfield, N. B.; W. H. Chapman, Northport and Amherst Shore, N. S.; The Sussex Mercantile Co., Ltd., Sussex, Petitcodiac Penobsquis, Elgin and Havelock, N. B.; R. G. Innis, Norton, N. B.; W. H. Martin, Waterside, N. B.; F. C. Fillimore, Riverside, N. B.; M., L. Thorne, Cody's, N. B.; J. S. Robinson, Narrows, N. B.; H. G. Turnbull, Digby, N. S. Others are being added continually. If your dealer has not got coupons see that he gets them.

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AT

The Agricultural College

TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA,

JANUARY 3rd to 13th, 1911.

Last year over 300 farmers and their sons, ranging in age from 16 to over 70 years, attended. We want more this year.

At the same time, Short Course for Ladies in Horticulture, Dairying, Poultry and Domestic Science. This is becoming a very popular course and should attract a large attendance.

The Faculty will be assisted by men from the Federal Department at Ottawa, from the staffs of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Departments of Agriculture and by men successfully engaged in farming in the Maritime Provinces.

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THE MARITIME FARMER

AND

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYMAN.

Official Organ of The Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, The Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations, The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association and The Maritime Bee-Keepers' Association.

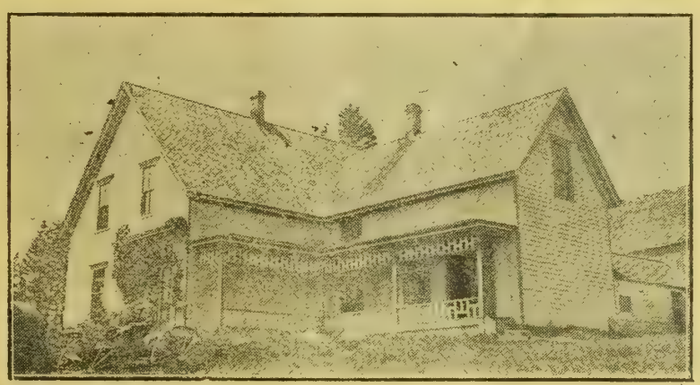
Volume 16. Sussex, N. B., December 6, 1910. Number 5.

What One Man Has Done Another Can Do.

Overcoming Difficulties by Thrift and Energy.

Experiences of C. Fred Fawcett, Pioneer Farm, Up. Sackville, N.B.

A Modest Home.
But Home Sweet Home. Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett's first farm home.



Mr. and Mrs. C Fred Fawcett's New Home.
"Pioneer Farm," Upper Sackville, N. B

A Busy Day in the Potato Planting Season.
Mr. C. Fred Fawcett manipulating the spuds.

IT was our privilege to visit Pioneer Farm, the steading of C. Fred Fawcett, at Upper Sackville, N. B., early last summer. We had met him on several occasions and had a standing invitation tovisit his home, if we should be in Sackville at any time. Having visited some other friends, at Upper Sackville during the afternoon hours of a bright June day we decided to call around to see our friend "Fred" and see what he was doing. It was rather late to see much of the farming operations that night and having other engagements in Sackville that evening we decided to revisit him next morning when we could see the various operations to better advantage.

When we arrived their next morning we found Mr. Fawcett and his man busily engaged in preparing the last piece of potato land for the 1910 planting. This particular piece of land had been put in good tilth the previous day but Mr. Fawcett thought an extra discing and smoothing would be beneficial before using the planter.

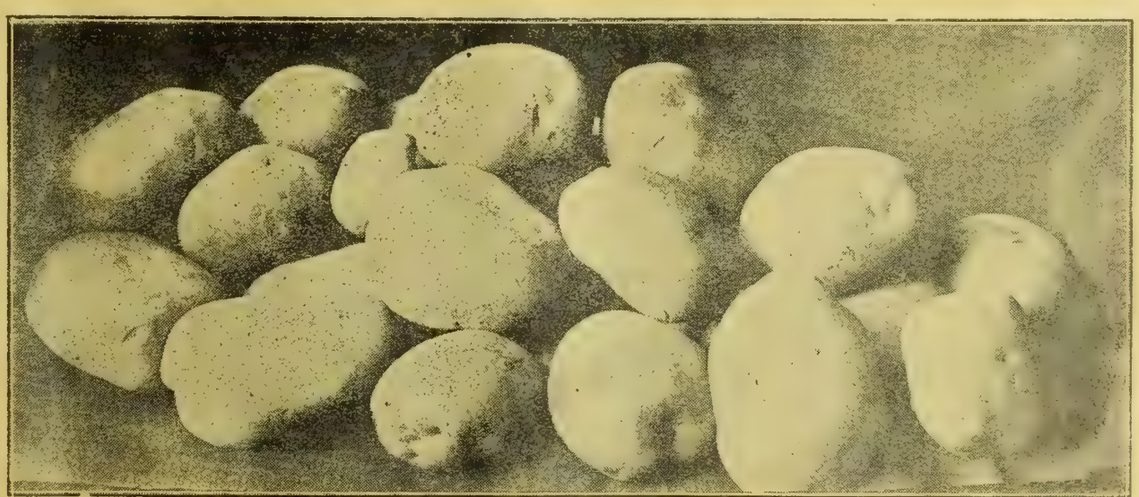
We wandered hither and thither over his home farm and from there went to another farm about a mile away, that he had bought, and where he carries on potato and grain growing on quite an extensive scale.

Mr. Fawcett, is a bright, intelligent young man, who has spent some of his earlier days at an Agricultural school and we quote the following from conversation we had with him that day and a few notes received from him since harvest time trusting some of our young readers may be benefited by some of the experiences he related:

"Upn entering married life at the age of twenty years, we had $2 in money left. From then until I was twenty-one we only put in an existence, and upon my becoming of age, I encumbered myself with personal property and real estate to the extent of $1,000 all on interest. We had a few cows and immediately purchased a separator and sent our cream to Sussex. This we carried on for a year, when we decided to purchase a home of our own. The cream checks of two months with a young colt sucking its mother at the age of ten weeks, was all we put in the place. This amount reached $100 and the balance was all on interest. This was our first home and very modest it was, but it was home. Some of our happiest days were spent on this little place of only a few acres in extent. As time went on, it transpired that this place, on account of its water privilege, became valuable, and having a chance to purchase a better home with a larger acerage, I was fortunate in selling our first home at a good profit, and turned the money into our present homestead.

My father had given me two years at Guelph when I was seventeen and eighteen years of age, and now my training was brought to the front as fast as I could get things coming my way. When I came into possession of the land, it was over-ridden with small birches and alders growing in the dead furrows. These had to be uprooted. All cannot be accomplished at once, but thanks to many a hard day's work, these do not appear now.

We sowed clover generously on all our grain sowing, and in some cases would plow this under for crop next year, whilst in others we let it mature to hay. On one field this year the after feed was very heavy—in fact one of the neighbors said it would cut three tons to the acre. All this time we had been working under very difficult circumstances and being very much handicapped



The Value of Seed Selection. Who Can Beat This Record?
The potatoes shown in the above cut were grown on "Pioneer Farm," Upper Sackville, N. B., Fred Fawcett, proprietor. Mr. Fawcett has been following seed selection in potatoes for several years by watching for hills that give the largest number of good, sound, marketable potatoes. One of the most typical Green Mountain potatoes from his highest yielding hill in 1909 was planted in the spring of 1910 and the potatoes seen in the above cut was the result. Total number of tubers in hill 31. Number marketable 27, Total weight 8 pounds and 14 ounces. Truly this demonstrates the value of seed selection. Mr. Carl Estabrooks, who works for Mr. Fawcett, certifies as follows: The hill referred to in the photo was planted and dug by me and I hereby certify that the numbers and figures are absolutely correct.

Prolific Oats.

Another convincing example of the value of seed selection. Some of the heads shown i the above cut are 18 inches long and have over 300 grains of oats in a single head. There were many like these in Mr. Fawcett's field.

for finances, we had to go very, very slowly indeed, but during the last year or two, we have almost commenced to feel as though we were beginning to farm properly.

Thinking a cash income would be secured by raising potatoes, we became interested in them and gave considerable attention to this crop. About this time we were successful in adding another fifty acres of choice upland to our farm. This land is particularly adapted to potatoes, and we immediately set about to produce that crop on as many acres as was prudent. This farm was all cut up into small fields, and quantities of large rocks were peeping out of the surface. I removed all the inside fences of this farm, and with a surveyor laid the farm off in three equal fields—on one we raise hay, one crop is taken from that, and the after-math is ploughed under for potatoes the following year. One or two crops of potatoes are taken and then the land is seeded to grain and clover. This gives us a three-year rotation, with a crop of grain, hay and potatoes each year.

In my farming operations I have so far produced some results that are highly satisfactory to me. Under the instructions of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, I took up the selection of potatoes. The first year our hills averaged six tubers; the following year we had hills with thirteen in them and this, the third yield of thirty-one tubers from one hill. This hill weighed nine pounds when dug, but has since shrunken two ounces. Twent-seven of the potatoes in this hill were remarkable.

In our plot of selected potatoes, we had four hundred and forty hills. and lots of the hills had eighteen and twenty marketable potatoes. These potatoes were planted side by side with our regular crop, and from the time they came up until they ripened, were head and shoulders above the others. A great many visitors to the farm were especially interested in these potatoes during the past summer, and I took great pleasure in calling their attention to this work.

The plot on which we have grain this year also gave us very satisfactory yields. This field was entered in our county competition of standing field crops, and among about forty competitors, I was successful in landing tie for second place. A number of the heads were eighteen inches long, and the judge, Mr. Hector Cutten, of Truro, took one head away with him that measured thirty inches.

We also conducted an experiment with fertilizer on oats for the Dominion Potash Syndicate. This was also watched all summer by interested visitors. The time of reckoning came, and as we threshed this field out-of-doors, the different plots were easily kept track of. Potash phosphoric acid and nitrogen came out with flying colors, both in grain and straw. The seed for this field of grain was registered seed, and was bought from a member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

In live stock we have not as yet been able to do very much. One or two pure bred Yorkshire sows, a couple of Shorthorn heifers, and a flock of pretty decent sheep constitute the majority. From our flock of fifteen sheep this summer, we sold lambs and wool to the amount of $75,and still have the sheep on hand. We raised sixteen hundred barrels of potatoes, five hundred bushels of grain, and ten tons of hay, besides a nice bed of turnips, on the farm this year. Another year we probably will have even more land in crop.

I have fitted up a small plot of land this fall and sowed fall wheat on it. Up till now it looks very promising.

We use commercial fertilizer very freely on all our potatoes, and in fact my experience goes to show that on most of our land manure had better be applied elsewhere. We buy the best grade of fertilizer that is obtainable, and on the general crop of potatoes apply about ten to twelve hundred pounds to the acre.

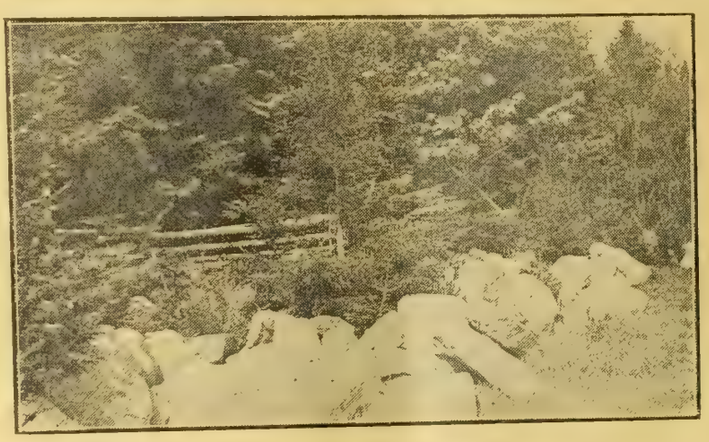
We have considerable machinery around us now, and in order to house everything I built an open front shed at one side of the barnyard, and everything is housed. I feel satisfied after two years' experience that the cost of the building was saved in one year.

I must not close this writing without saying a word for my worthy wife. She has stood by me through thick and thin, being wife, mother, and wise counsellor. To her I owe a good deal of what I have. I must say that if more of the young men, of this country would mgrry a good, sensible young woman and farm in our beautiful land of New Brunswick their labors would not be in vain.

Gentlemen, I love the farm, enjoy my work and my only regret is that I am unable at present to do more of those things that I know should be done. So far as I am able, I always uphold the banner of agriculture, and I believe there is no place where young men have such opportunities and advantages for a good, honest, servicable, profitable life than right here in New Brunswick on a well situated farm surrounded by his wife and growing family.

Like Begets Like.

Scene on a vacated farm that has been bought, cleared of the rocks, shown in another cut in this issue, and planted to potatoes. The potato hills shown in the foreground constitute Mr Fawcett's breeding plot for seed potato selecti n. When we visited this field in June, although the remainder of the field had been planted on the same date, excepting one section that had been planted on the 19th of April and which was then in blossom the tops on the selected hills were far head of the tops onother hills planted on the same date, in size of top and in general appearance



Some Freestone Rocks.

Mr. Fawcett has removed hundreds of tons like this to clear as fine an upland field as one finds anywhere in the Maritime Provinces.

A Flock of Geese Adds to the Family Income.
On Pioneer Farm.

The Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association.

The forty-seventh annual session of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association met in Windsor on November 28th. President Archibald was in the chair and after the opening exercises read a carefully prepared address reviewing the work of the year. Referring to the Provincial Fruit Experimental Station which has recently become an accomplished fact; to the short apple crop and lessons therefrom; to the increasing popularity of lime-sulphur spray as a fungicide; to co-operative packing and marketing, and other topics of vital interest to the fruit growing industry.

Mr. A. McNeill, of the Federal Fruit Department, took co-operatian as the subject of his address. He said looking on as a visitor from time to time to the apple growers of Nova Scotia, he had seen great advances. There are more well cultivated orchards in the Annapolis Valley than in any other section of Canada. This was a day of young men and the fruit growers present had to compete with young men. They could be assured there would be a rapid development of fruit growing in Ontario. Do not underrate British Columbia, though there had not much been produced there yet, but advertising, B. C. was going to grow apples and plenty of them. They are doing things in that country, and are going to do them. Get together, put energy and intelligence into the work and you need not fear competition. Co-operation had done great things for Denmark, for Ireland, and was already doing great things for some sections of Canada. Mr. McNeill instanced the County of Norfolk, where in 1905 apples sold at 50c. per barrel,the Norfolk Co-opergtive Association in 1910 numbered 300 members and packed 35,000 barrels of apples, selling them en bloc for $3.00 per barrel. J. N. Chute, manager of Berwick Co-operative Fruit Co., and John Donaldson, of Port Williams, spoke at some length along the same line.

Dr. H. Gordon Hewitt, Entomologist of the Dominion spoke of Insects Injurious to Fruit in Nova Scotia. Dr. Hewitt left a splendid impression on the practical men present and his future visits will be looked forward to by fruit men who heard him.

Addresses of welcome were read by Mayor Curry, A. W. Armstrong, President of the Windsor board of trade, and S. C. Dimock, secretary of the Windsor Agricultural Society. On behalf of the fruit growers, R. Eaton replied, thanking the various societies and the town of Windsor for their cordial welcome to the town.

The feature of the meeting was an address by Canon Powell, president of King's college. He chose for his theme "Efficiency in every department of life." In addressing the fruit growers and farmers, Canon Powell said he was speaking to them not as men merely engaged in money

making schemes, but as men who had an important part to work out in the destiny of Canada and the British empire, of which we form so important a part.

Principal Cumming of the Agricultural College, Truro, gave a brief practical address. He advised co-operation of their common interests, saying a united body like the Nova Scotig fruit growers, working together in a spirit of harmony for a common cause, were in a position to dictate to governments. He spoke appreciatively of the development in Canada during the past decade along agricultural and manufacturing lines. The province of Nova Scotia was not standing still when in the last ten years she had doubled her products and he felt that we had one of the finest fruit growing propositions to be had anywhere in Canada.

R. J. Messenger made a splendid speech on "The possibilities of fruit growing in Nova Scotia." In a clear-cut and convincing manner he dealt with the soil, the climate, seeing in these natural conditions wonderful possibilities for a much larger development of the fruit industry in Nova Scotia. Even in the late spring. Mr. Messenger showed the advantages to the growth and protection of plant life. His address was optimistic and being based on actual experience as a fruit grower in the Annapolis Valley carried with it the conviction it well merited.

Mr. Messenger dealt in an effe manner on the need of better transportation facilities, and also pointed out that in this respect Nova Scotia had peculiar advantages over other provinces. He spake of the need of Nova Scotia keeping at home her own men and advised more advertising and less booming of other provinces to the detriment of our own.

The first business of the association at the Wednesday morning meeting was the election of officers for the ensuing year, which was done as follows:

President—R. J. Messenger, Bridgetown.

Vice-President—A. C. Starr, Port Williams.

Secretary—S. C. Parker, Berwick.

Assistant Secretary—M. K. Ells, Port Williams.

Treasurer—G. W. Munro, Wolfville.

Executive—W. W. Pineo, F. A. Chipman, A. S. Banks, S. B. Chute.

One of the meetings closed with an admirable paper on "Profits in Orcharding," by Prof. P. J. Shaw, of the Agricultural College.

Professor Shaw's address was of special interest to the practical fruit growers, especially to those who are beginners in the work.

The closing session of the association was given to an address by Prof. M. Wallace, of Cornell University, on "The Apple Scab and its Control." This was the most important and vital discussion on the program. Prof. Wallace proved himself thoroughly at home on his subject and received a well earned meed of praise from all present. The learned professor scarcely realized however, the importance of the charge he was heralding. His expert report assuring the fruit men that lime-sulphur spray is a better and safer fungicide than the long used Bordeaux, means that copper sulphate for spraying is a thing of the past in the Annapolis Valley, while lime-sulphur will be used in tens of thousands of gallons in 1911.

The addresses and papers of the entire meeting are so practical and of such value, that in justice to the readers of the Farmer we will give them in full from time to time as space permits.

Newfoundland Agricultutal Board's First Exhibition.

For the first time in the history of the ancient colony a large agricultural fair has been held, under the auspices of the Newfoundland Agricultural Board, at St. John's, the capital of the colony.

Undoubtedly, not a few of our Maritime readers have been under the impression that Newfoundland was not, to any extent, devoting much attention to agriculture, as the mining and fishing industries had been in the lime light of prominence for so long a time that the agricultural industry was almost completely overshadowed. Despite this fact our readers, who have not been aware af anything to the contrary, will be pleased to know that agriculture is receiving a prominent share of attention in the Island colony and that the labors of the farmers are being amply rewarded as was demonstrated by the exhibition, which has just closed.

The judges were: Mr. S. J. Moore, and Dr. Standish, of Truro, N. S., and Messrs. J. R. Goadison, Wilson, Carr, Garriock, and Stick and Misses Bremer, Clatney and Seymour, of Newfoundland.

Messrs. Standish and Moore, who have just returned are loud in praise of the public spiritedness of the Newfoundland Agricultural Board and of the kindly manner in which they were treated while sojourning among them.

They relate an account of what they saw as follows: "From North Sydney, N. S., we sailed on the Reid Newfoundland S. S. Bruce and landed at Port Aux Basque, a well-protected, rock bound harbor, then travelled by train to St. John's, a 28 hours' ride through an interesting country. Beautiful bays, lakes and streams teem with fish; the valleys in places are dotted with comfortable homes and productive fields; then, there are long stretches of peat-bog, and some rocky stretches. Extensive manufacturing plants are to be seen, as well as several railway junctions, with considerable hustle, evidencing business activity along the branch lines. Finally arrived at St. John's, we found a hustling city, built on the shore of a beautiful bay that accomodates all kinds of vessels from Atlantic liners down. The city has many fine churches and schools; large, well-stocked stores; fine residences; beautiful, commodious Government buildings, and large manufacturing establishments, and is surrounded by some beautiful, productive farm lands. The Government is anxious to improve agriculture, and this year held an exhibition which was so good that it surprised themselves, as well as the visitors.

The agricultural exhibits were placed in a large Curling Rink which was certainly well filled. Prizes were offered for everything produced on a farm from a quart of cream or tub of butter to a bale of hay and a fleece of wool. In addition to the general competition open to the province, there was a separate competition for each electoral district on the Island.

The Newfoundland Agricultural Board, under whose management the exhibition was held, spared no pains and deserved great praise for the attractive manner in which the exhibits were arranged. This, the first exhibition of the kind ever held in the province or city, would, in this respect, put to shame many of our fairs, which have been an annual event for the past twenty years or more. The display of potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, cabbage, etc., go to show that in the near future, with the encouragement being given by the Agricultural Board, Newfoundland will not, as now, need to import any of the above farm crops. The exhibits of grain went to show that, at least, in production of oats, Newfoundland can compare favorably with any of our Canadian provinces. One noticeable feature was the absence of rust, in the exhibits of sheaf grain, so prevalent at many of our fall fairs. One thing worthy of special note was the poultry exhibit; while it was not so large as at some of our Canadian Provincial fairs, the many representatives of the different breeds showed much careful breeding, and careful selection. Many of the best specimens would be in the money at our best poultry shows. Bales of hay from nearly every district showed, the farmers can grow, cure and put up that article as good as can be seen on any market. The Dairy stock exhibit while not numerous, showed in the high class specimens of pure bred Holsteins, Ayrshires, and Jerseys led out, that many of the farmers are alive to the importance of having the best obtainable.

The Ladies' Work, such as paintings, drawings, wearing apparel and bedding was a revelation to the fair visitors, one quilt was insured for five hundred dollars; it certainly was beautiful.

The Agricultural Board is doing good work in advancing agriculture, by importing breeding stock and seeds, securing agricultural teachers and contemplating a school of agriculture. About three thousand five hundred dollars were paid in prizes. One of the novel features in connection with the payment of prizes was that the winner could take the value of his prizes in cash or poultry or other stock. The prizes paid were substantial ones and for value outclassed many of our Maritime Fairs.

The show throughout was apparently well managed and reflected credit on the management, as this is the first of what is likely to be an annual event in St. John's. We think no one could do better than visit the next fair and enjoy the hospitality of the people of St. John's for a few days

Following is the list of prize winners:

Prize List.

HORSES.

Brood Mare, over 1100 lbs., and foal—1, Robt. Cole; 2, Peter Leary; 3, Patrick Gladney.

Brood Mare under 1100 lbs., and foal—1, Ed. Thomas; 2, Robert Cowan.

Colt or Filly, 1 to 2 years—1, Mount Cashel; 2, Michael Connolly; 3 Thomas Ebbs.

Colt or Filly, 2 to 3 years—1, Henry R. Cook; 2, Rd. O'Brien; 3, John Breen.

Colt or Filly, 3 to 4 years—1, Rd. Biddiscombe; 2, Herbert Martin; 3, David Phalen.

Honorable Mention—Jno. R. Benett, Matt Butler and Dr. Anderson.

Stallion, 1100 lbs., or over—1, Matt Butler; 2, Peter Cowan; 3, Dr. Donnelly.

Stallion, under 1100 lbs.—1, Rd. O'Brien 2, J. L. Ross; 3, C. H. Tessier.

Truck Horse, any age—1, Harvey & Co.; 2, P. Kavanagh; 3, Geo. Cook.

Carriage Horse, any age—1, Belvidere Orphanage; 2, Dr. Anderson; 3, Michael Merner.

Plough Team—1, Mount Cashel; 6, E. J. Duder; 3, Wm. Field.

Ponies, under 14 hands—1, C. H. Tessier; 2, J. Butler; 3, C. R. Thomson.

Best Horse raised in the Country—1, Rd. Neville; 2, David Phalen; 3, Mount Cashel.

T. P. U. Parade—1, C. F. Lester; 2, Philip Gourish; 3, N. J. Murphy.

General Parade—Red Ribbon, Bowring Bros.; Blue Ribbon, Bowring Bros.; Green Ribbon, Harvey & Co.

CATTLE.

Jersey female, 1 to 2 years—1, Mrs. Alex. McDougall; 2, J. L. Ross.

Jersey female, over 2 years—1, Robert Cowan; 2, Richard Drukin.

Grade Jersey female, 6 to 12 months—1, D. Galway.

Grade Jersey female, over 2 years—1, W. E. Simms.

Ayrshire female, 6 to 12 months—1, E. J. Snow; 2, Belvidere Orphanage.

Ayrshire female, 1 to 2 years—1, John Brennan.

Ayrshire female, over 2 years—1, Mt. Cashel; 2, E. J. Thomas.

Grade Ayrshire female, 6 to 12 mos.—1, E. J. Snow; 2, John Breen.

Ayrshire female, 1 and 2 years—1, E. J. Snow; 2, Jas. Cook.

Grade Ayrshire female, over 2 years—1, Thos. Ebbs; 2, Mt. Cashel.

Holstein female, 6 to 12 mos.—1, Mt. Cashel; 2, John Breen.

Holstein female, 1 to 2 years—1, Mt. Cashel; 2, E. J. Duder.

Holstein female, over 2 years—1, E. J. Duder; 2, F. H. Steer.

Grade Holstein female, 6 to 12 mos.—1, Jas. Cook.

Grade Holstein female, 1 to 2 years—1, Mt. Cashel; 2, F. H. Steer.

Grade Holstein female, over 2 years—1 and 2, Mt. Cashel.

Best Dairy Cow, any breed—1, 2, 3 and 4, Mt. Cashel.

Jersey male, 6 to 12 months—1, Francis Pelly; 2, Miss Neville.

Ayrshire male, 1 to 2 years—1 and2, E. J. Snow.

Holstein male, over 1 year—1, Wm. Field; 2, Geo. Cook.

Shorthorn male, over 1 year—1, Fred Chafe.

Shorthorn female, 6 to 12 months—1, Thos. Linegar; 2, Michael Murphy.

Shorthorn female, 1 to 2 years—1 and 2, Patrick Dunn.

Grade Shorthorn female, 1 to 2 yrs.—1, Thos. Hines.

Grade Shorthorn female, over 2 years—1 and 2, Mt. Cashel.

Best Beef Cow, any breed—1, Mount Cashel; 2, F. H. Steer; 3, P. Murphy.

Beef Steer—1 and 2, M. O'Regan.

SHEEP.

Ewe, any breed—1, Wm. J. Healy; 2, and 3, Robert Cowan.

Spring Lamb, any breed—1, Lilian Cook; 2 and 3, Henry Cook.

Ram, any breed,—1, Lilian Cook; 2, Henry Cowan.

WOOL.

Fleece, long wool—1, Robt. Cowan; 2, Wm. J. Haley; 3, Ernest Doming.

Fleece, short wool—1, Robt. Cowan; 2, W. J. Haley.

SWINE.

Large White Yorkshire Sow and litter—1, E. J. Snow.

Sow, any other breed—1, E. J. Snow; 2, Wm. Mallard; 3, Hon. G. Knowling.

Boar, black—1, J. McNeil.

Boar, white—1, Rev. J. Coady; 2, W. Field.

Berkshire Sow—1 and 2, J. McNeil.

POULTRY.

Brahma cockerel and 2 pullets—1 Jno. Reddy.

Buff Orpington cock and 2 hens—1, Heber Parsons; 2, Mrs. T. Ryan.

Buff Orpington cockerel and 2 pullets—1, Hon. G. Knowling; 2, J. Dempster.

White Orpington cock and 2 hens—1, J E. Dempster; 2, Hon. G. Knowling.

White Orpington cockerel, 2 pullets—1, Hon. W. C. Job.

Black Orpington cock and 2 hens—1, G. V. Pippy.

Black Orpington cockerel and 2 pullets—1, G. V. Pippy.

White Leghorn cock and 2 hens—1, Howard Parsons; 2, Otto Rusch.

White Leghorn, cockerel and 2 pullets—1 and 2, Howard Parsons.

Brown Leghorn, cock and 2 hens—1, Stephen Emberley.

Barred Plymouth Rock, cock and 2 hens,—1 and 2, Wm. Barker.

Barred Plymouth Rock, cockerel and 2 pullets—1, Wm. Barker; 2, Hector McNeil.

White - Plymouth Rock, cock and 2 hens—1, Walter Reid.

White Plymouth Rock, cockerel and 2 pullets—1 and 2, Walter Reid.

White Wyandotte, cock and 2 hens—1, Heber Parsons; 2, Wm. Duncan.

White Wyandotte, cockerel and 2 pullets—1, Heber Parsons; 2, William Duncan.

A. O. V. Wyandotte, cock and 2 hens—1, F. White; 2, Pierce Johnson.

Common cock and 2 hens—1 and 2, Wm Tessier.

Minorca, cock and 2 hens—1, Pierce Johnson; 2, W. F. Parsons.

Minorca, cockerel and 2 pullets—1, W. R. Butler; 2, P. Johnson.

Rhode Island Red, cock and 2 hens—1, Miss May Chafe; 2, Henry Cowan.

Rhode Island Red, cockerel and 2 pullets—1 and 2 Pierce Johnson.

Partridge Cochin, cock and 2 hens—1, H. W. Stone.

Cochin, China, cock and 2 hens—1, Mrs. Frank Rendell.

Mottled Anconas, cock and 2 hens—1, Rev. Fr. Coady.

Golden Seabrights—1, Wm. Ireland.

Trio Bronze Turkeys, cock and 2 hens—1, Mrs. S. O'Driscoll; 2, Miss Neville.

Trio Norfolk Turkeys, cock and 2 hens—1, Martin Walsh; 2, H. Thomas.

Cape Gander, and 2 geese—1, J. Butler.

Toulouse Gander and 2 Geese—1 Henry Cowan; 2, Peter Cowan.

Embden Gander and 2 Geese—1, J. McNeil.

(Continued on page 158.)

A Proof of the Superiority of Concrete.

One of the principal arguments in favor of Concrete is its fire-resisting qualities, as was illustrated recently at the Boys' Farm and Training School, Shawbridge, Quebec. This institution had just completed a circular concrete silo, when a fire wiped out all of their farm buildings with the exception of the concrete silo.

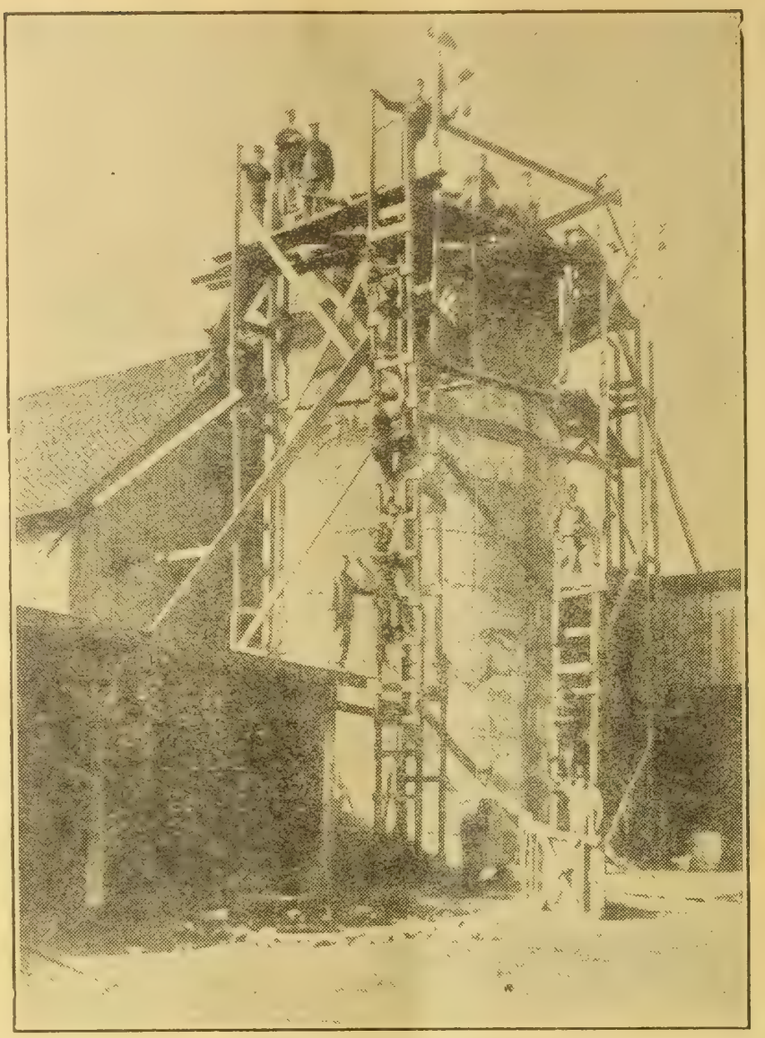
Photographs are reproduced herewith, showing the silo just before it was completed, and also showing it after the fire. Careful examination reveals the fact that this silo is today as good as when built. There were found in some places slight fire cracks, but these were only on the surface. In a few places the heat has peeled off the surface concrete to a depth of from one-fourth to one-half inch, but in no place has the damage extended beyond that. Experts aver that the strength of the concrete has not been in the least impaired, nor has it become in the slightest degree more porous. One expert gives it as his opinion that a plastering coat would make it a perfect silo in every respect.

Spectators who witnessed the fire say that the concrete walls were heated to such a degree that after the fire was extinguished the silo stood aglow against the dense background of the night and that it was visible for miles around the country.

As may be seen, by reference to the photographs, the silo stands within a few feet of what were very large buildings. These buildings furnished an abundance of excellent fuel, and in addition to these the scaffolding that had been used during the building of the silo was still in position at the time of the fire, which brought the flames closer to the silo than would ordinarily be the case.

The whole incident demonstrates, in a manner seldom equalled, the value of concrete as a fire-resisting medium.

A corroboration of these facts may be obtained from Mr. G. W. O. Matthews, Superintendent of the Boys' Farm and Training School at Shawbridge.



Before the Fire.

After the Fire.

Abnormal Appetites.

J. D. D., Annapolis Co., N. S.—I have two cows that have the habit of eating wood whenever they get a chance. They not only gnaw their stalls but tear the shingles off the barn whenever they are out.

I cannot find anything wrong with them so am writing to you to see if you know. They have been in the habit of doing this since early spring. Since spring they have been in the pasture and I am now feeding them soft food, pulped carrots, pulped turnips, tops, etc.

Ans.—The desire in cattle to chew bones, boards, leather and substances is occasionally a habit frequently caused by being fed on food lacking in some mineral element such as Calcium Phosphate. Sometimes this craving is aggravated for want of salt. It may generally be remedied by giving wheat bran, about a gallon twice a day, with from a half to an ounce of Calcium Phosphate mixed in it and placing rock salt where it can be partaken of at will. Sometimes the addition of a few pounds of crushed oats is beneficial and early cut well-cured clover is preferable to all timothy hay. J. STANDISH, V. S.

Plowman Tells About Good Plowing.

Amid the big throngs of spectators who annually attend the plowing matches, held in York and Ontario counties, is always to be seen the tall military-looking figure of Mr. Simpson Rennie, noted as an old-time champion of many a well-fought field, as an authority on questions of common and fancy plowing, and on agriculture generally, and also known as the winner of the championship of the province in competition for well-tilled, well-cultivated and well-managed farms.

For more than half a century—it was in 1864 that he defeated as strong an aggregation of plowmen as ever faced a judge—he has been known as one of the foremost authdeal of self-education in it, and of and with him it is an exact science, or very nearly so.

To enjoy a chat with him as he walks over a field where plowmen strain their eye and their judgment and their nerve over the long sod plows, and to hear him discuss the work as it is done, and how it ought to be done, is a privilege that is a pleasure.

"There are many reasons why a man should learn to plow well," said Mr. Rennie, "and not the least of them is the fact that there is a great deal of self-eduaction ib it, and of self-dicipline. To plow well, is to learn to do something well, and if it is learned early in life it goes a great way in teaching the students the habit of doing things well. The man who can plow well can handle a team well, can keep his implements just right, so as to get the most out of them. To a good plowman, a weedy or bare spot is more of an eyesore than to a poor plowman. So is a thin horse, an untidy barn or stable or piece of badly-drained land.

STRAIGHT FURROWS.

"To the novice, the great thing in good plowing appears to be to keep the furrows straight. This is a very important thing for more than looks alone. Keeping furrows straight saves time. There is no time lost in turning round in the middle of the field, finishing up an uneven land. It means that drills for turnips, mangels, potatoes, carrots and corn will be straight, that the cultivator can cut closer to them, and save labor with the hoe, and that there are fewer chances of having them torn out by cultivating teeth. It gives a tidy, tasty and attractive appearance to a field of roots. The man who can plow straight can drive his seed drill straight as well. But before all of this, it means uniform plowing, weed

cutting by the shear, and even friability in the plowed land.

SOME HINTS IN FANCY WORK.

"For the beginner, who aspires to competition in the men's open class, the first thing to do is to get the team and "plow rigged" right. This is usually better done under the supervision of an experienced teacher. It is better to start right than to learn to do anything wrong. The team should be well broken, should work well together, and step straight and true. The even, straight step of a good Clydesdale is always to be preferred to horses which swing or sway in their stride. It is always best to have the horse which is the more eager of the two on the land side.

RIGGING THE LINES.

"The best way to fix the lines for plowing is to have a line from the bit of each horse, and fixed to the lower ring of the hame on the other horse. With plow lines lopped ground the hand as it grasps the plow handles, this gives the best control of the team. With the near horse somewhat more upon the bit than the furrow horse, it is a simple matter to keep him in his place. If it is desired to have him walk a little bit closer, a little bit easier bearing on his line will allow him to step forward of the other, and this, with the inside line fixed, will bring him closer. If it is desired to hold him wider, holding back will bring him back and also cause him to walk a little bit wider. This is the best arrangement for the lines.

THE PLOW.

"It is impossible to put words to the way in which a plow should be rigged. The matter of 'cut' is one which requires the supervision of an experienced hand. In a general way, however, the plow should have a moderate but not excessive amount of 'gather' or should just hug the land side the least bit. It should also have just a little bit of 'dip' or tendency to go deeper, so that a light bearing of the hands will hold it steady at its depth. Perhaps in gravelly ground a little bit more dip and gather are required than in good, clean, clay loam.

THE STRIKE OUT.

"There is a good deal to learn about the strike out or the opening furrows. This must be done just right, so as to give a good crown to ridge. When it is done right, it is impossible to guess where the crown is, so closely does it resemble all of the other furrows.

"There is a good deal to learn about getting the right kind of a strike-out, and nothing but experience and practice will enable one to do it with any degree of regularity. Usually the strike out is made in common practise in the bottom of an old furrow, but often, especially at plowing matches, it is not. When it is made on the level, the following rule will apply: Plow straight for the stakes, with the first light furrow or 'scratch.' Make this about one and one-half inches deep, holding the plow perfectly level, never depending on turning the plow over at any angle to correct any crookedness. Calculate that the next furrow, turned over to meet it, will run at a distance of 22 inches from outside edge to outside edge. These furrows should then just meet in the middle. The succeeding round should cut out a furrow about six inches broad and 4½ to 5 in. deep, as it is desired to come to the full furrow gradually, making no uneven appearance on the top of the plowed ground. The furrows turned up by this round should also exactly meet. About three rounds more should find the plow cutting its full width and depth, setting the furrows up even, with a nice comb on top.

"CUT" ON THE PLOW.

"New cultivators for the tearing up and pulverizing of the soil have been designed to take the place of the nicely set-up style of furrow made by the old sod plow, with some 'cut' on shear and coulter, and superficial critics can find more advantage in the style of cultivation which recommends throwing the furrows over any old how, than I can. These have even gone so far as to state that the plain system of cutting out the square furrow left the ground at the bottom of the furrow in better shape than the old-fashioned plow did. A little study of the matter will soon prove this not to be the case. The real difference between the two is that in the land plowed with a plow set with 'cut' on its shear and coulter, the comb is all on top of the ground, while the other half of it is on the bottom. A horse will sink farther into newly-plowed ground which had been plowed with a plain plow. There are big air spaces left in the bottom with the latter, all of which are nicely packed together by the old time crack plowman."

PLOW UNIFORM DEPTH.

"After the plowman has struck his full depth and width of furrow," remarked Mr. Rennie, "He must be careful to maintain it evenly and uniformly. The judge will be watching for that. By looking at an angle across the field he can see at a glance whether depth has been maintained evenly or not. For width he takes out his rule, measures from the top of one comb to another, and that tells him to a fraction how well width has been kept. These processes are called by old country plowmen 'reading', the land and ridges which have not been plowed with uniform depth throughout are said not to 'read' well.

"The way in which the plowman cuts his furrow to the little scratch at the end is also important. He must get his plowing done in such a manner that the plowing of the 'headland' can be done in a tasty and thorough manner. The best way to do this is to get the 'in' of the point of the plow, so that the plow will turn the full width of the furrow from the very scratch, and this makes it necessary to learn to judge just how far back of the scratch to start the point. Each furrow should be started exactly the same. The manner of making an 'out' is equally critical. The plow should never carry the full furrow breadth past the 'scratch.' This means that the plow must be lifted out gradually, not suddenly, and the point brought out of the surface just where the board will carry the full furrow to the scartch. Of course, this means that at both ins and outs there will be a little 'shavelling' of furrow carried on past the scratch, but this is an unimportant matter, and much to be preferred over the rough uneven end made by a sharp, sudden 'out' and 'in' or the bare spot caused by coming short of the scratch with the full width of the furrow.

THE FINISH.

"As one draws to the last few furrows of the land, he must be watching and calculating for a nice 'finish.' When seven or eight rounds from the last, the matter of coming to the last with furrows of even breadth should be studied out. The judge will watch how it is done, and will use his rule on probably every furrow. Then, too, the matter of coming to a nice tasty finish is important, and the plowman who would put up a winning finish, must begin to make his last furrows a little bit shallower and narrower until the last. This will give the evenest and most uniform appearance to the whole field, and the system of finish which does will, other things being equal, always win with a good judge."—Canadian Farm.

Distribution of Seed Grain and Potatoes from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, 1910-11

By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution is being made this season of samples of superior sorts of grain and potatoes to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution has been secured mainly from the Experimental Farms at Indian Head, Sask., Brandon, Man., and Ottawa, Ont. The samples consists of oats, spring wheat, barley, field peas, Indian corn, (for ensilage only) and potatoes. The quantity of oats sent in 4 lbs., and of wheat or barley 5 lbs., sufficient in each case to sow one twelfth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn, peas and potatoes weigh 3 lbs. each. A quantity of each of the following varieties has been secured for this distribution:—

Oats—Banner, Abundance, Danish Island, Wide-Wake, Thousand Dollar, Improved Ligowo—all white.

Wheat—Red varieties:— Marquis and Early Red Fife (early beardless sorts of high baking strength), Red Fife (beardless), Preston and Huron, (early bearded) White varieties:— White Fife (beardless), Bobs (early beardless.)

Barley—Six-rowed: Mensury and Manchurian (a selection from Mensury.) Two-rowed: Standwell and Invincible.

Field Peas—Arthur and G olden Vine.

Indian Corn (for ensilage).— Early sorts: Angel of Midnight, Compton's Early and Longfellow. Later varieties: Selected Leaming, Early Mastodon, and White Cap Yellow Dent.

Potatoes—Early varieties: Rochester Rose and Irish Cobbler. Medium to late varieties: Gold Coin, Carman No. 1, and Money Maker. The later varieties are, as a rule, more productive than the earlier kinds.

Only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley, peas, Indian corn or potatoes. Applications on printed cards or sheets, or lists of names from one individual, or applications for more than one sample for one household, cannot be entertained. The samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time from the 1st af December to the 15th of February, after which the lists will be closed, so that the samples asked for may be sent out in good time. Applicants should mention the variety they prefer, with a second sort as an alternative. Applications will be filled in the order in which they are received, so long as the supply of seed lasts. Farmers are advised to apply early to avoid possible disappointment. Those applying for Indian Corn or potatoes should bear in mind that the corn is not usually distributed until April, and that potatoes cannot be mailed until danger from frost in transit is over. No postage is required on mail matter addressed to the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. WM. SAUNDERS,

Director of Experimental Farms.

Big Opportunity for Farmers.

It is an intersting and instructive though possibly not a particularly edifying fact, that the poultry products of this country last year, totalled only $25,000,000 as against $625,000,000 for the United States, in the same period. Such figures as these offer food for thought. Poultrying is very much underdone at the present time and unless we are going to import eggs and poultry very heavily, our output in the next five years, must increase to ten times what it is today. Even now, we are importing eggs from the United States, Russia and Germany. Sifting these figures down to their plainest meaning, we are shown that the United States on poultry products is beating us out in the ratio of about three to one per head ofpopulation.

This $625,000,000 of poultry products in the United States last year, is more than the products in a similar period, of all the farms and ranches of the whole Dominion of Canada, including the live stock, field crops and everything which was produced on the farms of Canada last year. This is according to the Hon. Sydney Fisher, who places Canadian products at $588,000,000. The poultry products of the United States, surpassed this figure by nearly 450,000,000.

To localize the comparison, it might be said, that the whole Province of Ontario did not produce in all its farm products, a toatal last year, that was within $17,000 of as much as was produced by the hens in the one single state of Missouri.

In 1892 Canada exported $1,733,242 worth of poultry products. Last year, these figures dropped to but slightly over half a million. In 1904 the Dominion exported to Great Britain, ten times the poultry and eggs that it is today.

There are two reasons for this state of affairs. In the first place the Canadian farmer fails to realize the enormous profit-making possibilities presented by the egg market; in the second place, while he knows the producer's prices are high at the present ti e, he is afraid that a greater production would cause cold-storage houses and other middlemen to cut these prices down. The farmer does not want to produce unless he is sure that he is going to get full return for his labors. He has seen production increased in other unsupplied markets, with this result and he is afraid to produce poultry and eggs in greater quantities lest the price be forced down.

It is very true that the cold-storage houses and middlemen must shoulder much of the blame for this lack of supply.

But the farmers are awkening to the fact that there is a real market for poultry products and that this market offers big profits. If they cannot get their prices through the ordinary channels of distribution, they will have to take things into their own hands, and go after the profits in another way. Many of them have done this. The plan by which they have worked, has been taught them by the Lee Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Pembroke, Ont.

This firm, realizing the gravity of the situation, has sent its experts to Denmark, Sweden and other foreign countries and studied co-operative circles and the co-operative marketing methods in use there. Revising these plans to make them applicable to this country, they have put the methods into successful operation with their 15,000 co-workers scattered throughout the Dominion. That the lines along which they are working are right, is best attested by the success of these 15,000 poultrymen.

It looks pery much as if co-operation among farmers and team-work in marketing, were to be the ultimate solution of the Canadian poultry problem. The idea of the farmers getting together to do their marketing and taking for themselves the profits, that would otherwise go to the cold-storage houses, makes a strong appeal to common sense. We would advise those of our readers who are not already familiar with the full meaning of co-operative raising and marketing, to get in touch with the Lee Manufacturing Co., so that each can start a co-operative circle in his own district.

THE MARITMIE FARMER

And Co-operative Dairyman.

Semi-Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

Official Organ of The Farmers, and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association The Nova Scotia and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association; The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association; The Maritime Bee-Keepers Association, and The New Brunswick Poultry Association.

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The date after your name on the little green label on front Page is, in every case, the time to which your subscription is paid.

OUR GUARANTEE.—With each subscriber to the MARITIME FARMER, we positively guarantee, while his subscription lasts, that no advertisement is allowed in our columns unless we believe that any subscriber can safely do business with the advertiser, and we agree to make good any loss which any such subscriber may sustain by trusting any such advertiser who may prove to be a deliberate swindler; but we do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and responsible advertisers. To take advantage of this guarantee, written complaint must be made to the publisher within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proof of the swindle and loss, and within one month from the date when the advertisement appeared, and the subscriber must prove that in writing to the advertiser be said :—**"I saw" your adv. in the MARITIME FARMER.**

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SUSSEX, N. B.

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The Circulation of this issue is 9,500 Copies. Every one going to a bona fide subscriber.

DECEMBER 6, 1910.

Dates of Issue.

December..... —20
January ..... 14—28

WRITE YOUR EXPERIENCES.

You have undoubtedly been planning and working for a bountiful harvest this year. Some of these plans have given grand results, others have not come up to your expectations, you will therefore in a short time be able to give valuable information to your fellowmen, in regard to the best yielding results. Your interests in the welfare of the agricultural interests of the Maritime Provinces, will, we hope lead you to report to us the most satisfactory courses pursued in your various farming operations. We will be pleased to publish them in the FARMER.

Do not say to yourself, "I cannot write matter for the press." You can. Just send us the ideas in letter form if you do not care to write an article in press form and we will be pleased to revise it for you. Let us hear from you, friend. An exchange of ideas in the columns of the FARMER is bound to be of lasting benefit to the reading farmers of the Maritime Provinces, and ultimately bring to pass a regular agricultural melenium.

THE FARM.

The time is at hand when the farmer must hold up his head and be a man among men. He cannot afford to be anything else. As long as the farmer allows himself to think that he is merely a "tiller of the soil" and therefore of no special account, just so long will his friends in town treat him as an underling. But he must "back up the crow," as Josh Billings said of the cock. If men demand respect from their fellows they must have respect for themselves, and conduct themselves in a dignified manner to command respect. There is no reason in the wide world why the farmer should not be a gentleman. A calling does not make a man, but a man makes his calling. The farmer who considers himself a gentleman will have due regard for his personal appearance, and will always appear properly and appropriately dressed. He will be always neat and clean. He will educate himself so he can mix with men of other callings and talk with them on public questions on terms of equality. The weekly MARITIME FARMER hopes that the day is not far distant when each reader of this paper who is engaged in agriculture may find people speaking naturally of him as "a farmer and a gentleman." A distinguished scholar and farmer is quoted as having paid this eloquent and on the whole just tribute : "Farming is a profession requiring more shrewdness than law, more technical training than medicine, more uprightness than theology, more brains and resourcefulness than pedagogy. It is his own reward, God made farmers. The other professions are merely manmade." This is rather hard on other professions, but still none too much honor can be paid the conqueror of the soil.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.

The rapid growth of Women's institutes in Ontario is one of the striking features of our agricultural development. The United States, popularly termed the land of Women's clubs, can boast no such organization for the Farmer's wife.

The field of work in these institutes is almost unlimited in its scope, most of its work bearing directly upon the daily life of the home keeper. It gives to each and everyone an opportunity to enter into discussion and seek suggestions for the improvement of that most backward of all industries—housekeeping. Many organizations have branched beyond their own domestic problems and have taken up matters of social and public interest.

Since the days of first settlement there have always been many neighbors, so far as nearness of residence was concerned, who had scarcely a speaking acquaintance with each other, prejudices and existing jealousies existed which seemed a total barrier to good, neighborly feeling. The Women's Institute has tended to break down these barriers and bring all sects and classes together on a common ground.

The history of there organizations is comparatively short. In 1900 there was 33 institutes with a membership of 1,600 in the Province of Ontario, now the membership extends up in the hundreds of thousands.

The lofty object of the organization is well expressed in its motto, "for home and country." It is not the occasion of suffragette and women's rights harangues as some of the prejudiced ones proclaim, but is intended to better qualify the hand which rocks the cradel to guide the world.

IT PAYS TO READ.

Some farmers and they are not a few, will declare that they do not get any time to read. If asked to subscribe for an agricultual paper they will say that they do not get time to read, and if they had papers they would not look at them from one week's end to the other.

The chances are that these same men spend their winter evenings at the country store or post-office talking about their neighbors, and the stormy days in the blacksmith's shop, or some other like gathering place, and talk about hard times and how farming does not pay. Approach them at such times with a paper and their excuse is that they cannot afford the price of a paper, much less an agricultural paper, and then they will go on and talk about the high ideas of newspaper writers, and finally conclude that they are a hoax, and that the ideas set forth in papers are beyond the reach of common farmers. Then they go home to puruse the old methods adopted by their fathers fifty or seventy-five years ago, and to complain of hard times.

Such men, although good citizens and honest men, are scarcely worthy the name of farmer at the present time. The up-to-date farmer who succeeds must keep posted in methods, and in order to do so he must read.

Therefore, I say, to farmers read more, think more, work less, spend less time gossiping with your neighbors about matters not connected with agriculturel or farming. Talk and discuss matters, but let them be mainly matters pertaining to your business, and get the foundation for thoughts and the texts from discussions from good, reliable papers and books, and then apply the methods in practical tests and see if you are not only more successful in financial matters, but also more happy and contented on the farm. The young people certainly will be. One of the best methods for keeping them on the farm is to supply plenty of good reading, giving them a little time to read and enconraging them to stay at home, and do so yourself as far as possible.

Work less, read more, think more and gain more happiness, contentment and wealth.

CARE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS.

One of the most serious lacks on the farm is in the poor care taken of farm implements when not in use. As soon as the season is over, binders and other machinery, no longer needed this year, should be carefully cleaned ; the grease and dirt should be removed from the bearings, and these should be carefully oiled and all bright parts greased, to prevent rusting. Preparations should be made for replacing any broken or defective parts.

If time does not permit of all this, make a memorandom to be governed by on some stormy day, and then see that everything is put in readiness for the next harvesting or haying season. Get the repairs and place them on the machines at once. Take care of the plows. Get them under cover. Clean and grease the bright parts, so that, when wanted next spring, they will scour and save the time so many farmers lose in putting their implements into working order.

KEEP RECORDS.

Do you keep a record of all the work you do on the farm in order to produce certain crops ? Do you keep a record of the value received from such crops ? If not you are working in the dark.

The successful business man keeps an accurate account of all his transactions, consequently he knows which are paying lines and which are not. He can then form his plans to discard the non-paying lines and improve on the paying ones.

In the same way the progressive farmer knows, by keeping accurate accounts which operations to follow with a profit, and which to avoid.

If you have not already started a system of book keeping on the farm, begin now!

Keep an account of each and every operation around the farm, as well as of results. It matters not how crude the system may be at first, you will improve it from time to time.

GROW YOUR OWN FEED.

The wise cattle feeder will grow upon his own land the largest possible amount of food that he is to feed. He will grow as much of the nitrogenous feeds, the clover, peas, etc., as possible, but the corn plant or roots will be his main stay for succulent winter food. Under favorable circumstances he may grow enough to carry his stock advantageously through the winter, but for the most part the home grown foods must be supplemented from the market. To do this most economically the man who has sufficient hay and silage for his animals will usually need to lay special stress on the protein content of the feeding stuffs that he is to buy. While protein is not the sole measure of a food material, for his purpose he can consider it as such, for he goes to the market not to buy sugar and starch but to obtain the nitrogenous materials needed to bal ance his ration. Hence he will have little use for low grade oat feeds, he will buy bran chiefly because it will furnish needed manurial matter, and he will buy more largely of the gluten, the oil meal, distiller's grains and other materials high in protein. Which of these that he purchases will be largely determined by the market price. Under ordinary conditions he will probably find cotton seed meal to be the cheapest source of digestible protein, particularly when its high manurial value is taken into account.

Maintaining the Prestige of National Live Stock Records.

A case of importance to stock breeders all over Canada has recently come before the courts in Alberta. Mr. S. R. English, of Lanuke, Alberta, was charged and found guility af falsifying a pedigree or pedigrees contrary to the provisions of Section 14, of the Dominion Live Stock Pedigree Act, in the police court at Strathcona, Alberta. A fine of $100.00 and costs, which will run up to probably $300.00 was imposed. The evidence disclosed that in May, 1908, the accused brought from the Winter Fair at Calgary, 3 of his young Shorthorn bulls, which he had not disposed of there, sold one at Vegreville, on his return and turned the other two out on his range with his stock bull and his pure bred females. During the period that these young bulls were said to have run with the herd some 7 or 8 pure bred cows were served, conceived and subsequently had calves which were registered on application of the accused. All were registered as the progeny of his chief stock bull "Cracker." The accused denied this in part and said that only one of the young bulls had run out and that he had only registered the calves where he had seen "Cracker" serve the dam and where there was any doubt about the service he had not recorded the calves. The Court, however, preferred the statements of the witnesses for the prosecution and held that such careless methods had been adopted by English that it was impossible for him to say with the requisite certainty what the breeding of these calves was and in the face of this impossibility having made a declaration that they were all sired by "Cracker" constituted an offence under the Act.

Peter White, Esq., K. C., of Pembroke, Ont., was present at the trial on behalf of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

We understand Mr. English has appealed.

Securing the West Indian Market for Maritime Pure Bred Stock.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

The months of June, July and August, I spent in the different West India Islands looking into the possibilities of development of a live stock trade between Canada and these Islands.

At the present time breeding animals are being purchased in the United States. This is owing to several causes.

First: As they have been accustomed for many years of purchasing the needed animals in that country, and have business connections that enable them to secure the same. The prices that they pay are double or trible what the same animals can be bought for in these Maritime Provinces.

Secondly: The freight rates on horses and cattle were less than half of the rate charged from Halifax or St. John.

On my return I took this matter up with Messrs. Pickford and Black; and after discussing the question in all its bearing they decided to give practically the same rate as that charged from New York.

Thirdly: They claim that the accommodations for live stock on the ships sailing out of Halifax were not equal to the ships from New York.

Personally, I do not think there is very much in this contention, however, it is expected that beginning in June next, the steamers running from Canada will be equal to if not superior to those from New York, both in passenger and freight accommodations.

Although the time spent in each of the Islands was of necessity short, and the season of the year being most unfavorable for meeting very many of those who are interested in the live stock trade, in consequence of their absence from home during the heated period, yet I was enabled to interest a large number in the live stock trade withthese provinces; particularly in Holsteins, Ayrshires, Jerseys, Guernseys, Shorthorns, Here fords, and Aberdeen Angus cattle, Southdown, Oxford Down, and Shropshire sheep, Berkshire hogs, Plymouth Rock fowls, and Bronze Turkeys.

In horses, with the exception of a limited number for carriage purposes. The wants are for mares of about 14 hands high and not more than 7 years old, particularly good style and action not a necessity. This class of horses is not desirable in Canada but of which we have all too many. I gave to those desiring to purchase animals of any kind the names and addresses of different breeders in the Maritime Provinces.

On every steamer since my return, shipments are going forward and if the effort that has already been put forth were persistently followed up a very large trade would be developed in the near future.

A very serious complaint against our animals and which I heard in almost every Island I visited, was that in very many instances animals sent forward were not as described, and I would wish to emphasize the necessity of sending only animals that are of such quality as will please those to whom they are sent.

With the reduced freight and insurance rates and accommodations such as the ships of the future will have, and a persistent effort to win the confidence of the people of the West India Islands, I see no reason why the prices obtaining in Ontario and Quebec should not be duplicated in these Maritime Provinces.

The difficulty each breeder now and in the past, had to contend with was that the prices that could be realized here for pure bred stock did not justify their continuance in the business. The reason for the difference in prices between these Provinces and Ontario is that they have an outside market which fixed values.

The West Indian market lies at our daor. Canadian Subsidized Steamers are making regular trips. This market should be ours and will be, if we make an effort to secure it, and will so advance prices as to make the breeding of pure bred stock a financial success.

E. B. ELDERKIN.

Amherst, N. S.

Freight Rates to the West Indies.

Amherst, N. S.,
Nov. 23, 1910.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

Enclosed find freight rates to the West Indies. On horses and cattle this rate is just half of the rate previously obtained.

HALIFAX TO	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Poultry
Bermuda	$25.00	$20.00			10c per c.f.
St Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, St Lucia, St Vincent	25.00	20 00	1.75	1.75	12c " "
Barbadoes	20.00	15.00	1.75	1.75	9c " "
Demarara	25.00	15.00	1.75	1.75	12c " "
Trinidade	20.00	15.00	1 75	1.75	9c " "
Jamaica	25.00	25.00	1.75	1.75	12c " "

Cattle under 1 year ½ of the above rate.

On poultry there is 10 p. c. primage; freight to Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent must be prepaid otherwise an additional 5 p. c. will be charged.

Messrs. Willis and Pryor, Hollis St., Halifax, have agreed to a rate of insurnce very much less than charged by other companies as far as I know. Their certificate covers all risks with the walking ashore clause, which means if an animal is able to walk ashore on arrival at its destination there is no claim on the insurance company, otherwise the full amount will be paid.

I know that this information will be of great interest to many of your readers, so take the liberty of enclosing it and asking for space for same in your valuable paper.

E. B. Elderkin.

For a Traction Ditcher.

The following copy of a petition which is being signed by many of the most prominent farmers throughout the province of New Brunswick has been sent us by Mr. S. B. Hatheway, president of the New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymens Association. Drainage is a live question with all the progressive farmers in the Maritime Provinces and each and every farmer should drop a post card to Mr. S. B. Hatheway, Fredericton, N. B., and ask him to affix their names to the petition. In numbers there is strength.

PETITION.

TO HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

"May it Please Your Honor:—

"Your petitioners having observed "the success which has attended the "introduction of ditching machinery "in parts of the Province of Ontario "by the Government of that Prov-"ince, and this year having noticed "the move made by the Nova Scotia "Government to encourage the drain-"age of land by the introduction of "a modern power ditcher, we would "ask that the Department of Agri-"culture look fully into this matter "and procure for the benefit of the "farmers of this province an outfit "which will illustrate the most "economical method of draining "land. We understand that the Nova "Scotia Government has placed their "plant in operation at Shubenacadie "and other points and has a large "number of orders from land owners "at a rate of 21 cents per rod for a "three foot ditch, this price being "estimated to pay cost of operation "and interest on investment.

"Your Petitioners would be willing "to guarantee this price, or such ad-"vance upon this price actually ne-"cessary to make the venture meet "expenses, not to exceed 31 cents per rod, for the number or rods of ditch "placed beside our respective names "below.

"And your Petitioners as in duty "bound will ever pray.

Tile.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

In last issue of the Maritime Farmer you call for suggestions as to what is the most important considerations in introducing successful alfalfa growing in the Maritime Provinces. It seems to me that the word "Tile" answers this problem. Before alfalfa or any other crop will yield their best on the greater percentage of our farms we must underdrain.

S. B. HATHEWAY.

Fredericton, N. B.

Cup for the Agricultural College Students at Truro.

The Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, has presented a handsome Cup to be awarded to the student in attendance at the Agricultural College who attains the highest degree of proficiency in the judging of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Horses. Mr. Murray presented a similar cup last year, which was won by Mr. E. S. Leonard, of Paradise, Annapolis Co., with Mr. W. L. McFarlane, of Fox Harbor, Cumberland Co., as a close "runner up." The winner of last year's cup, as well as Mr. McFarlane, are in attendance at the College this year, but the former will be debarred from again contesting. There is much rivalry among the students in this competition, which will serve the purpose of arousing a greater interest, if possible, in live stock work. The students highly appreciate Mr. Murray's gift, and will, undoubtedly, by their efforts, show their appreciation of the interest which he has always manifested in their progress, more especially in attaining a knowledge of live stock.

Ice Necessary on the Farm.

Before winter sets in, some sort of building should have been prepared for the storage of ice for use during the coming year.

Every farmer in whose vicinity ice is available should store a sufficient quantity for use during the summer months. A supply of ice is worth all it costs, if properly applied in the preservation of milk, butter, meat, vegetables and other perishable articles. The dairy farmer especially will find in a supply of ice great saving of labor and a positive safeguard in keeping his milk during hot weather. The crudest kind of building, which will keep out the sun and the rain, or the corner of a shed will serve for the mere storage of ice if dry sawdust or marsh hay is available in which to pack it for protection against the heat. All that is necessary to do is to provide for some drainage and cover the ice on all sides, top and bottom, with about 12 inches of sawdust, or 24 inches of hay or cut straw, and protect the covering from the weather.

Patrons of cheese factories or creameries, who wish to keep Saturday evening's or even Sunday morning's milk until Monday morning during the hottest weather, will find a supply of ice indispensible, as well as useful on other nights of the week if the milk is to be delivered to the factory in proper condition. Proper condition implies not only that the milk must be sweet enough to be accepted, but that it shall not have passed the stage of "ripeness," which permits of a first c,ass quality of product being made from it. Milk which is too "old" or too far advanced towards the stage when it is known as "sour" will make neither a fine quality of butter or cheese, nor a maxium amount of it. An enormous loss results to the patrons of factories every year in both directions. The amount of waste which occurs from the handling of overripe milk at cheese factories would be astonishing if it could be accurately measured or were more generally known. This waste may be prevented by a proper cooling of the milk at the farms. A supply of ice will facilitate the work and insure successful handling of the milk under any conditions imposed in practical dairying.

The effectiveness of water as a cooling medium depends, as has already been stated, on the manner in which it is utilized. A very common plan is to place the can containing the milk in a tub or tank of water so that water surrounds the lower part of the can. A few figures will demonstrate the measure of efficiency which this plan affords.

Suppose there are 100 lbs. (10 gallons) of milk to be cooled and the temperature directly after milking, allowing for some air cooling, is 90 degrees. If this milk is placed in a tank containing an equal quantity of water at 56 degrees, the result, theoretically, would be to reduce the

(Continued on page 157.)

HORTICULTURE

Best Fertilizers for Orchards.

The Massachusetts station at Amherst has been experimenting for 20 years with fertilizers for the apple orchard. Various combinations have been used, such as stable manure, wood ashes, bone meal and muriate of potash, bone meal and low-grade sulphate of potash. Recently Director Brooks of the station calls attention to the fine results from an application of bone meal and low-grade sulphate of potash, applied at the rate of 600 pounds of the former to 400pounds of the latter. He says the trees are much larger and produce much more fruit.

Another plat which received the same amount of bone meal combined with 200 pounds muriate of potash did not do as well; this in spite of the fact that both plots received approximately the same amount of actual potash. The low-grade sulphate of patash, however, contains a large amount of magnesia. Muriate does not supply this element. Prof. Brooks feels that magnesia is an essential element of plant food, and is, perhaps, what accounts for the better returns. On the other hand it is an element which ordinarily appears to be supplied in sufficient quantities from natural resources.

The experiment as a whole shows decisively that apple trees must be fed to grow and bear well. A cneck plot where no fertilizer was used has given inferior results through the entire period of experiments. As a whole, the fertilizers have cost about $12 to the acre, except in the case of stable manure, which is a,varying price, owing to different farm conditions. Prof. Brooks says no one familiar with the situation will believe for a moment that any one selection of materials can always be best. The combination of bone meal with low-grade sulphate of potash in this experiment has produced satisfactory results. It seems likely that in many cases similar results would be obtained. On soils naturally deficient in lime, basic slag meal might easily be used in place of the whole or part of the bone."

Three fertilizer farmulas are recommended by Prof. Brooks following this 20-year experiment. No. 1 is 600 to 800 pounds bone meal, and 350 to 400 pounds low-grade sulphate of potash. This is likely to prove most valuable on the lighter orchard soils. It supplies a little nitrogen in which such soils are often deficient and which they have little capacity to hold. If these soils are deficient in lime, as is likely to be the case, an application at the rate of 1500 to 2000 pounds per acre before the trees are set, and a further application at the rate of 600 to 800 pounds per acre once in five or six years will prove helpful. Under this system clover will become abundant in the orchard kept in sod, where such cover crops as soy beans, vetches or clovers will thrive if tillage is practiced Under either the soil or tillage system, therefore a sufficient supply of nitrogen will be brought within the reach of the trees.

The second formula recommended is 800 to 1000 pounds basic slag meal, and 350 to 400 pounds low-grade sulphate of potash. This will prove well suited for use on the medium or heavy soils. It supplies no nitrogen, but creates soil conditions peculiarly favorable for the coming in of clover in the sod or nitrogen-gathering cover crops in tilled orchards.... If the growth of the trees is not satisfactory a small amount of nitrate of soda, 100 to 125 pounds, may be added.

The third formula is 600 to 800 pounds basic slag meal and 300 to 350 pounds low-grade sulphate of potash. This differs from No. 2 in supplying slag and potash in smaller amounts. The formula is suggested for use in those cases where it is convenient and regarded as desirable to employ some stable manure in the orchard. Prof. Brooks does not believe it will usually pay to purchase stable manure for orchards, but in so far as it is available as a home product its use in moderate quantities may be advisable. All fertilizers are invariably applied broadcast in the early spring.—N. E. Farmer.

Scientific Pruning.

Scientific pruning is one of the most vital factors in fruit growing in that it permits of the free circulation of light and air through the branches of trees, thus making possible the production of uniform fruit of color, size and lusciousness.

The training of the tree to produce the best quality fruit is the factor now dominant among fruit growers. Many who have not devoted time to study the methods of the tree entertain the idea that more fruit is produced by making the tree healthier through this operation. This statement, obvious to a careful student of horticulture, is erroneous. It is consistent to say that a tree grows as nature intended it should, and it is an encroachment to alter its growth in narrowing it into a channel unproposed by nature.

The prime object of pruning are to allow circulation of light and air through the branches. It should not be merely a custom. Just because one man who has had success in pruning and raising good fruit prunes at a certain time should not mean that another can do likewise. Pruning is a phase of fruit growing in which reason and precision must be exercised. The apple tree must not be an object af butchering because it happens that it needs pruning and because of superfluaus branches. In the first pruning a grower should exercise the greatest care. The head and the members of shoots with which to start the career of the tree are factors requiring study an attention.

Sunlight should reach every twig. The sap should flow to every leaf proportionately. This is what assists in the larger production of a luscious fruit with quality that will find a ready market.

With a tree that has many branches close together it will be observed that the fruit may be large, but is lacking in both essentials, color and lusciousness. In this case the superfluous limbs should be cut away in such a manner as to allow sunlight to pass down the tree and spread impartially through it.

Careful study of local conditions has disclosed the fact that every grower must not do as his neighbor has done in recent years or what he intends to do; but he must understand that it is essential to devote his attention to the many peculiarities existing in his own orchard. Each variety of fruit as well as the peculiarities of the variety must receive attention. No two trees can be or should be pruned alike.

Blackberry Culture

The following appeared in a recent issue of the Maine Farmer in reply to an inquiry for information re the culture of blackberries and how to reclaim an old piece which has been neglected a number of years.

"If the old piece was ours we should start by cutting out a large proportion of the plants so as to make rows of them. The distance between the rows may depend largely upon the manner and method of cultivation—that is the working of the soil, is very desirable and necessary. If one is to use machinery and a horse or horses in cultivating, the rows should be set six to eight feet apart, according to the best growers. This gives opportunity for frequent and thorough cultivation, but late fall cultivatian is not recommended. If one intends to cultivate the patch by hand the rows may be left nearer together. We should not do any pruning this fall, except perhaps to cut off a branch which has grown so as to be in the way. Of course the plants in this old and neglected patch have grown very long and are inclined to droop, but if you want to get the most berries possible next season while carrying on the process of reclamation they would best be left, for the plants have not thrown out the laterals as they would if pruned at the proper time, and of course it is now too late to effect any change in that direction this season. We would give the berry patch a liberal coating of good barnyard or stable maure late in the fall, and that would be about all the attention we should give it until next spring. The cutting into rows is not necessarily fall work, but the fall is the most convenient season to give the time that will undoubtedly be required for that surgical treatment of this patch.

"Next spring the real work on the berry patch should be commenced in good earnest. There should be frequent cultivation to prevent the cut out plants from growing up again between the rows and also for the general benefit of the crop. The pruning of the patch, and the same can be said of a new patch, should commence as soon as the new shoots are up the height of three or four feet, or whatever height the individual grower desires. Three feet seems to be the best height, for if pruned there the result will be a low, stocky plant which will be strong and easily within reach of the pickers.

The end of the shoot should be pinched off or clipped off, which will cause laterals to grow. These in turn should be pinched or clipped off when a foot and a half or two feet long. If this is done a strong and well formed bushy plant of medium height will be the result. The cultivation should be continued through the summer but not late into the fall. The rows should be kept clean and the pruning should be kept up at frequent intervals through the summer to prevent the plants from growing too high and spreading too much. Then in succeeding years the old plants should be cut out every spring and a certain amount of new plants should be allowed to grow, just as many new plants as the grounds can well support. These will have berries the

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Mr. Alfred E. Davis, Gorrie, Ont., writes:—"For some years I suffered from severe pains in my back, and could hardly work at all, and when I stooped down to pick up anything felt as if my back must break. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking two boxes was entirely cured, and I feel that I cannot speak too highly in their favor.

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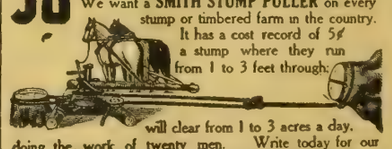

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second year, for the fruit of the blackberry is borne on wood of the previous year's growth.

"If this method is followed it should produce large berries of good quality if the plants are of a good variety to start with. Like all other crops there is benefit in breaking up the ground after a few years, and putting in a different crop or setting out new stock. The replacing of occasional or alternating rows with new plants secured from some other good field is also likely to be of benefit to the crop. The blackberry is a luxuriant grower and there is not much danger of giving it too much pruning."

Regulations Governing Importations of Nursery Stock.

The attention of all persons who intend to import nursery stock into Canada is called to the regulations of "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act" which have already been published in these columns; they can be obtained on application to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

In particular they should note the following regulations governing the conditions under which nursery stock may be admitted:—

"5. All persons importing nursery stock into Canada shall give notice to the Minister of Agriculture within five days of despatching the order for the same, and they shall again notify the Minister on the arrival of the shipment in Canada."

"Notice shall also be given to the Minister by all transportation companies, Custom House brokers and other persons importing or bringing nursery stock into Canada, immediately such a consignment is received by them. Such notice shall include the name of the consignor and the cobsignee, the points of origin and d?stination, the name of the company carrying the nursery stock, as well as the nature, quantity and origin of the same."

"6. European nursery stock, and such other imported vegetation or vegetable matter as the Minister may determine, entering Canada may be allowed to proceed and shall be inspected at the point of destination butmust not be unpacked except in the presence of an inspector."

Feeding Value of Apple Pomace.

Investigation has proved that the by-product of the cider mills has real merit as a ration for stock. Herewith is abstract of a letter written bt a Connecticut subscriber dwelling on this subject. The figures are furnished by Pro. E. A. Jenkins of the Connecticut Experimental station to whom a sample of pomace had been submitted.

"Your sample of pomace is rather below the average in protein and high in extract. But as it is, you see it compares favorably with the three other feeds named in content of feeding material. Of course these analyses show nothing of the digestibility. I know of no experiment on that subject. I do know that animals made from it very readily and with apparently good results. J. H. Dickerman of Mt. Carmel used to feed it to young horses, and said it kept their coats sleek and kept them in good condition. Of course, the feeders are the ones to judge of its value but on general principles, I should certainly think that $1 a ton was very cheap for it.

	Pomace	Silage	Potatoes	Turnips
Water	74.54	79.10	78.89	90.46
Ash	0.73	1.38	0.95	0.80
Protein	1.08	1.67	2.14	1.14
Fiber	3.38	5.99	0.56	1.15
Extract	19.13	11.07	17.36	6.27
Fat	1.14	0.79	0.10	0.18

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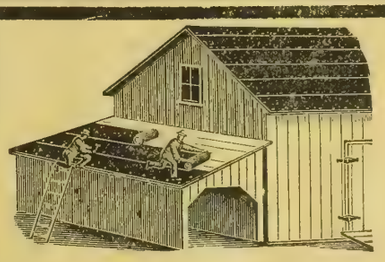

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DAIRYING.

C. W. McDougall, Dairy Inspector, staff Contributor.

Ayrshire Records of Milk and Fat.

The following Ayrshire cows have lately registered in the Canadian Record of Performance Test.

MATURE CLASS.

"Highland Lass"—12013—Bred and and owned by Alex. Hume, Menie, Ont. Nine years of age at commencement of test. From June 7th 1908 in 358 days she gave 8622 lbs. of milk and 356.87 lbs. of fat. Average per cent of fat 4.13.

"Nellie Gray of Hickory Hill"—15332—Bred and owned by N. Dyment, Clappison, Ont. Seven yers old at commencement of test. From March 11th, 1909, in 355 days she gave 12040.2 lbs. af milk and 469.2 lbs. of fat. Average per cent. of fat 3.90.

"Maggie of Culcraigrie"—14338—Bred by Wm. Stroyan, Twnyholm, Scotland. Owned by Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. Eleven years old at commencement of test. From May 3rd, 1909 in 314 days she gave 8620 lbs. of milk and 321.16 lbs. fat. Average per cent. of fat 3.75.

FOUR YEAR OLD CLASS.

"Glenshamrock Canty Again" —24826—Bred by Jas. Kennedy, Auchinlock, Scotland, owned by A. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont. Age at commencement of test 4 years and 10 days. From March 1st, 1909 in 344 days she gave 7531.75 lbs. of milk and 310.62 lbs. of fat. Average per cent. af fat 4.11.

THREE YEAR OLD CLASS.

"Forget-Me-Not of Hickory Hill"—27661—Bred and owned by N. Dyment, Clappison, Ont. Three years and 113 days old at commencement of test. From December 9th, 1908 in 365 days she gave 7578.5 lbs. of milk and 309.05 lbs. of fat. Average per cent. of fat 4.08.

"Denty 4th of Ottawa"—25269—Bred and owned by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. Age at commencement of test 3 years and 5 days. From April 6th, 1909 she gave 6942.5 lbs. of milk and 312.20 lbs. fat. Average per cent. of fat 4.50.

TWO YEAR OLD CLASS.

"Beauty of Hickory Hill"—27663—Bred by J. B. Poole, Dundas, Ont. Owned by N. Dyment, Clappisson, Ont. Age at commencement of test two years and ninety days. From From Nov. 1st, 1908 in 358 days she gave 7597.75 lbs. of milk, and 281.54 lbs. af fat. Average per cent of fat 3.70.

"Bonny"—24357—Bred by James Clark, Campbellford, Ont. Owned by Jas. Begg, St. Thomas, Ont. Age at commencement of test 2 years and 43 days. From March 23rd in 365 days she gave 7288 lbs. of milk, and 322.79 lbs. of fat. Average per cent. of fat 4.43.

"Lady Betty"—23604—Bred and owned by Ja...es Begg, St. Thomas, Ont. Age at commencement of test 2 years and 170 days. From March 8th in 365 days she gave 7182 lbs. of milk and 302.71 lbs. of fat. Average per cent. of fat 4.21. ...

"Prima Donna"—24434—Bred by Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ontario. Owned by Frank H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Ont. Age at commencement of test 2 years and 228 days. From April 1st, 1909 in 344 days she gave 7191.7 lbs. milk and 284.67 lbs. of fat. Average per cent of fat 3.96.

"Clara of Hillview"—24460— Bred by A. Kennedy & Son, Vernon, Ont. Owned by W. L. Centre, Innisfail, Alta. Age at commencement of test 2 years and 290 days. From June 1st, 1909 in 365 days she gave 6844.5 lbs. of milk and 275.36 lbs. of fat. Average per cent. of fat 4.02.

"Prim of the Willows"—26879—Bred by Dawes & Co., Lachine, Que. Owned by P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que. Age at commencement of test 2 years and 63 days. From June 20th, 1909 in 357 days she gave 6104.5 and 237.34 lbs. of fat. Average per cent of fat 3.88.

"Laura Belle"—27772—Bred by Wm. Rannie, Menie, Ont. Owned by W. L. Center, Innisfail, Alta. Age at at commencement of test 2 years and 80 days. From July 1st, 1909 in 365 days she gave 60001.5 lbs. of milk and 238.77 lbs. of fat. Average per. cens. of fat 3.98.

"Southwick Kirsty 8th"—28538, bred by Sir Mark J. McT Stewart, Southwick, Dumfries, Scotland. Owned by George Hay, Howick, Que. Age at commencem?nt of test 2 years and 65 days. From June 15th, 1909 in 365 days she gave 5833.5 lbs. af milk and 229.0025 lbs. fat. Average per cent of fat 3.92.

"Southwick Lilly 5th"—28539 — Bred by Sir Mark J. McT. Stewart, Southwick, Dumfries, Scotland. Owned by Geo. Hay, Howick, Que. Age at commencement of test 2 years and 60 days. From June 15th, 1909 in 365 days she gave 5662.25 lbs. of milk and 248.34 lbs. of fat. Average per cent of fat 4.38.

To October 1st, 1910, 104 cows and heifers have registered in this test. 34 Mature cows averaged 10755 lbs. milk and 400.17 lbs. fat, equal to 466.86 lbs. of butter per year.

8 four year old heifers averaged 9315 lbs. milk and 360 lbs. fat, equal to 420 lbs. butter per year.

18 three year old heifers averaged 8064 lbs. milk and 308 lbs. fat. Equal to 359.31 lbs butter per year.

44 two year old heifers averaged 3970 lbs. milk and 291.77 lbs. fat, equal to 340.40 lbs. butter per year.

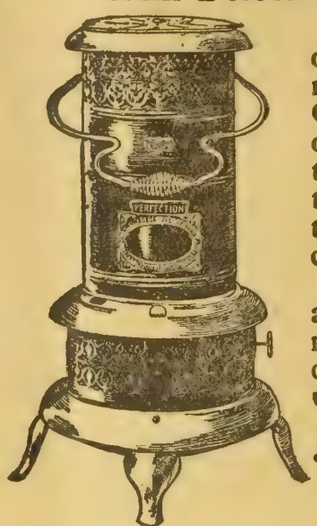
W. F. STEPHEN,
Sec.-Treas. C. A. B. A.
Huntingdon, Que.

Mold Prevention.

Judging from the letters we get at the college it seems to me that moldy butter really merits more attention than it receives. I believe a great many buttermakers have incorrect ideas as to the score of a large amount of moldy butter. If we are to prevent mouldy butter we must pay attention to the sources fro... which mold comes. me have our methods of treating the tub so as to destroy the mold spores that happen to be in the tub.

Dry Your Clothes on a Wet Washday

With a New Perfection Oil Heater



When clothes can't be hung outside, and must be dried in a room or cellar, the New Perfection Oil Heater quickly does the work of sun and air. You can hang up the wet clothes, light your Perfection Oil Heater, open the damper top, and the heat rises and quickly dries the clothes.

Do not put off washing to await a sunny day in order to avoid mildew. Dry your washing any day with hot air from a

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

It gives just as much heat as you desire. It is safe, odorless and smokeless.

It has an automatic-locking flame spreader, which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back, so the wick can be quickly cleaned. Burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, because of a new device in construction, and can always be easily unscrewed for rewicking.

An indicator shows the amount of oil in the font. Filler-cap does not need to be screwed down, but is put in like a cork in a bottle, and is attached to the font by a chain. Finished in japan or nickel, strong and durable, well-made, built for service and yet light and ornamental. It has a cool handle and a damper top.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

The Imperial Oil Company,
Limited.

One of the incorrect ideas which many have as to the cause of moldy butter is with reference to the refrigerator. Last winter we received many letters, one creamery especially saying that the year previous they had a large amount of trouble with moldy butter but they thought it it was from their refriegerator. They took out the old refrigerator and installed a first class new one. Now, gentlemen, the refrigerator itself is not going to cause moldy butter. You may have a refrigerator that is so damp that mold will grow on the walls, but that isn't likely to cause mould on butter. Mold come from mold spores.

For instance a source of mold to which the buttermaker does not devote attention at the present time is the paper and wrappers. I am certain that the paper itself may be just as much a source of of trouble as the tub unless it is in good condition when used or treated in some way to destroy the mold.

You will know the condition that favor mold growth. One is an abundant supply of moisture. Another thing we have to have is air. The third thing is some food material. Mold will grow on practically anything, but the kind we find depends upon the material itself. On paper, instead of having a mold that is greenish in color, we have one that is black. The mold plant which we get on ordinary material is colorless and only when it produces seeds does it produce color. The plant on butter is black. There are always more or less mold spores on liners and wrappers. Whether we get into trouble with these depends on how we store that paper after it comes to us. When we store butter in a clean and dry place it can't grow, but as soon as we put the paper in a damp place so that it will gather moisture we will have trouble.

The mold we get on our butter does not grow on the butter itself. It grows very largely on paper. Butter is not a good food material for our ordinary mold, but when we bring that paper in contact with the butter the mold grows on the paper quickly and penetrates into the butter. In tubs it grows on the wood and then on the butter. When we place butter in tubs, especially in unparafined tubs, the moisture is taken up by the tub and the butter shrinks, leaving an air space which is a good place for mold to grow.

I think that the points, which I have mentioned are the most important from the standpoint of the butter maker. Where the stock is held at a low temperature—below the freezing point—of course that stops the growth of mold. When it comes to treating the paper that seems to me to be of very much less importanc. You can treat the paper in a number of ways. If you soak the paper in brine for a considerable period, possibly you would not have much troubl?. Brine is not half strong enough to kill mold spores. If we treat paper with some great agent that is strong enough we will likely prevent all trouble. Soak your paper in lime water. It is perfectly harmless. The only thing is to use perfectly fresh lime. By soaking the paper for two hours we will destroy very largely the mold spores. The great advantage in using lime is the fact that it is cheap.

Another thing which can be used, and which is stronger than lime, is hydrogen peroxide used in a 10 per cent. solution. The disadvantage there is the expense. It costs 25c per pound.

Another way which can be used is simply treating the paper in hot water. Place the package of wrappers in a pan and bring the water up to a boil. That does not injure the pa-

Up-to-Date Specialties For Farmers And Gardeners

Things you need—implements and tools that should be on every truck garden and farm. Our way of making these specialties assures adaptability, strength and service at the minimum price for the best goods of their kind on the market.

"Eureka" Root Cutter

will slice or shred from 1 to 2 bushels per minute. Fastest machine made—easiest running. Tapering cylinder—10 best steel knives.

"Eureka" Sanitary Churn

Barrel of finest stoneware—top of clear pressed glass. Churns by hand lever. The only sanitary churn made. 3 sizes—8, 10 and 12 gallons.

"True" Wagon Box and Rack

Without wings and ladder, it is a perfect wagon box. With them, it is the best Hay, Stock, Wood, Poultry, Corn or Fruit Rack ever invented. Adjusted to any position in a minute without wrench, hook or rope.

"Eureka" Combination Anvil

Best iron anvil, with vice, pipe vice and drill attachment, and saw clamps. Just what you need for repairing tools and machinery. Weighs 60 pounds.

The "Bacon" Seed Drill

will handle the most delicate seed without bruising or breaking, and will sow evenly to the last seed.

Write for Catalogue

Every farmer, who wants to make money out of his farm, ought to have our new catalogue. It shows our TOOLS, Rakes, Hees and Machines as they are, and describes their construction in detail. Write for free copy.

The Eureka Planter Co., Ltd, Woodstock, Ont. G 2

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Jas. McKee, Linnwood, Ont.
Lachlin McNiel, Mabou, C. B.
John A. McDonald, Arnprior, Ont.
C. B. Billing, Markham, Ont.
John Mader, Mahone Bay, N. S.
Lewis S. Butler, Butin, Nfld.

These well known gentlemen all assert that they were cured by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Quality Butter

If you have never used a "FAVORITE" CHURN, you can't imagine what a difference it will make in the quality of the butter.

The "FAVORITE" is known all over Canada as the Churn that brings the quality butter—and gets every drop of butter out of the cream. Hand lever and foot tread—8 sizes.

"Puritan" Washer is another old favorite. Washes a tubful of clothes in five minutes. If your dealer does not handle them, write us. 74

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, - ST. MARY'S, ONT.

per at all and puts it in a good condition to use on the butter.

I want to emphasize that the most important thing for the butter maker to do to prevent mold, is to be careful where the paper is stored.

The question is asked how are we to test paper for mold? I will say that we simply put samples of the paper in conditions that are favorable for mold growth. Put it in a pan and cover it over with another pan.

A great many creameries wrap their butter with moist paper, but butter paper that has been treated to boiling water will dry quickly.—Prof. E. G. Hastings' address before Wisconsin Buttermakers' Convention.

Milk Standards.

The standards for milk and milk products, established by the Dominion Government under the adulteration act, are announced in the issue of the "Canada Gazette."

Milk must be the unaltered product obtained by complete and uninterrupted milking and must contain at least 3.25 per cent. of milk fat and 8.5 per cent. of milk solids other than fat.

Skim milk must contain at least 8.5 per cent. of non-fat milk solids.

Pasteurized milk is that heated to a point below boiling to kill mast of the active organisms and immediately cooled to at least 45 degrees and kept at such temperature till delivered to the consumer, at which time it shall not contain more than 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

Sterilized milk must be heated to boiling point to kill all organisms and shall be offered for sale only in hermetically closed containers bearing the words: "This milk should be used within twelve hours after opening the container."

Certified milk should be taken from cows semi-annually subjected to the tuberculin test, and found without reaction. It shall contain not more than 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter from June to September and not more than 5,000 bacteria from October to May inclusive. It shall be free from disease producing organisms, disagreeable odor or taste. It shall have undergone no pasteurization or sterilization, and be free from chemical preservatives. It should be cooled to 45 degrees F. within half an hour after milking, and kept at that temperature until delivered to the consumer, and shall contain 12 to 13 per cent. of milk solids, of which at least 3.5 per cent. is fat. It shall be from a farm whose herd is inspected monthly by the veterinarian and whose employees are examined monthly by a physician.

Cream, unless otherwise specified, must contain not less than 18 per cent. of butter fat, must contain no preservatives and must be free from gelatine or other substances added with a view to giving density or apparent thickness.

Butter must contain not less than 82 5-10 per cent of milk fat and not more than 15 per cent. of water.

The greatest danger from influenza is of its resulting in pneumonia. This can be obviated by using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, as it not only cures influenza, but counteracts any tendency of the disease towards pneumonia. Sold by all dealers.

How to Extract a Splinter.—Here is something worth knowing. When a splinter has been driven deep into the hand it can be extracted without pain by steam. Nearly fill a wide-mouthed bottle with hot water, and place the injured part over the mouth of the bottle and press tightly. The suction will draw the flesh down and in a minute or two the steam will extricate the splinter and inflammation together.

People are Talking What and Why.

UP IN ONTARIO THE FARMERS ARE TALKING OF THE GREATEST DOLLAR'S WORTH OF FARM READING THEY EVER GOT IN A WEEKLY FARM PERIODICAL. THEY ARE TALKING OF FARM AND DAIRY, AND WELL THEY MIGHT! IT IS THE SAME STORY WHEREVER FARM AND DAIRY GOES.

Have you heard of the great improvements that have been made in Farm and Dairy? Each and every week of the year, Farm and Dairy goes to its subscribers crammed full of practical, interesting and informative articles written by leading authorities and by a host of practical successful farmers. And then Farm and Dairy subscribers get, each year, at no extra cost to them, **eight** Special Magazine Numbers and several Illustrated Supplements.

BREEDERS' NUMBER FREE.

Any one of the Eight Magazine Numbers alone is worth a dollar. The Special Breeders' Number, just published Dec. 1, contains information of great value to any breeder of farm stock. This number sells for 10 cents. Send Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont., a two cent stamp to pay postage and request a copy of the Breeders' Number and you may have one free.

THE PAPER DESCRIBED.

Farm and Dairy is ably edited; it features fearless, common sense editorials on agricultural questions of the day, the leading farm news of Canada experience articles by practical men of the soil, who are making money and know how to direct others that they also may make money. Farm and Dairy has departments of Farm Management and a Feeders' Corner—both conducted by J. H. Grisdale Dominion Agriculturist, and D. D. Gray, Farm Foreman, C. E. F., Ottawa. A whole page in each issue is devoted to practical Horticulture, a page each to Poultry, Cheese and Creamery matters.

FOR THE WOMEN.

A well conducted Home Department, with story, religious column, fashions, Cook's Corner and intcresting and instructive other features weekly is maintained for the women folk.

Throughout Farm and Dairy is well arranged, printed in large clear type on high quality paper and is abundantly illustrated with high class pictures of farm stock, farm scenes, and timely photographs of interest. **Send for a sample copy.** You may have it **free.** It will delight you.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE NUMBERS.

Published at just those times when the information is most needed by our readers are the Eight Enlarged Magazine Numbers of Farm and Dairy. The first of these for 1911 will be the Third Annual Poultry Number, out Feb. 2. After it comes the Orchard and Garden Number, March 2; The Great Dairy Number, April 6; Farm Improvement Number, May 4; Farm Machinery, June 1; The Fourth Annual Exhibition Number, Aug 31; Household Number, Oct, 5, and the Breeders' Number, Dec, 7th. Each of these numbers will be worth dollars to you.

LIKE ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

Then there are the Illustrated Supplements to Farm and Dairy. In these **Prize Winning Animals** at the leading exhibitions are reproduced on heavy extra quality glossy paper, which shows up the stock as good as original photographs. How much would it be worth to you to have photos of the Prize Winning Stock of Ontario and Quebec? Farm and Dairy Supplements will give these to you.

HOW THE BEST MEN FARM.

A special series of practical essays by Prize Winning Farmers is now running from week to week in Farm and Dairy. These men won prizes in the Dairy Farm's Competition for having the best Dairy Farms in Ontario and are writing of the particular lines in which they have been most successful, as required of them by Farm and Dairy according to the rules of its competition This competition was conducted by Farm and Dairy during the past two years and was open to all Dairy Farmers in Ontario. Is it worth your while to learn how these best men farm?

Farm and Dairy, as its name implies, covers the field of the Farm and of the Dairy. It is for the man who farms and must make money. It helps him to make money. Every farmer in Maritime Canada should take Farm and Dairy. **Prof. M. Cumming, Truro,** says of Farm and Dairy, "I read Farm and Dairy with interest and consider it an excellent exponent of the dairy interests."

All the features as enumerated are but a part of Farm and Dairy. Space forbids that we tell it all. Farm and Dairy is clean, neat and full of the best material obtainable that will instruct and please. It is yours all for

Only $1.00 a year. Published each week

What better Xmas. present could you give a friend! your father! your brother! What better paper could you take for yourself than this great farm and dairy paper from Ontario—Farm and Dairy!

To the farmers of Maritime Canada, who, before Xmas., order Farm and Dairy for one year and mention this advertisement in the "Farmer," we will send, as a Xmas. box, a Farmer's Account Book, bound in cloth, 13 1-4x8 inches, or a beautiful lithographed portrait, 18x21 inches, of the late King Edward or a portrait of King George—the reining king.

Don't delay. Send your order to-day. Get this greatest dollar's worth of farm reading matter for yourself, your friend, relative or neighbor. Write:

FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

Hustling agents wanted. Good pay. Specimen copies free.

LIVE STOCK.

Feeding Cattle on Concentrated Food.

In the course of a report of experiments carried out by Professor C. Bryner Jones, of the University College of Wales, at Aberystwyth, some particulars are given of the results obtained of the use of concentrated foods in small quantities. The first experiment was conducted about two years ago, the comparative lots of cattle being twelve Herefords and eight Welsh three-year-old bullocks. The objects in view was to test the relative value for feeding purposes of two classes of food equal in all respects save that in one ration there was 3 lbs. of concentrated food, and in the other 6 lbs. A former experiment had testified tnat 6 lbs. was more profitable than 10 lbs., and it was suggested that the quantity might be still further reduced.

The cattle in Lot I. had 3 lbs. of decorticated cotton cake and undecorticated cotton cake, and 3 lbs. of barley meal, and to Lot II. half of these quantities were given, while the rest of the ration consisted of 3 lbs. of chopped straw, 10 lbs. chopped hay, and 50 lbs. of roots. The cost of the ration for Lot 1. was 6s. 6d. pet week, and of Lot II. 5s. 3d. per week. Cattle had no access to water until the last manth of the experiment. It was intended that they should not be given water at all, but towards the end of the third month such little progress was recorded, and the weather being dry and warm, it was considered advisable to give such water as was required. From the time of the beginning of the experiment to its close, from December 4th to March 26th, the average increase per head in the case of Lot I. was 1 cwt. 62 lbs., and in the case of Lot II. 1 cwt. 68 lbs., while the percentage of carcase to live weight was 53.1 per cent and 51.4 per cent. The average daily gain was .5 lb. in favor of the bullocks having the smaller ration.

This experiment does not appear to be entirely convincing, and certainly it would reuaire to be conurmed on a larger scale before being accepted. There are other things to consider than the mere saving of cattle ration, as every farmer who feeds knows. There is that not least important matter—the way in which bullocks die, and the readiness of the butcher to bid for lots from certain feeding courts, knowing as he does that he gets the maximum weight in the carcass. Bullocks tnat die light are apt to give the feeder a bad reputation, so that it is not always saving that is affected in economizing the ration.

Experiment 2 deals with a ration with and without water. Here two lots of cattle were fed on the same ration, one being given water and the other none. The ration consisted ¾ lb. of linseed cake; ¾ lb. of undecorticated cotton cake, 1½ lbs. of chopped straw, 6 lbs. barley meal, 10 lbs. hay, and 50 lbs. roots. The hay was given long, night and morning.

It would appear that the cattle receiving the water made the larger increase, from December 13th to April 5th making on an average 1 cwt. 104 lbs. in the case of Lot 1., and 89 lbs. in the case of Lot II. The average daily gain was represented in the case of Lot I. as 1.19 lbs., and in the case of Lot II. as .89 lbs. Taking off the value of the food, and allowing a certain proportion for manurial value, the profit fit on Lot I. was estimated to be £2 12s. 2d. per head, and in Lot II. 18s. 6d. It is deemed advisable to give cattle receiving not more than 50 lbs. turnips daily free access to drinking water. If water is denied to feeding stock for a time, the increase in weight is very marked when they are allowed access to it again.

In the feeding of pigs, cooked and uncooked foods were tested. Six pigs were used in the experiment, being of the large Yorkshire and Berkshire cross. They were fifteen weeks old at the beginning. The ration given to Lot I. was 3½ lbs. boiled potatoes, 2½ lbs. barley meal, and to Lot II. the same quantities, anly the potatoes were raw. The potatoes were boiled in sufficient quantities to last a week, and were supplied cold, whereas the potatoes, in the case of the second ration were pulped after being thoroughly washed. The potatoes and meal were mixed with water, and then supplied to the pigs. The total gain in the case of Lot I., which had the boiled tubers, was 1 cwt. 98 lbs., and in the case of Lot II., 1 cwt. 73 lbs., a difference of 25 lbs. per lot in favor of cooking, over a period of six weeks. This is equivalent to about 8 lbs. per pig. A shilling was reckoned a fair charge per week to cover the cost of cooking, so that, allowing far that, the total gain in Lot I. is valued at £2 17s., and in Lot II. at £2 15s. 6d., or 10d. per pig in favor of cooking potatoes.

These results are in accordance with those obtained the previous winter.

Choosing Good Feeders.

The wisdom of the choice of feeders is shown when the cattle are marketed and the butcher cuts them up. The illustrations show the di. in retail price of tne different cuts of beef on a good and a poor steer.

MARKET VALUE OF THESE STEERS.

The following is a comparison of weights of the different parts of the steers shown here:

	Prime steer Lbs	Common steer Lbs
Loin	140	105
Rib	72	56
Round	200	149
Chuck	208	164
Plate	100	77
Flank	24	19
Shank	28	19
Suet	28	31
Total	800	620

The following table shows the variation in price per pound:

RETAIL PRICES PER POUND.

	Prime steer	common steer
Loin	20@30c	15@25c
Rib	18@22c	16@20c
Round	10@18c	10@16c
Chuck	9@14c	10@13c
Plate	9@12c	9@11c
Flank	6@15c	6@15c
Shank	5@ 8c	5@ 8c
Suet	5@ 8c	5@ 8c

The prime steer dressed 6 p. c. more economically than the common steer, the most valuable parts sold for more per pound and weighed more. The accompanying figures show how much variation there is, and just where that variation comes. The most valuable cut is the loin, and there is a difference of $1.57 in the value of the loin in the good and poor steers.

Remember, that only the weight but the quality, and consequently the market price, is better in the good steer. Note the difference in conformation in these two animals. The good points to be looked to in picking out steers are: Wide forehead broad muzzle, wide back, deep sides, low flank, square rump, straight top line and under line, and a short, thick neck.

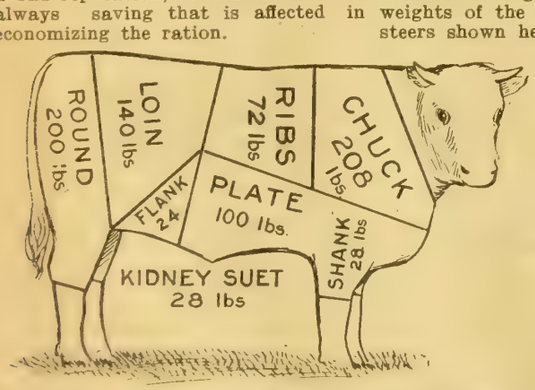
The weights given represent averages of different tests with common steers and prime steers. The retail prices given represent the current Chicago quotations, but are subject to wide variation, according to the locality, method of cutting and condition of the meat.—Louis D. Hall, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry, Illinois Agricultural College.

Feeding Milking Shorthorn.

In getting together as many as possible of the creditable official dairy records of Shorthorns in this country and in England, and in tracing the pedigree of these best milking cows back through the different tribes to the original stock, the blood lines most influential in preserving the milking function were studied.

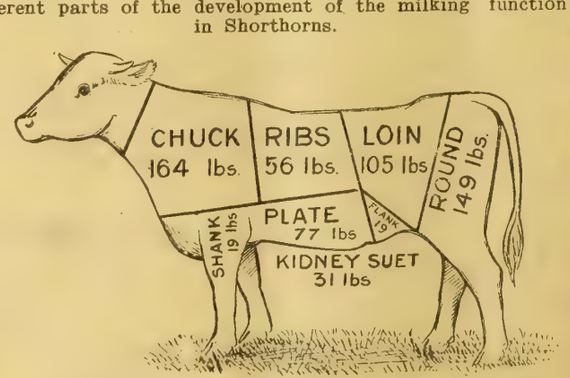
The early history of the Shorthorn breed has also been carefully studied, so that it is now known that originally among Shorthorn cattle there were those possessing good milking qualities.

A detailed study of Shorthorn breeding also shows that the best milking Shorthorns of the present time are the result of the use and development of the milking function in Shorthorns.



Steer of Proper Form Showing Cuts.

This steer weighed 1300 pounds alive and 800 pounds dressed This makes his dressing percentage 62. He is an example of the most profitable steer to feed. Note the broad head, straight, level back and deep flank.



Unprofitable Steer, The Kind not to Feed

This steer weighed 1100 pounds alive, and 620 dressed. His dressing percentage was 56%. His low back, high flank, narrow head and narrow back are all undesirable in a beef steer.

All Skin Diseases Can be Directly Traced To BAD BLOOD.

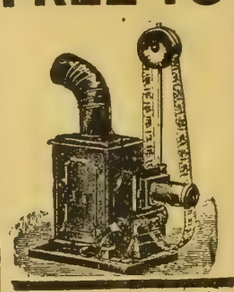
Therefore to get rid of these skin diseases it is absolutely necessary that the blood should be thoroughly cleansed of the accumulated poisons, and for this purpose there is nothing to equal Burdock Blood Bitters.

This remedy has been on the market for over thirty-five years and when you use it you are not experimenting with some new and untried remedy.

Miss Stella Eichel, Maitland Forks, N.S., writes:—"I have been bothered with Salt Rheum on my hands for three years and it itched so I didn't know what to do. I tried everything but nothing seemed to be any good. I heard of Burdock Blood Bitters and bought two bottles of it, and now I am perfectly cured and have no Salt Rheum on my hands any more. I cannot speak too highly of Burdock Blood Bitters."

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

FREE TO YOU



MOVING PICTURE MACHINE AND MAGIC LANTERN combined. If you wish to give your friends an entertainment that will make them split their sides laughing at the comic pictures get one of these machines. They are the limit. No more dull hours. With each machine we give free films and lantern slides with full directions so that anyone can run it. We give it FREE for selling only $4.50 worth of our GOLD EMBOSSED POST CARDS. The very latest designs in VIEWS, HOLIDAY, COMICS, &c., at 6 for 10c. Send your name and address plainly written and we will forward you a package of cards and our big premium list. But don't delay, for we give an extra present for promptness. COBALT GOLD PEN CO., Dept. 239 Toronto, Ont.

Why Do You Need ....to be.... Keeley Cured?

Because the craving for Alcoholic liquors is greater than my power to resist drinking.

Not being able to resist drinking, is evidence that you have the disease of Inebriety fastened in your system. The Keeley treatment, as administered in Portland, Maine, will cure you. Write them for information.

A FLOOD OF LIGHT FROM KEROSENE COAL OIL

THE ALADDIN MANTLE LAMP generates, with Coal oil (Kerosene), a light far more brilliant than gas or electricity. It is simple, durable, portable odorless and safe. Satisfaction guaranteed.

AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY by showing the lamp, the light makes the sale. It revolutionizes rural lighting; needed in every home. The SUNBEAM burners fit all ordinary lamps. Ask for Agency proposition or how you can obtain a lamp FREE to introduce it.

The MANTLE LAMP CO. of America, Chicago. Winnipeg and Dept. H MONTREAL.

Write us for Catalogue of **Feed Cookers and Folding Steel Roof Ladder and Fire Escape.**

We are the largest m'f'g'rs in Canada.

The James Bros. Foundry Co., Perth, Ont.

Without going into details, the care of Shorthorn cows, to give the best results in dairy work should be very similar to the care of the "strictly dairy breeds" of cows. However, in some respects the management is simpler and in others it is more difficult.

The following of the right blood lines in our breeding and development of milking Shorthorns is one of the great keys to success in this work. In tracing the pedigrees of fifty milking Shorthorn cows in this country and in England, all with yearly records of over 9,000 pounds of milk, it was found that very definite blood lines were followed. Both the sire and dam of each of these fiftycows were traced back through the different tribes of the original sire. The pedigrees of these fifty cows with about seventy others with yearly recards of 8,000 pounds of milk were extended for five generations, and both in the fifth generation and in the tribes through which these fifty cows traced from the fifth generation back to the original stock the names of the tribes that occurred most frequently, were the Duchesses, Oxfords, Waterloos, Cambridge Roses, Hild Eyes, Foggathorpes and Red Roses.

It is also definitely known that the best milking Shorthorns and the most meaty Shorthorns trace back to original stock with good beef form and also possessing good milking qualities.

It should be borne in mind that in the particular problem of developing milking Shorthorns, the two characteristics, milk producing power and beef producing power as history shows are not entirely antagonistic, but that both may exist well developed, in the same individual animal.

Let us know the history of the breed of cattle with which we work, so that we may intelligently interpret their pedigrees.

Let us make use of all the principles of animal breeding in our work, and combine this with the best of care and management. Let us use history and long time records in our work, and require our animals to be regular breeders as well as good producers at the pail.

These five cows are among the fifty that trace back through the families above mentioned and they are all the result of right care and management and systematic handling of the blood lines in order to preserve and further develop the milking functions.

Lulu.—Vol. 63 page 824, red and white, calved March 20, 1902 bred by B. W. Lewis, Ashville, N. Y. Owned by Missouri Experimental Station. Yearly record, 12,341 pounds of milk 605.6 pounds butter.

Darlington Cranford 5th. Vol. 47, 47, 50, 51, pages 744, 798, 822 and 908, red, calved Oct. 26, 1897. Bred by Geo. Taylor, England. Owned by Lord Rothschild, England. Yearly record 12,567 pounds of milk.

Mamie Clay 2nd. Vol. 48 page 342, red and white, calved Dec. 15, 1899, bred by J. K. Innes, Granville Center Pa. Owned by Inness & May, Granville Center, Pa. Yearly record 13-231.1 pounds of milk.

Panama Lady. Vol. 62 page 824, red, calved, Jan. 25, 1903. Bred by B. W. Lewis, Panama, N. Y. Owned by Mr. Eckles, Missouri Experiment Staytion. Yearly record, 13,789 lbs. of milk. 3.55 average test 489.8 total fat.

Rose of Glenside. Vol. 57, page 745, red and white, calved Dec. 19, 1900. Bred by Innes & May, Granville Center, Pa. Owned by Innes & May, Granville Center, Pa. Yearly record 18,075.2 pounds of milk, 624.-76 pounds butter fat, 735 pounds butter, daily average for entire year 49.5 milk, 20.1 pounds butter—Geo. J. Baker, St. Paul, Minn., in Farm Review.

This Feeding Floor Could Be Built in The Fall

and it would help greatly to preserve the condition of your live stock in the Spring.

Every farmer knows that in the Spring of the year his barnyard is almost bottomless. The live stock mire down into the mud and almost float around—greatly to the detriment of their physical condition.

By building a Concrete feeding floor in the yard, this trouble is done away with.

A Feeding Floor of comparatively small area and built this Fall, would pay for itself next year. Concrete is the only material that can be used in this way at a moderate cost.

Will you ask for your copy of the book which we have prepared for you—*"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"*? It's free—and, take our word for it, you'll find it one of the most interesting pieces of such literature you ever read. And profitable, too—because it will save you money.

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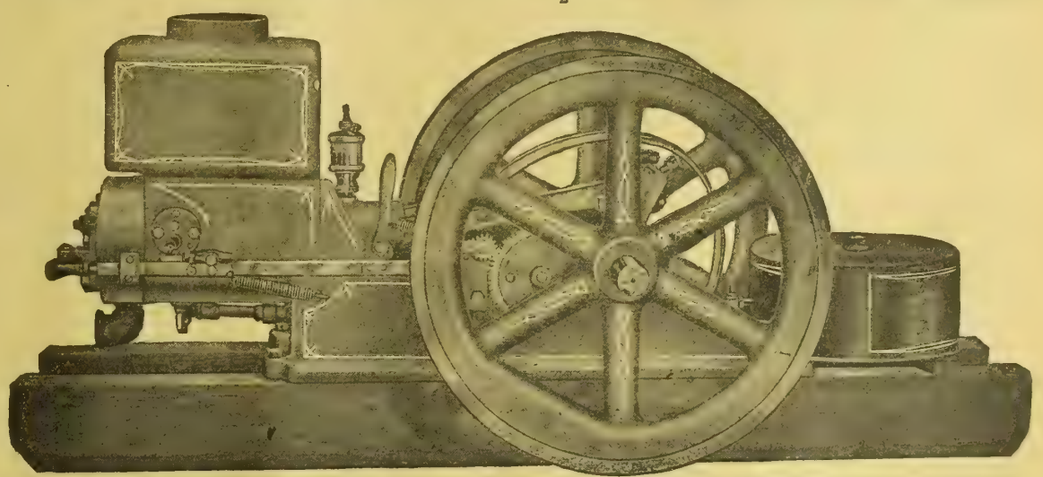

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THE HORSE.

Sound Practice in Colt Management.

The future value of colts, their constitution and hardiness, depend to a great extent on the way in which they are looked after the first winter. During the first winter, the feed and care should be such as to keep the colt growing vigorously and at the same time to make it hardy and develop a good constitution. Too many of us have an idea that a colt is a delicate creature and therefore should be warmly housed during the winter. This is a mistake. It is much better to keep the colts in dry box stalls which are always fairly cool and allow them to run out almost every day in the winter for at least three or four hours. We keep them in only on very stormy days and of course our colts kept in this way never look sa nice and sleek as colts kept in warm box stalls.

APPEARANCE NOT CONSIDERED.

Some of our neighbors who do not appreciate the value of building up a strong constitution in the young animal are inclined to look rather disparingly on our shaggy looking animals. We do not worry about this, however, for we know that we get the best animals in the end. When visiting the Nova Scotia Agricultural College last winter, I noticed that their colts are handled in exactly the same way as ours and they looked just as rough—they breed the finest Clydes in the province at the N. S. A. College.

In feeding the colt, the idea should be to give feeds which are full of bone and muscle producing elements. This shuts such feeds as corn and flax-seed altogether out of the ration. Crushed oats and bran are the ideal feeds for feeding to young colts. We believe in letting the colts run out for water. This compels them to go out whether they want to or not on cold days.—E. F. Eaton Colchester Co., N. S., in Farm and Dairy.

Clipping Horses.

When clipping horses, judgment on the part of the owner is required as sometimes this practice is beneficial and at other times harmful. Horses that have smooth, fine, short coats are neither improved in appearance nor physically benefitted by clipping. Horses with long, rough coats are improved in both appearance and physical condition by clipping, providing they are comfortably housed and blanketed when standing either in or out of the stable.

When proper care is given the horse, clipping increases the action of the circulatory, respiratory and digestive organs with consequent greater vigor in the animal. This improvement in vigor is evidenced by the lessened tendency to congestion or stocking of the legs so common in long, heavy coated horses when allowed to stand in the stable for several hours at a time.

CLIPPING HEAVY HORSES.

A good system of clipping for heavy horses is to clip the head, neck and body leaving the hair on the belly and legs. This is not so pleasing in appearance, but it permits of easy clothing of the clipped parts and does not expose the limbs so severely to extreme cold.

Idle horses are not benefitted by clipping. Farm horses if they have not shed their winter coats before spring work commences are benefitted by clipping in the manner already given. Road horses, if not fine coated are improved by clipping, providing they are properly cared for. For the sake of appearance road horses should have the belly and limbs clipped. They should never be left standing outside in the cold, however, if clipped.—Dr. J. S. Standist, Prof. Veterinary Science, Truro, N. S., in Farm and Dairy.

Fitting the Collar.

One of the most important duties on the farm is to keep the working horses in good order this being necessary because so much depends on them. The horsekeeper should therefore be well up to his work and quick to notice anything amiss with either horses or harness. Many of the ailments from which team horses suffer are caused by ill-fitting or badly stuffed collars and saddles, as far as shoulders; while neglect of shoeing results in corns and other feet troubles. High calkins or careless or incompetent blacksmiths may also produce mischief. Sore shoulders, fistulous withers, and bruised backs result from hard linings more than from any other cause. It is consequently necessary to inspect them every day, dry the lining and beat [illegible] to prevent the stuffing from becoming matted together underneath. It involves trouble, of course, but anyone who has dealt with the ailments indicated knows that prevention is not only better than cure, but it is also far easier to the horsekeeper who undertakes the treatment for cure. A responsible man should examine the workers under his care both morning and evening, so that the least chafe may be observed and immediately treated.

Collars are very likely to chafe young horses that are fresh to work. It is advisable to accustom horses when their colthood is almost over to go in any part of the team; then none need have a sore back through constant saddle pressure.

Should Stallions be Worked?

The question is sometimes asked, Should stallions be worked? The point is of more than academic interest, for it gives expression to a widely-held belief that it is to the advantage of a sire to be broken in chains and harness. The laws of our roads, at least of our towns, unlike Continental laws, do not permit of the working of stallions in crowded thoroughfares, but there is no law against the use of the stallion in the ordinary operations of the farm, writes an authority in an English exhange. Usually the stallion owner possesses not one, but several horses consequently there is no necessity for working them, as the ordinary farm work is undertaken either by geldings or mares. Where the individual has a stallion which he keeps for use in the neighborhood the question deserves to be further considered as to whether or not the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. It is clearly an advantage to develop the muscle of a stallion either in chains or in cart. It is this additional advantage which renders his temper more docile and he is more amiable to handle.

Most breeders, however, look upon he subject from a different point of view. They contend that the exhaustive work of a season demands compensation in the form of a rest, and usually paddock life during the off season is the lot of the stud stud horse. Again, there are stud horses which breeders think are too valuable to take any risks with, consequently they put them where they can get outdoor exercise with the least danger to themselves and at the same time derive all the benefit accruing from fresh air. In the majority of cases, however, it would be an indubitable advantage to exercise the stallion at ordinary farm work and prior to the season to fit him again in appearance as well as in fact for his work. ...

Balancing the Foals.

The foal should have its feet "trued" and "balanced," regularly. Every four or five weeks, oftener if irregularity in growth is observable, or if the foot has become out of "balance" by a breakage of its wall, at any point. Not infrequently the feet of the foal will be found to be "out of balance" at a very early date after foaling. I have had them "trued" and "balanced" at from five days old up to as many weeks of age. I will give you a case in my own experience with a yearling of my own. Up to the time that this filly was ten days old she could do nothing but pace. I had the smith lay the little thing down on the grass and with his knife whittle the soft feet, as I had directed him to do. When he had finished and she stood up and was started off, she immediately trotted even and true. She has not once since shown any inclination to amble or pace. She is now eleven months old, her feet are "trued" and "balanced" regularly every four weeks, and I challenge any owner to show one of her age that as a "lot trotter" with no particular education, just simply "go as you please" can show more speed at the trot, and a more determined and purer gait at the trot, than this little thing can. She fairly loves to trot. Why? Because she is "balanced" and the trot and run are the only gaits that are comfortable to her. It is a positive treat to see this little thing "catch" from its run—and oh, my! how she can run! Her dam is part thoroughbred running blood, in her breeding—to its trot, without the sign of an amble or hesitation of any sort, it "breaks' and "catches" like some well trained trotter, with a skillful trainer holding the reins. If the feet of the foals are kept constantly "balanced" when they are sent to the forge for the first shoeing, the smith will need only to smooth off the feet and adjust some, light narrow-webbed shoes and he will find that the young thing will submit to the operation as patiently as any old horse accustomed to being shod.

HORSEMEN ATTENTION!

Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment and Dr. J. Woodbury's Condition Powders will save and preserve the life of your horses. They cure Cough, Cold, Distemper, Colic, Glanders, Spavin, Pink eye and all diseases of the Horse.

TRURO, N. S.

Dear Sirs,—One of my horses had a bad cough, and I made a complete cure with three bottles of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse liniment. The cough was of twelve months standing. In my large expeience with horses, I consider this liniment to be the best made for all diseases of the horse, and I recommend it to my friends.
E. J. ANDERSON.

BEAR RIVER, N. S.

DEAR SIRS,—
We do not hesitate in recommending your Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We have used it in the woods for coughs, colds, distemper and cuts, and would say that no lumberman should be without it.
Yours truly,
CLARKE BROS.

It Works While They Work

If horses go lame, you don't have to lay them off to cure them. Kendall's Spavin Cure works while they work—and cures them while they earn their keep. For Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, Splint, Sprain, Swollen Joints, Lameness

Kendall's Spavin Cure

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"Two years ago, I bought a colt that was badly spavined, and completely cured him with only two bottles of your Spavin Cure. Worked him steady all the time and sold him last winter for a top price."
Howard Brock.

Also famous as the standard family liniment $1. a bottle—6 for $5. Ask your dealer for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse," or write us. 53
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Enosburg Falls, Vt.

A RAINY DAY
NEED NOT INTERFERE WITH THE ENJOYMENT OF YOUR OUT DOOR WORK OR SPORT
WEAR A TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER
It is guaranteed to keep you dry in the hardest storm.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
TOWER CANADIAN CO., LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA

Shoe Boils, Capped Hock, Bursitis are hard to cure, yet ABSORBINE will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 6 D free.
ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind, $1.00 bottle.) For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Goitre, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Allays Pain.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 124 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

POULTRY.

Poultry Records

W. I. Thomas, Crossfield, Alberta, writing in the Nor' West Farmer, says:

"The keeping of individual records of performance among dairy cows has transformed the dairy business. Regular record keeping in the handling of farm poultry would work a change even greater than that brought about by dairying. The amount of tedious, hard work which is worse than thrown away by the average farmer's wife on unprofitable poultry is the most amazing thing to me in the whole catalogue of farm affairs. I have seen a farmer's wife feed two gallons of good wheat three times a day to a large flock of hens which did not lay an egg during the cold weather when wheat fit for seed was bringing a dollar and a half a bushel. Because they handle the money which the eggs and chicks bring in, hundreds of farmers' wives, when they are already overworked, go through the toil of raising chicks and caring for the breeding stock in winter, when, if they would take the feed which they give the poultry to town and sell it, and besides that save the other items of expense from poultry, they would have more money than they get from the poultry products. I know that hens eat a good deal that is of little value, but they eat a great deal that is valuable, and on most farms they are allowed to destroy much that would be valuable.

"I am not saying that poultry on the farm does nat pay. Properly managed, poultry is the most profitable part of farm stock. What I am saying is that, except in a very few cases, where a large flock of hens is kept on a farm, with no distinction made between good and poor hens, and wintered in a house which could not properly accommodate half the number, which is the usual practice, and no account kept of outlay and income from poultry the hens are kept at a money loss, ta say nothing of the wasted time and labor.

"This will astonish some who think their hens are paying the grocery bills; an actual account would astonish them more. It was a great surprise to me when I first began to keep track of my hens. I think it was a surprise to them too, for a good many of them lost their heads. I found that it took from four to six good hens to feed one poor one. That meant from five to seven hens housed and cared for, just for pastime with no profit. You don't need a terrible lot of poor hens to be doing your work for nothing."

Prof. Landry, of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College Truro, has done much good in interesting poultrymen in keeping records of the production of their poultry. Many poultrymen followed his advice during the past season and the results obtained were really astonishing. We will endeavor to give our readers some of the individual records in the near future.

Judging a Hen bv Her Appearance.

A writer in Feathered Life tells how he gauges the laying qualities of his hens by their appearaoce. He says: How are we to judge which are the layers and which are the drones? My method is to judge by their looks and actions. There is as much difference in the shape, disposition, and appearance of hens as there is in individual cows orhorses. The difference in characteristics can better be judged in pure bred flocks than in flocks of mongrels, for with the former, when you have studied the breed you have adopted, as everyone should, until you have the shape imaged in your head, and can recognize it anywhere, you have more uniform individuals to judge; while with mongrels and crosses, after the first cross, especially, you never know what you are going to get either in shape, color, eyes, comb, or general characteristics.

A hen that is soonest off the roost in the morning, and the last to retire at night, is what we call a hustler. She is looking for something to eat from which to produce an egg. A hen, to produce eggs in large quantities, must have good capacity to take food and good digestive organs to digest and assimilate the food eaten. You naturally, therefare, look for a long keel, apparently lengthened by a full breast, filled out square with the keel by a good full crop. In such a hen the abdomen, while not bagging down much, will be distended, showing egg capacity. You seldom see a hen narrow between the legs and abdominal lines straight back from the legs giving her a squeeze-in appearance from behind, that is a heavy producer. She is like a dairy cow built on beef lines. I prefer a hen with legs well apart, full.breasted, with well-developed abdomen. This indicates stamia and vigor. If she has a bright eye, red, healthy-looking comb and head adjuncts, and has that alert carriage coupled with the other characteristics mentioned, she is pretty surely a profitable hen, and watching will prove her the bird for the breeding pen to increase your egg production and at the same time a carcass built on these lines is capable of supplying a trade for fancy table food.

Soft Shelled Eggs

It is a general belief that soft-shelled eggs are due to a deficiency in the supply of lime to the laying hens. At the Kansas Experimental Poultry Farm, experiments were carried out to throw some light on the subject. It appears that hens subject to much nervous excitement are liable to lay soft-shelled eggs, due ta nervous shock and analogous to abortion in other animals. It is known than on the ordinary diet a hen's system usually contains enough lime for the shells of five or six eggs. If lime is withheld, then, after laying five or six eggs, the hen will cease laying; but if lime in limited amounts be given the hen will lay eggs in proportion to that amount, through the shells on examination may prove to be somewhat thinner than usual. In addition to grit, lime must be supplied in the form of snell-grit or oysters. Old plaster is also very satisfactory.

There's Money in Hen Manure.

I think very many poultrymen are throwing away an oppottunity to save a dollar by neglecting to utilize their hen manure. This applies especially to those who have farms and gardens. Last winter we saved a ton of fine dry hen manure which we stored in barrels and boxes in a dry room of the barn. A pile was also made in a corner of the same room which was occasionally shoveled over to avoid heating. That in the barrels and boxes gave no trouble in this respect. We also saved a ton of strawy manure which was taken from the floors of the poultry houses. This latter was spread broadcast and harrowed in on ground prepared for oats. It was used in combination with a light dressing of stable manure on one piece of oats, but they did no better than those treated with hen manure alone.

ONE AND ONE-HALF TONS OF FERTILIZER FOR $12.

The ton of fine dry manure was mixed with 1000 lbs. of acid phosphate and 200 lbs. of muriate of potash, making 3200 lbs. of high grade fertilizer at a cash outlay of about $12.00 This was used on all garden land and some of the field crops, corn in particular.

The potato land was lightly dressed with stable manure and a liberal amount of hen manure and wood ashes, half and half, was applied in the hill. In preparing this mixture it should be tharoughly worked over with shovels, and then used immediately and covered in, to avoid loss of nitrogen in shape of ammonia gases, which are set free by the rapid chemical action.

Potatoes need a large amount of potash in order to do their best, and waod ashes is one of the best sources. The man who throws away his ashes is throwing away dollars, especially if he grows potatoes or other root crops. Our crops never looked so well as now, and we owe it to the intelligent use of hen manure.

Good fertilizers, the commercial article, are sold at $25 to $45 per ton and I have never used any of them that would beat the combination mentioned above. To conserve the desirable properties of hen manure, the nitrogen in particular, I would suggest spreading the acid phosphate on the droppings boards, then storing as stated. By weighing the manure made in a given time, it would be easy to keep the proportion right, and all danger of heating would be avoided. At the same time the houses would be kept in a more sanitary condition with very little labor.—Cyrus Batchelder.

Utility Hens.

Practically every advertiser of poultry or eggs has in small type in some inconspicuous place in his catalog a paragraph relative to his utility stock. He will tell you that the utility eggs are laid by hens that have not won in the shows because cause of some minor characteristic that barred their entry. It may be that these birds are a trifle off in weight, they may have a few defective feathers or there may be some other matter of slight importance, something that to the average person seems a trifle but to the fancier is of paramount importance.

As a matter of fact the larger share of the poultry in Canada are utility birds. For each fancier who stands irretrivably for perfection in the minutest detail there are hundreds of farmers and city lot poultrymen to whom good fresh eggs and tender broilers are of far greater importance. This is not a plea for scrub or inferior stock but rather for good, practical utility birds—birds that return profit through the egg basket. The utility bird is just as pre-eminently a pure bred bird as one that captures the ribbons in the ost exclusive show. She has size, she is well bred and she possesses the characteristics that make pure bred stock valuable. Were more attention given to birds of this kind there would be fewer failures and less discouragements among the would-be poultry keepers. Many a person has begun in business with the intention of establishing a great reputation only to become discouraged because of two or three years of difficulty. There are many things to learn in handling poultry and we hear much less about failures than we do about successes. In fact, for every success that is heralded in print many failures are buried from public view. There would be fewer of these if we gave more attention to utility stock.

Grades of Eggs.

In grading eggs, says John Gunn, a Montreal exporter, we divide them into a number of grades as follows:

Selects, which consist of sound, good sized, fresh, reasonably clean eggs. No. 1, sound, under-sized, shrunken, stained washed or salted eggs. No. 3. cracked, gallo eggs. No. 4, rots, total loss.

Now the ideal egg is one that weighs about one and one-half pounds to the dozen. This is the standard size for export, and, generally speaking, meets all conditions.

No one disputes the splendid quality of Red Rose Tea. Here in the East as well as in the West it is used every day in thousands of homes where its unvarying fine quality has been proven by years of continuous use.

64

Prices: 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c. and 60c.

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 309, Windsor, Ont.

THE FARM HOME

This Department is now being edited by a very competent lady, who will be pleased to answer all inquiries. She solicits the aid of all who are interested in home making This aid may be given in the form of short articles dealing with your experiences questions or timely suggestions. Ladies, this department is yours. Use it to the best advantage.

Mrs. Bowen's Parlor and Spare Bed-Room.

(Continued from last issue.)

"What do you want?"

"I want you to shut the door after you, and don't go tracking through the house that way. Where's Albert? What were you doing up garret?"

"That's my business," answered the boy, in the same unfilial tone, as long as I ain't in your way. Al's gone to the Vigilant meeting, and I'm going too. Tell pa Mr. Waterman says he can send in his bill again next week." And a slam of the two doors that lay between the sitting-room and the street announced his departure.

"O dear!" sighed Mrs. Gerry. "I do believe there never was such children as mine. Mary Jane and Sarah's as wild as two hawks, and those boys go to every fire in town. Why, the night Tremper's soap factory burnt down, I never closed my eyes. Both of them there till daylight, and their father gone to Hornellsville. To be sure, I'm thankful to have them out of the house, generally. Your children are all little, Mrs. Toby, and you've no idea what a state such boys keep the house in. Whittling and hammering from morning till night, and whistling and shouting. It's enough to make people distracted. What was I saying about Mrs. Bowen?—oh, using her parlor."

"I don't see how folks can afford to keep so many fires," said Mrs. Toby, edging up a little nearer to the dull stove.

"Oh, that's what made her use the parlor. She finds that big stove heats the sitting-room enough for meals, and keeps the old lady's room comfortable, too, except the coldest of weather. I don't see what's the matter with our lamp. Just wait a minute, Mrs. Toby; I'll pick it up a little. Seems to me the oil gets worse and worse."

There was no complaint to be made of Mrs. Bowen's lamp, that evening—of either of her lamps, we should have said, for there were two upon the table, reflectiag almost as much light as they gave, they were so brightly polished. The table had been rolled in from the sitting-room, and was only cherry, it is true, but it was covered by a large cloth, blue and crimson, that would "wash equal to new." Mrs. Bowen's spool-basket stood near the lamps, and she seemed to enjoy her sewing, as she looked up around the room, and back again to her stitching with renewed industry. A cheerful fire was glowing in the open stove, and Kate, on the other side of the table, was so occupied with her crochet-needle and the printed pattern before her, that she had no time to talk.

Presently, the door from the dining-room to the kitchen "opened hard, and John, a bright-looking boy of twelve, came in boisterously.

"Gently, gently, my son; and what hair! Not fit for the parlor, that's certain, or those hands either." So the lad disappeared for a time, and came back more quietly, in parlor order.

"Where's my 'Harper'? Kate, have you my 'Harper' again? Mother, Kate always—"

"No, I haven't." And a magazine cover of a very different shade of yellow was exhibited. "I've just got what belongs to me—the 'Lady's Book.' "

"There's your 'Harper' under grandma's 'Observer.' Don't go too fast, John. How about lessons, though?"

"Oh, it's Friday night, and we've got all day to-morrow to learn them."

"Too much time is worse than too little; I used to find that out. I can remember when I went to school."

"Isn't it funny to think mother ever went to school?" said Kate, pausing, with her finger on her place in the tidy receipt.

"Real funny. I guess she always had first rate lessons. Father says she always does everything about right. Well he does, mother! I heard him tell Mr. Gerry so, at the store, when they were talking about taking the magazines."

A glow filled Mrs. Bowen's heart. What can give greater happiness than the confidence of a husband and the fond praises of a child.

"Well, about the lessons. I used to put off mine just that way, and they would be hanging over me all through Saturday and Sunday, too, for that matter, so that I never really enjoyed anything. Our teacher used to say that she always had worse lessons on Monday than any other day in the week."

"O dear!"—and the crochet-needle was laid down fretfully—"I never shall get this done before Christmas.

"I should think you might let me finish this one thing." And John on finding his place in the magazine. "I had to go to bed right in the middle of it, last night. It's all about Robinson Crusoe's island. See! there's pictures of everything."

"You know the agreement," said Mrs. Bowen, quietly; and, after a few more lingering looks, she had the satisfaction of seeing them both subside into their school-books, their attention quickened by the desire to get back to more agreeable employment.

A quiet hour passed. Mrs. Bowen's needle flew along rapidly; the two brown curly heads bent studiously over the open books; grandmother's distinct breathing, as she fell asleep on the settee in her own room, was distinct in the stillness.

A long, low whistle was heard under the window, presently. Johnny's head came up, and he listened for a moment, then all was still again. Once more the signal sounded, so prolonged that John started and hurried for the door.

"What is it, John?"

A look half eagerness and half annoyance passed over the boy's face. "It's Al Gerry, I expect, mother. He offered to stop for me to-night."

"Ask him in, my son." And Mrs. Bowen went on with her work.

"Where's my cap? I don't believe he'll come in, though."

"No, he says he can't," said John, after a parley at the hall door. "Come in, Al; it's only mother and Kate. I don't believe I can go; I didn't say a word to father about it—I forgot."

"Teaze your mother, then; she'll let you off," whispered the awkward shamefaced boy. "Come along, if you're coming."

"Ask Alfred if he won't come in and stay here this evening," said Mrs. Bowen, rising and going out into the hall. "Where were you going, boys?"

"Tell her round the corner," whispered the visitor again, slinking as far out of sight as possible, but seeing the bright, cheerful looking room, nevertheless, and thinking how good the fire looked.

"We were going round to see the new engine, mother, round to the engine-house. They say she's a beauty, and they are going to have crackers and cheese and things."

"Oh, a treat," said Mrs. Bowen, pleasantly. "Tell Alfred he shall have some nuts and apples, if he'll come in. I think our parlor is a great deal pleasanter than a cold engine-house."

"That's a fact." And John shivered and thrust his hands in his pockets, as the cold wind rushed in. "La, come in Al; mother won't eat you up, and I'll show you the greatest lot of pictures, all about Robinson Crusoe's Island. I guess I don't care about going, any how"—for there was an enchanting contrast between the cheerful room and the dark cold street, at that moment.

"You're real mean; you promised," muttered the lad. "Catch me coming round for you again." And he closed the parley by an abrupt leap off the front steps to the pavement, darting away round the corner.

Good management had spared Mrs. Bowen the necessity of forbidding the expedition, and there was no ill-will between mother and child to cloud the evening.

The lessons were finished but cracking a dish of nuts in the dining room had suspened the explorations of Jaun Fernandez for the present, and Kate had rubbed the Spitzenbergs until their red cheeks shone invitingly, by the time it was accomplished.

"Now, if father would only come in!" the young handmaiden said, as she brought the plates from the closet. "Don't it look real cozy?"

"I guess Al wishes he'd stayed by this time." And John helped his mother generously. "I know how it is. The men like to have us boys praise the machine, and 'bet' it will beat the other, and pat us on the back, and say, 'Just see, now, he knows! La, the "Goody" can't begin to come to tea!' And th?n, after awhile, they get to drinking, and smoking, and telling funny stories—the kind you don't like mother"—for John did not think it proper to explain any further before his sister.

"I hope the boys go off, then?"

"O no, they don't always; that is, they hang around, and get a drink, and the ends of the cigars. I know."

It was rather an indiscreet revelation for Master John, providing that he had not renounced the engine-house altogether.

"I think Al Gerry's real hateful,' said Kate. "There's grandma awake here, let me hide my tidy, mother, or she'll find out it's for her. Never mind, I know my lessons now, and I can work a whole hour on it to-morrow. Here's your chair, grandma." And she helped to instal Mother Bowen in the parlor rocking chair with much more alacrity than she would once have shown in her service. But "grandma" had come out wonderfully in the last two years; bodily comfort had softened and their mother's constant example the repining, discontented spirit; of attention to her wants had gone much further than precept.

"What d'ye say about them Gerry's?" inquired the old lady, in rather an elevated tone of voice. "I heard you say something or 'nother about them, hey?"

"I said I thought Al Gerry was real hateful. Well, he is, mother; you ought to see how he teazes us the minute we begin to play nicely. I wish I didn't have to go with the the Gerry girls, anyhow; I don't like 'em?"

"Why?" said Mother Bowen; "they are as good as you be."

"No, they ain't," said Kate stoutly. "They never know their lessons and they're always running and racing through the street; ain't they, John?"

John was too much occupied for words, but he gave a decided nod in the affirmative.

"Their clothes is good enough"—and grandma drew forth the blue handkerchief. "Better'n yours. I saw 'em last Sunday going home from church; they had on silk frocks, and their ma had one, too, that I never saw before, and a muff. Why don't you dress Kate more, 'Liza? She's getting to be a pretty big girl; folks won't care about going with her."

"That wouldn't hurt my feelings, mother, no one bit. I don't care about her going out much. Lucy Allen comes here more than she goes anywhere, I guess, and our minister's daughter is good enough company. I wonder who's with father; here he comes, talking to some one. Kate get a chair; Johnny, open the door, so your father can see."

"My, how comfortable you do look!" And Mr. Gerry, who loved ease, stepped in, in advance of his host, rubbing his hands, and pausing a little as the bright light met his eyes.

"I wasn't going to come in at first; I thought you must be having company, it looked so light in here. You don't go in for economy, do you, Mrs. Bowen?" And though he enjoyed his neighbor's luxurious living, he thought it was "lucky" he had such a careful, saving wife at home. Such a fire, and two lights every night, would soon "eat a hole" as he expressed it, into the year's accumulations.

"We go in for being comfortable." And Mr. Bowen, who was now a pretty thorough convert to his wife's heretical doctrines, drew off his boots in the hall, and set his feet into the slippers Kate brought to him. "Slippers and all, you see"—and he held up one foot and then the other. "My little girl did those, every stitch—didn't you Kate? out of 'Lady's Book,' or whatever that comes with Johnny's 'Harper.' Well,

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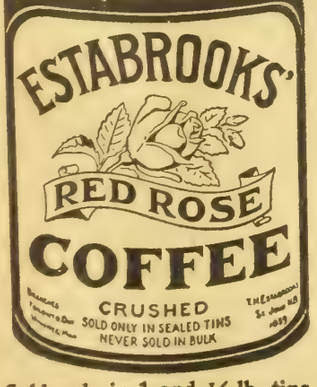

Sold only in 1 and ½ lb. tins.

Try it for breakfast to-morrow

75

Johnny, how about Robinson Crusoe?"

"Well, some folks saves, and some folks spends," said Mr. Gerry, helping himself to a Spitzenberg, and attacking it without knife or plate. "I feel it my duty to lay up for my children. That's the good old way, isn't it, Mrs. Bowen?"

"That's what his father and I did"—and the old lady sat up straighter with the reflection. "Don't no where he'd have gat his start if we hadn't.

"True enough, mother; but it is not necessary for me to be quite so saving, you know, because I had the start. I can afford to live different, and times are different."

"Don't you think, Mr. Gerry," said Mrs. Bowen, picturing poor Al in the smoky engine-room, exposed to moral contagion, "it's just as well to spend a little to teach children how to make a good use ofwhat they will have."

"I haven't got no pride about me, I believe. What was good enough for me is good enough for my children. Common school education, and good figuring, that's about all they want." Mr. Gerry began to think it was his duty to bring his old neighbors down a peg or two, they were getting so set up. "If you want to have your children genteel, you're doing it."

"No, that isn't the word, exactly. I want to bring them up so that they will never be ashamed, no matter what company they are in; and encouraging them to read and find out about the world, and what's going on in it, is one way to help them along."

"Give 'em plenty of money, and they'll get along fast enough! Hickory nuts are high this year, ain't they? That'll do, Johnny; but you seem to have about all that's going. Now, to be real, candid, Mrs. Bowen, don't you think you could get along with one light, and just half the fire? My wife would." And, unaware of the real impertinence of the speech, Mr. Gerry looked around triumphantly.

"How are Mrs. Gerry's eyes?" inquired Mrs. Bowen, so gravely, that her husband looked up from his nuts to see if she had understood the implication of wastefulness. "I heard they troubled her again."

"Well, they do, considerably. The doctor says she's strained them some how, and she mustn't use them much. She's had to hire a good deal of sewing this fall, and it's put her out, for she likes to save about as well as I do."

"I always told Mrs. Gerry she sewed with too little light evenings; I strained my eyes that way myself, when I was a girl and lived with Aunt Peck. Oh! Oh! Couldn't I get along with one lamp? Wasn't that what you asked me? I don't think I could, sewing on John's clothes; black work at night is so bad for the eyes."

"Well, I guess I must be going. How well your ma looks. Haven't had so much rheumatism this year have you Mrs. Bowen.

The old woman nodded her head, sagaciously. She had been trying very hard to keep up with the conversation, but only a word now and then had reached her.

"No, I'm as spry as a young girl now. The house is so warm all over, we don't none of us ketch cold. We hain't had a doctor inside of it all winter, have we, 'Liza? It's a wonderful stove for giving out heat; and keeping all the doors open, we don't have but this one fire out of the kitchen."

"Oh, sit down now; don't be going just yet," said Mr. Bowen, as his friend made a decided move for his hat. "It's early, only just half past nine."

(Continued next issue.)

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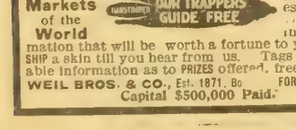

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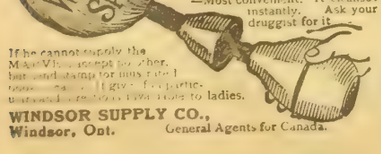

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Facts About the Stomach.

The stomach might be termed a human "barometer." Its functional condition indicates accurately the state of one's health. It is one of the most important organs of the body, for within it originate the greater part of the numerous forms of disease which afflict mankind. The stomach is composed of three layers, the external being compact cellular tissue. The middle layer is formed of muscular fibre, and the interior layer or lining is composed of mucous membrane. The organ has a soft, spongy appearance, and when not distended lies in folds.

From a physiological standpoint the stomach may be considered as a hollow muscle, capable of holding from one to two quarts. At the lower end of the organ is a narrow orifice in which the circular muscular fibres are much thicker. The food enters the stomach from the upper orifice, aod is discharged from the lower opening. It was at one time suppose that digestion was begun and practically completed in the stomach, though it is now known that it is but one of a series or organs engaged in the very important process of preparing the food for assimilation. As a matter of fact, the process of digestion really begins in the mouth, and only ends when the waste portions of food are actugily ejected from the body. The fact that the stomach is more liable to disease than any of its fellow organs is principally due to its construction, which is more or less of an elaborate nature, and of diet errors which civilized humanity is habitually making.—Bernarr Mgcfadden.

A White Bedroom.

Nothing is prettier or more dainty than an all-in-white bedroom It is not practical if the room is af that convertible type used as sitting-room and sleeping apartment alternately; but when the little room is used to sleep in only, or perchance as a dressing-room, there is no more perfect scheme than white furnishings.

Cottage furniture has returned to favor and a white enameled bed will look well with a bureau and washstand that have been retouched with wood enamel in white, says the Sterling Standard. The woodwork may be whitened, even if it first required the application of a paint remover and the work that entails.

Curtaining and wall paper will present no difficulty, since dealers can supply both plain and glossy white papers, and the qualities of Swiss for sash curtains are practically numberless. That paper having a satiny surface or an invisible pattern will prove less monotonous; the drapery of the bureau should harmonize with the curtains.

Art and the Home

If there is one gift that comes more directly from heaven than any other womanly attribute, it is the instinct for making a home; first in the inner, finer qualities, the sense of peace and fulness and order that should prevail in every household; next in the framing of these virtues, their harmonious expression in outward and visible signs. For a house may be beautiful, spacious, stately, yet remain but a carven chalice, unfilled by the wine of life.

It does not follow that the small house is necessarily invested with this divine quality; her inconvenience may quarrel at every corner with ugliness, redeemed by none of the warming fires of sincerity and good cheer. But of the two problems, it is the easier to solve, because, for some strange and unaccountable reason, it is given to the elected only to blend with large beauty the charm and comfort of reminiscent homeliness. A house, a home, should have a rested, lived-in-book, the sense of toys played with and put by, the glimpse of happy, human, peaceful joys.

What wonderful quality is there about a glowing lamp or the cheerful flap of a red table-cloth on a back-yard clothes line that can belittle mere beauty into a thing of far less worth? The much-abused mid-Victorian period with all its oversensibility and decorum, had, nevertheless, a surer grasp of the fitness of things. Nowadays most rooms gave the air of being planned by people who never expected to live in them, and one has seen their pictured furnishings standing in rectangular aloofness, all completely alike in spirit; that at last the fastidious observer is tempted to parody Kipling's verses, and demand "It's art, but is it a home?"

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The Appendicitis Bugaboo.

When my little boy was a year old he suffered from malnutrition, because he had been nursed by a mother who had simply lived on white bread, and was all but a nervous wreck in consquence; and we took the boy to a specialist in children's diseases, who laid out a menu for him. He had to be fed eight times a day, and the injunction which was laid upon my wife that the stewed prunes that were fed him should have every particle of skins removed. And I recall the fidelity with which we carried out this order, shuddering meantime at the thought of the frightful destruction that would be wrought to the precious infantile insides by those paper-like prune skins. I wonder what that doctor would say if he were to see the boy now—rosy and sound in spite of all the pneumonia and bronchitis and croup brought on by that regimen of stuffing—and eating three times a day a plateful of wheat-hulls and nuts, and raw raisins with the seeds.

I used to have an idea that these rough things would perhaps tear the intestinal walls; I had an image of them somehow scraping the skin off. Since that time, however, I have passed several gallons of sand through my system, and countless bushels of wheat hulls and raisin seeds and date pits and orange peel-

ings; and so I have a new conception of the toughness of the inner tract.—Upton Sinclair.

Household Hints.

It is sametimes necessary to set a table for an extra large number of persons when the usual cloth three or three and a half yards long will not cover the table. When buying smallt ablecloths it is a good plan to buy two alike so that when the table is extended the two can be used together making an extra long cloth.

When putting the wringer away, loosen the screws that tighten the rubber rollers. It saves the rubber Be sure the wringer is dry.

Keep all food or groceries in jars or cans and there will be less trouble with mice.

Cheesecloth makes good dust cloths It will not scratch the furniture. When soiled it can easily be washed and a fresh dust cloth is at hand.

A piece of salt pork is a good thing to use in greasing griddles. Have it thick and fat and it can be used for this purpose.

How a Farmers Wife Made it.

As the ordinary resources of the farm, eggs and butter, are all shipped, and the proceeds added to the general fund, I could not count upon them for spending money. My mind turned to my former occupation—teaching. I soon found a number of backward pupils that needed a tutor—a "commodity" seldom found in the country. Other parents gladly gave me twenty-five cents an evening for two sessions a week. I usually had some little treat for the pupils when study was over.

Teaching brought me in from two to three dollars a week. This of course was not possible at all times of the year, but, if there is not one way, there is another. Soon I found I could readily sell all the delicious maple-candy I could get to make, and at a good prices; then when I feel the desire for fancy-work I turn to my old, ever popular standby, "Irish point." An exchange in a near by city takes all I can make at fancy prices.

Extra fruit that is too abundant to sell well I make into jellies, preserves and pickles; also can rhubarb, water, which is clear gain, and sells well.

All these I keep till January or February, when other fruit is scarce. I sometimes realize as much as thirty dollars from these extras. Sending cowslips, dandelions, watercress, sweet peas, nasturtiums to the city market is often profitable.

I am inclined to be a little selfish about spending my earnings, but as Christmas has always had its terrors for me, if short of funds, I have found it a pleasure to use some of my hard earned dollars at that time. I love pretty things, and can satisfy my love of the beautiful and purchase rare flowers, beautiful china new music and books, or attend a good play. There is one other pleasure best of all, and that is in doing a little good with the money you have earned, to some one not so fortunate as yourself. You feel twice as happy. Try it.

Oh! There are many ways for a farmer's wife, even, to make and spend pin money.

Weak Men, Read

Perfect health and strength denote the absence of disease. When you are weak it means that you lack that which is the foundation of strength—of life itself—Electricity. You may be afflicted with Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Lame Back, Weak Kidneys, Nervous Debility, Sciatica, Constipation or any of the numerous diseases which lead to an early breaking down of the system. If you have any of these troubles they should be attended to at once. You have tried drugs, and found that if they even stimulated you they did not cure, but left you with some new trouble as a result of the poison put into your system.

It is pitiable to think of the vast number of men who go on from day to day suffering mental and physicial torture as a result of their weakness, while right at their doors other men are being cured of the same disease. One who has not known it himself cannot realize the feelings of a man in an advanced stage of Nervous Debility, nor does he hear it, for these men do not talk of their troubles. Even when they are fortunately led to use the remedy which is now so well known—Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt—and are cured by it, they do not mention it to their closest friends; hence the prevalence of this trouble, and the means of cure are appreciated only by those who have had experience. And yet I have thousands upon thousands of grateful patients who are willing to testify to their cures by

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

and who would be glad to share their knowledge with others if writtten to. I send the names of these men to any one who requests them. There is not another remedy in the world to-day that has proven as effective. Its cures speak volumes for the good work it has accomplished. My confidence in my method enables me to offer to any man or woman who will offer me reasonable security to use the Belt at my risk and

PAY WHEN CURED

If I don't cure you my Belt comes back to me, and we quit friends. You are out the time you spend on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more.

Dear Sir,—I have used your Belt since last November, and I feel much better. The emissions have stopped entirely. I am well pleased with the Belt. It has proved all you claimed for it.

Yours respectfully, Daniel Chatterton,
Cobalt, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I am glad to say that your Belt has made a permanent cure of my case. After using the Belt and following directions for three months I felt like a new man, and have not used it since. As it is now over eighteen months since I stopped using the Belt, and have had no return of my trouble, I find I am cured, and words cannot express the gratefulness I have towards you and what your Belt has done for me. Before using your Belt I weighed 140 and now I go 170. I am recommending your Belt to all my friends. I remain, yours truly,

Leon Rolfe,
Lime Ridge, Quebec.

Dear Sir,—I have worn my Belt for a month, and I am well pleased with the results. I feel better in every way; have a good appetite, and my food digests well. Yours very truly,

Ira S. Acker,
Birchtown, N.S.

Dear Sir, I have worn your Belt for a month now, and I am glad to say that I have received the greatest benefits from it. My back is a great deal stronger, and the pain in my legs and arms have gone and I am feeling like a new man already. You may use this letter in an yway you wish. Wishing you every success, I remain, Yours truly,

William McConnell,
Bon Acord, Vic. Co., N.B.

I cannot take up more space with those extracts. But if you will send me your address I will mail you free my beautifully illustrated book, along with testimonials from thousands of grateful people, who have been fully restored to health and strength.

This appliance has cures in almost every twon and city in the country, and if you will write me I will send you testimonials given to me by people that are probably well known to you. My Belt not only cures weakness, but Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Kidney Trouble, Nervousness, Constipation, Indigestion and Stomach Trouble. I have a beautiful 80-page illustrated book, which I will mail, sealed, to any address, FREE. This book is full of lots of good, interesting reading for men. Call today. If you can't call, send coupon for Free Book.

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The Developer of Gordon Sim 2.20½, Warren Guy 2,12¾, Border 2,11½, and Eleven Others in the Thirty List.

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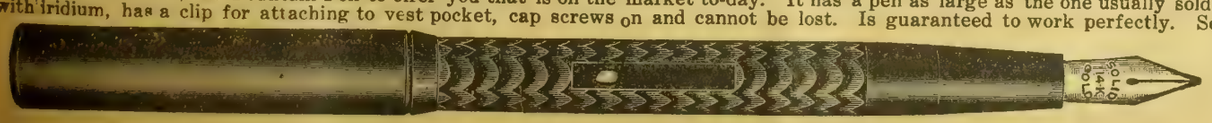
"I have used Neary's Liniment for the past fifteen years; for cuts, bruises and sprains on horses, and have found it to be the best Liniment that I have ever used, and I have used all the different kinds of Horse Liniment to be found in this country; excellent for human flesh also."

Manufactured by **NEARY LINIMENT CO.,** W. W. Rockwell, Proprietor. KENTVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA

Sold Wholesale by Manufacturers or National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada

PUT SOME CHRISTMAS MONEY INTO A $1.00 FOUNTAIN PEN.

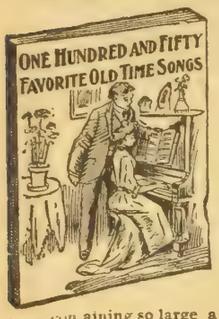
I have the best $1.00 Fountain Pen to offer you that is on the market to-day. It has a pen as large as the one usually sold for $3.00. It is 14k and tipped with iridium, has a clip for attaching to vest pocket, cap screws on and cannot be lost. Is guaranteed to work perfectly. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Send for one to-day.



Geo. Suffren,
Jeweler,
SUSSEX, - - N. B

150 Favorite Old-Time Songs

With Words and Music Complete for

15 Cents

This is a splendid collection of old-time songs and ballads—songs that touch the heart and recall the tenderest memories, many of them having been popular favorites for forty or fifty years and just as dearly loved to-day as when they were written. Each song is published in this book with both words and music complete and we question if there has ever been issued a collection aiming so large a collection of sterling favorites at so low a price. We will send this book postpaid to any address on receipt of 15 cents.

REMARKABLE OFFER

We issue a special line of popular priced novels by such famous authors as Conan Doyle, Mrs. Southworth, "The Duchess," Alexander Dumas, etc., etc. Send us fifty cents for a trial order of a dozen books and we will include the Song Book free of charge. This offer is for a limited time only. Address all orders: THE WHOLESALE BOOK CO., Dept. 11, Winnipeg, Canada

The Experience of a Farmer's Wife.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

When I became a farmer's wife thirty years ago, conditions were not by any means what they are to-day. Little do the young men and women realize now, what their fathers and mothers endured to make a home. Many of us started life in new settlements without the advantages that would seem really necessary; and yet it is wonderful how we managed without being uncomfortable or distressed. At our present rate of living it hardly seems possible that we could have been happy with such meagre surroundings. But when hearts are young and arms brawny with health as our motor-power, all difficulties are easily overcome. At that period most of us started housekeeping with bare floors bare walls and just enough of the necessaries to get along with. Then our floor coverings consisted of the rag mats we were able to make from the cast off clothing, and many of us recall the pleasant afternoons spent with neighbors at a mat-hooking—one of the social events of the times.

Then there was the home-made carpet, for was it not the pride of every thrifty housewife to make her home as comfortable and cozy as possible. Many could spin their warps, color it, and weave their own carpets. I could spin but not weave, so gave my neighbor's daughter music lessons in remuneration for weaving. Many an evening have I sewed carpet rags when I ought to have been in bed sleeping, still I felt the pleasure of labor rewarded when it shaped into nice bright coverings for our rooms.

How different today. Go into most any farm house and you find nice an wool, Brussels, and sometimes Axminister carpets, with everything else to correspond. Comfort is stamped on every room. Instead of having to work up the fleece of sheep it can now be exchanged for anything you want. Just think of the labor saved in this particular, for in those days I am sure farmer's wives worked four times as hard as they do now, with no time for rest, study or self-improvement.

Then the old way of caring for the milk has gone for good and always. Think of washing and scalding fifteen or twenty pans and putting them out to sun, twice a day. Such a mussy, sloppy job. Now we have the separator, the men milk and separate it, and in a few minutes everything is cleaned up. There was also the old dash churn, which has been split up for kindling wood long ago—and none too soon, for of all the tiresome things, that was the worst.

I remember well when we had illness in our family, the father had to drive fifteen miles for a doctor, through roads that were almost impassible. When he arrived at the doctor's residence, found that he had gone on a long journey and would not be back until midnight. Thus nearly twenty-four hours elapsed before he arrived, too late, at the bedside of the patient. During that time what the patient suffered, can never be told (neither can my anguish of soul) for with the dawn of day, the fettered spirit took flight to a better land. Now we step to our telephone and cover the distance in a few minutes. If one doctor is absent we are able to call another. Of all modern conveniences, I believe the chief in importance is the telephone. It has been a wonderful factor in lessening the feeling of isolation, incedental to country life and is really a necessity in every home. How often we call our friends miles away, and have a little chat, when a visit would be out of the question.

Years ago one mail g week in most places was all we could have. How eagerly we watched for that one newspaper, or a letter from some friendd, who perhaps, was in trouble, and our only way of hearing was by the weekly mail. Now we have daily mails most everywhere, and newspapers and magazines so cheap that the poorest may keep in touch with the current events of the world. I must not forget to mention the schools. Though we had a free school law, it was not in the working order that it is at the present and our teachers were not nearly so well educated; however, they managed all right, because children in those days were not advanced, as they are now. These are only a very few of the improvements I could enumerated until you were tired of reading.

I can look back over my life, and see where energy, strength and ambition were called into action that the farmer's wife of today has no need of. It is her reserve fund and keeps her fresh and young. Years of toil and thrift have been rewarded and an up-to-date home with all the conveniences a farmer should have is mine. I often look back to the make shifts we had to plan with some

BETTER THAN SPANKING.

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 309, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

FREDERICTON The Business COLLEGE.

W. J. OSBORNE PRINCIPAL.

The School That Has Won the Confidence of the People.

Our 1911 catalogue containing views of our splendid new quarters will soon be ready for distribution. Send for one.

You may enter any time.

Address:

W. J. OSBORNE,
Fredericton, N. B. Prin.

NEWEST DESIGNS BEST MATERIALS CAREFULLY MADE

BEATH IMPROVED

STRONGEST CONSTRUCTION EASIEST RUNNING QUICKEST HOISTING

FEED AND LITTER CARRIERS

Made in Two Styles. Awarded Medals and Diplomas Toronto Exhibition. LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE E AND PRICES

W. D. BEATH & SON LIMITED TORONTO

A Discount of 10% Will be Allowed

To every purchaser of an **Oxygenator** between this date and January 1st next, who sends in this advertisement with their order.

The **Oxygenator** positively cures all curable diseases.
The **Oxygenator** lasts for life.
The **Oxygenator** may be used by men, women and children.
The **Oxygenator** is the means used to introduce large increased quantities of Oxygen to the blood through the pores.
The **Oxygenator** sells for $25 and $35 (two sizes.)
Hundreds of **Oxygenators** now in use in the Maritime Provinces.
Seventy-two page book, entitled Oxypathy, free for the asking.

Suite 20, Robinson Building, is the Head Office for the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland.

Our telephone number, Main 2367.

Trained lady attendants. Those who would make capable representatives are invited to write to the manager.

We wish to emphasize the statement that we have absolutely no connection with any other Oxygen Device and we ask intending purchasers to beware of unscrupulous dealers whom we have reason to believe are trying to palm off their goods, claiming for themselves credit when in reality the Wonderful Oxygenator was the means used.

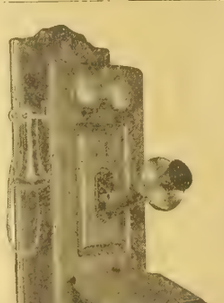
Can furnish names and addresses of some of the people in the Maritime Provinces who endorse our machines.

Investigate—when you do you'll buy.

Maritime Oxygenator Co.,

Suite 20, Robinson Building,

ST. JOHN, . . New Brunswick.



Telephones and Switchboards for Rural Lines a Specialty.

Made in Canada by Canadian Experts.

It will pay you to get our prices and investigate the merits of our apparatus before placing your order. Poles, Wire, Brackets, Insulators, Tools, Lightening Arresters, Ground rods, Batteries, Insulated wire, and everything necessary to construct a telephone system of any size If you are interested let us send you our 112 page Rural Book giving complete information HOW TO ORGANIZE, CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE RURAL TELEPHONE SYSTEMS, will be sent you free for the asking. WRITE US NOW.

Dominion Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
Dept. "H". Waterford, Ont.

ALL ANIMALS FED ON

MOLASSINE MEAL (Improved Process.)

ARE BOUND TO WIN.

Tremendous successes at all the leading shows in the Dominion.

It makes horses HARD and FIRM, gives them PLENTY OF LASH AND GO, and makes their COATS SHINE.

IMPORTED BY

ANDREW WASON, 90 Youville Square, MONTREAL, - QUE.

Advertise in the Farmer!

Barn Roofing

Fire, Lightning Rust and Storm Proof

Durable and Ornamental

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO and WINNIPEG
464

Dates to Remember.

Canadian National Dairy Show, Montreal, Oct. 2nd to 7th, 1911.

Chatham Exhibition, Chatham, N. B., Sept. 11th to ——, 1911.

Westmorland Poultry & Pet Stock Show, Jan. 12th, 13th and 14th, 1911.

Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S., December 5--8, 1910.

Short courses at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College begins January 3rd, 1911.

Ladies Short Courses at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, begins January 4th, 1911.

The Westmorland Poultry and Pet Stock show, Moncton, N. B., February 9th, 10th and 11th, 1911.

Annual meeting Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, Windsor, N. S., Jan. 24th, 25th and 26th, 1911.

Poultry Show, P. E. I. Association, Charlottetown, Jan. 4th, 5th and 6th, 1911.

It is a Hard Job

to shove a loaded wheel barrow up a slippery plank in the winter time especially.

Don't Do It.

Get a Louden Litter Carrier with overhead track and a boy can clean out your stables.

Write for catalogue, etc., to

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.
Guelph, Ont.
Manufacturers of Barn and Stable Equipments.

SEND US 75c. Receive by return mail, post paid, this beautiful little dress. It is made with a little waist joined with a wide belt to a full pleated skirt. The side of the waist and belt are trimmed with fancy painted strappings inlaid with dark red mercerized sateen. Fancy trimmed breast pocket and cuffs. The whole dress is elaborately trimmed with brass buttons. The material is soft warm flannellette suitable for winter wear in dark red plaid pattern. It comes in ages from 4 to 12. It is worth double what we ask. To introduce our childrens dresses we make an advertisement of this number and send it by return mail for only 75c and 10c for postage. Order to-day. STANDARD GARMENT CO., Coote Block, London, Canada.

MUMFORD BROS.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MUMFORD'S BUILDING, ARGYLE ST.,
Halifax, N. S.

Personal attention given to sales of Butter Eggs Hogs Beef, Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables etc., Consignments solicited. Proceeds of sale remitted promptly. Halifax prices sent on application TELEPHONE 1005.

Your old Carpets will make you handsome Rugs. Write for booklet mailed free.—THE MARITIME RUG WORKS, St. John, N. B.

amusement and think how true is the old saying "necessity is the mother of invention." I have no regrets for the past. I chose my course, shouldered my responsibilities made the most of my advantages and found pleasure in work and duty. To the younger generation starting in life all these difficulties are swept away. Now the farmer's wife has her horse and carriage to drive where she pleases and modern conveniences lighten labor so that she has time for social and self-improvement. I should like to say to the young ladies, if some nice young farmer, with all the manly attributes, seeks your hand in marriage, do not be afraid to trust him, for with conditions as favorable as we have them today, who can, if they have to work for a living, be more comfortable than a farmer's wife.

FARMER'S WIFE.
Andover, N. B.

Tell Her So.

A Farmer's Adbice to His Son Who Had Just Married.

Amid the cares of married life
And all the trials of business strife,
If you love your trusting wife,
Tell her so.

Prove to her you don't forget
The bond to which the seal is set,
Of all your bliss, she's the sweetest yet,
Tell her so.

When days are dark and deeply blue,
She'll bear your sorrows same as you
Prove to her your love is true,
Tell her so.

There was a time it gave you bliss
To have the favor of one kiss,
A hundred now won't come amiss,
Tell her so.

In her your future is at stake,
And dark the day that it should break,
Don't conceal it, for her sake,
Tell her so.

Don't think when she has passed her prime,
An act of kindness would be a crime.
If ever you loved her, now's the time,
Tell her so.

She will return for each caress
An hundredfold of tenderness,
Jewels like her were made to bless,
Tell her so.

When you know she's all your own,
And you are her's and her's alone,
Don't wait to carve it on a stone,
Tell her so.

Never let her heart grow old,
A thousand beauties will unfold,
For she is worth her weight in gold,
Tell her so.

If this advice should prove untrue,
And give no joy to either of you,
When life's battles are all through,
Tell me so.

W. H. Kuykendall, Tuxpam, Mexico.

"Do you think, sir," asked the waiter, helping the guest on with his coat, "that lightning ever strikes twice in the same place?"

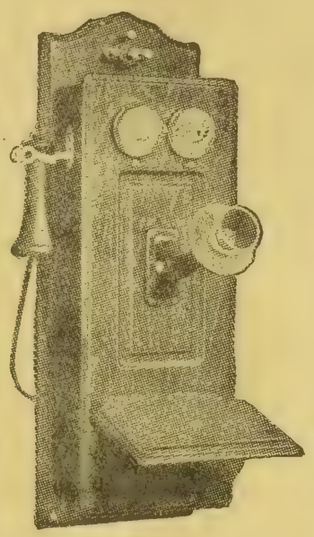
"Yes, I guess it does," answered the departing [illegible]

"Well, sir—the gentleman who sat at this table before you came in gave me a 50-cent tip, sir."

"Ah, indeed. And you think there may be a chance that he'd come back to-morrow? I doubt it. Good night!"

Rube—Where's yer boy, naow?
Josh—He's in New York.
Rube—Which side's he on, by this time)

Get Our Prices on Telephone Equipment.



In our factory in Toronto we have the facilities and the skilled labor required to produce the very best telephones and equipment. It is our determination to make telephones above the average. We have set a high standard of quality for our goods.

But what may interest you even more than the quality of our goods are our prices. They are very, very reasonable, as we will prove when you ask for quotations.

And so sure are we of the superiority of our telephones that we will send two or three for free trial, so you can compare them with others. All our materials are sold on honor, and each telephone carries with it a 10 years' guarantee against defective material or workmanship.

Get our No. 1 Bulletin, which gives complete information about up-to-date telephones and switchboards. No. 2 Bulletin is for those who desire information on the building and operating of rural telephone lines. Either Bulletin, or both, will be mailed free on request.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Ltd.
1820 Duncan Street, - Toronto, Ont.

Two Hundred Dollars
In Cash Prizes

English and French Editions

will be given by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, to those who make the closest estimates of the population of Canada as determined by the Official Census in May, 1911.

Full particulars of this Contest are given on Page 54 of the new

Na-Dru-Co Almanac

It's Free—Ask your Druggist for one

The Na-Dru-Co Almanac for 1911 is even better than the 1910 Edition. It's a regular mine of information, including Postal Guide—Recipes for Baby's Food, for Cooling Drinks and Frozen Desserts—Dials showing Standard Time in every part of Canada, and Mean Time throughout the world—and Solar and Lunar Calculations for all the Provinces of Canada.

Na-Dru-Co Almanacs are now being distributed by Druggists throughout the country. If your Druggist's supply is out write direct to the National Drug and Chemical Co., on the coupon attached, and a free copy will be sent you by return mail.

Send Coupon To-day.

CUT HERE

Name .....

Address .....

Mail to Advertising Department
NATIONAL DRUG & CHEM. CO. OF CANADA LIMITED.
Montreal.

o 23

If You Have a Friend Worth Loving

If you have a friend worth loving,
Love him. Yes, and let him know
That you love him, ere life's evening
Tinge his brow with sunset glow.
Why should good words ne'er be said
Of a friend—till he is dead?

If you hear a song that thrills you
Sung by any child of song,
Praise it. Do not let the singer
Wait deserved praise long.
Why should one who thrills your heart
Lack the joy you may impart?

If you hear a prayer that moves you
By its humble pleading tone,
Join it. Do not let the seeker
Bow before its God alone.
Why should not your brother share
The strength of "two or three" in prayer?

If you see the hot tears falling
From a brother's weeping eyes,
Share them. And by kindly sharing
Own our kinship in the skies.
Why should anyone be glad
When a brother's heart is sad?

If a silvery laugh goes rippling
Through the sunshine on his face,
Share it. 'Tis the wise man's saying—
For both grief and joy a place.
There's health and gladness in the mirth,
In which an honest laugh has birth.

If your work is made more easy
By a friendly, helping hand,
Say so. Speak out brave and truly
'Ere the darkness veil the land.
Should a brother workman dear,
Falter for a word of cheer?

Scatter thus your seeds of kindness
All enriching as you go—
Leave them. Trust the Harvest Giver
He will make each seed to grow.
So, until the happy end,
Your life shall never lack a friend.
—Author Unknown.

Bathing and Health.

It might be said that the power and strength of a nation or a person may be measured by its or his regard for the bath. History furnishes emphatic illustrations of his fact. When Egypt, Greece and Rome were at the height of their ancient power, their citizens made bathing a social function, a municipal duty and a religious observance. The public baths of these nations were magnificent architecturally and important as centres of hygienic and municipal sentiment. With the decadence of these countries, the world seems to have reverted to a period of mental sloth and physical uncleanliness.

As an authority on the matter puts it: "For a thousand years, there was not a man or woman in Europe that ever took a bath, if the historian of these times, Michelet, is to be believed. The ancient love of the bath seemed to have disappeared from off the land. There was no Greece or Rome to hold up the ensign of cleanliness to the nations of Europe. Small wonder that the peoples of the Continent became physical decadents, as indeed they were in spite of tradition to the contrary. It is not strange that there came the awful epidemics that out of on?-fourth of the population of Europe—the spotted plague; the black death; the sweating sickness and the terrible mental epidemics that followed in their train— the dancing mania; the mewing mania and the biting mania. Not only the houses, but the persons of all classes reeked with filth and vermin. The bath was banished and filth was almost deified. Indeed, it was then thought that the sanctification of the body was only accomplished when that body was indescribably dirty—From July Physical Culture.

Dollar Bottle Free.

Send for a bottle of my Veternary Medical Wonder. Cures Colic, Fever and Inflamation. Sent postpaid upon request Agents wanted.
DR. BELL, V. S.
Kingston, Ont.

Full line of veternary remedies in stock includ ing Dr. Fells Wonder, Fine Blister for Spavins, Ring bones, Lumps or Bunches of any kind.

A sprained ankle will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. This is due to lack of proper treatment. When Chamberlain's Liniment is applied a cure may be effected in three or four days. This liniment is one of the best and most remarkable preparations in use. Sold by all dealers.

Several Cooking Economies.

If apples are placed for a few minutes in boiling water before paring, a much thinner peeling may be taken, thereby saving much of the apple.

Many cooks do not know that corn starch is an excellent substitute for eggs, particularly in doughnuts and cookies. One tablespaonful of cornstarch is equal to one egg.

If your vegetables become frozen, place them in cold water while they are still at their coldest, and they will usually be restored to perfect condition in an hour or so.

To Save the Yolks of Eggs.—The whites of eggs are frequently needed, and not the yolks. Do not throw the yolks away, but to preserve them slip them unbroken into a deep narrow dish, and pour gently over them a covering of cold water. Set them in a cool place, and they will remain fresh for several days. When the whites of eggs are left over, they can not be kept at their best for more than a day or two, but if they are to used for cake in which soda is an ingredient, a little fresh milk may be gently turned down over them, the same to be used when they are.

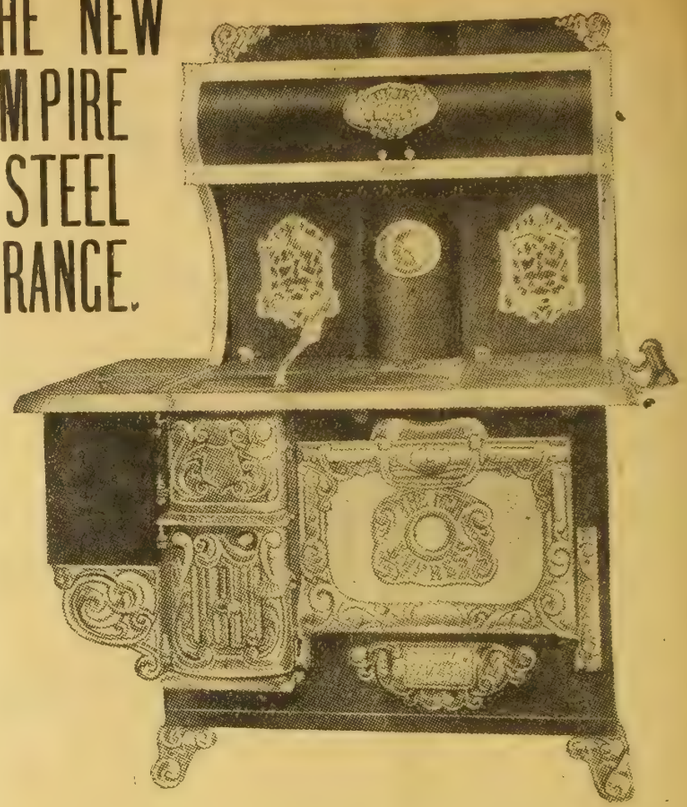
Do not throw away left-over potatoes, stale cake, stale bread, crusts or "heels" from the bread loaf, meat of fowls, codfish and the like. Here are several receipts which will make deliciaus dishes from "left-overs."

Potato Salad.—Slice cold boiled potatoes with alternate layers of finely sliced onions. One onion to six large potatoes would be about right. Put a few small pieces of butter, over the top. Season with salt and pepper and pour over all a cupful of cream, with just enough vinegar in it to suit the taste. Heat all together; let it simmer slowly until the onions are soft. It can be eaten hot or cold as preferred.

Creamed Baked Potatoes.—Make a sauce of one tablespoonful of butter, one half-pint of milk, one tablespoon ful of flour, one-quarter teaspoonful of salt. Rub the butter and flour together until smooth, and add it to the milk when boiling. When creamy add the salt. Cut cold boiled potatoes into small blocks, place them in a baking dish, pour the cream sauce over them. Sprinkle over the top a thin layer of breadcrumbs and bake until brown.

A very satifactory way to clean white marabou feathers is as follows: Dissolve a tablespoon of washing powder in a pint of boiling water and let it partly cool; then, holding the bunch of feathers by the stems, swish them through the suds for a few minutes. Do not rub or squeeze. Rinse in the same manner. Dry the feathers in the open air or in a warm place indoors. They will fluff out like new feathers.
E. F. P.

THE NEW EMPIRE STEEL RANGE.



The phenomenal sale of this Range in the Maritime Provinces is the best proof of its superiority over other makes. The owner of a NEW EMPRESS does not hesitate to recommend it to their friends or neighbors. Hence the result.

The large roomy 20-inch oven; the splendid heavily lined firebox (changed to burn wood or coal by a simple turn of the shaker crank) which takes a stick of wood 27 inches long when equipped for burning wood; the large working top; the tight fitting roomy warming closet and the left hand copper reservoir, holding 36 imperial quarts with the firebox between the oven and water are some of the features of this Range.

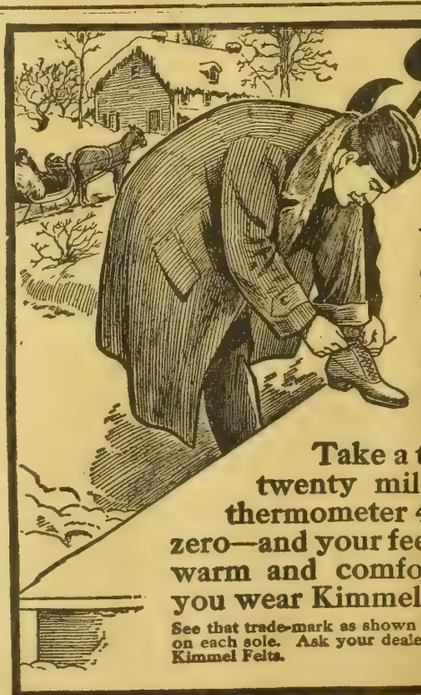
The EMPRESS is a splendid baker and the top being of a special cast will furnish plenty of heat—being superior in this respect to other Ranges with malleable tops.

Write us for Catalogue and let us tell you about our "Easy Payment" purchase plan. Address nearest branch.

Manufactured by

THE NATIONAL MFG. CO., Limited,

OTTAWA, Ont. REGINA, Sask. EDMONTON, Alta.
Maritime Office—MONCTON, N. B.



Kimmel
FELT FOOT WEAR

Your Feet Can't Get Cold When You Wear

KIMMEL Felt Footwear

Take a ten mile walk—or a twenty mile drive—with the thermometer 40 below zero—and your feet will be warm and comfortable if you wear Kimmel Felts.

See that trade-mark as shown above appears on each sole. Ask your dealer to show you Kimmel Felts. 55

Silence and Home Life.

There is one thing that is conducive to peace and harmony in ome life, and that is, silence. In the best regulated homes there is a certain amount of friction, especially if strong individuality. The member all the members of the family have a of the family who cultivates the habit of remaining silent when there is real or imaginary provocation or "saying things" has an advantage.

Silence has two advantages; it gives a certain amount of temperamental strength to the one who does not speak, and no one's feelings are hurt. The quiet, self-contained woman is the type that most people appreciate and respect.

There is another advantage in silence. There is no greater mistake than ta discuss wrongs and grievances real or imaginary, in family life, or as an individual, especially ially at the table. A certain amount of talk is necessary, but when a thing is once settled, it is better to let the subject drop.

The place to cultivate virtues is not in the community or the outside world, but it is in the home circle. A. B. M.

Pineapple Vinegar.

Shred three ripe pineapples after they areprepared and eyes removed. Cover with pure cider vinegar and let them stand for three or four days. Then squeeze through a cloth and strain as long as the juice runs clear. Measure the juice, and to each quart allow two-thirds of a pound of cane sugar. Boil together ten minutes and skim until the scum ceases to rise to the surface. Then take the syrup from the fire and let it cool slightly before bottling and sealing.

A tablespoonful of this vinegar in a glass of shaved ice or ice water will prove delightfully refreshing on a hot day.

The Damage A Moth Does.

It is a mistake to suppose that keeping out the air is a safeguard for furs. Far better is it to take out the furs once a fortnight and look them over, if they are not kept in cold storage. In so short a time as a fortnight an ordinary moth can work irretrievable damage.

Cleanliness is the saving grace of furs, and the housewife who cannot afford the care of experts should pack her furs where they are accessible, clean them thoroughly and examine them at regular intervals.

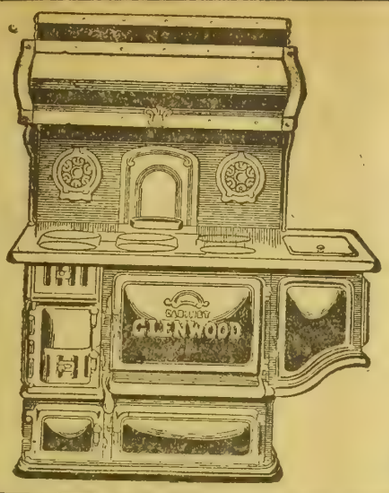
Care of Lamps

As there are so many more homes in which the inmates depend upon paraffin lamps for their nightly cheer than upon gas, a few suggestions on the care of lamps may not come amiss. There is no necessity for sitting beside a sputtering, flickering lamp, with a smoked chimney, in gloom and half obscurity, if we only lamps. To ensure a clear mellow understood the management of our light the brass of our lamp burners must be kept perfectly free from the smutch and stain. An old blackened burner, is however, hard to be cleaned. It is a good plan to boil them in strong soapsuds, and if this does not brighten them, to scour them with brick dust, polishing off with whiting or soada.

Never cut your wicks by turning it just above the tube, but take the stub of a match and rub off the char red wick. By this method you will ensure an even flame. When the flame runs up to the chimney of the lamp it is an indication that the screw of the burner is worn out; it is unsafe. Cast it aside and buy a new one. Empty your lamps occasionally, and wash the inside with suds, care being taken that they are well dried before refilling them. Do not wash flint-glass chimneys too often in soapsuds, as it has a tendency to make them brittle but rub them out with a piece of clean flannel. Lamps thus managed will give a brilliant light, and amply repay one for their trouble.

For a finger nail that was badly pinched my physician told me to apply cold water and to hold the finger upright for at least half an hour not letting it hang down for a second. Since using this remedy I have never had a black spot on the nail no matter how badly the finger may throb and ache. E. M. H.

Picture hung by a single wire have an annoying way of geteing uneven, on account of the slipping of the wire on the picture hook. This can sometimes be avoided by hanging the picture face to the wall, then turning it around. The single turn this makes in the wire near the hook prevents slipping. N. H. L.



A Glenwood Range Would Make a Most Useful Christmas Present for Your Home.

Now is the time to think of what you need most in your home that would make a good Christmas present. One that every one would enjoy and that would always be remembered by the household in general. What would be more useful to every body than a Glenwood Range? Why it would make mother's labors light and she would have your meals cooked right. Father and brother would have more time as they would not have to saw so much wood, for Glenwood Ranges are saving on fuel. Sister would be so delighted with the qualities of the Glenwood Range, she would always be getting up some dainty dish that would be pleasing to the taste, and every body in the house would be happy.

Send for catalogue and prices and have one shipped to your home in time for Xmas. We pay the freight. All Glenwood Ranges made in St. John.

McLEAN-HOLT & CO., 155 Union St., St. John, N. B.

These Toasted Corn Flake are made from the choicest white corn, thoroughly steam cooked and mixed with Malt Honey. Note the exclusiue Pluto pattern of the semi-porcelain dishes found in each package of

ORANGE MAIZE

A COMFORTABLE SCHOOL DESK AND SEAT

is a joy to work at. An ill-fitting seat cramps your children six hours, 5 days out of the week.

We make the kind of seat and desk that fits your children like a glove.

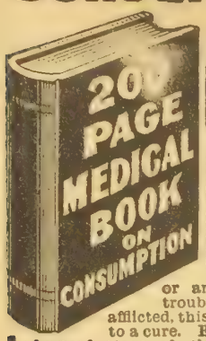
Following are standard sizes: 36 in. double desk, 40 in. double desk, 44 in. double desk. Single desk 22 ins. long. Teachers' Tables inlaid with black enamel cloth, have two drawers, full width of table.

Our school furniture is built entirely of wood—strong seasoned Hardwood Birch frame with Ash top and back—capable of standing any amount of rough usuage. No delicate castings to break.

We manufacture all kinds of Church Furniture. Ask for quotations.

THE SUSSEX MFG. CO., Limited, - - Sussex, N. B.

Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1622 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait — write today. **It may mean the saving of your life.**

WASH THE ITCH AWAY.

It is said that there are certain springs in Europe that give relief and cure to Eczema and other skin diseases. If you knew that by washing in these waters you could be relieved from that awful itch, wouldn't you make an effort to take a trip to Europe at once? Would you not be willing to spend your last cent to find the cure?

But you need not leave home for these distant springs. Relief is right here in your own home town!

A simple wash of Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol and other ingredients as compounded only in D. D. D. Prescription will bring instant relief to that terrible burning itch and leave the skin as smooth and healthy as that of a child.

If you have not already tried it, write the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. F. M., 49 Colborne St., Toronto, for a free trial bottle, and prove its wonderful affectiveness. We assure you of instant relief.

For sale by all druggists.

Build Concrete Silos

Any size with the London Adjustable Silo Curbs. Send for Catalogue. We manufacturer complete line of Concrete Machinery. Tell us your requirements.

London Concrete Machinery Co., Ltd., 19 Marmora Street
London, - - - - Ontario.
Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada

If you are suffering from biliousness, constipation, indigestion, chronic headache, invest one cent in a postal card, send to Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa, with your name and address plainly on the back, and they will forward you a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Sold by all dealers.

Up-to-Date Specialities

Card Systems.
Loose Leaf Systems.
Manifolding Systems.
Self-Balancing Ledgers.
Latest Edition of Pitman's Shorthand.
Burrough's Adding Machine.
General Up-to-Dateness.
Latest Catalogue to any address.

The St. John Business College

S. Kerr, Principal.

FLORICULTURE.

H. S. J. wants to know if we would advise planting three small palms in one pot, in order to make a bushy plant. Do they do well? In what size pot would three plants of the Kentia variety have to be put—the plant being about three feet high and in five inch pots with about four leaves each. Is Rudbrickia and the yellow Goldenglow the same thing?

You could pot the three palms in an eight inch pot if you carefully removed the superfluous soil and if the roots are very carefully handled you should have a good healthy pot of palms. I do not like to have palms as large as those you mention to make up. One about two feet high and three small ones out of a three inch pot make a much prettier effect as three plants of the same height are rather bunchy.

Now cover the blub beds with manure and place over this a layer of spruce brush also cover all roses with brush placing the boughs thickly both under and over the bush so as to provide both a support and protective covering during the winter.

I must again call the attention of anyone who has an unsightly wall or side of building, fences, etc., that they desire to cover during the summer with green vines, to that old fashioned vine, the Echinocystus Lobala. It is nothing new and in many places very common going under the name of Wild Cucumber and Balloon Vine, neither of which it really is, but for rapid growth, beauty of foliage and bloom, it is unrivalled in this country The seed should be planted in the fall or if scattered on the frozen ground even, they will grow. They require rich soil to develop to perfection. The seeds are cheap and easily obtained.

Clean up all the old dead annuals, leaves and rubbish from around beds shrubs or borders and burn them. You will thus destroy thousands of injurious insects that depend on this rubbish for protection during the winter. A light mulch of clean, strong manure or brush is the best winter protection for stock remaining in the ground but neither should be applied until the ground begins to freeze.

Many plant growers complain that their plants grow spindly, even if in bright sunny windows. The trouble is that the curtains are down at the top shutting off the top light, that they crave even more than the sun from the side angle.

For Easter Lilys count six weeks from the time the buds show. Spiera for Easter should be well budded now. Do not fumigate this plant as it is almost sure to injure the foliage. Keep them away from plants that are infested. Eight weeks from sprouting to flower is the commomly accepted rule among florists. They should be dug before the ground freezes and kept in a cool place until ready to force.

Inquirer,asks when Tulips and Daffodil bulbs should be planted in the garden and also what the Burbank Shasta Daisy looks like?

Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus and such bulbs should be planted in the ground between the 20th of September and the 1st of November, early in October being preferable. The Shasta Daisy is simply a mammoth form of our common daisy or bull's eye. It is, however, more than twice as large and just as hardy.

Chatham wants to know what to do to save a large plant of Asparagus Sprengeri that is losing all its foliage? The new vines seem to be growing all right but the old vines are shedding all their leaves. Itis in a large pot and the roots are comiog out of the drainage. What is the best hardy lily for the garden, that is, outside of the common yellow and red varieties.

By all means repot the plant at once. This will overcome this difficulty with the foliage in a short time but you should not allow this plant to become so thoroughly potbound again. For a hardy lily try the Lilum Auratum or Golden Banded Lily of Japan. It is a beautiful flower and winters well if proteced thoroughly in the fall. The list of lilies that are perfectly hardy in this climate, is apparently very limited, at least, in this section of the province.

Plant lilac hedges in October.

Mrs. D. G., St. John, writes: When should my Calla bulbs be started into growth? I have a fine Agapanthus Blue. I am told it should be rested for a season. When should this be done? Please tell me the name of the Begonia leaf enclosed.

Start the Calla bulbs by repotting and watering about the middle of September, and about the same time start to dry off the Agapanthus; this should be gradually done as they usually have quite a lot of foliage.

Palm, Chatham, writes: I have a Palm which has all the year looked very healthy and been much admired; but during the last week I noticed when I watered it, myriads of tiny white insects or maggots came to the surface. I am afraid to use ammonia or anything without consulting you. Kindly advise me.

You plant should have a good soaking with lime water, which can be purchased from your druggist or yau can make it yourself by using a piece of quick lime as large as a hen's egg to a pail of water giving lowing it to settle and using the clear liquor after settling. Water twice a week for two weeks giving the soil a good soaking. About two hours after the time the water is used soak again thoroughly with clear water to remove surplus of lime.

H. S. P.—Should Gladioli bulbs be kept in wet sand during the winter, also should the leaves be cut off or allowed to dry up on the bulb? Is it a good time to repot a sword fern now?

It is not necessary to use dry sand to keep these bulbs during the winter. When dug from the ground the top should be cut off about two inches from the bulb. The bulbs are then spread on paper to dry, but not in the sun. When quite dry they can be placed loosely in a flat box, kept uncovered and stored in a cool dark place free from excessive dampness or drough—a clothes press is generally a good place. As soon as the leaves of a fern yellows, one should turn it out of the little pot and see if it is full of little roots, then it needs repotting.

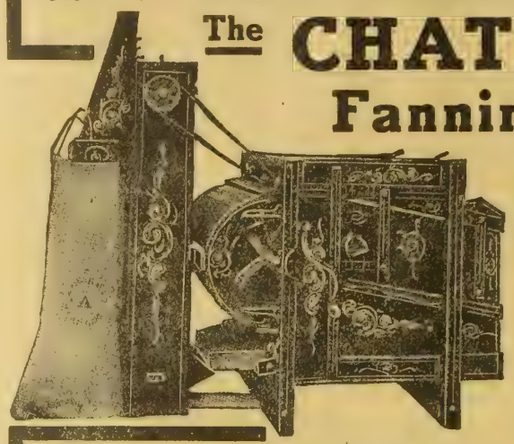
The peculiar properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy have been thoroughly tested during epidemics of influenza, and when it was taken in time we have not heard of a single case af pneumonia. Sold by all dealers.

Clean Your Seed

Separate and grade ALL kinds of seeds—eliminate ALL weed seed, shrunken grains, broken particles and dust. You can do it easily, quickly, thoroughly with the Chatham Fanning Mill and insure

Better, Surer Crops — Highest Market Prices

Don't grow weeds or plant weak seeds. Let us ship you a Chatham immediately, freight prepaid, so you can use it **right away.** You pay nothing unless you are fully satisfied that



The **CHATHAM Fanning Mill**

actually does all we claim for it. Then you can take 2 years to pay for it, if you want to. Anyway

TRY IT 30 Days FREE

and see how it saves you work and increases your profits.

The only machine that will rid your clover of that "Plantain" weed

which is almost ruining nearly every Ontario farmer's clover this year. Maybe you don't know that your clover is full of this weed, but you will when you try to sell it, or when you plant it next year. This pest has been bothering Ohio and Illinois farmers until the Chatham conquered it for them, as hundreds of farmers testify. If the Chatham doesn't do the work **for you** just send it back and it hasn't cost you a cent. My free book tells all. Write for it at once and for my liberal free trial offer. Address Manson Campbell, President.

Manson Campbell

The Manson Campbell Company, Ltd., Chatham, Ont.

201

PFRFECT MAPLE EVAPORATOR

A first-class maple evaporator that will make **good clear**—the kind you like—syrup, with a **very small** quantity of fuel. Price **so low** that the poorest man can buy.

Every one GUARANTEED—if not as represented **fire it back** at our expense. Sold direct to the farmer. Turns that sugar bush of yours into a paying business. Don't take our word for it. Send for our new pamphlet. It tells what the fellow who has used it thinks.

THE STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO, No. 7 James St., Tweed, Ont.

Ice Necessary on the Farm.

(Continued from page 239.)

temperature of the milk to 73 degrees (90 plus 56 divided by 2 equal 73). In practice, however, the actual cooling would be less, because the water will absorb heat from the air in the meantime. Even if the water is changed after the first supply has lost its cooling power, the very best that could be expected after one change, would be to bring the milk down to about 64 degreees. A temperature of 64 degrees is not low enough for preserving Saturday night's or Sunday morning's milk.

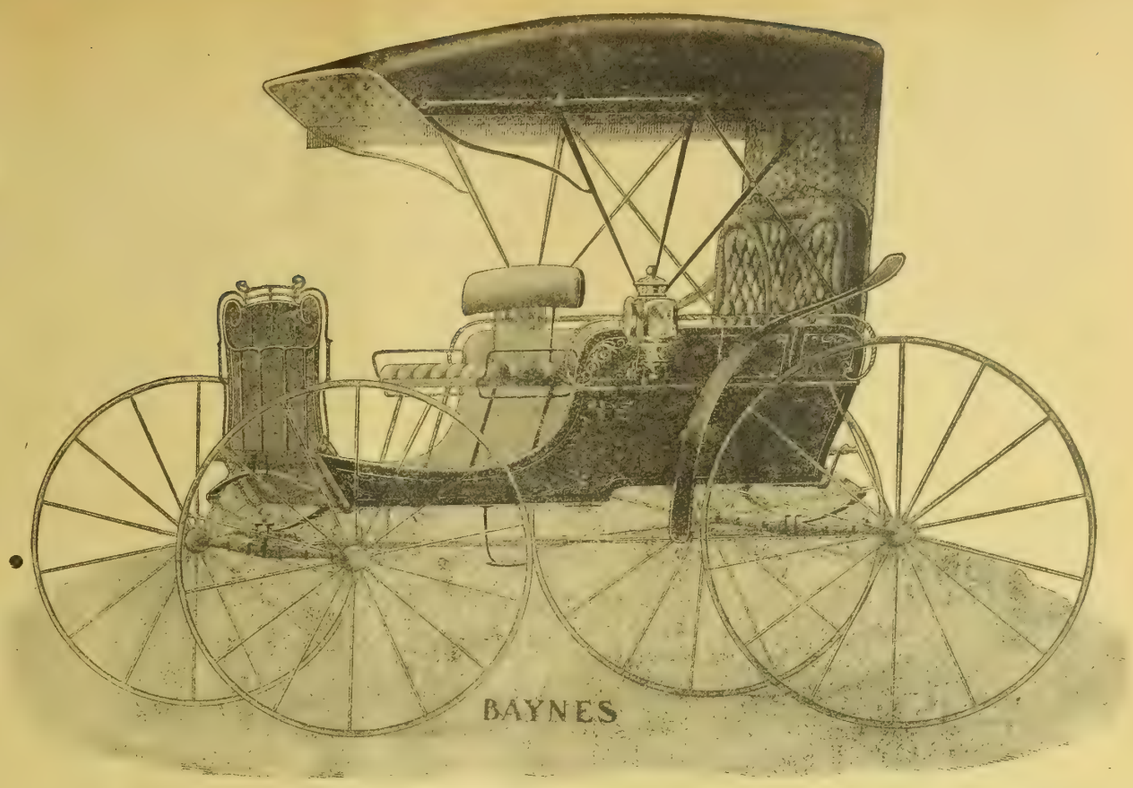
Roughly speaking, ten pounds of ice are equal in cooling power to 100 lbs. of cold water. Thus 10 lbs. of water containing ten pounds of ice will do as much cooling as 200 lbs. of the same water. Or, in other words, the use of ice in the water surrounding the milk may do away with the necessity for changing it. The same advantage applies in the case of using a special milk cooler. The ice can be placed in the receptacle which contains the supply of water for the cooler.

But the most important advantage in the use of ice arises from the fact that by its use the temperature of the milk can be reduced to and maintained, at a lower point than is possible with the use of water alone; and a low temperature is absolutely necessary for preserving milk for lengthy periods. The temperature should be reduced to 50 degrees and maintained at that temperature when milk is to be kept from Saturday night or Sunday morning till the following Monday morning.

To utilize the ice for household purposes in connection with an arrangement of this kind it would be necessary to provide an insulated ice box in which to put articles of food along with a quantity of ice from time to time. A simple arrangement which will give satisfaction, is to make a box in shape of a trunk or chest lined with galvanized iron, and divided in the center by a partition open at the top and bottom to allow for circulation of air between the two compartments. The ice can be placed in one side of the partition and articles of food on the other side. A box constructed as follows will give good satisfaction: One layer of matched boards covered with one inch of hair felt and finished with another layer of inch-boards. That is to say, the sides, top and bottom will consist of two ply of matched boards with one layer of one inch hair felt between. The cover should fit tightly and be provided with a cushion of some kind to make it airtight. The galvanized iron lining is necessary to prevent the dampness from affecting the wood and destroying the insulation. It is necessary to provide a drainage pipe for the melting ice, and the outlet should be trapped to prevent passage of air. If hair felt cannot be procured easily, leave a space of 3 or 4 inches between the outside and the inside finish of the box and fill this space with planing mill shavings or thoroughly dry saw-dust.

Fifty pounds per day for 4 months would amount to 3 tons. Allowing for waste, a solid block of ice 6 feet square and 6 feet feet high should be sufficient if properly stored.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Many persons find themselves affected with a persistent cough after an attack of influenza. As this cough can be promptly cured by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it should not be allowed to run on until it becomes troublesome. Sold by all dealers.



NO. 350—MIKADO.

For a family carriage this model is mighty hard to beat. We make our Mikado a little longer than others, so that instead of being pinched for room, it is downright comfortable. When you want it for two only the front seat folds close and is scarcely noticeable.

BAYNES BUGGIES.

We hang this Mikado on Baynes five-plate and springs, strong enough for the heaviest load, yet easy riding. Finished extra fancy, as cut shows, full mounted, with fancy trimmings and lining, it makes an elegant carriage

See our catalogue at your dealer's, or if he hasn't one write us direct.

It's worth while being our Local Agent. Write at once for particulars of territory and terms.

W. E. MALLALY, - - 104 Waterloo Street, - - St. John, New Brunswick

THE BAYNES CARRIAGE CO., Limited, - Hamilton, Ont.

A DAIRYMAN'S PROBLEM SOLVED.

Read what a Dairyman, who used Blatchford's Calf Meal, says:

Digby, N. S., Aug. 10th, 1910

MESSRS. A. A. ARCHIBALD CO., Truro, N. S.

GENTLEMEN:—I have been feeding Blatchford's Calf Meal for about three years, with great success. In June, 1909. I commenced feeding Calf Meal to a bull calf, and killed same in Nov. of same year. This calf was, without doubt, the best one I ever raised; when dressed it weighed 260 lbs., being 4½ months old. The pelt of calf weighed 42 lbs., which was an exceptional heavy weight. I have recommended Calf Meal to a number of my neighbors and they are using it now with good results. I take great pleasure in recommending it.

(Signed)
GEORGE S. NICKERSON,
Brighton, Digby Co., N. S.

MOST dairymen are tempted to sell all the milk that they can produce. It may not be the best for them to do so, but when bills have to be met, something must be done, otherwise embarrassment for the time being often stares them in the face. We believe they all realize the importance of raising the young heifers and bulls, but you know how it is, things must be arranged temporarily at least, it is impossible to give calves the milk. This is something that institute speakers overlook, nevertheless it is an actual condition that must be met somehow. There was a time when one could go out in the back districts and get new milch cows, but that day has gone, too. How to get calves to maturity without milk is the problem. We have solved it for you, but unless we can tell you more about it and unless you will have confidence enough in what we have to suggest, you should not read another line. Our

Blatchford's Calf Meal

is not a tonic, a patent medicine or an offal from a large manufacturing plant. It is a substitute for milk and **will** make bone, flesh, fat and muscles, etc. It is not only the best, but it has stood the test. We have been manufacturing it for a longer time than any of the other supposed calf foods.

We thoroughly understand dairy conditions in the Maritime Provinces and have given your conditions a great deal of attention. We know what you want and so do you, but unless you give Blatchford's Calf Meal a trial, you will still be without what you want. Nothing short of a trial will convince.

Let us assist you in your business. We can do it. Write today for catalogue.

Blatchford's Calf Meal Factory, = Waukegan, Ill.

Or A. A. Archibald, - - Truro, N. S.

Newfoundland Agricultural Board's First Exhibition.

(Continued from page 135.)

Aylesbury Drake and 2 Ducks—1, Wm. Duncan; 2, Heber Parsons.

Pekin Drake and 2 Ducks—1, W. A. Strapp, M. D.

Rouen Drake and 2 Ducks—1, Ralph Tessier; 2, Martin Walsh.

A. O. V. Drake and 2 Ducks—1, Miss May Chafe; 2, Michael Merner.

EGGS.

Dozen Brown Eggs—1, H. Cowan; 1, May Chafe; 3, Mrs. E. J. Snow.

Dozen White Eggs—1, P. Johnson; 2, Robert Cowan; 3, Wm. Maher.

GRAIN.

Barley, 2-rowed—1, Robt. Cowan; 2, Henry Cowan, 3, Heber Parsons

Sheaves—1, Wm. Duncan, 2, Samuel Ruby; 3, Henry Cowan.

Barley, 6-rowed—1, David Phalen; 2, Angus McDonald; 3, T. E. Carneally.

Sheaves—1, E. J. Snow; 2, David Phalen .

Oats, white—1, Ed. Thomas; 2, Peter Neville; 3, Jas. Adams.

Sheaves—1, S. Bowcock; 2, Samuel Ruby; 3, Mt. Cashel.

Rye Sheaves—1, W. A. Strapp, M. D. Thomas.

Flax—1, Samuel Ruby; 2, Ed. Thomas.

VEGETABLES, ETC.

Potatoes, Beauty of Hebron—1, Wm. Penney; 2, H. McK. Whiteway; 3, Kenneth Farwell.

Potatoes, Champion—1, Mr. Littledale; 2, H. C. Watt; 3, Jas. Coady.

Potatoes, Irish Cobbler—1, Miss Nevine; 2, Geo. J. Cook; 3, H. R. Cook.

Potatoes, Calicos—1, Michl. Keating; 2, Angus Gillis; 3, H. McDonald.

Potatoes, Dakota Reds—1, H. C. Watts; 2, Timothy Lawlor; 3, William Tracey.

Potatoes, Beauty of Hebron—1, Kenneth Farwell; 2, Eli Turner; 3, Mr. Littledale.

Potatoes, Fortyfold—1, Peter Neville; 2, Wm. Ireland; 3, Alfred Holmes.

Potatoes, six other varieties—1, Nicholas Nolan; 2, Peter Neville; 3, Henry Cowan.

Turnips, purple top Swedes—1, Hon. G. Knowling; 2, W. A. Strapp, M. D.; 3, Matt Grouchy.

Turnips, green top Swedes—1, Hon. G. Knowling; 2, Mr. Littledale; 3, J. L. Ross.

Turnips, Yellow Aberdeen—1, Edward Handrigan; 2, Geo. Davis; 3, Heber Parsons.

Turnips, purple top, Aberdeen—1, Geo. Davis; 2, A. Squires; 3, H. C. Watt.

Turnips, Cowhorne—1, Samuel Ruby.

Cabbage, Drumhead—1, Hon. G. Knowling; 2, H. M. K. Whiteway; 3, W. W. Bradley.

Cabbage, Flat Dutch—1, Thos. Cook; 2, John Barnes; 3, Belvidere Orphanage.

Cabbage, Large York—1, Michl. Brien; 2, Geo. W. Foote; 3, M. J. Hawker.

Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield—1, Mrs. Josiah Osborne; 2, Mrs. J. Robinson; 3, Mrs. Aquilla Banks.

Cabbage, Succession—1, Geo. Ingerman; 2, Mount Cashel; 3, J. L. Ross.

Cabbage, Winningstead—1, Peter Cowan.

Cabbage, any other variety—1, Belvidere Orphanage; 2, Wm. Maher; 3, Miss Neville.

Beets, long—1, Edgar Brown; 2, H. C. Watts.

Beets, globe—1, Mrs. A. W. Harvey; 2, Mrs. S. Harnett.

Mangolds, long—1, Capt. Stevenson; 2, H. M. K. Whiteway.

Mangolds, globe—1, F. H. Steer; 2, H. M. K. Whiteway.

Parsnips—1, Henry Davis; 2, Mrs. Jas. Coffey.

Carrots, long and short—1, Nicholas Cowan.

Carrots, white—1, John McNeil; 2, H. C. Watts.

Carrotts, long and short—1, Nicholas Nolan; 2, Henry Davis.

Celery, 10 heads, white—1, John McNeil; 2, Richard White.

Celery, 10 heads, red—1, H. M. K. Whiteway; 2, W. Maher.

Cucumbers—1, H. M. K. Whiteway.

Kale—1, H. W. Stone; 2, Wm. Maher.

Cauliflower—1, Hon. G. Knowling; 2, H. M. K. Whiteway.

Brussels Sprouts—1, John McNeil; 2, H. M. K. Whiteway.

Pot Herbs—1, Miss Eales; 2, Mrs. A. W. Harvey.

Vegetable Marrow—1, H. M. K. Whiteway.

Rape, 10 stalks—1, Samuel Ruby.

Peas, in pod—1, Kenneth Farwell; 2, Edward Thomas.

Shelled Peas—1, Miss Eales.

Pumpkins—1, Rev. E. Taylor; 2, Rev. A. G. Bayley.

Gallon Mixed Pickles—1, Mrs. Arthur Hayward.

Gallon Preserved Tomatoes—1, Mrs. Arthur Hayward.

Gallon Pole Beans—1, J. R. Steele.

Gallon Broad Beans—1, J. R. Steele; 2, H. C. Watts.

Onions—1, H. C. Watts; 2, John McNeil.

FRUIT.

Best Gallon Apples—1, Hon. G. Knowling; 2, J. R. Steele; 3, Capt. Stevenson.

Best Gallon Siberian Crabs—1, Thos. Drowns.

Best Gallon Plums—1, J. R. Steele; 2, Mrs. J. P. Moore; 3, G. R. Forsey.

Best Gallon Damsons—1, Mrs. S. E. Briffit; 2, Edgar Brown; 3, J. R. Steele.

Best exhibit preserved Garden Fruit—1 Miss Beatrice Steele; 2, Mrs. Charle Tessier; 3, Mrs. A. Hayward.

Best exhibit Wild Fruit—1, Mrs. Isabella Shave; 2, Mrs. Chas. Tessie. 3, Mrs. A. Hayward.

BUTTER, ETC.

Butter,10 lbs., tub or crock—1, George Collier; 2, Jno. Mc Neil; 3, Mrs. T. O'Rouke.

Butter, prints—1, Mrs. Wm. Noel; 2, Miss M. Steele; 3, Mrs. J. Coates.

Cream, 1 pint, raw—1 Ed. Thomas; 2, John McNeil.

Cream, 1 pint, scald—1,Ed. Thomas; 2, Hy. W. Stone.

HAY.

Bale Timothy Hay—1, Mount Cashel; 2, T. P. Doyle; 3, C. J. Doyle.

Sheaf Timothy Hay—1, Chas. Barnes; 2, Michael Gale; 3, Jos. H. T. Moss.

Bale Clover—1, Miss Neville.

Bundle Clover—1, Martin Walsh; 2, Samuel Ruby; 3, Miss Neville.

Most Complete Agricultural Exhibit, exclusive of live stock—1, H. C. Watts; 2, J. NcNeil; 3, S. Ruby.

Fig Plant—1, Mrs. C. J. Marshall.

CLIMAX FEED PRIZES.

Best Dairy Cow, any breed—1, Mount Cashel.

Best Fat Cow, any breed—1, Mount Cashel.

Best Fat Pig, any breed—1, E. J. Snow.

Peat, best twenty-five bricks—1, C. C. Peatman; 2, Thos. Sutton; 3, Convent Renews.

LOOM AND NEEDLEWORK.

7-Yards Homespun—1, Jas. P. Downey; 2, Industrial School.

Pair Blankets—1, Paul O'Qdinn; 2, Mrs. Thos. Ludey; 3, Mrs. Jas. Cormier.

Knitted Shirts and Pants—1, Mrs. Wm. Freeze; 2, H. J. Stares; 3, Alice Pardy.

Knitted Socks and Mitts—1, Harriett F. Hooper; 2, Josiah Gay; 3, Michael Gilles.

Knitted Wool Quilt—1, Mrs. Sarah Horwood; 2, Miss Bella Morris; 3, L. Butler.

Wool Filled Quilt—1, Margaret Udle; 2, Mrs. Andrew Cook; 3, Mrs. J. L. Ross.

Wool Floor Rug—1, Mrs. Gordon Lester; 2, Mrs. Wm. Hall.

Best Floor Mat—1, Mrs. P. Lee; 2, Miss Lillian Snow; 3, Miss E. A. Hallgran.

Honorable Mention—Mrs. P. Lee, Mrs. Jas. Gillis, Palk Ryan, Mary A. Kennedy and Miss Fannie Tilley.

Specimen Fancy Wool Work—1, Mrs. Wm. Pye; 2, Mrs. Ab. Stone; 3, Mrs. C. McCarty.

Lace or Crochet Work—1, Mrs. Wm. Mitchell; 2, Michael Tracey; 3, Miss May Harnett.

Drawn Thread Work—1, Mrs. E. W. Canning; 2, Mrs. E. T. Furlong; 3, Miss Ethel Tapp.

Honorable Mention—Miss Gorman; Miss Annie Gay; 3, Mrs. R. Francis.

Hand Sewn Garments—1, Mrs. Wm. Freeze; 2, Jno. Simmonds; 3, Emmie Brushett.

Art Needle Work—1, Miss I. Simms; 2, Miss E. A. Barnes; 3, Miss Alice Soper.

Print Lace Set, special prize—1, Miss K. Power.

SCHOOL PRIZES.

Best Collection Pressed Wild Flowers —1, Wm. Knight; 2, Ernest Clouston; 3, H. Oke.

Commended—Bert Snelgrove and Irene Farwell.

Best Collection Pressed Ferns—1, Presbyterian College; 2, Wm. Knight; 3, Bert Snelgrove.

DISTRICT PRIZES.

BONAVISTA DISTRICT.

Potatoes, Beauty of Hebron—1, Thos. Turner; 2, Jos. H. T. Moss.

Potatoes, Dakota Reds—1, Kenneth Farwell; 2, Wm. Moss.

Potatoes, A. O. V.——1, Kenneth Farwell; 2, Jno. Blundon.

Turnips, purple top, Swedes—1, Danl. Burton; 2, Edgar Brown.

Turnips, green top, Swedes—1, Jos. H. T. Moss; 2, Richard Briffit.

Cabbage, Succession—1, Edgar Brown; 2, Rev. A. G. Bayly.

Cabbage, A. O. V.—1, Jos. H. T. Moss; 2, Kenneth Farwell.

Hay, pressed—1, Richr

Sheaf Hay—1, Mr. Briffit.

Oats, white—1, Jos. H. T. Moss; 2, Kenneth Farwell.

Sheaf Oats—1, Kenneth Farwell

Butter, tub or crock—1, Isabella A. Lawrence; 2, H. Stares.

Butter, prints—1, Isabella A. Lawrence; 2, Mrs. R. C. Oldford.

Knitted Socks and Mitts—1, Edgar Brown; 2, Mrs. J. Blundon.

Knitted Wool Quilts—1, John N.

Wool Floor Mat—1, Agnes Sweeney; 2, Lawrence;2, Margaret Doody.

Mrs. George Penny.

Fancy Wool Work—1, Margaret Flemming.

Lace or Crochet Work—1, Mrs. Wm. Penny; 2, Miss Eliza Handcock.

Drawn Thread Work—1, May Nugent; 2, Maude Hartery.

BRUIN DISTRICT.

Potatoes, Beauty of Hebron—1, Adolph Giovanini.

Butter, tub or crock—1, Cyrus Bon-

The electrically-welded, solid-piece frame gives strength and stiffness to

Peerless Farm and Ornamental Gates

We build Peerless Gates to last a lifetime—handy, convenient and attractive. They remain staunch and rigid through all kinds of rough usage. The frame is made of heavy steel tubing electrically welded into one solid piece. The Peerless Gate, like the Peerless Fence, saves expense because it never needs repairs. We also make poultry, lawn and farm fences of exceptional strength. Write for free book.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Box K, Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

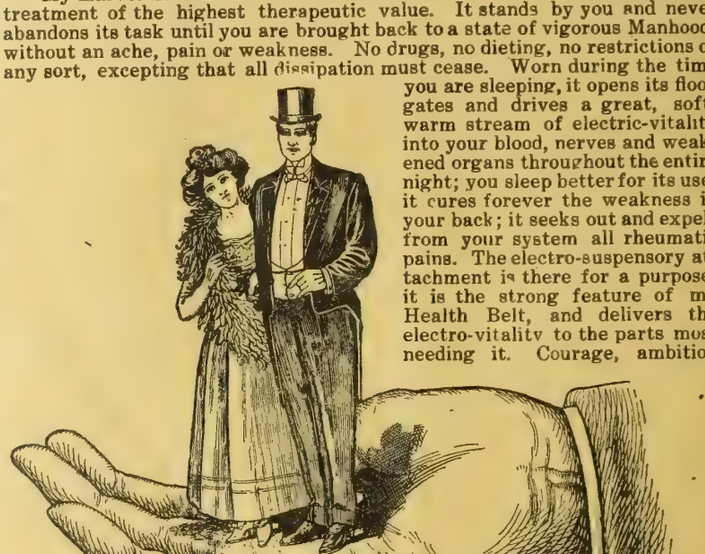
"I Present to You a "Health Belt Man."

He is 55 Years "Young."

Yes, 55 years young; not 55 old for my Health Belt poured vitality into his blood, nerves and tissues until

HIS VIGOR WAS RESTORED

My marvelous HEALTH BELT is a Wizard Worker, a mechanical self-treatment of the highest therapeutic value. It stands by you and never abandons its task until you are brought back to a state of vigorous Manhood, without an ache, pain or weakness. No drugs, no dieting, no restrictions of any sort, excepting that all dissipation must cease. Worn during the time you are sleeping, it opens its flood gates and drives a great, soft, warm stream of electric-vitality into your blood, nerves and weakened organs throughout the entire night; you sleep better for its use; it cures forever the weakness in your back; it seeks out and expels from your system all rheumatic pains. The electro-suspensory attachment is there for a purpose; it is the strong feature of my Health Belt, and delivers the electro-vitality to the parts most needing it. Courage, ambition

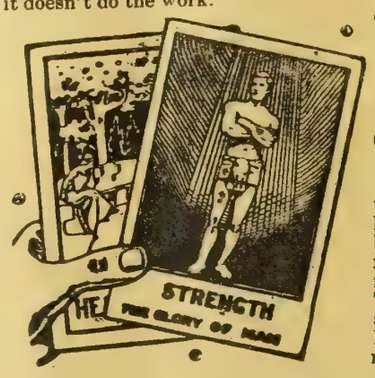


and a new view of life, with full, self-confidence, surely result. It makes you young and keeps you young, with the fire and vigor of the biggest, fullest blooded man you ever saw. The "HEALTH BELT MAN" cannot grow old, for he knows the secret of perpetual youth. It will place you in the "feeling fine class." "I am a man again, thanks to your wonder-working Health Belt. Use my name as you see fit." So writes C. L. Snell, of Middleport, N. Y. So have said thousands before him.

YOU CAN PAY WHEN CURED.

If you're sceptical I'll prove it first. I'll take all risk by letting you have the Belt on Free Trial, not to be paid for until cured. Send it back if it doesn't do the work.

These Wonder Books are



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Dear Sirs—Please forward me your books, as advertised, free.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

nell; 2, Mrs. A. Madigan.
Butter, prints,—1, Mrs. G. R. Fors 2, Mrs. E. Bradley.
Knitted Mitts and Socks—1, Martha Haley; 2, Jane Pdrchase
Knitted Wool Quilt—1, Lillian M. King.
Wool Floor Mat—1, Mrs. G. M. Goddard.
Fancy Wool Work—1, Mrs. E. Bradley.
Lace or Crochet Work—1, Miss B. Hailey; 2, Lillian M. King.

BURGES & LaPOILE DISTRICTS.

Turnips—1, Isaac McKay.
Knitted Goods—1, Miss Maggie L. Fresne.

BAY DeVERDE DISTRICT.

Potatoes, Beauty of Hebron—1, Richard Gear; 2, John Boozan.
Potatoes, A. O. V.—1 Francis Hogan, 2, Richard Gear.
Turnips, purple top Sweedes—1, Richard Woodfine.
Turnips, green top Sweedes—1, Richard Woodfine.

CARBONEAR DISTRICT.

Potatoes, Irish Cobbler—1, Lemu. Peddle.
Potatoes, Dakota Reds—1, Thos. Peddle; 2, Nellie Pike.
Potatoes, A. O. V.—1 Herbert Boyle; 2, Thos. Peddle.
Turnips, purple top Swedes—1, Nicholas Peddle; 7, Jas. B. Peach.
Turnips, green top Swedes—1, Jas. A. Peach; 2, Theodore Penny.
Turnips, A. O. V.—1 and 2, Jas B. Peach.
...Cabbage—A. S. Newhook; 2, Geo. W. Foote.
Butter, tub or crock—1, J. B. Peach; 2, J. W. Colter.
Butter, prints—1, Arthur Wescott; 2, Mrs. J. G. Pike.
Eggs, best dozen, brown—1, Mrs. M. A. Taylor; 2, Jas. A. Peach.
Wool Floor Mat—1, Mrs. P. Lee; 2, Mrs. Wm. Pye.
Fancy Wool Work—1, Mrs. Wm. Pye; 2, Mrs. C. McCarty.
Lace or Crochet Work—1, Lizzie P. Bennett; 2, Miss Susie N. Pike.
Drawn Thread Work—1, Lizzie Taylor; 2, Minnie Taylor.
Worked Quilts—1, Mrs. Thos. Finn.

FORTUNE BAY DISTRICT.

Potatoes, Beauty of Hebron—1, Abraham Lee.
Potatoes, Dakota Reds—1, Mark Way
Potatoes, A. O. V.—1, Joshua Randall.
Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield—1, Samuel Downing.
Cabbage, Succession—1, Mark Way; 2, Benj. Francis.

FOGO DISTRICT.

Potatos, Beauty of Hebron—1, J. B. Wheeler; 2, Josiah Guy.
Potatoes, Dakota Reds—1, Mrs. S. Roberts; 2, Josiah Guy.
Potatoes, A. O. V.—1, Mrs. A. Steid 2, Jacob LeDrew.
Turnips, purple top Swedes—1, Josiah Guy; 2, Thos. LeDrew.
Turnips, green top Swedes—1, Jos. Guy; 2, Mrs. Mary A. Stead.
Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield—1 Thos. LeDrew; 2, Samuel Brown.
Cabbage, A. O. V.—1, Mrs. S. Roberts; 2, Mrs. B. Taylor.
Eggs, Brown—1, Mrs. S. Roberts; Mrs. Sarah LeDrew.
Eggs, White—1, Mrs. S. Roberts; 2, Mrs. S. LeDrew.
Fleece Wool, long—1, Mrs. Wm. Collins.
Tinned Baked Apples—1, Mrs. Sarah LeDrew.
Knitted Shirts and Drawers—1, Mrs. S. J. Bishop.
Knitted Socks and Mitts—1, Mrs. Wm. Freeze; 2, J. B. Wheeler.
Knitted Wool Quilt—1, Miss Elsie Cook.
Wool Floor Mat—1, J. LeDrew; 2, Mrs. J. Hayward.
Fancy Wool Work—1, Mrs. W. J. Tonavale; 2, Mrs. J. Roberts.
Lace or Crochet Work—1, Janet Porter; 2, Mrs. I. Dowell.
Drawn Thread Work—1, Miss F. Miles; 2, Mrs. S. J. Bishop.

FERRYLAND DISTRICT.

Potatoes, Dakota Reds—1, Eliz. Morey; 2, Walter Farrell.
Potatoes, A. O. V.—1, Thos. Reddy 2, Rev. J. Walsh.
Turnips, purple top Swedes—1, Richard Howlett; 2, Walter Farrell.
Turnips, green top Swedes—1 and 2, T. J. Morey.
Other Vegetables—1, John Healy.
Butter, tub or crock—1, Presentatiob Convent; 2, Mrs. Jos Burke.
Butter, prints—1, R. Howlett.
Preserved Garden Fruits—1, John Healy.
Knitted Socks and Mitts—1, Mrs. Mary A. Walsh; 2, Mrs. Ed. McCarty.
Wool Floor Mat—1, Mrs. Alfred Canning.
Fancy Wool Work—1, Mrs. J. Conway; 2, Matilda Quirk.

HARBOR GRACG DISTRICT.

Potatoes, Beauty of Hebron—1, H. Watts; 2, Jno. Brunless.
Potatoes, Dakota Reds—1, Matt Grocuhy; 2, Geo. Davis.
Potatoes, A. O. V.—1, H. C. Watts; 2, Harry Webber.
Turni ps,purple top Swedes,—1, H. C. Watts; 2, Harry Webber.
Turnips, green top Swedes—1, Harry Webber; 2, H. C. Watts.
Turnips,A. O. V.—1 Geo. Davis; 2, H. C. Watts.
Cabbage, Succession—1, H. C. Watts; 2, Harry Webber.
Cabbage, A. O. V.—1, A. Squires; 2, H. C. Watts.
Hay, presssed—1, Capt. Stevenson.
Wool, fleece, long—1, H. C. Watts; 2, Samuel Stevenson.
Fleece, short—1, H. C. Watts; 2, Robert Tifford.
Oats, white—1, H. Davis; 2, John Brunless.
Sheaf Oats—1, H. Davis; 7, Dr. Strapp.
Butter, tub or crock—1, Mrs. B. Morgan; 2, H. C. Watts.
Butter, in prints—1, H. C. Watts; 2, Michael Fleming.
Collection Garden Fruit—1, Mrs. Jas. Cron.

HARBOR MAIN DISTRICT.

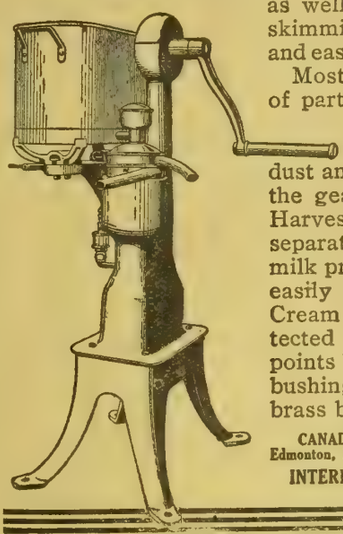
Potatoes, Beauty of Hebron—1, Cabel Morgan; 2, R. Butler.
Potatoes, Dakota Reds—1, Thomas Drowns.
Potatoes, A. O. V.—1, Caleb Morgan; 2, Thos. Strapp.
Turnips, purple top Swedes—1, Thos. Strapp; 2, Palk Sullivan.
Cabbage, Succession—1, Wm. Power; 2, Palk Sullivan.
Oats—1, Thos. Drowns.
Wool, fleece, long—1, Wm. J. Haley.
Wool, short—1, W. J. Haley.
Butter, tub or crock—1, Patrick Byrne.
Butter, prints—1, Patrick Byrne.
Knitted Socks and Mitts—1, Mrs. Thos. Drowns; 2, Wm. J. Haley.
Knitted Wool Quilts—1, Mrs. Alex Snow.
Wool Floor Mat—1, Mrs. A. Kennedy; 2, Miss F. E. Tilley.
Drawn Thread Woek—1, Miss E. LeDrew.

(Concluded next issue.)

Buy An I H C Cream Harvester
For Its Superior Mechanical Features

THOUSANDS of I H C Cream Harvesters have been sold and are giving perfect satisfaction because of their superior mechanical features. A machine must be right if it bears the I H C trade mark.

When you examine I H C Cream Harvesters, you will see the many I H C features which mean big dairy profits and big savings of work and time; you will find the many reasons for their wonderful strength and durability as well as for their close skimming, easy turning and easy cleaning qualities.



Most of the wearing out of parts, and other cream separator troubles, are due to dust and milk getting into the gears. I H C Cream Harvesters are the only separators with dust and milk proof gears which are easily accessible. I H C Cream Harvesters are protected against wear at all points by phosphor bronze bushings—not cast iron or brass bushings.

I H C Cream Harvesters are constructed with larger spindles, shafts, and bearings than any other separator, insuring greater efficiency and durability. The I H C bowl is free from slots or minute crevices, which make it remarkably easy to clean.

There are many other I H C advantages which the I H C local dealer will point out and prove to you. The separators are made in two styles—Dairymaid and Bluebell—each in four sizes. In justice to yourself, see the I H C local dealer before you decide on any separator, or, write nearest branch house for catalogues and full information.

I H C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a center, where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development, are collected and distributed free to everyone interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the I H C Service Bureau, they will receive prompt attention.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated) CHICAGO U S A

A Safeguard As Well As A Cure

The trouble with most cough medicines is that they relieve the cough simply by soothing the local irritation. They help Nature very little in *curing* the inflamed conditions, and do nothing at all toward *strengthening* the weakened parts.

Father Morriscy's No. 10 does all three. It *stops* the cough by clearing away the mucus and relieving the irritation in the passages—it *cures* the inflamed and congested membranes lining the throat and lungs—and it *strengthens* the whole system, and particularly the parts that have been weakened.

Thus it is that No. 10 not only cures the present trouble, but prevents its return.

Hundreds of men and women who were broken down with coughs and colds, and either on the verge of consumption or actually in its grip, are now strong and well, thanks to Father Morriscy's No. 10 and careful living.

Trial size 25c. Regular size 50c.

At your dealer's. 106

Father Morriscy Medicine Co., Ltd., - Chatham, N.B.

Quit Wood Wheels—Buy Steel Ones.

Far stronger than wooden wheels—far easier draft—yet cost very little. Inquire—NOW.

Won't Gather Mud.

Our low down steel wheels will fit any wagon of yours—or you can own our Handy Wagon for a trifle. Won't clog with mud in soggy weather—draw easy—handy to load or unload. ASK ABOUT THEM.

TUDHOPE-KNOX CO., LTD., Successors to Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd., - - Orillia, Ont.

STOCK NOTES.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK RAM SALES.—The importation of pure bred sheep for the N. B. Department of Agriculture last month numbered 105 head, consisting of 13 Shropshire rams, 6 Shropshire ewes, 13 Hampshire rams, 12 Hampsire ewes, 11 Oxford Down rams, 7 Oxford Down ewes, 15 Leicester rams, 6 Leicester ewes, 9 Cotswold rams, 11 Lincoln rams and 5 Southdown rams. Fifty-four of these were sold at Fredericton, thirty-five at Newcastle and nineteen at Moncton. The purchasers were as follows:—Geo. Armstrong, Fredericton, N. B., 1 Hampshire ram $12.00; 1 Oxford ram $15.00. D. A. Arseneau, Balmoral, Rest. Co., N. B., 1 Hampshire ewe, $17.50. R. M. Burden, Westfield, N. B., 1 Oxford ram $30.00; 1 Oxford ewe, $25.00; 1 Oxford ewe, $35.00; 1 Oxford ewe, $22.50; 1 Leicester ram, $30.00; 1 Leicester ewe, $18.00; 1 Leicester ewe, $15.00; 1 Leicester ewe, $20.00; 1 Leicester ewe, $17.00. Black River Agri. Society, Black River, North. Co., N. B., 1 Cotswold ram, $21.00; 1 Oxford ram, $30.00; 1 Lincoln ram, $21.00. Botsford & Westmorland Agric. Society, Port Elgin, N. B., 1 Oxford ram, $16.00; 1 Oxford ram, $27.00. Chipman Agric. Society, $20.00; 1 Shropshire ram, $21.00; 1 Shropshire, $16.00; 1 Leicester, $9.00; Chipman, N. B., Shropshire ram, 1 Southdown, $16.00. J. R. Dunn, Clones, Queens Co., N. B., 1 Hampshire ram, $15.50; 1 Southdown ram, $11.00. Brad H. Duncan, Salisbury, N. B., 1 Southdown ram, $23.00. F. B. Fleweling, Fredericton, N. B., 1 Hampshire ewe, $12.00. John Goodfellow, Newcastle, N. B., 1 Lincoln ram, $15.00. H. O. Huestis, Bear Island Agric. Society, 1 Shropsire ram, $16.00; 1 Shropshire ram, $25.00 1 Shropshire ewe, $13.00; 1 Shropshire ewe, $14.50; 1 Southdown ram, $11.00. Chesley Haines, Burtt's Corner, N. B., 1 Hampsnire ram, $18.00. F. E. Henderson, Andover Agricultural Society, 1 Leicester ram $16.00. Horace Hornbrook, New Brandon Agric. Society, 1 Leicester ram, $20.; 1 Cotswold ram, $13.00. Peter Hare Newcastle, N. B., 1 Shropshire ram, $20.00. E. R. Hennessy, Irishtown, N. B., 1 Cotswold ram, $13.00. Walter Hennesy, Irishtown, N. B., 1 Hampshire ram, $5.00. A. J. Jensen, New Denmark, N. B., 1 Oxford ram, $20.50; 1 Cotswold ram, $5.50. J. E. Long, Centreville Agric. Society, 1 Hampshire ram, $22.00; 1 Hampshire ewe, $10.00; 1 Cotswold ram, $20.00; 1 Lincoln ram, $28.00. Robt. Long, Fredericton, N. B., 1 Southdown ram, $15.50. S. Laughlan, Black Point Agric. Society, 1 Hampshire ram, $31.00; 1 Leicester ram, $25.00; 1 Southdown ram, $24.00; 1 Leicester ram, $19.00; 1 Leicester ram, $16.00; 1 Shropshire ram, $20. 1 Shropshire ewe, $15.00; 1 Hampshire ewe, $12.00. J. T. Marsten, Campbell Sett. Agric. Society, 1 Hampshire ram, $18.50; 1 Oxford ram, $20.50; 1 Leicester ram, $35.50; 1 Lincoln ram, $27.50. H. M. Merriman, Welch Pool, Campbello, N. B., 1 Oxford ewe, $29.00. Robt. J. Miller, Hillsboro, N. B., 1 Hampshire ewe, $20.00. S. L. T. McMackin, Havelock, N. B., 1 Lincoln ram, $21.00. Wm. Pringle, Stanley, N. B., 1 Hampshire ewe, $11.00. Pokemouche Agric. Society, 1 Oxford ram, $25.00; 1 Hampshire ram, $15.; 1 Hampshire ewe, $16.00; 1 Oxford ewe, $20.00. F. S. Peters, Rexton Agric. Society, 1 Shropshire ram, $25.00; 1 Shropshire ram, $36.00; 1 Cotswold ram, $8.00 E. J. Peters, Elmhurst, 1 Lincoln ram, $13.00. Restigouche Agric. Society, J. E. Stewart. Dalhousie, 1 Shropshire ram, $23.00; 1 Lincoln ram, $20.00; 1 Hampshire ram, $19.00; 1 Lincoln ram, $24.00; 1 Shropshire ram, $21.00 Rogersville Agric. Society, 1 Lincoln ram, 23.00; 1 Lincoln ram, $16.; 1 Lincoln ram, $17.50; 1 Leicester ram, $18.50; 1 Oxford ewe, $16.00. C. L. Smith, Woodstock, N. B., 1 Shropshire ewe, $15.00; 1 Shropshire ewe, $10.00; 1 Hampshire ewe, $10.00; 1 Hampshire ewe, $12.00; 1 Hampshire ewe, $10.00; 1 Hampshire ewe, $14.00; 1 Oxford ram, $17.00; 1 Leicester ram, $15.00; 1 Cotswold ram, $13.00. St. Louis Agric. Society, 1 Lincoln ram, $27.00; 1 Leicester ram, $20.00; 1 Cotswold ram, $20.00; 1 Leicester ewe, $23.00. C. A. Steeves, Petitcodiac, N. B., 1 Leicester ram, $13.00. Valentine Smith, Hopewell Hill Agric. Society, 1 Shropshire ram, $24.00. G. E. Steeves, Hillsboro, 1 Hampshire ram, $8.00; 1 Hampshire ewe, $16.00. W. H. Steeves, Hillsboro, 1 Cotswold ram, $13.00. Allan Steeves, Moncton, N. B., 1 Leicester ewe, $10.00. J. F. Tweeddale, M. P. P., Arthurette Agric. Society, 1 Shropshire ram, $23.00; 1 Oxford ram, $16.50; 1 Oxford ram, $10.00; 1 Leicester ram, $12.00; 1 Leicester ram, $21.00. Tabusintac Agric. Society, 1 Shropshire ram, $20.00. W. E. Wallace, Penobsquis, N. B., 1 Oxford ram, $27.00. M. H. Young, 1 Leicester ram, $20.00.

SHEEP FARMING OF AN EXTENSIVE SCALE.—The name of Telfer Bros., Paris, Ontario, is almost a household word with all of those who follow the records of sheep breeders at the leading Canadian and United States shows. They have successfully competed against all comers at shows from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the farthest north to Richmond, Virginia, in the south. Wishing to go into commercial sheep raising on a large scale, Mr. Jas. A. Telfer, one of the above mentioned firm, who has visited nearly every sheep-raising district on the continent, decided to locate in New Brunswick, where he found what he considered one of the best sections for sheep-raising in Canada. He has located on a 750 acre farm at Markhamville, near Sussex. He has placed about fifty-six head of pure bred sheep on the farm and shortly after the new year he will bring another carload from Ontario. He expects to keep up his show ring records and will take some of his best Southdowns, Shropshires, Hampshires, Oxfords, Cotswolds and Lincolns to the Winter Fair at Amherst. He has come to the Maritime Provinces with a determination to make his venture a financial success, and from what we know of his abilities as a shepherd we predict for

DR. J. WOODBURY'S HORSE LINIMENT

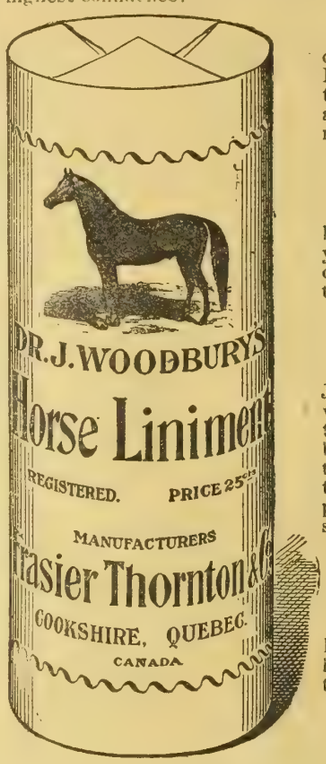
INFALLIBLY THE REMEDY

For the removal of Splints, Bog Spavins, Enlargements of any and every description it has no equal. Given internally, it will promptly relieve and remove any and every character of Cough, Enlargements of the Glands, Affections of the Kidneys. For Distemper, Strangles and Colic it is infallibly the remedy.

All horses that are stabled should have an application of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment to the hoofs of the fore feet to prevent their becoming feverish, dry, brittle, hard, contracted or otherwise injured.

Insist on having Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We warrant it to effect that for which it is recommended when used according to directions.

Its beneficial effects are so prompt and decided that it has excited the admiration of the leading horsemen of the Dominion and secured their highest confidence.



Bear River, N. S.

Dear Sirs:—We do not hesitate in recommending your Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We have used it in the woods for coughs, colds, distemper and cuts, and would say that no lumberman should be without it. Yours truly,

CLARKE BROS.

Hubbard's Cove, N. S.

Dear Sirs:—I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment in my stable for years and consider it the best liniment on the market for both internal and external use. Yours truly,

C. C. McLEAN.

Truro, N. S.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment with the very best results for colds, coughs, distemper and all lung diseases. It is the best thing to give horses in the spring to keep them in condition. It purifies the blood, cleanses the lungs from impurities, which may exist, and gives the system healthy action.

NEWTON LEE.
Owner "All Right," 5817.

Elmsdale, N. S.

Dear Sirs:—Kindly send me 6 dozen Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. I have not a bottle in the store and it is the only kind my customers will take. Yours truly,

ELMSDALE MERCANTILE CO.,
Elmsdale, N. S.

Dear Sirs:—I cured my horse with Dr. J. Woodbury's Liniment. It was a bad case of distemper. I always recommend this liniment to my friends as the best for all diseases of the horse.

Yours truly, H. R. WHITEHEAD.

Dear Sirs:—One of my horses had a bad cough, and I made a complete cure with three bottles of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. The cough was of twelve months' standing. In my large experience with horses, I consider this liniment to be the best made for all diseases in the horse, and I recommend it to my friends. E. J. ANDERSON, Truro, N. S.

Manufacturers:

Fraiser Thornton & Co., Cookshire, Que., Can.

ELECTRIC BEANS

TAKE A BOX HOME WITH YOU

They have cured others, perhaps a small touch for their power to cure you. If you are troubled with Anaemia Constipation Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heart Palpitation or any complaint arising from Impure Blood, Sluggish Liver, Unhealthy Stomach or Weakened Nerves—buy them—They will put new red blood in your veins and electrify with new life your entire system.

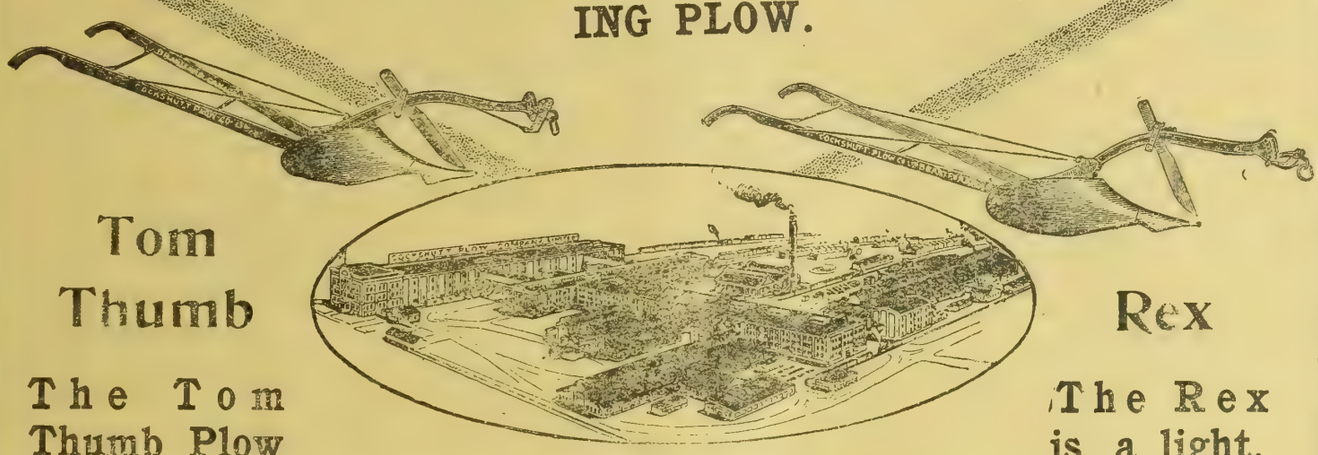
There is a cause for this effect.

50c. a box at all dealers or upon receipt of price from

The Electric Bean Chemical Co. Ltd. Ottawa

IT ALWAYS PAYS TO CONSULT COCKSHUTT'S

BEFORE BUYING A WALKING PLOW.



Tom Thumb

The Tom Thumb Plow is very popular with market gardeners and others who need a small implement. Although it is light, it is very strongly built, and for sod and general work we know it will give you every satisfaction. The Tom Thumb turns a good furrow from 6 to 8 inches wide and 4 to 6 inches deep. Can be furnished with wheel when required---it is always shipped with colter, extra share and wrench unless otherwise ordered.

Do not fail to send for Catalogue today if you require first-class farm implements of any description.

This is the Finest Plant in the World

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The Rex is a light, two-horse narrow plow for general work and is used in sections where the land is not plowed deep. Many plowmen prefer it for sod work also, because it turns a clean, narrow furrow from 6 to 9 inches wide and 4 to 7 inches deep. We have made the handles fairly lengthy to ensure easy control by the operator. We always ship this plow with steel board, chilled share, colter, extra share and wrench unless otherwise ordered.

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WANTED.—Hides, calfskins, sheep and lamb pelts, J. J. McLEAN & SONS, Hopewell, N. S.

AGENTS WANTED, apply THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Ottawa, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.—WALTER EATON, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N S.

SEND POST CARD TO "PECK'S NURSERY, Wolfville, N. S.," and get printed price list of fruit trees, &c.

FIVE young Guernsey Bulls for sale, from good big stock.—T. D. BLAIKIE, Great Village, N. S.

WANTED.—Dressed pork and poultry, best quality, ship direct and save commission.—JOHN HOPKINS, St. John, N. B.

SALESMEN.—Two for each county. None but hustler need apply. First class proposition Easy to sell everybody. Not a book or apple tree agency. Address BOX NO, 100, CODYS, N.B.

FOR SALE.—R. I. Red cockerels, brothers to second cockerel Dominion Exhibition, price $1.50 and $2.00. Apply to ALFRED BURLEY, 46 Princess St., St. John, N. B.

ALL kinds of books on Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Gardening, Bees, Fruits Flowers, Vegetables, etc, Catalogue free.—MORGAN'S POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, London, Ont.

AGENTS.—The sale of Palham's Peerless Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc., has increased forty per cent in New Brunswick because we deliver trees to contract grade. Our agents make money in proportion. We want, now, reliable agents in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly. Write for best terms, PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE!

Ayrshire—two bulls, ten months old. Holstein—one heifer, eight months old. Berkshire—one boar and two sows, six months old Shropshire—one ram, four months old This stock is all in good condition and must be sold to make room. Apply to

T. J. HAWKINS,
Fairview Stock Farm,
McKay's Station, Col. Co., N. S

Rhode Island Reds

I have on hand five choice S.C. Rhode Island Red Cockerels, hatched in May. These Cockerels are out of eggs from the Kyle pen, which won first at the Dominion Exhibition, 1910, at St. John. Will sell reasonable. Write at once, before they are all snapped off,

GEO. E. MOORE, Box D, Sussex, N. B.

For Sale,

Two Jersey Bulls suitable for Agricultural Societies from heavy milking dams. For further particulars apply

ROBERT ROBINSON,
Meadow View Farm, Sussex.

Sea View Stock Farm.

I have for sale several choice pure bred young Holstein Bulls, of various ages. Write or call for full information.

J. D. IRVING,
Bouctouche, N. B.

WANTED.

Several pure bred registered Jersey heifers, from one to two years old, in calf, Must be from producing stock. Write

R. A. BACKMAN,
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Guernseys for Sale.

One bull, three years old, imported from Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Two bulls, eight and ten months old. Heifers of all ages.

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him a successful career. We trust his success will far exceed his expectations and that some of our young men who are prone to leave their farms may learn from him and go at some branch of the farming industry with the views that he seems to possess. Mr. Telfer believes that instead of the Ontario exodus continuing Westward, it is only a matter of a short time until Ontario's sons will look Eastward where they can make an easier living and more money than in Ontario or the West.

A HEARD HEADER FOR THE COLLEGE HOLSTEINS.—The Holstein bull, Count Mercena Paul, which headed the herd owned by Gavin Harding, Graham's Road, P. E. I., has been selected by Prof. M. Cumming, to head their Holstein herd, at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College Farm, Truro, N. S. This bull is sired by Count Mercena Posch and his dam is the famous DeKol Pauline Sadie Vale, grand champion female at the Toronto Industrial exhibition.

MARKETS.

Charlottetown Prices.

GRAIN.—Oats, 34c white 37c black.

FEED STUFFS—retail, bran, $1 20 to $1 25 shorts, $1.35 to $1 40; middlings, $1 40 to $1.50 oilcake, $2 25 to $2.50; corn meal, $1.65 to $1.70

LIVE STOCK—Butcher's cattle, 4½c; tockers $20 to $30; milch cows $40 to 60$; sheep, 3½c to 3¾c; lambs, 4½c to 5¼c; hogs, dressd 6cto 7½c.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef (carcass) 8½c to 9½c beef (retail) 12c to 15c; mutton, car cass, 8½c to 9½c; lamb, carcass, 9c to 10c

HORSES—Drafters, $150 to $225; roadsters, $150 to $225; carriage, $150 to $225

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Creamery butter, 23½ to 24c, solids, 24½c to 25c prints; dairy butter 19c to 21c

POULTRY AND PRODUCTS.—Eggs, 26c per doz; fowl, 9c to 10c per lb.; chickens, 10c to 12c per lb; ducks, 12c to 13c per lb; geese, 11c to 12c; turkey, 15c to 16c per lb.

FRUIT.—Apples, $2.50 to $4.00.

VEGETABLES—Carrots, 35c to 40c per bushel; otatoes, 40c per bush.; turnips, 12c to 14c per bush; beets, 35c to 38c per bush., parsnips, 90c to $1 00

MISCELLANEOUS—Hay, $8 00 to $8.50; straw, $5.00 to $6.00; beef hides, 8c to 8½c; sheep skins 60c to 75c; lamb skins 50c to 70c.

Weather conditions are such that roads are almost impassable consequently very little heavy produce has been marketed for the past two weeks. Trade in general has been quiet and merchants are complaining. Prices of farm produce remain about stationary except for a few minor changes with the exception of pork which is lower, the supply of this has been heavy and almost all the small orders have been cut out so that the full supply was thrown on the packers and they were unable to handle it fast enough, consequently prices have dropped to a point perhaps a little below what would have occured had the farmers used a little better judgement, sending them forward. Potatoes are very scarce and the prospects are that prices may be put still higher in order to bring out enough for local use. Eggs are also very scarce and supplies have fallen off so that prices quoted are purely norminal. Butter is quite plentiful and prices are easy this applies more particularly to dairy as creamery is firm at prices quoted Poultry is not coming out very freely and while there is enough to supply demand for immediate use there is no more than is needed, Beef cattle of good quality are scarce and while there is quite a lot of ordinary quoting they are selling at fairly good prices, quality considered. The demand for hay for shipment this fall is about over and prices are likely to be easier, in fact the bulk of the hay now on hand will have to be carried over by the farmers till spring. Some fairly large shipments have been sent to England by the Manchester boats, but the last one left this morning, she took upwards of 300 tons. Oats are quiet at unchanged prices.

MEN WANTED

We want a reliable man in each locality to introduce and advertise our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics, and other goods, direct to consumers as well as to merchants. $15 a week and expenses or commission. No experience needed. The largest advertised goods in Canada. Write at once for particulars.

W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO. - LONDON, ONT.

CATTLE FATTEN QUICKER --take on weight faster---make better beef --- when dehorned. Cows give more milk---and half the danger in shipping by rail or boat is eliminated.

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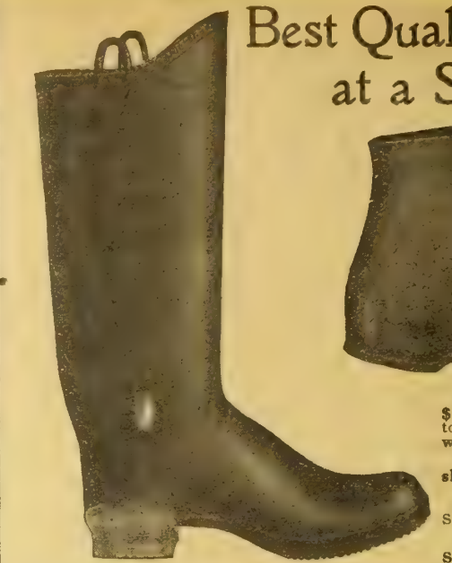

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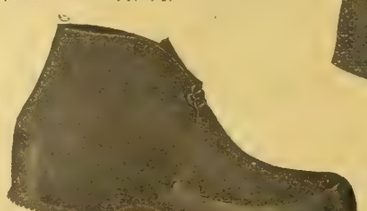

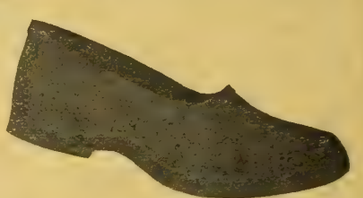

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Men's, sizes 6 to 11	75c
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Men's One Buckle Overshoes, $1.38 and $1.48. Sizes 6 to 11.

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Send for our catalogue of bargains in Clothing for Men and Boys, and Shoes for all the family. Also our free premium list. Expressage prepaid on all orders of $5 00 or more, from any place in the Maritime Provinces.

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FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.

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I will mail, **free** of any charge, my **home treatment** with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell **all** women about this cure—**you**, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home without the help of a doctor. Men **cannot** understand women's sufferings. What we women know **from experience**, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for **Leucorrhœa** or **Whitish discharge, Ulceration, Displacement** or **Falling** of the **Womb, Profuse, Scanty** or **Painful Periods, Uterine** or **Ovarian Tumors** or **Growths**, also **pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex.**

I want to send you a **complete 10 days' treatment entirely free** to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that **it will cost you nothing** to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. **Just send me your name and address,** tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you **free of cost,** my book—**"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER"** with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to **think for herself.** Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures **all, old or young.** To **Mothers of Daughters,** I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhœa, Green Sickness, and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies in your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this **Home Treatment** really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. **Just send me your address,** and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the **book.** Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address:

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H 509 - WINDSOR, ONT.

THREAD POWER FOR SALE.—One second hand two-horse Moody thread power for sale cheap. First set of planks still on the machine. Write POWER care of MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

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Three pure bred Shropshire ram lambs, eight months old and in fine condition. For particulars write to

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Expecting to be away from home a great deal of my time, I must reduce my stock 60 per cent. Beginning Sept. 1st I offer many of my noted winners and breeders, also the finest lot of cockerels and pullets to be found in eastern Canada. Prices most reasonable, in reach of all. Address :

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Ayrshire Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep.

Heard headed by the grand good bull, Choice Goods of Springhill, four years old, sired by the noted bull Lessnessock King of Beauty. Choice Goods can be spared from Springvale to avoid inbreeding. Has proved himself a good sire and a sure stock getter

FRED S. BLACK,
Springvale Farm, Amherst, N. S.

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Clydesdales, Haekneys, Shorthorns, Berkshires. Look over our winnings at late Amherst Horse Show and you will be convinced that we have the stock. Send your Pure Bred Mares to be bred

J. B. SNOWBALL COMPANY Limited,
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OUR BIG SHOW

will be held in January. Send your name for a copy of our prize list which will tell you all about it. Liberal cash and special prizes offered for all varieties of fowls, etc. This is the recognized leading poultry show in New Brunswick, January, 12, 13 and 14, 1911.

Westmorland Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Moncton, N B.

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Here we are again doing business at the old stands with a number of purebred Guernsey and Ayrshire cows of the very best—both as to breeding andindividuality to freshen this present month andOctober and which we are prepared to offer you at reasonable prices. Also Ayrshire calves of both sexes. We have likewise a fine lot of Shropshire ewes and lambs which have been bred carefully and are as fine as are to be obtained in the Maritime Provinces. Prices right. Correspondence solicited which shall have our prompt and best attention, as usual.

John McDonald & Son,
Bloomfield Farm, - Shubenacadie, N. S.

Maple Grove Ayrshires

I have for immediate sale several young Bulls fit for service, many of them prize winners at the recent exhibitions. Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable.

M. H. Parlee, Lower Millstream, N. B.

FOR SALE.

Two S. C. R. I. Red Cocks, one year old, Cockerels in the following varieties : Rose and Single Comb R I, Reds, Black Javas and Brown Leghorns, also a few pullets to spare of each variety.

W. H HENRY,
Shubenacadie, N. S.

GLENVIEW FARM.

Guernseys, Jerseys & Poultry.

We are offering for sale two Guernsey Bulls about one year old. One is a grandson of Millwood's Perseverance and, official record 653 lbs of butter, the other a grandson of Imported Fairy of Seagrove. Barred Plymouth Rock, White and Buff Wyandotte, S C, Brown Leghorn and S. C. Rhode Island Red cockerels and pullets for sale.—WALTER McMONAGLE & SONS, Sussex, N. B., Long distance 'phone.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

We are now offering for sale some excellent young cockerels and pullets, suitable for fall and winter fairs, also some yearling hens of both cockerel and pullet mating, just the age to insure sturdy stock another year. Prices given on application.

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Maple Green Farm offers for sale, in registered Holsteins : Bull, No. 1, 18 months old; bull, No. 2, 29 months old, is in fine show shape and has been first prize bull in his class, both as a calf and as a yearling. Could also spare a few cows that have large yearly official records. For particulars, write

R. L. HICKS, - Dalhousie Jct., N. B.

Meadow Brook Farm.

Shropshire sheep and Ayrshire cattle. We are offering for sale a very fine bunch of ram and ewe lambs also a few shearling and aged ewes of excellent quality, which will be sold at moderate figures. Not being in the show business, the above are not pampered or over fed and are therefore able to give a good account of themselves

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Hillside Farm Yorkshires.

I have for sale choice young pigs ready for delivery. Boars fit for service and sows old enough to breed, all bred from mature stock. Sire and dam imported from H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. P. SEMPLE,
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We offer for sale Guernsey Heifer, two years old in July, and Calves, also one Bull, 18 months old, that is a direct decendant of Sheet Anchor and Cassipia, second prize cow at the Pan America Model Dairy, also Bull Calf, six months old, Agricultural Societies please note.

WILLIAM COX & SON,
Long Distance 'Phone. Canard, Kings Co., N. S.

Sunnyside Stock Farm.

In Ayrshires we are offering for sale three bull calves and females, any age, Guernsey females, any age.

Book your orders for Chester White swine. Pekin ducks $1 50 each.

Intending purchasers met at railway depot. Telephone in residence.

J. Frank Roach, - Sussex, N. B.

"HOMESTEAD FARM" HOLSTEINS.

Just now we can part with a few young bulls, fit for service, combining the blood of all of our best service bulls. We will also supply a few calves if desired.

We have a few Shropshire rams left that we will sell cheap in order to clear out this fall. Write or come and see them.

LOGAN BROS. N. S. 'Phone 602. AMHERST PT., N. S.

FINE NICKEL BUGGY HARNESS

For the next 30 days I will sell a set of $15.00 Nickel Mounted Buggy Harness for only **$12.00**, and if you are not satisfied, I will refund the amount. This Harness is made of No. 1 stock and is made as follows : Bridle, 5-8" box loop cheeks, patent leather blinds, glass rosettes and nickel chain front; breast collar, folded with buckles for traces; breeching, folded saddle, full leather, strong and good looker; reins, black bit and russet hand part.

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Wish - Ton - Wish Stock Farm.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE,

We are offering several heifer calves as well as some good bull calves, also a young cow or two, due to freshen in May or June. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

HARDING BROS., Props.,
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Ayrshire and Shorthorn Cattle.

Bellevue won female championship and all of the herd prizes in Shorthorns, with every animal our own breeding. In Ayrshires we have held the male championship for two years. Write for prices or call and see us. We breed our winners and sell them too.

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Offering a bull, two years old, and a bull, one year old, from Lottie LaHanda, record 17 1-4 lbs. butter in 7 days and 10286 lbs. milk in 1 year, at 13 years old. Sired by Sir Rooker Posch Artis, champion bull at Halifax and senior champion at St. John. For further particulars, address

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I am offering for sale one pure bred Holstein bull, Eke DeKol Paul, Jr., three years old, dam, Lady Pietertje DeKol. Record day for milk, seventy pounds. Sire, Eke DeKol. This bull is also first cousin to Grace Fayne 2nd Homestead champion seven day cow of the world, 35.55 lbs. butter. Also a half-brother, six months old, out of same cow, sired by Ormsby Veeman.

Write for prices. First come, first served.

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YORKSHIRE SWINE.

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We have several choice young French Canadian Bulls for sale, at very reasonable prices; also an excellent lot of young Tamworth Sows. Visitors are most welcome.

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As my fall litters are all sold, I am now booking orders for early spring deliveries. Eight litters to choose from. All pigs eligible for registration.

P. L. MORSE, - - Berwick, N. S.

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd.

For foundation stock, herd bull or family cows, both show ring and long-distance producers (300 to select from.) Go to

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

Ayrshire Bull For Sale.

Togo of Spring Brook farm 24911, Sire Barcheskie Admiral Togo, 19648, Dam Emma of Nether Craig 11077. I want to sell or exchange before January 1st, 1911. Write for further particulars,

HAROLD FALCONER.
Alma, N. S.

Oxford Down Sheep

We are offering a high class lot of Oxford Down Rams for sale Reasonable prices. Shearlings and lambs, also an extra good three-year-old.

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Landsdowne Station, Pictou Co., N. S

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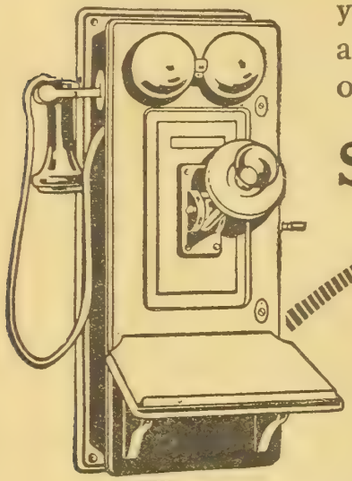
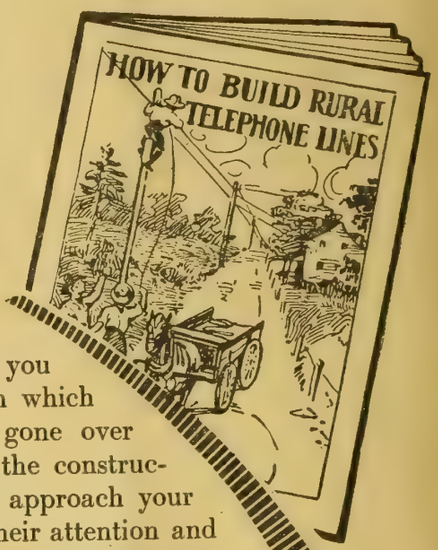
WE want every farmer in Canada to know how to build Rural Telephone Lines. We want to put the whole story of Rural Telephones before you so that you will have all the details at your fingers' ends and so that you can go out among your own neighbors and organize a telephone system in your own community.





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Our No. 1317 Type Telephone Set

is the set with the famous No. 48 type generator, the most powerful and efficient generator on the market to-day; with a ringer having 3-inch gongs, the loudest ringing gongs ever put on any telephone set; with the standard long distance type transmitter and receiver. This set, which was specially designed for Rural Telephone work, by the most expert telephone engineers on this continent, is told about fully in the book.

The Story That The Book Will Tell You

is a story that is full of interest and of vital importance to every farmer in Canada. We believe that every farmer realizes the advantages of a Farm Telephone; but we also believe that few farmers realize the simplicity of organizing and constructing a Rural Telephone System of their own. The details of organization are simple, the costs of installing the system are low and the only reason that a greater number of communities have no rural system of their own, is due to a lack of accurate knowledge on the question of the Rural Telephone.

We offer you this book that you may possess this knowledge; for, sooner or later, a Rural Telephone System is going to be started by you or somebody else in your own neighborhood. Now is the time for you to get busy. Write to-day for Bulletin No. 140. REMEMBER WE SEND IT FREE.

THE Northern Electric
AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

Manufacturer and supplier of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and maintenance of Telephone, Fire Alarm and Electric Railway Plants. Address our nearest house.

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG
REGINA CALGARY 216
VANCOUVER

A Merry Xmas. and Happy New Year to All

The MARITIME FARMER
AND CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYMAN

Libra- Univ of Illinois
Un versity Station
Urbana Il

Published twice-a-month in the Interests of the Farmers of the Maritime Provinces of Canada

Vol. 16. SUSSEX, N. B., DECEMBER 20, 1910 No. 6

I Wish YOU Were Like Mr. Fraser

I WISH you'd do as he did—for your own good. Like a great many other people he had seen many of our advertisements. Had read some of them, just as you are reading this one. The time came when he was figuring on a new roof and he read one of our advertisements very carefully.

He thought, as maybe you do, that a wood shingle roof was the least expensive, and though not the best nor most durable, was at least "good enough" for him. But our ads. said that Oshawa Steel Shingles cost about the same as wood shingles and were less expensive to put on. That sounded promising.

Further he read that slate cost six times as much, and so-called "ready roofing" cost thirty-three times as much. That Oshawa Steel Shingles were fire-proof, leak-proof, rust-proof, rot-proof, rain-snow-and-wet-proof, need no painting, no patching.

In fact Oshawa Steel Shingles, according to our advertisements, seemed to be everything man could desire in a roof—the absolutely perfect roof. So good that he doubted the truth of our claims. "It sounds too much better than ordinary roofs" he thought (He'd heard other roofing people talk extravagantly, and thought "Oh, yes, it's easy to talk big, but will the roof make good ?") Then he read my guarantee. That impressed him as being very straightforward, dependable. "If that means all it says: "A perfect roof for 25 years, or a new one free" he thought, "why this advertisement is no idle boast." "By using Oshawa Steel Shingles I settle the roofing question definitely for at least 25 years. If this concern is financially responsible that guarantee seems to cover everything."

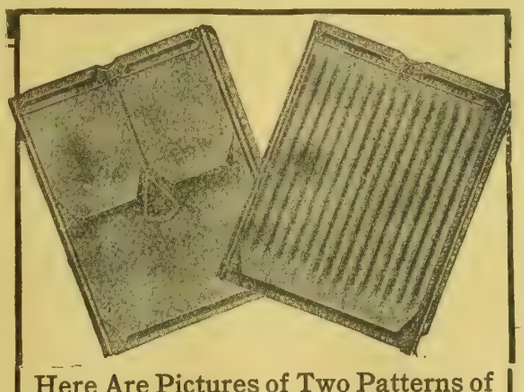
"Guess I'll send for their booklet, anyway, and look into the facts a little further." And he did. He got all the facts, before deciding. That's where I wish you were like him. I want you to get all the facts about Oshawa Steel Shingles. THEN you can decide. You only fool yourself if you doubt one word I say about our Steel Shingles. You take no risk. My guarantee protects you against disappointment—absolutely. You'd not think of using any other kind of roofing if you actually KNEW how good a roof my Oshawa Steel Shingles make.

How Do You Figure ?

Figure the cost now, material and time, for every kind of roof you know anything about. Oshawa Guaranteed Steel Shingles, you'll find are as cheap to begin with as the poorest wood shingles. It's a fact. Figure the cost per year of each kind of roof. Compare the **estimated** life of other roofs with the **guaranteed** life of Oshawa Steel Shingles, and your figures will show you which is the best and cheapest roof for you to buy.

When I say "Guaranteed for 25 years" I mean it —No "Ifs" About it.

Some makers of metal shingles (notice they don't say "steel") talk boastfully about roofs of theirs which have stood the test for 25 years back. But if you buy their shingles do they positively guarantee to you a perfect roof, no leaks, no rusted holes, no need for paint, no bother whatever, for **the next twenty-five years?** That is what you are interested in—**your own roof**—**not** some other fellow's. Do they? Pedlar does. You may know people who have lived to be eighty, but that is no guarantee of your life. Oshawa Steel Shingles are the **only kind** that are clearly, positively, guaranteed for **any** period.



Here Are Pictures of Two Patterns of Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed)

They come in squares 10x10 ft.—covering 100 square feet of roof at a cost of only $4.50. They are stamped from heavy sheet steel—28 gauge steel—then galvanized with zinc, so thoroughly that all kinds of weather can't make a rust-hole in them for longer than your lifetime.

PEDLARIZE All Your Buildings, Inside and Out

By "Pedlarizing" I mean doing for the whole building what Oshawa Steel Shingles do for the roof. I make other kinds of sheet metal building materials—for ceilings, side walls, outside—that make your whole building more fire proof, more sanitary, more beautiful, more substantial. You should know about them. May we send you a booklet and pictures that tell the whole story? It's free. Write for it to-day.

Rain-snow-wind-proof Fire and lightning proof No painting, No patching

E. A. Pedlar

No bother at all with your Oshawa Shingled roof once it's on your building. Notice we don't merely **say** this. We **guarantee** it, with a guarantee that is legally binding—good for a new roof right up to the last day of the twenty-fifth year. That means it must be absolutely weather-proof. Also it is fire-proof, wind-tight, safe agaist lightning, and keeps the building warmer in winter and cooler in summer. And your need never worry with repairs. Isn't this the kind of roof you want ?

What More Can You Ask of a Roof ?

A roof that is practically one big seamless sheet of tough, galvanized steel, without a crevice or crack anywhere for water or wind to get into, that keeps out the heat of summer and the cold of winter—an absolutely perfect roof for the next twenty-five years. Why should you even consider **any** other kind ? Certainly you should not fail to get **all** the particulars about a roof **like this.** Don't you think so ? Then write for our book—to-day. It is free —from our nearest office.

WRITE TO ADDRESS NEAREST YOU. ASK FOR "ROOFING RIGHT" BOOKLET NO. 17.

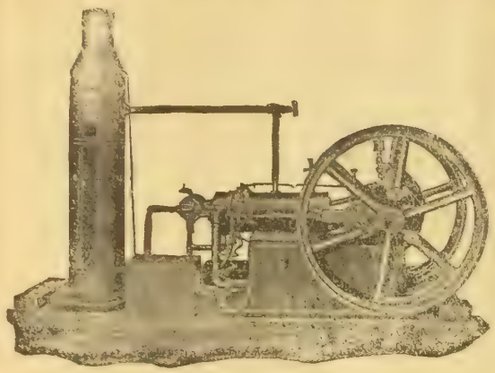
The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa

Established 1361

HALIFAX 16 Prince St.	ST. JOHN 42-46 Prince William St.	QUEBEC 127 Rue de Pont	MONTREAL 321-3 Craig St.	OTTAWA 423 Sussex St.	TORONTO 111-113 Bay St.	LONDON 86 King St.	CHATHAM 200 King St. W.
PORT ARTHUR 45 Cumberland St.	WINNIPEG 76 Lombard St.	REGINA 1901 Railway St. S.	CALGARY Room 7, Crown Block	EDMONTON 633 Fifth Ave., North of Jasper		VANCOUVER 319 Pender St.	VICTORIA 434 Kingston St.

ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE. WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME SECTIONS. WRITE FOR DETAILS. MENTION THIS PAPER.

Farmers of Quality



Stationary and Mounted, in 1 1-2 to 30 Horse Power

Want Quality

Readers of THE MARITIME FARMER are of the quality stamp; we realize their discerning ability to pick an article of machinery that is correct in every mechanical detail. That is the reason why such care is taken to see that the **Ideal Gas and Gasoline Engines** are what we claim for them.

Every part of the **"Ideal"** is interchangeable—a mighty strong feature. The cylinder, instead of being cast with the base, is cast separate and bolts on the base. The valves, instead of seating directly on the cylinder head are enclosed in a valve cage, and the valve cage is inserted in the cylinder head, so that when the valves become worn, the valve cage and valve can be taken out and ground without removing the cylinder head.

The idea of casting the cylinder separate from the base is a good one, for when the walls of the cylinder become worn, you don't have to buy a complete new engine, you only require a new cylinder that can be bolted on the base. Another good feature is an extremely long piston with double rings instead of using three rings. We use three sets of two rings each on the Ideal.

Another thing, there is a speed regulator on this engine which enables you to run the engine at any speed, and, of course, when you reduce the speed of the engine, you also reduce the fuel consumption. For instance, if a man had a 6 H. P. engine and wanted to run a cream separator with it, he could reduce the speed and thereby cut down his fuel consumption to suit the work.

All these are points to consider when looking for a gasoline engine of quality—one that stands without a peer

"Ideal" Gas and Gasoline Engines are built on honor and built to give their operators satisfaction, and they do it. We do not build a cheap or low grade engine, but do cater to that class of buyers who wish a first class article at a reasonable price

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

Write for information

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Ltd., - Brantford, Ont.

Maritime Address--29 Dock St., ST. JOHN.

J. A. Pugsley & Co., St. John, N. B., Agents.

Two Hundred Dollars

In Cash Prizes

English and French Editions

will be given by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, to those who make the closest estimates of the population of Canada as determined by the Official Census in May, 1911.

Full particulars of this Contest are given on Page 54 of the new

Na-Dru-Co Almanac

It's Free—Ask your Druggist for one

The Na-Dru-Co Almanac for 1911 is even better than the 1910 Edition. It's a regular mine of information, including Postal Guide—Recipes for Baby's Food, for Cooling Drinks and Frozen Desserts—Dials showing Standard Time in every part of Canada, and Mean Time throughout the world—and Solar and Lunar Calculations for all the Provinces of Canada.

Na-Dru-Co Almanacs are now being distributed by Druggists throughout the country. If your Druggist's supply is out write direct to the National Drug and Chemical Co., on the coupon attached, and a free copy will be sent you by return mail.

Send Coupon To-day.

Name.....

Address.....

CUT HERE

Mail to Advertising Department
NATIONAL DRUG & CHEM. CO. OF CANADA LIMITED.
Montreal.

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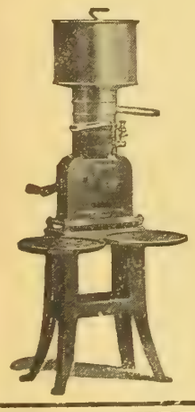
THE DOMO SEPARATOR

The Cheapest and the Best.



Prices and Capacities.

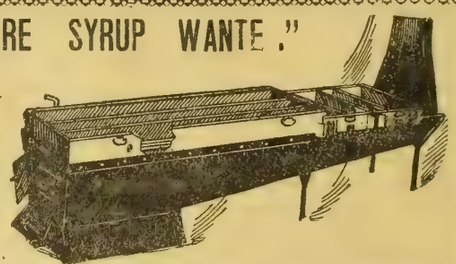
	Capacity	Suitable for	Prices
Domo B	110 lbs.	1 to 2 cows	$15
" O	150 lbs.	2 to 5 cows	$20
" 1	200 lbs.	3 to 7 cows	$30
" 2	280 lbs.	5 to 10 cows	$35
" 3	450 lbs.	10 to 15 cows	$50
" 4	670 lbs.	15 to 30 cows	$65

Sent on trial to responsible parties.
For particulars of Free trial offer write to

J. de L. Tache,
General Canadian Agent, St. Hyacinthe Que.

Agents Wanted all over the Maritime Provinces

"BETTER AND MORE SYRUP WANTED."



You have the Maple Bush, we have the Evaporator, and when combining the two the highest grade of Maple Syrup is produced that will bring the best market price. Your Maple Grove is worthy of your best consideration. You cannot expect to get good returns with slow, deep boiling contrivances. Write for Catalogue.

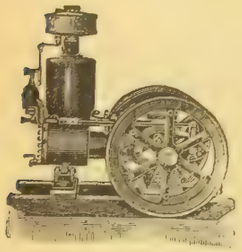
The Grimm Mfg. Co., Limited, 58 Wellington St., Montreal, Que

DO YOU WANT

The Simplest

Gasoline Engine?

Look at the cut



The "Stickney"

is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific because it is the farmers favorite. **So Simple.**

No Pipes and Separate Tank always in the way.

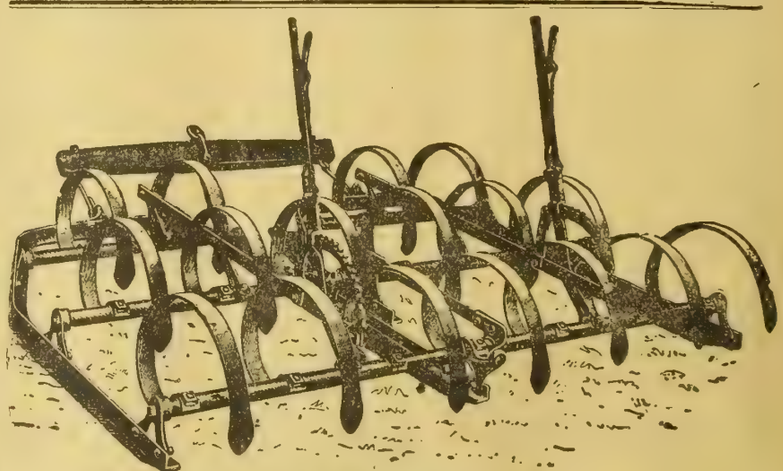
Strong and Heavy—Means hard work.

Send for our little booklet No. 57 and you will be surprised what you wil discover about engines

WINDMILLS, GRINDERS, TANKS, PUMPS, Etc.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

G. J. Barrett { Sales Agent } 52 Dock St. St. John, N. B. Branch at Fredericton, N. B.



HARROWS!

We make all kinds, Spring and Spike Tooth. When you are considering, during the long winter evenings, what kind of a Harrow you will buy, get it fastened into your mind that we make the best and most effective working Harrows on the market. It will pay you.

BAILEY UNDERWOOD CO., Limited,
NEW GLASGOW, - - - N. S.

You Can Furnish Your Home FREE!

ANY housewife buying goods at the stores mentioned below may have their cash purchases apply on Asepto Soap Premiums. Every cent you spend counts toward a premium. A sure and mighty convenient way to save without increasing living expenses. Over 300 premiums of honest value to select from. The list will be increased every few weeks. Furniture will be offered next. The old way was to allow premiums to apply on Soap Wrappers only. Now at any of these stores—no matter what you buy—everything has its equivalent in Soap Wrappers. That is every five cents spent counts the same as one wrapper, while purchases of our goods as here advertised entitles you to two coupons—the one the merchant allows and the ones found in or on our goods themselves.

Dr. White's Honey Balm.—A cough syrup that is safe and sure. We are positive that no other cough syrup equals it. Price 25c. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.

Pendleton's Panacea.—The best hot medicine, in use nearly 100 years. Every person knows it is good. Price 25. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.

Brown's Cutilive.—A witch-azel cream for chapped hands, sunburn, etc. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Scott's.—Salts, Senna, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Borax and Alum in 5c packages. Equal to 1 soap wrapper.

Brown's Spearmint Tooth Paste.—Sweetens the breath, prevents decay, hardens the gums and whitens the teeth. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

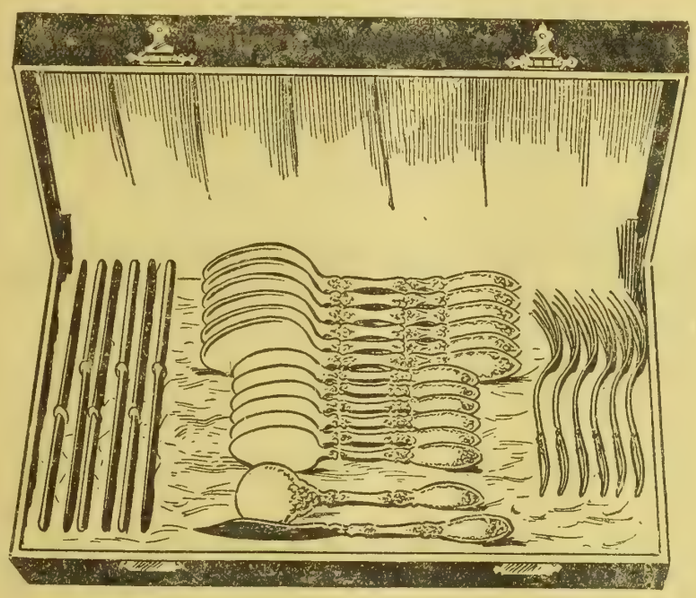
Napatho Soap.—A pure laundry soap, containing naptha and incorporated by a process that prevents it from hurting the hands, as other Napatho Soaps do. The wrappers count for premiums.

Scott's Fruit Syrups and Lime Juice.—Pure and excellent flavor. 10c, 15c and 25c. Coupon on the bottle.

Ebony Polishes—None better, bothpaste and lustre. Coupon on each box. Try them.

Sapid Tea.—A blend selling at 40c, in 1 lb. packages only. Blended by J. Harvey Brown, one of the most competent tea men in Canada. Each package carries a coupon equal to 8 soap wrappers.

Dr. Scott's White Liniment.—The largest bottle and best liniment. Price 25c. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.



Banner Spices.—In packages only. Absolutely pure. ¼ lb. packages carry coupon equal to 2 soap wrappers.

Venus Floating Soap.—Made from pure vegetable oils and unexcelled for the toilet and bath. Price 25c. Coupon counts for premiums.

Banner Flavoring Extracts.—All flavors and from 10c to $1.25 per bottle. Coupon on each bottle.

Herner's Dyspepsia Cure.—The only kind that tells you to eat what you like while taking it. Money back if not good. Price 35c. Equal to 7 soap wrappers. Price $1.00. Equal to 20 soap wrappers.

Brown's Stomach and Liver Pills.—A good family pill. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Scott's Furniture Polish.—Renews the life of old furniture. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Asepto Soap.—Is equal to the best and contains the same antiseptic features that Asepto Soap Powder does. The wrappers count for premiums.

Scott's.—Nitre, Glycerine, Iodine, Iron, Squills, Friar's Balsam, Carbolated Oil, Camphorated Oil, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Oil of Tar, Sewing Machine Oil, Spirits of Camphor. Price 10c per bottle. Equal to 2 soap wrappers.

Asepto Soap Powder.—Has been the greatest success of any soap or powder ever put on the market. This is the best evidence of its quality. It is antiseptic as well. It absolutely sterilizes every article washed. Think what this means to a family. Price 5c, and the trade mark counts for premiums.

The following stores are now in a position to explain to you what this offer means :—McLeod & Spence, Port Elgin, N. B.; F. L. Rayworth, Bayfield, N. B.; W. H. Chapman, Northport and Amherst Shore, N. S.; The Sussex Mercantile Co., Ltd., Sussex, Petitcodiac, Penobsquis, Elgin and Havelock, N. B.; R. G. Innis, Norton, N. B.; W. H. Martin, Waterside, N. B.; F. C. Fillimore, Riverside, N. B.; Thorne & Perry, Cody's, N. B.; J. S. Robinson, Narrows, N. B.; H. G. Turnbull, Digby, N. S.; Baird & Craig, Hartland, N. B.; I. M. Tompkins, East Florenceville, N. B.; E. Foster Nicholls, Clyde River, Shel. Co., N. S. Others are being added continually. If your dealer has not got coupons see that he gets them.

SEND FOR PREMIUM CATALOGUE TO

ASEPTO SOAPS, Ltd., = = ST. JOHN, N. B.

If at First You Don't Succeed Get a

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

CATALOGUE FREE.
AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

Be done with Dairy Disappointments.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,
173-177 WILLIAM STREET, MONTREAL.

VANCOUVER WINNIPEG

NEXT SHORT COURSES

AT

The Agricultural College

TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA,

JANUARY 3rd to 13th, 1911.

Last year over 300 farmers and their sons, ranging in age from 16 to over 70 years, attended. We want more this year.

At the same time, Short Course for Ladies in Horticulture, Dairying, Poultry and Domestic Science. This is becoming a very popular course and should attract a large attendance.

The Faculty will be assisted by men from the Federal Department at Ottawa, from the staffs of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Departments of Agriculture and by men successfully engaged in farming in the Maritime Provinces.

Tuition to all Maritime Province Students free.

All railways grant single railway fare on the Standard certificate plan.

For further particulars apply to

M. CUMMING, Principal, - - Truro, Nova Scotia

THE MARITIME FARMER

AND

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYMAN.

Official Organ of The Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, The Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations, The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association and The Maritime Bee-Keepers' Association.

Volume 16. Sussex, N. B., December 20, 1910. Number 6.

The Tenth Maritime Winter Fair.

Bigger and Better Than Ever

THE Tenth Maritime Winter Fair was held, in the Fair Building, Amherstl N. S., on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, inst. The weather man sent bracing, frosty weather, and throngs of the citizens of the Maritime Provinces visited the fair each day. The number of entries in each class exceeded that of previous years; the quality of the various exhibits was excellent, and, now that the 1910 fair is over, the various visitors can truly say that it was "bigger and better than ever." Every department was so well filled that, if as much increase takes place during the next year or two, it will be necessary, ere long, to further increase the floor space of the build. ing. We have no doubt when the necessity arises the good citizens of Amherst will uphold their past records of progressiveness in Winter Fair matters. For the first time in the history of the fair, ladies were charged an admisssion fee and any observing citizen who had visited the fair on previous occasions can vouch for the wisdom of this new departure.

The meetings in the Auditorium were well attended and never before have we seen such universally good order at Winter Fair meetings, as prevailed this year—a fact which made it easier for the various speakers and more interesting and instructive to an appreciative audience.

Col. H. Montgomery-Campbell, the genial president of the fair; F. L. Fuller, the efficient secretary-manager and their capable staff of superintendents and assistants in the various departments deserve the highest compliments and support that Maritime farmers can give them for the very successful manner in which they looked after the duties of their respective offices. It is the unanimous verdict, of all concerned, that they are the right men in the right place as it is realized that they are carefully guarding the best interests of Maritime live stock. When we consider, as Prof. Cumming puts it, that "Live Stock is the basis for successful Maritime agriculture" and that successful agriculture concerns every man, woman and child in Maritime Canada, either directly or indirectly, the safe-guarding of the live stock interests safeguards an industry of prime importance to all our citizens.

THE JUDGES

of the respective classes were:

Beef Cattle—W. R. Elliott, Galt, Ontario.

Sheep—J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa.

Swine—C. M. McRae, Ottawa.

Dairy—D. Drummond, Ottawa; Harvey Mitchell, Ottawa; V. C. Daigle, Moncton, N. B., and W. A. McKay, Scotsburn, N. S.

Poultry—F. C. Elford, McDonald College, Que., and A. C. Smith, of Waltham, Mass.

Seed—E. D. Eddy, Ottawa and S. J. Moore, Truro.

Fruit—R. W. Starr, Wolfville, N. S.

Dressed Carcasses—R. W. Elliott, J. H. Grisdale and C. M. McRae.

Honey—E. L. Colpitts.

All these gentlemen are well known to many of our readers and it is needless for us to say that their work was done in their usual efficient manner.

After the annual dinner on Monday evening, the public opening took place in the Auditorium. Col. H. Montgomery-Campbell presided, and before introducing the speakers gave a short outline of the Fair from the time of its inception.

His Worship J. M. Curry, Mayor of the town of Amherst delivered the address of welcome and said that the success of his town was due to the public mindedness of its citizens and their co-operation in matters of general interest.

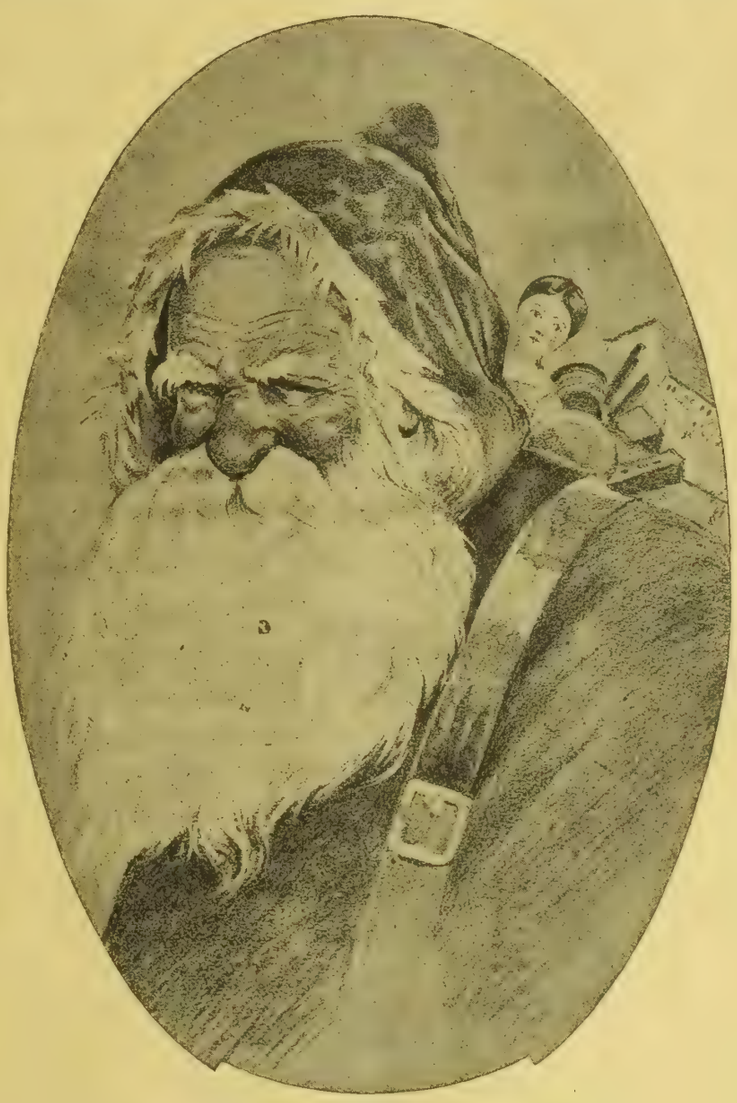
Mr. H. J. Logan, president of the Amherst Board of Trade paid a fitting tribute to the memory of The Late Governor Fraser. He referred to Amherst as the Guelph of the Maritime Provinces and the Burmingham of Eastern Canada and closed his address by inviting visitors to visit Amherst's various industries.

His Honor, Lieutenant Governor McGregor, af Nova Scotia, who formally opened the fair, was amazed at the excellence of the various exhibits he had seen in the building. He thought the government grants given to the fair were very justiable expenditures, that would be paid back with compound interest, not only in cash, but in helpful object lessons and experiences. He was glad to know that the fair was being run by men of sound business principles and it was on them that the success of the fair largely depended.

THE BEEF CLASSES

No fewer than one hundred and thirty-five animals were shown in the Shorthorn, Hereford and Grades, of any breed classes. The general consensus of opinion was that there were fewer poor specimens of the beef breeds present this year than ever before and that the average quality of the animals was much higher than in other years. There were a few animals of good conformation that would have stood higher up among the list of prize winners had they been better fitted. There was strong competition in the Shorthorn and grades classes. Mr. W. W. Black had everything his own way in the Hereford class which was as usual, well fitted.

The principal Shorthorn exhibitors were: Messrs. C. A. Archibald, of Truro, N. S.; Cecil Coates, Nappan N. S.; Hazen Etter and Harold Etter, Westmorland Point, N. B.; Geo. M. Holmes and Fred T. Hol es, Amherst; Chas. W. Forrest, Amherst, Point; Albert Anderson, Sackville, N. B.; Samuel C. Lane, Pownal, P.



AT CHRISTMAS TIME.

When Janie hangs her stocking up
She's very nice and sweet,
And as you see, that hose must be
Immaculately neat.
From tip to toe no hole must show,
Lest Santa backward hurl
A glance amiss, instead of this :
"God bless the little girl."

When Jimmie hangs his stocking up
He does it with a shout,
And nothing cares for snags or tears
Or where a toe poked out.
The biggest one that he can find,
That's Jimmie's greatest joy,
And Santa'll wink and laughing think
"God bless the merry boy."

Col. H. Montgomery-Campbell
President of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association.

E. I.; Jas. E. Baker & Son, Barronsfield, N. S.; Fowler Bros., Amherst Point; W. Guy Dixon, Point de Bute; DeMont Freeman, Amherst and J. McCully Pipes, Nappan.

In the Grades, of any breed classes, besides those mentioned above, Edwin Forrest, Amherst Point; Laurie M. Anderson, Sackville; C. W. Pugsley, Barronsfield, N. S.; Thos. J. Etter, Westmorland Point; Courtney Lusby, Carson Gourley, Amherst and John McDonald, Jr., St. John, N. B. were the principal exhibitors.

A full list of awards will be found on another page.

In the Shorthorn class the first prize aged steer, out of Princess Louise by Cyprus Scott and shown by Cecil Coates carried off the championship for steer, any age, but in the block test he went down to fourth place. The most outstanding winner in the show was C. A. Archibald's Merry Maid 5th, a two-year-old heifer, that carried off the Shorthorn female championship and grand championship, silver cup, donated by M. J. O'Brien, won in 1909 by Mr. Archibald, for the best Shorthorn animal, any age, and also the grand championship disc harrow donated by the Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., of Toronto, Ont., for the best beef animal, any breed or grade and also the Blatchford Calf Meal Factory's special prize for best beef animal, over one year, fed on Blatchford Sugar and Flaxseed.

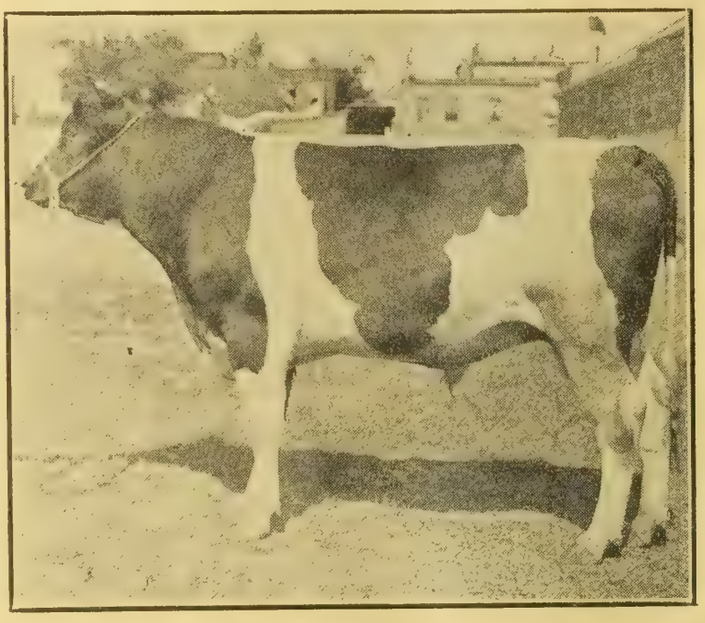
Merry Maid V. was bred and raised by Mr. Archibald and was champion Shorthorn at all the fall fairs. Her dam was second prize female at the Halifax exhibition. The old cow will undoubtedly be remembered by visitors to the first Winter Fair as the calf that captured the champianship award at the first Winter Fair nine years ago. That Prof. Day made no mistake when he placed Merry Maid at the head of a closely contested class, nine years ago, is amply shown by the enviable record that she and her offspring, including this year's grand champion has made. Besides her suburb qualities she has a careful leeder and breeder to look after her in such an intelligent way as to keep her and her offspring at all times doing their very best.

The first prize aged Hereford steer, Climax, captured the reserve grand championship and the silver cup donated by Hon. Sir Frederic Borden, for the best animal, any age. This cup having now been won three times by Mr. Black becomes his property as does the silver cup donated by Hon. Wm. Pugsley for best grade beef animal, won for a third time by Mr. Black, with a two-year-old grade Hereford steer, the original of the second prize dressed carcass.

Fowler Bros.' second prize aged grade Shorthorn steer headed the list in the block test. The Blatchford Calf Meal Factory's special for best calf under one year, any breed or grade fed on Blatchford Calf Meal was captured by one of W. W. Black's grade Hereford calves.

THE DAIRY TEST.

On another page of this issue will be found a complete record of the seventy-two cows entered in the fourty-eight hours dairy test. The rules governing the test are also published on the same page and the reader can see how the various scores are figured. The table shows the standing of the cows in the respective sections of each class. The sections are as follows: Sec. 1. Cow, four year old and upward. Sec 2. Cow, three years old. Sec. 3. Heifer two years old. The table shown on another page is so arranged that the entries in each class are grouped together, by following the column showing the score of points made the reader can easily pick out the animals that made the highest score Keillor's grade Holstein cow won the sweepstakes silver cup. Look over the records and see the standing of the respective breeders.



Ida Rooker II's Vale
First Prize Senior Yearling Holstein Bull at the 1910 Dominion Exhibition, St. John, N. B., owned by W. M. Lea, Victoria, P. E. I.

SHEEP.

The sheep classes were well filled with stock of excellent quality.

Albert Boswall and S. C. Lane, of Prine Edward Island were over with their Leicestes.

In the Lincoln sections Albert Boswall, C. W. Pugsley, Barronsfield, N. S.; Chas. Symes, Minudie, N. S., and Jas. A. Telfer, Sussex, N. B., strove for supremacy.

H. B. Parlee, Sussex, N. B.; John Tweedy, Ernscliffe, P. E. I., and Jas. A. Telfer were on hand with their Cotswolds.

Chas. Symes, Minudie, N. S., had the only Cheviots shown at the fair.

Dorset Horns were shown by Geo. L. Boswall and Cephas Nunn, of Prince Edward Island and Hartland Poultry Yards, Hartland, N. B.

Cephas Nunn and Oliver C. Saunders, of P. E. I.; Jas. E. Baker & Sons, Barronsfield, N. S., and Jas. A. Telfer, Sussex, N. B., were exhibitors of Southdowns.

In the Shropshire classes, Jas. A. Telfer, Geo. L. Boswall, Cephas Nunn and Logan Bros., and Jas. J. Stewart, Amherst Point, were the principal competitors.

Burder Goadwin, Baie Verte, N. B., Jas. E. Baker & Sons had the Telfer put up a three cornered contest in the Oxford Down section. played a duette in the Hampshire Cephas Nunn and Jas. A. Telfer sections.

Albert Boswall, Jr., of P. E. I., had no competition with his Suffolks.

Nearly all the breeders referred to above had enteries in the class for grades and crosses.

A glance at the list of awards on another page will show who is who in the respective classes. The "why" of the matter is simply because they had the goods.

Jas. A. Telfer had the first prize winner in both sections of the dressed carcass class, the best wether lamb, the best Oxford ewe, and the best three shearling weathers.

Jas. J. Stewart had the best pen of four lambs all one breed and the best pen of six wether lambs.

Jas. E. BaRker & Sons had the best flock of short wool sheep.

There were about two hundred and sixty sheep entered twenty of which went to the block test.

The quality of the various animals shown was all that could be desired and the time has come that an animal must be possessed of exceptionally good merits in order to win in such company as is shown at the Winter Fair.

SWINE

were there in abundance—a total of one hundred and twenty-seven, sleek, fat, contented porkers, but alas for sixty-five of them, their hour had come and to the block test they went. The quality in the respective classes was away up. The grand champion pig was shown by W. J. Gibson, Marshfield, P. E. I., who won the "Atlas Stock Food" cup. The grand champion pen of three sows was shown y Peter Brodie, of Little York, P. E. I., who having won it for a third time becomes its exclusive owner.

See list of awards on another page.

THE POULTRY.

The poultey exhibit was a record breaker, both in quality and numbers. Birds that could easily be winners in their classes a few years ago were this year outside the money altogether. No branch of live stock at this, now important fair, has shown such a marked improvement as the poultry.

F. L. Fuller
Secretary of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association and Manager of the Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S.

Starting nine years ago with a few dozen coops of inferior birds, it has rapidly improved, year by year. This year with its 1500 entries, exclusive of pigeons, it takes first rank in poultry exhibits east of Ottawa, Ontario, and in many classes it surpasses that show. Hundreds of new coops have been added and new floor additional space allotted and still the accommodations were crowded.

If the interest increases, as in the past, more room will be needed, and better light is certainly needed as it overworkes the judges to get proper light for their work.

The popular utility classes were out in force. White Wyandottes established a record both over their own class or any other class ever exhibited at the Amherst fair. Barred Plymouth Rocks were a good second and Buff Orpingtons third. The quality of these varieties was as good as they were in numbers. The quality was certainly all that could be desired. In these popular varieties the day has passed when one exhibitor can boast of more than one or two firsts in the four sections.

White Plymouth Rocks made an improved showing this year. The quality of the winners was away up.

Golden, Silver, Buff and Columbian Wyandottes all made a grand showing.

The Mediterreanian varieties were next in numbers to the Americans.

Brown S. C. Leghorns were most numerous and the quality better than ever. S. C. Whites, the best yet shown. Buffs, a nice class. While the Rose Comb, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns made a much better showing than in previous years. S. and R. Comb Black Minorcas were a show in themselves and had quality to burn.

Rhode Island Reds were a disappointment in numbers but some good specimens were shown. Games, Hamburgs, Polands and Houdans were well represented. Bantams made an interesting and pleasing addition to the show. Pigeons were out in force—twelve large collections were entered as against two or three last year.

Turkeys, Geese and Ducks were well represented by choice specimens af their respective breeds. Their showing was much superior to last season's representatives.

Dressed poultry came to the front again with the best quality of stock shown for years. We hope to see

(Continued on page 190.)

How Can Alfalfa Growing Receive a Boost in the Maritime Provinces?

Editor Maritime Farmer:

On page 101 of your second November issue you inquire how we of the Maritime Provinces can get the Alfalfa habit? and the inquiry is followed by half a dozen very pertinent questions.

In reply to the first, I would say that I have grown it—not in either of the three provinces you refer to but in far off English "shires and in the far off times of thirty years ago.

I grew it to supplement the annual sowings of winter rye and vetches for the soiling of the working teams. It was very effective for this purpose but three three-horse teams hard at work all summer left none over for the cows, the calves and the pigs who would no doubt have been glad to have been allowed to pay for a further area for themselves. I was not, however, pressed for the two latter classes as at that time I had a good sized patch of Prickley Comfrey, Symphitum Asperrimum, not S. Britannicum, if you please, which has been fraudulently sold in this Province. I should be greatly obliged, sir, if you or any of your readers could tell me how S. Asperimum winters here. For pigs and calves, it is the most valuable soiling crop one can grow.

To get back to our Lucerne. It is certainly worth "establishing" to use your own word which involves the idea of a very well cared for crop growing on land very carefully and liberally prepared; rather than the seeding down of the barley piece with alfalfa instead of timothy and clover.

The Provincial Governments can certainly encourage its cultivation. At any rate, that of Nova Scotia can for Professor Cumming is certainly aware, not merely of its own value, but of the value to the agricultural community of carefully considered sysyems of summer soiling; the keystone for the different arches which may best be found in the flourishing little patch of alfalfa close to the barn. And he will, we must hope, be good enough to allow or to direct, the use of the organization of which he is master towards so useful an end.

Remembering the scheme for the dairy side outlined on pages 97, 98, one feels tempted to ask him whether he would not do for a Maritime alfalfa league what Prof. Rutherford is doing for the Canadian Record of Performance.

It is none too soon to be moving if anything is to be orgaoized for next spring's planting.

There should be a sweepstakes formed with a small annual entry fee. I wonder if Prof. Cumming could get us an equal sum to add to it. The provinces should be mapped out in suitable competing areas and each area allowed three prizes.

The [illegible] would begin at once and grow as time went on, but no decision of value could be reached under four years, five would be better. The inspectors or judges, could do it in eight or ten visits and by the latter part of the time would have cut out nine-tenths of the unsuccessful contestants. In fact the cold-footed and those who had made some bad mistakes in the start would close out on their original investment, the entry fee of fifty cents or eighty cents as the case might be.

The rules for the competition and those for [illegible] require very careful thought as they would have to stand for the full period involved. They should be published in your paper and a copy sent to each entrant.

I think that if you will take some such scheme as the above, add to it such further suggestions as others of your readers may make and polish it up a bit that it may be presented to Prof. Cumming, we may hope within the time set to see the most valuable of all the agricultural legumes beginning to do its part for us.

I should perhaps, say, that twenty years ago, in this country, I tried a small sample of alfalfa and another of sainfoin. To my disappointment, both plants failed ignoiminously. I know now two very good reasons what they did, and laugh. At that time such knowledge was not available.

GEO. W. SHIPTON.
Annapolis Co., N. S.

Editor's Note.—In our last issue Mr. S. B. Hatheway suggested that the keynote to successful alfalfa growing was covered by the word "Tile." He realizes the importance of underdrainage. In this issue Mr. George W. Shipton, who has been a successful grower of Alfalfa in England has some suggestions to offer. The ball has been started rolling. Help to keep it moving by relating any experiences you may have had with this wonderful legume. If you don't want to write, ask questions. If you have any helpful suggestions do not hide your light under a bushel. If you do not wish your name to appear with your suggestians or questions, we can withhold your name. Pass the word along.

How Gan Alfalfa Growing Receive a Boost in the Maritime Provinces?

Every one of our farmer friends are asked to make suggestions. We will give them widest publicity possible. C. W. McDougall, Dairy Superintendent for New Brunswick, has demonstrated to us that Alfalfa can be grown successfully in New Brunswick. Have any of our Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island friends been able to produce it? Is it worth trying to establish on our farms? Can the provincial governments do anything to encourage its growth? If so, what do you suggest? Is there any information regarding it that THE MARITIME FARMER can publish? Can we be of any assistance, if so how? A few suggestions for you to answer are asked with the hope that you will act at once. We want to hear from every farmer in Canada. You are at liberty to take up any phrase of the question that you see fit and are not confined to the questions we have asked. Address communications to

THE MARITIME FARMER,
Editorial Department,
Sussex, N. B.

Mulching Strawberries.

The time for mulching strawberries will soon be here. For this purpose use good clean straw free from weeds. Shake it out well and spread evenly over the plants about one inch deep. It is not necessary nor advisable to cover heavy. If placed too thick early, frosts will be kept out and a weak development at the crown liable to result which may be injured by severe frosts later on. On the other hand, a light covering permits of root development in the late fall, allows a gradual hardening off of the plant, gives a fairly free circulation of air about the plant, and will hold snow to protect the plants when more severe weather approaches.

Covering should be done about the middle of November, or after ground is sufficiently frozen to carry a team. About three tons of straw is required to cover an acre. In the spring the covering may be parted over the plants, thus holding moisture and keeping the fruit free from sand.

Spruce boughs may be used to advantage. Leaves also make a good cover. Swamp hay, unless placed very lightly and well shaken out, is not advisable, as it settles too compactly over the plant. A heavy moss liable to decay such as strawy horse manure should not be used except very lightly. Excelsior well shaken out makes a good cover.

(Continued on page 190.)

Soliloquies of the Hired Man.

I am the farmer's hired man. I am hired by the month. If I suit and leave before my month is up I get nothing for the time I have worked. If I don't suit I get what is coming to me and get out. Of course there is no agreement of that kind, but that was what happened at the last two places I worked. My rooms in the ell over the woodshed with the thermometer ten below, I will have no cause to complain that my health will be ruined because of poor ventilation. My bed is made of four posts, the mattress is made of straw, (this suits me because of a hump on my back.) There are no "slats", woven cord answers the purpose better. As I am not accustomed to washing in my room, a place has been provided on the platform just outside the kitchen door. This was a happy thought of the "boss"; it makes me "move some" these frosty mornings and the good wife does not have to keep breakfast waiting as she probably would if a warm room and warm water were supplied. We work on the ten-hour system—ten hours before and ten hours after dinner. The first thing to do after being called at 3.30 o'clock is to make the fire, feed 75 head of cattle, milk twenty cows, feed the horses, hens and pigs, fill the woodbox behind the stove full of wood, run the milk through a separator. The boss used to run it when new, but it is a little out of gear at present and he is not as strong as he used to be. He is going to have it fixed the first time an agent comes round. One more trip to the barn and hog pen with the skim milk and I am called to breakfast. After another wash we all sit down to a long table in the kitchen where we are served with pancakes and molasses, sometimes fried pork together with bread and molasses, with strong tea. The missus told me the other morning that as the cream went to the factory, she did not make butter at home and the groceryman charges too much for ordinary country people to use it. After breakfast—this is about 6.30—I hitch a pair of horses, weighing about 900 pounds each, to a large wagon and hie for the woods. The boss informs me that when he was my age he went to the same woods and made four turn a day and never brought less than a cord to the load. The first day I only got out two loads of about one-half a cord each. I suppose I lost some time as I loaded a cord on the wagon the first time and when I was ready to start the horses were not, they were stuck hard and fast. I had to unload and the way the "boss" looked at me when I eventually arrived home with less than a half-cord on, was a caution. He said some things about the kind of help we have nowadays, which was not very flattering. As I was bound to stay my month out or get nothing for the work I had done I said nothing. As it was now nearly dinner time I went to work doing "chores" around the barns, hog house, etc. We had a dinner consisting of fried salt pork—the missus forgot or was too busy to soak it—bread and molasses and tea. I almost forgot that there was apple sauce.

Will tell you more in next issue as to how I get along.

THE HIRED MAN.

THE MARITMIE FARMER

And Co-operative Dairyman.

Semi-Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

Official Organ of The Farmers, and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association The Nova Scotia and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association; The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association; The Maritime Bee-Keepers Association, and The New Brunswick Poultry Aassociation.

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SUSSEX, N. B.

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The Circulation of this issue is 9,500 Copies. Every one going to a bona fide subscriber.

DECEMBER 20, 1910.

Dates of Issue.

January ..... 14—28
February ..... 7—21

PEACE ON EARTH.

Two thousand years ago the shepherds rejoiced to hear the angel choir singing "Peace on Earth Good Will to Men" and year by year since that time has the glad message been heralded throughout the universe. The birth of Christ has today a significance to a larger portion of humanity than at any time in history. The Christmas season brings with it festivities associated with the anniversary of earth's most joyous event. That Christmas this year is celebrated on the anniversary of the day on which Christ was enthroned on high, gives it a double significance. Steadily as time advances the two-thousand-year-old story is being told over and over again and men and women are making sacrifices that the day soon may come when "Thy will will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven" shall be nearer a reality. The greatest need in the world today is that the teachings of Jesus Christ be more closely followed. Though His chart for mankind was laid down so many years ago it has stood the test of time and still points mankind towards the right with the same truth as of old. Though oppression still holds sway to a greater or less extent, the world as a whole is growing better. Mankind is beginning to see and to understand more clearly the indifinite wisdom of the words spoken by the Man of Sorrow. In this busy world where man is too deeply concerned in material things it is well that Christmas comes every year to recall the Divine command to love our neighbors as ourselves. Nothing more can be done to make this old earth approach the Heavenly ideal than to spread abroad the truths promulgated centuries ago by the Christ whose birth we are shortly to celebrate.

LAST CALL TO 1911 SHORT COURSES.

Before another issue of the Maritime Farmer reaches our subscribers, the New Year 1911, will be ushered in. You will undoubtedly be making some ew resolutions at this season of the year—why not include in the number one that will lead you to attend the short courses at the Nova Scotia Agricultural, College Truro, N. S., on January 3rd to 13th There is ample provision for both ladies and gentlemen.

It is a matter of vital importance that you should attend the short courses.

The educational value of short courses at the Agricultural colleges is becoming better recognized by farmers and even by the professors. It is true the term of two or three weeks is short and the instruction incomplete. Yet there is the stimulus of meeting with others who are interested in agriculture, of seeing things done according to the approved methods, and the revelation of new facts or the presentation of old facts in a new light. There is also the pleasure of change, social intercourse, and withal a little holiday, to give inspiration and encouragement to those attending to return home to work, and to work more successfully.

It might be supposed that very little actual teaching can be done, but rather that a lot of facts, recipes, and rules are handed out. Even in the shortest of courses, however, a definite attempt is made to train the classes, and not merely load them up with information. For example: A class in stock-judging is assembled, and a member of the class asks the instructor which is the best breed of dairy cow. The instructor, even if he has a private opinion on the matter, answers that there is no best breed, but that it depends partly on the breeder's taste and partly on local conditions and markets. Then two or more cows of the same breed, or of different breeds, are brought in before the class, and the students are asked to handle them and judge them as individuals. If now the instructor is asked to decide which is the best cow of the group, he will not only answer, but give reasons for his answer. The lesson learned by the students is, that there may be more difference between individuals of the same breed than between two breeds, and that it is more important for a farmer to know a good individual cow when he sees her than to know which is the best breed.

Similar training comes in the seed-judging. If a member of the class asks which is the best variety of oats to grow, he may or may not get a definite answer. He may be told that a certain variety has given the best results over Ontario, but that does not settle the question entirely for the individual farmer. His soil and locality may require another variety. What he learns of more importance than this, is to know good seed from poor seed, and the difference between the yields from good seed and poor seed. He learns that for any particular soil and locality there may not be much difference between two varieties, but that there is all the difference between success and failure in sowing good seed or poor seed. And when he has learned these two things—the importance of sowing good seed, and how to select good seed his ability as a breadwinner is distinctively increased.

Poultry as a marketable product has become very scarce and dear the last year or two, and the importance of poultry as a revenue-producer on the farm needs to be emphasized. More than that, ten per cent. of the eggs marketed in Ontario prove bad. It is evident that enough attention is not given to this branch of production, and that there must be a great deal of careless methods of handling and actual dishonesty in the egg-trade. The short course in poultry-raising is designed to make farmers more efficient and careful in this work.

In the horticultural courses the instruction given covers such subjects as the selection of land for fruit; varieties suited to particular localities; budding and grafting; strawberry growing; care of young orchards; spraying outfits; preparation and application of sprays; packing, handling and shipping. The rapidly growing home market, as well as the export trade, promises a great future for fruit-growing in Canada, but in this as well as in other farm enterprises, the five-fold personal equipment is essential to success.

Dairying is a well-established industry in Canada, but each generation has to be especially trained, and new men must be prepared each year to supply vacancies in creameries and cheese factories, so a number of dairy courses are offered, from a few days' course in milk and cream-testing to a three months' course in butter and cheese-making.

A RESOLVE FOR EACH NEW YEAR.

To be joyous in my work, moderate in my pleasures, chary in my confidence, faithful in my friendship, to be energetic but not excitable, enthusiastic but not fanatical; loyal to the truth as I see it, but ever open-minded to the newer-light; to abhor gush as I would profanity, and hate can't as I would a lie; to be careful in my promises, punctual in my engagements, candid with myself and frank with others; to discourage shams and rejoice in all that is beautiful and true; to do my work and live my life so that neither shall require defence or apology; to honor no one simply because rich or famous and despise no one because humble or poor; to be gentle and considerate toward the weak, respectful yet self-respecting toward the great, courteous to all, obsequious to none, to seek wisdom from great books and inspiration from good men; to invigorate my mind with noble thoughts as I do my body with sunshine and fresh air; to prize all sweet human friendships and seek to make at least one home happy; to have charity for the erring, sympathy for the sorrowing, cheer for the despondent; to leave the world a little better off because of me; and to leave it, when I must, bravely and cheerfully, with faith in God and good-will to all my fellowmen; this shall be my endeavour during the coming year.

CANADIAN GEESE FOR UNITED STATES.

Last year live geese to a considerable amount were shipped from Prince Edward Island to the United States, and a number of American buyers were there this fall who were purchasing for the Boston and New York markets. The fattening is done in the United States. It is claimed that the geese from the island fatten well and yield richly in rendered grease, used in many households in the place of lard. The average live weight is 8½ pounds and the freight is 10 cents each. The prices paid to farmers in 1908 were from 60 to 65 cents per goose; in 1809, 80 to 85 cents; and this season 10 per cent. more than last year. Shipments of dressed geese, which will amount this year to about 35,000, have commenced. Most of these go to the other Maritime Provinces and to Newfoundland, the remainder to Boston and New York. The prevailing prices of dressed geese are from 12 to 13 cents per pound.

The exports of live poultry from Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, amounted to $120,623, of which $111,241 worth went to the United States; poultry, dressed and undressed, to the value of $32,432 and $26,730, respectivelly, went to United Kingdom.

SOME OF THE MEN WHO "DID THINGS" FOR MARITIME AGRICULTURE DURING 1910.

In this issue will be found a large plate, printed on coated paper, the pictures of some of the active workers for the advancement of Maritime Agriculture during the year 1910. Some others who also took an active part in the work were asked for their photos but we presume they were too modest to have their pictures appear in the public press. We are getting this groupe framed and it will occupy a prominent place in our office. We would suggest that our readers do likewise and thus familiarize themselves with some of the men who "did things" for Maritime Agriculture during the year 1910.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

Our readers will be pleased to hear that Dr. J. Standish, of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, who was injured by a run-away accident at Truro has recovered from the effects of his injuries which hapily were not so serious as at first reported.

Supplement to The Maritime Farmer, Christmas, 1910.

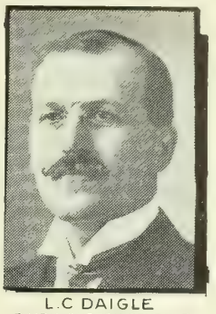
SUSSEX, N. B., DECEMBER 20TH, 1910.

PROFR J P LANDRY
POULTRY DEPT
N.S. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

G.T MICHAUD
OFFICIAL SEED INSPECTOR
OTTAWA.

E J JOHNSON
INSTITUTE WORKER

C.P. BLANCHARD
INSTITUTE WORKER



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NEW BRUNSWICK.

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O A C GUELPH, ONT.

J. A. CLARK
SUPT. EXP'L. FARM
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DR J. S STANDISH, V.S.
N.S. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

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PRESt PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
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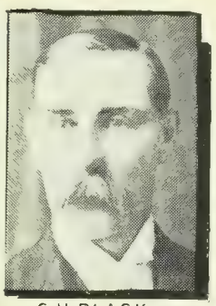

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FOR NOVA SCOTIA & SEC. MANGR
MARITIME WINTER FAIR.

SETH JONES
POULTRY EXPERT FOR
N.B DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BLISS M. FAWCETT
INSTITUTE WORKER

PROF. E.S. ARCHIBALD
NOVA SCOTIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

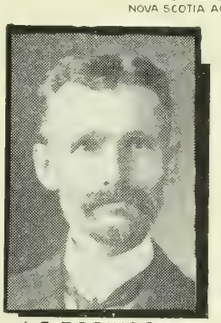
C. A MUNN
INSTITUTE WORKER

C W McDOUGALL
DAIRY SUPERINTENDANT
FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

HARVEY MITCHELL
MARITIME REPRESENTATIVE
DAIRY DEPARTMENT
OTTAWA

THOS. A. PETERS
P.E.I. REPRESENTATIVE
FRUIT DIVISION, OTTAWA

S J. MOORE
MARITIME REPRESENTATIVE
SEED DIVISION, OTTAWA.



L D. ROBINSON
INSTITUTE WORKER

C. HECTOR CUTTEN
INSTITUTE WORKER

R M JACKSON
SECY CAPE BRETON EXHIBITION

A G TURNEY
HORTICULTURIST FOR
N B DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOME OF THE MEN WHO "DID THINGS" TO ADVANCE MARITIME AGRICULTURE DURING 1910.

Result of the 48 Hours Dairy Test at the 1910 Winter Fair, Amherst, N.S.

Breed	NAME.	Class	Section	Days in Milk	1st 24 hours. Lbs. Milk 1st 24 hrs.	P. C. Fat Lbs. Fat	P. C. Solids Not Fat	Lbs. Solids Not Fat	Lbs. Milk	2nd 24 hrs.	P. C. Fat	Lbs. Fat	P. C. Solids Not Fat	Lbs. Solids Not Fat	48 hours. Total Lbs. Milk	Total Lbs. Fat	Total Solids Not Fat	Score	EXHIBITOR	Award
Shorthorn,	Miss Amherst	9	1	63	33.7	3.0	1.01	8.7	2.931	34.9	3.6	1.25	8.9	3.106	68.6	2.26	6.037	77.61	Geo. M. Holmes	2
"	Lovina	9	1	209	24.7	3.9	.96	8.9	2.198	26.4	4.2	1.10	9.0	2.376	51.1	2.06	4.574	75.22	Albert Anderson	3
"	Daisy Crow	9	1	42	20.7	3.4	.70	8.9	1.842	24.1	3.9	.93	8.6	2.072	44.8	1.63	3.914	53.49	Laurie M Anderson	
"	Valant Lassie	9	1	265	15.8	4.6	.72	8.8	1.39	17.0	4.6	.78	8.9	1.513	32.8	1.50	2.903	47.20	Fred T. Holmes	
"	Village Maid	9	2	31	26.8	3.8	1.01	9.4	2.519	28.1	3.9	1.09	8.6	2.416	54.9	2.10	4.935	67.30	Laurie M. Anderson	1
"	Escope	9	3	57	23.3	3.5	0.99	8.5	2.405	30.2	3.7	1.11	8.9	2.687	58.5	2.10	5.192	70.07	Geo. M. Holmes	1
"	Valiant Lassie II.	9	3	146	15.0	4.0	.60	8.5	1.275	16.7	4.0	.66	8.6	1.436	31.7	1.26	2.711	49.63	Fred T. Holmes	2
Ayrshire,	Dairy Maid	10	1	36	46.0	4.4	2.02	9.4	4.324	50.4	4.1	2.06	8.8	4.435	96.4	4.08	8.759	128.27	Andrew McRae & Sons	1
Ayrshire	Gardrum Ocean Girl	10	1	16	43.7	2.6	2.01	9.3	4.064	43.5	4.6	2.00	8.9	3.871	87.2	4.01	7.935	124.05	Retson Bros.	2
"	Maggie	10	1	7	50.0	3.4	1.70	9.3	4.650	54.0	3.6	1.94	8.9	4.806	104.0	3.64	9.456	119.36	McIntyre Bros.	3
"	Myrnie of Bellevue	10	1	51	37.2	3.8	1.41	9.1	3.385	39.1	3.6	1.40	8.8	3.440	76.3	2.81	6.825	92.72	C. A. Archibald	4
"	Fannie of Spring Vale	10	1	51	39.7	3.6	1.43	8.6	3.414	38.1	3.0	1.14	8.3	3.162	77.8	2.57	6.576	85.96	Fred S. Black	5
"	Emma	10	1	56	33.0	3.4	1.12	8.6	2.838	33.3	3.1	1.32	8.4	2.797	66.3	2.44	5.635	79.90	McIntyre Bros.	
"	Blyth of Spring Vale	10	1	31	27.0	5.0	1.35	8.9	2.403	28.7	4.0	1.14	8.7	2.496	55.7	2.49	4.899	76.94	Fred S. Black	
"	Victoria	10	1	123	25.5	3.6	.91	8.9	2.269	25.6	3.6	.95	8.6	2.287	52.1	1.86	4.556	69.16	McIntyre Bros.	
"	Dora	10	2	132	36.5	4.2	1.53	9.4	3.431	32.7	4.0	1.30	9.0	2.943	69.2	2.83	6.374	100.87	McIntyre Bros.	1
"	Pinafore of S. V.	10	2	34	37.1	4.0	1.48	9.2	3.413	38.9	4.1	1.59	9.2	3.578	76.0	3.07	6.991	97.72	Fred S. Black	2
"	Dairy Miss	10	2	72	32.9	3.9	1.28	9.4	3.008	35.9	4.3	1.54	9.4	3.374	68.8	2.82	6.382	93.64	Andrew McRae & Sons	3
"	Edith	10	2	124	30.6	3.8	1.16	8.9	2.723	33.1	4.0	1.32	8.5	2.813	63.7	2.48	5.536	87.60	McIntyre Bros.	4
"	White Jennie of S. V.	10	2	16	27.9	4.7	1.31	9.5	2.650	33.0	3.8	1.25	9.3	3.069	60.9	2.56	5.719	81.15	Fred S. Black	5
"	Elsie	10	2	82	24.6	3.6	.89	8.8	2.164	26.3	3.6	.94	8.5	2.235	50.9	1.83	4.399	63.94	McIntyre Bros.	
"	Emma of S. B.	10	3	114	39.5	4.2	1.65	9.5	3.752	42.5	4.1	1.74	9.0	3.825	82.0	3.39	7.577	115.48	McIntyre Bros.	1
"	Milkmaid VII	10	3	126	38.2	3.9	1.48	9.5	3.629	39.4	4.0	1.57	9.1	3.585	77.6	3.05	7.214	98.79	Andrew McRae & Sons	2
"	Jennett of S. V.	10	3	24	36.6	3.7	1.35	9.0	3.294	36.3	3.8	1.37	8.9	3.230	72.9	2.72	6.524	87.57	Fred S. Black	3
"	Chatham	10	3	22	32.5	3.4	1.10	8.8	2.860	34.2	3.6	1.23	8.9	3.043	66.7	2.33	5.903	75.95	C. A. Archibald	4
"	Rose	10	3	76	24.7	3.9	.96	8.6	2.124	24.3	4.1	.99	9.0	2.187	49.0	1.95	4.311	65.68	McIntyre Bros.	5
"	Orange Lily	10	3	81	20.1	4.2	.84	9.5	1.909	20.4	4.1	.83	9.2	1.876	40.5	1.67	3.785	58.10	McIntyre Bros.	
"	Bright Smile	10	3	11	24.1	3.4	.81	9.1	2.193	21.6	3.7	.79	8.9	1.922	45.7	1.60	4.115	52.34	Retsan Bros.	
Holsteins	Frau LaHonda	11	1	31	69.6	3.0	2.08	8.6	5.985	69.7	3.1	2.16	8.6	5.994	139.3	4.24	11.979	141.93	Samuel Dickie	1
"	Faforit 7th Beauty	10	1	35	56.0	3.5	1.96	8.7	4.872	60.4	3.3	1.99	8.3	5.013	116.4	3.95	9.885	128.40	Harding Bros.	2
"	Pauline	11	1	37	49.5	3.1	1.53	8.6	4.257	49.3	3.2	1.57	8.1	3.993	98.8	3.10	8.250	102.25	Arthur E. Dickie	3
"	Grace Wayne Johanna	11	2	20	48.1	3.4	1.63	8.9	4.280	50.8	3.3	1.67	8.7	4.419	98.9	3.30	8.699	108.59	S. Dickie	1
"	Ruby Clothilde	11	2	53	48.3	3.3	1.59	8.1	3.912	47.7	3.4	1.62	8.0	3.816	96.0	3.21	7.728	105.43	Logan Bros.	2
"	Maria Rooker	11	2	67	37.4	3.4	1.27	8.5	3.179	36.9	3.3	1.21	8.4	3.099	74.3	2.48	6.278	83.83	Logan Bros.	3
"	Orne Rooker	11	3	23	58.7	3.1	1.81	8.9	5.224	58.2	3.1	1.80	8.7	5.063	116.9	3.61	10.287	121.11	S. Dickie	1
"	Artis Rosie	11	3	57	45.0	2.6	1.17	8.8	3.960	45.0	2.8	1.26	8.6	3.870	90.0	2.43	7.830	86.24	S. Dickie	3
"	Countess of Waterloo	11	3	58	40.2	3.0	1.20	8.6	3.457	38.6	2.7	1.04	8.4	3.242	78.8	2.24	6.699	79.09	Logan Bros.	3
Guernseys,	Jennie's May	12	1	10	52.4	4.2	2.20	9.5	4.978	55.6	4.5	2.50	9.1	5.059	108.0	4.70	10.037	147.61	Roper Bros.	1
"	Beauty of Willow	12	1	20	30.9	5.0	1.54	9.7	2.997	32.6	5.2	1.69	9.8	3.194	63.5	3.23	6.191	99.32	Roper Bros.	2
"	Grandeye's Ellen	12	1	15	37.2	4.2	1.56	9.5	3.534	35.9	4.2	1.50	9.5	3.410	73.1	3.06	6.944	97.33	Roper Bros.	3
"	Dollie of the Villet	12	1	93	30.8	4.2	1.29	8.8	2.710	31.1	4.2	1.30	9.0	2.799	61.9	2.59	5.509	87.27	Roper Bros.	4
"	Dollie	12	2	218	26.6	5.5	1.46	9.3	2.473	26.1	5.4	1.40	9.6	2.505	52.7	2.86	4.978	96.43	Roper Bros.	1
"	Mira II	12	2	101	22.1	4.6	1.01	9.2	2.033	23.3	4.5	1.04	9.2	2.143	45.4	2.05	4.176	70.80	Roper Bros.	2
"	Beauty's Belle	12	3	217	25.6	4.8	1.22	9.1	2.329	26.7	4.6	1.22	9.2	2.456	52.3	2.44	4.785	85.35	Roper Bros.	1
"	Ritzie II.	12	3	23	28.7	4.0	1.14	9.2	2.640	28.3	4.1	1.16	9.2	2.593	57.0	2.30	5.233	73.19	Roper Bros.	2
Jerseys	Rubena	13	1	43	39.5	4.6	1.81	9.6	3.792	39.7	4.3	1.70	9.2	3.652	79.2	3.51	7.444	111.08	H. S. Pipes & Son	1
"	Brampton M's. Tina	13	1	7	30.9	5.0	1.54	9.5	2.935	31.6	5.3	1.67	9.6	3.033	62.5	3.21	5.968	98.15	H. S. Pipes & Son	2
"	Brampton M's. Dora	13	1	64	30.4	3.8	1.15	9.2	2.796	32.3	4.8	1.55	9.3	3.033	62.7	2.70	5.799	87.89	H. S. Pipes & Son	3
"	Best II	13	2	45	44.4	5.5	2.44	9.8	4.351	44.4	4.8	2.13	8.9	3.951	88.8	4.57	8.302	140.15	J. E. Baker & Sons	1
"	Jem of Glen View	13	2	30	31.6	5.3	1.67	9.7	3.065	30.2	5.7	1.72	9.4	2.838	61.8	3.39	5.903	102.45	J. R. Semple	2
"	Babbit	13	3	102	23.7	6.4	1.51	9.8	2.322	24.0	6.0	1.44	9.7	2.328	47.7	2.95	4.650	94.70	H. S. Pipes & Son	1
"	Maud	13	3	143	22.5	5.8	1.30	9.9	2.227	24.3	5.5	1.33	9.4	2.284	46.8	2.63	4.511	89.28	J. E. Baker & Sons	2
"	Mony Musk	13	3	43	26.6	4.6	1.22	9.3	2.437	26.0	5.5	1.43	9.4	2.444	52.6	2.65	4.917	82.00	H. S. Pipes & Son	3
"	Queen	13	3	51	21.3	5.6	1.19	10.2	2.172	22.0	5.9	1.29	9.8	2.156	43.3	2.48	4.328	76.98	J. R. Semple	4
Grades,	Fannie K	14	1	29	68.4	3.4	2.32	8.3	5.677	67.8	3.4	2.30	8.1	5.491	136.2	4.62	11.168	149.00	T. W. Keillor	1
"	Mary	14	1	15	63.0	3.7	2.33	9.0	5.670	65.4	3.3	2.15	8.8	5.755	128.4	4.48	11.425	146.27	Fowler Bros.	2
"	Doll	14	1	14	56.5	3.8	2.14	9.0	5.085	55.8	3.8	2.11	8.9	4.966	112.3	4.25	100.51	136.40	T. W. Keillor	3
"	Spotless	14	1	31	48.3	4.6	2.22	8.7	4.202	51.8	4.0	2.07	8.6	4.454	100.1	4.29	8.656	133.21	F. S. Black	4
"	Rose	14	1	22	51.4	3.5	1.79	9.1	4.677	54.4	3.7	2.01	8.9	4.841	105.8	3.80	9.518	123.55	W. N. Bulmer	5
"	Kingpin	14	1	8	53.3	3.0	1.59	8.6	4.583	48.9	3.0	1.46	8.5	4.156	102.2	3.05	8.739	102.46	W. N. Bulmer	
"	Maggie	14	1	10	35.9	4.3	1.54	9.9	3.554	38.2	4.2	1.60	9.2	3.514	74.1	3.14	7.068	99.70	A. McRae & Sons	
"	Kate	14	1	133	39.0	3.1	1.20	8.7	3.393	39.5	3.0	1.18	8.6	3.397	78.5	2.38	6.790	89.87	McIntyre Bros.	
"	Beauty	14	2	20	30.5	5.4	1.64	9.5	2.897	30.8	5.4	1.66	9.7	2.987	61.3	3.30	4.884	97.15	J. R. Semple	1
"	Rose	14	2	64	36.4	3.0	1.09	8.9	3.239	38.7	3.4	1.31	8.8	3.405	75.1	2.40	6.644	82.93	Geo. M. Holmes	3
"	Lady Jones	14	2	71	21.5	4.8	1.03	9.4	2.021	21.9	5.0	1.09	9.3	2.036	43.4	2.12	4.057	72.17	McIntyre Bros.	3
"	Judy	14	3	41	32.5	5.6	1.82	9.3	3.022	32.0	5.2	1.66	9.4	3.008	64.5	3.48	6.030	106.09	J. R. Semple	1
"	Daisy	14	3	42	42.7	3.3	1.40	8.7	3.714	40.8	3.3	1.34	8.5	3.468	83.5	2.74	7.182	91.04	W. N. Bulmer	2
"	Belle	14	3	62	34.0	4.0	1.36	9.2	3.128	39.6	3.5	1.38	8.3	3.286	73.6	2.74	6.414	90.74	Geo. M. Holmes	2
"	Nellie	14	3	19	36.4	3.2	1.16	9.0	3.276	38.7	3.2	1.23	9.0	3.483	75.1	2.39	6.759	80.02	Fowler Bros.	4
"	Jewel	14	3	25	42.3	2.7	1.14	8.5	3.595	42.5	2.8	1.19	8.0	3.400	84.8	2.33	6.995	79.23	T. W. Keillor	5
"	Rosebud	14	3	29	37.7	3.1	1.16	8.3	3.129	33.3	2.8	0.93	8.2	2.730	71.0	2.09	5.859	69.82	W. N. Bulmer	
"	Iva	14	3	18	32.2	2.6	0.83	8.6	2.769	31.9	2.6	0.82	8.5	2.711	64.1	1.65	5.485	57.69	Fowler Bros.	

Rules Governing the Milk Test.

56. All cows shown in pure-bred classes must be recorded in Canadian Maritime or reputable English or or American records, and certificates produced. The name of breeder and the age and record number of the animal must be given at the time to making entry. In the case of grades a statement giving the number and kind of crosses; and if from a pure-bred sire, the name and number of the sire must be given at the time of making entry.

58. The cows in the test shall be milked dry in the presence of the judges at 1 p. m. December 4th, and the test will conclude at 1 p. m. on December 6th. The percentage of fat in the milk will be determined by the Babcock milk tester and the percentage of solids not fat will be determined by ascertaining the specific gravity of the milk and then estimating the amount of solids not fat, by the use of the authorized formula for the purpose.

59. Cows entering in this department must be in the building not later than Saturday evening Dec. 3rd

60. The standing of the respective cows will be computed on the following scale; 25 points for each pound of fat; 3 points for each pound of solids, not fat; 1 point for each ten days in milk after the first 30 days. Limits ten points.

61. No cow, four years old or aver shall win first prize that does not produce at the rate of 10 pounds of butter per week, or a 2nd or any other prize that does not produce at the rate of 8 pounds of butter per week. No three year old cow shall win a 1st prize that does not produce gt the rate of 9 pounds of butter per week, or a 2nd or any other prize that does not produce at the rate of 7 pounds of butter per week. No heifer two years shall win a 1st prize that does not produce at the rate of 8 pounds of butter per week, or a 2nd or any other prize that does not produce at the rate of 6 pounds of butter per week.

62. An affidavit may be required from each exhibitor in the Dairy Department stating the number of days his exhibits have been in milk; also stating that each cow is shown in her proper class and that she is the animal named on the registration certificate produced.

The peculiar properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy have been thoroughly tested during epidemics of influenza, and when it was taken in time we have not heard of a single case of pneumonia. Sold by all dealers.

LIVE STOCK.

Winter Care of Fall Calves.

Where one is patronizing the creamery or selling milk or butter on the market it is more profitable to have calves come in the fall than in the spring. The reasons for this are that milk brings higher prices then, and one has more time to milk, and the further reason that the fall calf properly cared for is better than the spring calf. The spring calf cannot utilize grass to any great extent until it is three or four months old. If it comes in April or May it can use grass only in the fall months; whereas the fall calf, if properly cared for during the winter is ready for grass as soon as it appears, and seems to labor under the impression that it is a yearling. Its efficiency, growth and development, however, depend very largely on the care given it in the winter.

As alfalfa, clover, hay and grain feeds are plentiful in most parts it is easy to bring the calf through the winter in good condition. It should be fed a liberal ration, but not overfed. The best grain feeds are flax, meal, oats, corn and barley. If the calf is a heifer and intended for use in the dairy, it should be given but little corn, the ration being made up mainly of oats and barley with all the good clover or alfalfa hay it can eat.

Sunlight is a very necessary feature and the calf should by all means have it. No one can expect to grow a calf worth its keep if it is kept in a dark, damp place during the winter season.

The fall calf well cared for is worth quite as much in the following April as the calf with the usual attention dropped in March, April or May, and therefore five or six months older.

Winter in the Stables.

Winter is now well upon us and it is to be hoped that Mgritime Farmer readers are well prepared for it with warm, light, convenient stables and barns, and plenty of palatable, nutritious food for all their farm animals.

The first requisite for a stable is that it shall be conveniently and healthfully located; the next, that it shall be so built and arranged in all its fittings, that it shall be comfortable and attractive for those who are to care for the farm animals. Give these, good animals of their class, plenty and a variety of foods, and the winter's work becomes a pleasure as well as a source of profit. The term convenient, of course, carries with it the idea of a good supply of water so located as to be accessible by every animal without exposure to rains, snows or winter winds.

I believe the ideal system of watering is to provide for it within reach that ny animal is ever benefited by not have this, however, but have a trough always kept full in rear of tie-up, and each animal is untied and by simply turning around and stepping a few feet helps herself to water always at a temperature well above freezing. In fact, none of the family is obliged to step out of doors at any time in winter to get wood or water, to feed or care for any animal, to hitch up the team and get all ready for a sleigh ride or a day's work.

A warm and light stable well ventilated is always a healthy one and the writer has yet to be convinced that any animal is ever benefited by being turned from a stable on a winter day to "exercise" in the yard, however well it may be sheltered.

A principle in connection with successful animal feeding, that is its very foundation, is that no animal shall ever be allowed to get unduly hungry. Hunger, long felt, dwarfs growth and interfers permanently with production. The wise feeder understands this and provides against it. He knows an animal may refuse to eat really nutritious food, and still be hungry. He provides against the former condition by such a selection of foods as shall contain all the necessary nutriments in fairly good proportion, and against the latter by having such a variety, each first class of its kind, that the appetite never ceases till the needs are fully supplied. Variety, palatability, abundance, form the trinity of successful live stock feeding.

I hope none of the Maritime Farmer family are deceiving themselves with the idea that any young, growing animal can be overfed. I hope every colt, calf, lamb or pig has his appetite fully satisfied with the best the farm affords, that fits his needs every day. I hope every dairy cow and every working animal is so fed as to be at its best and that a sufficient surplus of food is given to fully maintain its health and vigor, during even its hardest periods of labor.

FARMER.

Pictou Co., N. S.

Receipt for Removing Lice on Stock.

Make a strong brine, have it warm wash thoroughly. The salt from meat is best. One application when put on thoroughly is sufficient.—A. J. Riggey, Garrard Co., Ky.

The Water Tank.

The water supply for our stock is a problem which demands daily attention, and it is of much importance at all seasons af the year. With dairy stock it has much to do with the profits of the business, for foul water is then a matter of public health, and ice water in winter causes a shrinkage in the milk flow.

When we consider that 85 per cent of milk is water and that an animal requires several pails each day for body use, it is important that the cow drink all she wants each day. For this reason the water supply should be kept in the best condition, and, if possible, before the animal, so she can take it whenever she wishes it.

The water tank is not complete without a heater, for fuel is cheaper than grain, and cows will not drink their fill of ice water. A tank should also be so arranged that it can be emptied and cleaned out with ease, for the open tank will gather dirt and filth very rapidly. I have made it a rule to have the tank cleaned every Monday, clean or dirty, and I might say it is nearly always dirty.

In the making of large dairy records the animal must be encouraged to drink a large supply of water, and to do this the water must be clean and tempered to 50 or 60 degrees Fahrenheit. It is also well to salt the ration so as to stimulate thirst.

The ground around a water tank is often a mud hole or an icy place in winter where the cattle dread to go, and thus will not drink what they should. Cinders, or better yet, a cement foundation, will prevent this trouble and by having the drain opening on the bottom and conducted away to a low place through a pipe or box the tank can be emptied without getting water around it.

Copper sulphate is the best tank wash I have yet found, and it can be used in the following manner:

After the tank is emptied and the dirt washed out, take a small handful of copper sulphate or blue stone, and dissolve it in a pail of water, then with a broom or brush wash the walls and bottom of the tank. Most of this water should be washed out, but a little left in will do no harm. This will prevent the green slime from growing in the tank and will at the same time kill nearly all forms of disease germs.

A. E. HAECKER.

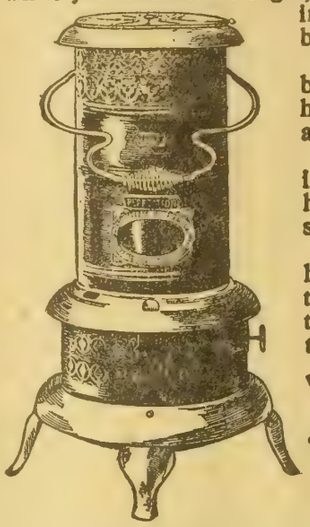
Influence of Age.

Bulletin 146, Purdue University Argicultural Experiment Station gives the results of three years experience to determine the influences of age on the economy and profit from feeding cattle.

The results of this work justify

Temporary Heat Quickly

Did you ever stop to think of the many ways in which a perfect oil heater is of value? If you want to sleep with your window open in winter, you can get sufficient heat from an oil heater while you undress at night, and then turn it off. Apply a match in the morning, when you get out of bed, and you have heat while you dress.



Those who have to eat an early breakfast before the stove is radiating heat can get immediate warmth from an oil heater, and then turn it off.

The girl who practices on the piano in a cold room in the morning can have warmth from an oil heater while she plays, and then turn it off.

The member of the family who has to walk the floor on a cold winter's night with a restless baby can get temporary heat with an oil heater, and then turn it off. The

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

is invaluable in its capacity of quickly giving heat. Apply a match and it is immediately at work. It will burn for nine hours without refilling. It is safe, smokeless and odorless. It has a damper top and a cool handle. An indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font.

It has an **automatic-locking flame spreader** which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back so that the wick can be cleaned in an instant.

The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, and can be quickly unscrewed for rewicking. Finished in japan or nickel, strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

The Imperial Oil Company,
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MOLASSINE MEAL (Improved Process.)

ARE BOUND TO WIN.

Tremendous successes at all the leading shows in the Dominion.

It makes horses HARD and FIRM, gives them PLENTY OF LASH AND GO, and makes their COATS SHINE.

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EUREKA

SANITARY CHURN

There's no comparison between the ordinary wooden churn and the "EUREKA". Barrel is stoneware—top is clear glass.

Besides being absolutely sanitary, the glass top enables you to see how the churning is coming along without opening the churn.

Also made with Aluminum top.

The "EUREKA" is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By tilting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be quickly and easily moved—while the barrel remain upright.

If your dealer does not handle the "EUREKA," do not take a substitute but write us for catalogue.

10 A

EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

the following conclusions:

1. The initial cost per hundred of calves is greater than that of older cattle.
2. The length of time necessary for finishing steers decreases with the increased age of cattle.
3. The rate of gain and the cost of gain increase with the increased age of the cattle.
4. The proportion of roughage to concentrates consumed increases with the increased age of the cattle.
5. The amount of gain necessary in finishing cattle of equal condition decreases as their age increases.
6. The difference in total quantity of feed necessary for finishing cattle of different ages and fed to the same marketable finish is negligible.
7. The average margin required between buying and selling prices to prevent loss was $1.60 per hundred on calves, $1.71 on yearlings and $1.55 on two-year-olds; the margins secured on a stationary market were $2.02 on calves, $2.22 on yearlings and $2.29 on two-year-olds, resulting in a profit of 42 cents per hundred on calves 51 cents on yearlings and 54 cents on two-year-olds.
8. The increase in live weight necessary to make calves prime was 103 per cent; yearlings, 54 per cent, and two-year-olds, 43.6 per cent, of their initial weights at the beginning of the feeding period.
9. At an uniform price for feeds the difference in cost of gains between calves and yearlings was $1.35 between yearlings and two-year-olds 28 cents per hundred pounds.
10. The experienced farmer who feeds cattle should handle older cattle in preference to calves; while the farmer who produces and finishes his own cattle may find calves more preferable.

Feeding Breeding Swine.

Swine that are to be used for breeders need different feed from those that are to be fattened for the market. The breediog swine should not be fat at any time; that is, fat from the market standpoint. They should be kept growing on nutritious food from the time they are pigs and should never be fed the amount of corn, sugar beets and other fattening foods that the market hogs some times get. Excessive fatness destroys the powers of breeding in many animals. The professional breeder takes care to so feed his animals that are to be sold for breeders that they will do good work when they go into the hands of the farmers that buy them. Very frequently, however, some farmers begin at once to undo the work of the breeder by feeding corn in excessive quantities.

Among the feeds that should be given is skim milk, which is very good, as it contains a large amount of protein, and is bulky. Clover is an exceptionally good feed in the green state and even clover hay steamed proves very nutritious. Oil meal cake contains much nutriment of the right kind. Where alfalfa can be had it is also good. Oats in various forms furnish the exact kind of nutriment most serviceable for the breeding animals.

The sow that is carrying pigs needs a large amount of protein food on account of the extra bodies she is building up. But care must be taken not to have too much protein in the food, as the starchy parts are also needed. The strach-forming elements should be five or six times the protein elements. This is about the composition of oat-meal. Bran is a highly nitrogenous feed and should be balanced with something else when it is fed. All plants that have pods are rich in protein and are thus good materials out of which to make food for breeding swine.—W. H. Underwood.

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are sightly, strong, permanent.

Concrete is, in many localities, cheaper than wood, for fence posts, and more durable than stone, brick or iron. Our book,

"What The Farmer Can Do With Concrete" is sent FREE.

It tells how to make, not only fence posts, but walks, curbs, horse blocks, barn foundations, feeding floors, well curbs, drinking troughs, silos, dairies, and many other farm utilities where cleanliness, strength and durability are required.

Many of these things are simple and inexpensive to make, and may easily be put together in your spare time. The book carefully and simply tells all. The regular price of the book is 50c. We are distributing free, a limited number, however, and charging up the cost to advertising. That's why you get *your* copy *free*, if you sign the coupon and send it to-day. *Do it now.*

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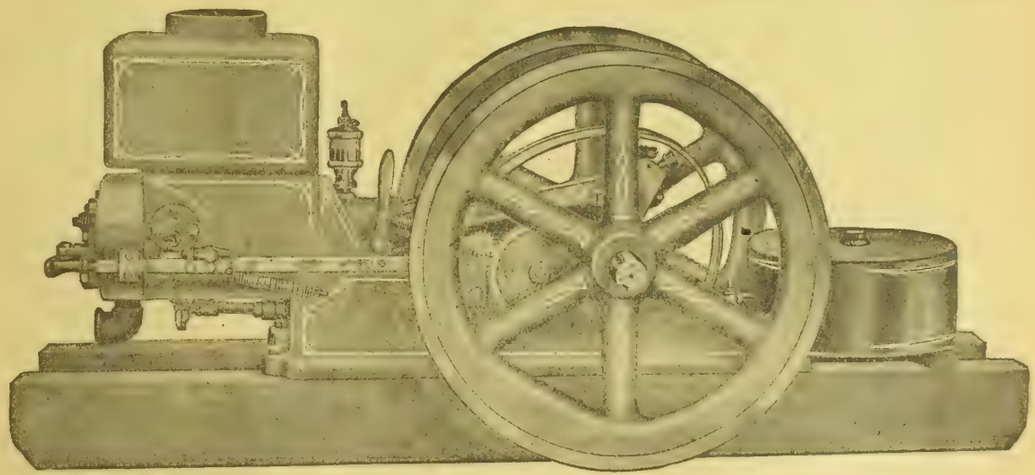

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HORTICULTURE

Fruit at the Maritime Winter Fair.

When the Maritime Winter Fair was first held nine years ago, the exhibits of fruit, from a great many Maritime Province Counties, consisted of a mixed quantity of very indifferent fruit. Many specimens of undersized, scabby apples were shown We have carefully followed the improvement that has been yearly taking place in this department and each succeeding year finds a better class of apples on the plates than was shown the preceeding year.

Despite the fact that the year 1910 brought an off season to our fruit growers, the average quality of the fruit exhibited at Amherst, was better than ever before and in keeping with the other sections of the fair.

Mr. A. G. Turney, Provincial Horticulturist for the Province of New Brunswick, was on hand with an excellent display of plate and box varieties of New Brunswick grown fruit, that was a revelation to all those who did not visit the St. John Fruit Show last month. Cheered on by Mr. Turney, the New Brunswick fruit growers are rapidly coming to the front with fruit of such good quality that no one can gainsay nor deny that some sections of New Brunswick are as well adapted to fruit growing as any part of Canada.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture made a display of boxed fruit from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Ontario, to show the contrast between the apples grown in the respective provinces. This display also showed our Maritime Province men that the products of their own orchards compare very favorably with those from orchards in some of the more Western provinces.

The varieties shown from British Columbia were: Ben Davis, Gravenstein, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Jonathan and McIntosh Red.

Ontario showed: King, Ben Davis, McIntosh Red, Baldwin, Northern Spy and Gravenstein.

The Nova Scotia collection consisted of Spitzenburg, King, Blenheim, Ben Davis, Northern Spy and Gravenstein varieties.

In the display of County Collections, the number of entries from the Nova Scotia counties were as follows: Pictou, 3; Kings, 2; Hants,3; Annapolis, 1; Antigonish, 1; Cumberland, 4 and Colchester, 2.

From Prince Edward Island came two collections from each of the three counties, Kings, Queens and Prince.

Eleven of New Brunswick's fifteen counties sent collections as follows: St. John, 2; Westmorland, 1; Albert, 1; Kings, 3; York, 2; Sunbury, 2; Queens, 3; Gloucester, 1; Charlotte, 1 and Victoria 2.

There was a sweepstakes prize donated by the Spramotor Co., for the best county exhibit. The outstanding collection was shown by Mr. W. B. Wallace, Newport Landing, Hants Co., N. S.; but as Mr. Wallace had won a Spramotor prize on two previous occasians his exhibit was not eligible for competition this year. Mr. Wallace's collection contained: Gravenstein, Blenheim, Stark Russett, Baldwin, Fallawater, Ben Davis, Northern Spy, Ribston and King varieties. Baring the above mentioned exhibit the judge, Mr. R. W. Starr reported as follows: "The enteries in the competition for the Spraymotor Sweepstakes prize for best collection of fruit were: No. 9, Thos. Aylward, Falmouth, Hants Co., N. S. No. 88, H. A. D'Almaine, Wolfville, Kings Co., N. S. No. 153, L. E. Healy, Church St., Kings Co., N. S. No. 166. N. N. Hamblen, Durham, Pictou Co., N. S. and No. 9?, John Dewar, Queens Co., P. E. I.

No. 88 won, leading on the following points: Freedom from blemish, uniformity, form and commercial value, other points equal. No. 166 ran a good second in color, uniformity, form, size and nomenclature, but failing slightly in freedom from blemish and commercial value

No. 95 showed a good collection of well grown fruit, nearly free from blemish, good in color, form, uniformity and nomenclature, but lacking in commercial value, for many of the varieties have not, at present, the standing in the fruit markets that they may possibly have after a few years when the sorts are better known by growers and consumers."

The sweepstakes collection consisted of Ribston, Blenheim, King of Tompkins, Golden Russett, Baldwin, Stark, Gravenstein, Fallawater, Northern Spy and Nonpareil varieties.

The Pictou County collection contained Blue Pearmain, Bishop Pippin, Rinston Pippin, Baldwin, Fallawater, Blenheim, Gravenstein, Northern Spy, Bethel and King of Tompkins apples.

The Queens County, P. E. I. colton had, Gravenstein, Stark, Wealthy, Baxter, King, Gano, Ribston, Wagener, Spy and Ontario varieties.

War on Insect Pests.

The ravages of the Brown Tail moth in the Annapolis Valley, the spread of the Tussock moth and the rapidity with which the Gypsy moth is approaching has caused the Halifax Civic Improvement League to start a campaign of education with the view of bringing to the attention of the public the necessity of immediately taking some steps to combat these pests before they gain too firm a foothold.

Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion entomologist, in the course of an address before the League, dealt with all three of these pests, their life cycle and the best means of combating them, as well as what both the Dominion and Nova Scotia Governments were doing in the matter.

Dr. Hewitt said that in Canada the loss of crops each year through such causes would be ten per cent. of the total value, which would be about fifty million dollars. This would be to the crops alone, the loss to the forests would be quite another item. In Eastern Canada all the larches had been destroyed by such pests, and now there was another sweeping over the Province of Quebec like a wave of fire. Such facts as these tend to make the people more alive to the dangers of such pests.

In Nova Scotia the most dangerous fruit pest was the brown tail moth. In the city the danger was to the shade trees by the Tussock moth and with such beautiful trees as there are in Halifax it is a pity to see them destroyed. The Gypsy moth had not as yet reached Nova Scotia, but was rapidly coming.

Dr. Hewitt, in dealing with the Tussock moth, showed a number of the insect in its various stages of life, and said that in combating the moths the best time is when they are in the egg state. Then collect the eggs and burn them or to paint the egg masses with creosote, one touch of which is sufficient to destroy the eggs. Then paint around the trunk of the tree, about four feet from the ground, a band of tanglefoot about four inches wide. As the female moth cannot fly and the only way she can get into the tree is by climbing this will prevent that. Then in the summer sprinkle the trees with poison. The tanglefoot should be placed on the trees before the end of May.

The Tussock Moth was much easier to combat than the Brown Tail, which was an European pest that got into Massachusetts from France in 1890. To prevent any other of these pests coming inta Canada from Europe, the Government has given the Department the power to inspect all nursery stock coming into Canada from foreign countries and now all stock is inspected before it is delivered. Last year the Inspectors found 313 nests of brown tail moths in apple stock imported from France. The Dominion Government was doing all in its power to prevent the spread of these pests. All the brown tail male moths are able to fly and coming into Canada from the United States in that manner. It is thought that these moths came to Nova Scotia on boats running between the Province and the New England States.

The Brown Tail moth not only destroys the trees but also renders some places uninhabitable. The caterpillar is covered with a quantity of little hairs that get into the skin and blood of people and cause what is known as the "brown tail rash.'j This rash is a serious one and a person thus afflicted is often confined to bed for several days and sometimes results in death.

The Gypsy Moth while it had not as yet reached Canada, was now within seventy-five miles of the border. The Gypsy Moth is much easier to combat than the brown tail and its life cycle is like the tussock. It feeds an all vegetable matter even eating grass after it has stripped the trees. The females cannot fly, but will lay its eggs in almost any place. There are no parasites from this pest in this country and large sums of money are being spent to import them.

All stock imported from France now bears a certificate that it had all been inspected before being packed, but it is also inspected when it arrives here. The same applies to stock imported from the United States and is not unpacked unless there is an Inspector present. This winter the Dominion Government will send special inspectors though the Annapolis Valley to work in conjunction with the provincial government. A few years ago the Brown Tail Moth could be found from Yarmouth to Kentville. but now, due to the work of Prof. Cumming and his staff, none could be found west of Digby. If necessary, pressure should be brought to bear to have an appropriation made to carry on the work and all precautions should be taken to protect the trees.

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THE PHENOMENAL SUCCESS OF THE

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is not accidental, but the natural result of the realization of a higher ideal in piano quality than ever before recorded in the history of Canadian piano building.

Musicians and all music lovers who are ready to acknowledge superiority have recognized their superlative qualities and voluntarily paid them unstinted praise.

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Write the D. D. D. Labotatories, Dept M, 49 Colborne St., Toronto, for a free trial bottle of this wonderful Eczema wash. It is called the D. D. D. Prescription. The very first drops will give you absolute and instant relief. They will show you that life is worth while, for your suffering ceases with the very first application, and you feel that in D. D. D. Prescription you have at last found a cure. At any rate, you know you have instant relief.

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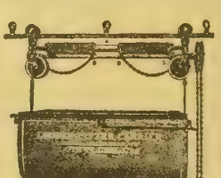
run down other makes—say our goods are as good as some other make.



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I still use a box or two of GIN PILLS a year, just as a preventative and am enabled to go fishing and shooting in the spring and fall, and lie out on the ground at night, without any inconvenience.

GIN PILLS are a wonderful medicine and I take great pleasure in recommending GIN PILLS to all sufferers from Rheumatism, for I have no doubt that if they will persist in the treatment, GIN PILLS will do for them what they have done for me".

ALEX. W. STEVENSON.

GIN PILLS are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box—6 for $2.50. Sample free if you write us. National Drug and Chemical Co. Dept. M. F. Toronto.

National Lazy Liver Pills are just what you need if the bowels are "tight" or the liver torpid. They act gently but surely. 25c. a box. 65

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co.

Gentlemen,—I suffered for years with bronchial catarrh. I commenced in January last (as an experiment) to use MINARD'S LINIMENT which gave almost instant relief. And two bottles made a complete cure and I have had no symptoms of a return of the trouble since March.

Gratefully yours,

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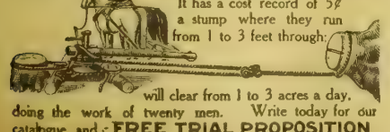

will clear from 1 to 3 acres a day, doing the work of twenty men. Write today for our catalogue and FREE TRIAL PROPOSITION

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The Challenge of the West.

British Columbia has challenged the provinces of Eastern Canada to hold a "National" Apple Show. What is the East going to do about it? Our Eastern growers claim to have more extensive areas of land adapted to growing apples of high quality than can be grown in British Columbia. They profess to grow apples of better quality. British Columbia growers now say "Prove it."

The challenge falls properly at the feet of Ontario fruit growers. Granted that we have the fruit districts and the fruit, have we got the men who can "prove it?" The apple producing and consuming districts await the answer.—Canadian Horticulturist.

New Brunswick Apples at the Royal.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

The following awards were gained by New Brunswick apples at the Royal Horticultural Society's Show, London, England, Dec. 1-3, 1910.

N. B. Government—The Society's Silver Medal for 50 boxes of apples.

Randall Bros., Sheffield— Silver Gilt Kinghtian Medal, for 50 boxes of apples.

I. C. Gilman & Son, Fredericton—Silver Gilt Knightian Medal for collection of apples.

W. C. Staples, Douglas, Silver Knightian Medal for collection of apples.

J. W. Black, Maugerville, Silver Banksian Medal for collection of apples.

A. G. TURNEY.

Growing Rhubarb in the Cellar in Winter.

Most farmers who have a garden at all usually have a good supply of the old fashioned pie plant or rhubarb. This vigorous growing plant provides a wholesome substitute for fruit early in the spring before strawberries come in. It is not generally known, however, that it can be made to produce its crop in an ordinary cellar during the winter, when it would probably be more appreciated than when grown in the usual way in the garden in the spring.

The rhubarb plant makes its most vigorous growth under natural conditions early in the spring, when its large leaves store up in the thick fleshy roots a large amount of nutriment for the production of seed duringthe summer and growth eatly next season. To get the best roots for the winter forcing it is well to allow the plants to make their full growth with little or no cropping of the leaves the previous season, and above all not to allow them to exhaust themselves by throwing up seed stalks. The more liberally the plants are manured and the better they are cultivated, the stronger the roots become and the better the crop they will give when forced in the cellar.

In preparing the roots for the cellar, they should be dug up late in the fall, just before the ground freezes hard. They should then be left where they will be exposed to severe freezing for three or four weeks. If placed under cover in an open shed, or where they will not be buried in snow, it will be all the easier to get at them when it is time to take them to the cellar. About Christmas time they may be put in the cellar, and should be banked with earth to keep the roots moist. Care should be taken that the plants are set right side up, as at that season it is sometimes difficult to tell which side of the ball of earth the crowns are on. In the course of a few days the roots will thaw out, and usually enough moisture is thus accumulated to keep them fresh for some time. They should be watched, however, as they may need watering once or twice during the winter to keep the soil moist. The warmer the cellar, the more quickly growth will start, but for the best results a rather low temperature, about the same as that in which potatoes are kept is best. In a partially lighted cellar, the leaf blades will expand very little, and all the strength of the roots will go to the development of the stalks. If the cellar is light, it is well to darken the part where the plants are kept. If the roots are strong and vigorous, stalks one and a half to two feet in length and two inches in diameter will be produced with little or no expansion of the leaf blade at the top. When grown thus in the dark, none of the chlorophyl or green coloring matter of the leaf develops, and the stalks are bleached to a pinky white. When cooked and made into sauce or pies, they turn a beautiful pink color and are much finer in appearance and flavor than stalks which are grown in the ordinary way in the garden. Cropping may begin as soon as the stalks are well developed and may be continued for several weeks, until the roots have exhausted themselves, after which they should be thrown out, as they are of little use for growth again.

We would suggest that our readers try growing two or three roots this winter, and let us know the results next spring.

H. L. HUTT.

O. A. C. Guelph.

THE NEW EMPRESS STEEL RANGE.

The phenomenal sale of this Range in the Maritime Provinces is the best proof of its superiority over other makes. The owner of a NEW EMPRESS does not hesitate to recommend it to their friends or neighbors. Hence the result.

The large roomy 20-inch oven; the splendid heavily lined firebox (changed to burn wood or coal by a simple turn of the shaker crank) which takes a stick of wood 27 inches long when equipped for burning wood; the large working top; the tight fitting roomy warming closet and the left hand copper reservoir, holding 36 imperial quarts with the firebox between the oven and water are some of the features of this Range.

The EMPRESS is a splendid baker and the top being of a special cast will furnish plenty of heat—being superior in this respect to other Ranges with malleable tops.

Write us for Catalogue and let us tell you about our "Easy Payment" purchase plan. Address nearest branch.

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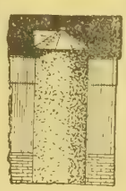
Maritime Office—MONCTON, N. B.



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If you are suffering from biliousness, constipation, indigestion, chronic headache, invest one cent in a postal card, send to Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa, with your name and address plainly on the back, and they will forward you a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Sold by all dealers.

Your old Carpets will make you handsome Rugs. Write for booklet mailed free.—THE MARITIME RUG WORKS, St. John, N. B.

POULTRY.

HORSEMEN ATTENTION!

Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment and Dr. J. Woodbury's Condition Powders will save and preserve the life of your horses. They cure Cough, Cold, Distemper, Colic, Glanders, Spavin, Pink eye and all diseases of the Horse.

TRURO, N. S.

Dear Sirs,—One of my horses had a bad cough, and I made a complete cure with three bottles of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse liniment. The cough was of twelve months standing. In my large expeience with horses, I consider this liniment to be the best made for all diseases of the horse, and I recommend it to my friends.
E. J. ANDERSON.

BEAR RIVER, N. S.

DEAR SIRS,—
We do not hesitate in recommending your Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We have used it in the woods for coughs, colds, distemper and cuts, and would say that no lumberman should be without it.
Yours truly,
CLARKE BROS.

Standard Breed Poultry for the Farm.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

It may appear somewhat strange to the poultryman of advanced ideas but it is nevertheless true that there are many farmers in Canada who do not think it worth while to put standard bred poultry on their farms. Many of the older generation will remember when, for instance, the Shanghai was looked upon as the sum of all excellence, in the poultry line, and many also remember how disappointed they were when it was found that the eggs of these big birds were but little larger than those of the ordinary scrubs, and even in some cases not as large as the eggs laid by some old hen of exceptional merit along those lines. Then the fact became apparent that the Shanghais were enormous feeders, and that, in winter, they were even more apt to have their toes frozen off than were the native bred fowls. Scant feeding was the rule, rather than the exception in those days, and the farmers were very sore that the big ones of the imported breed would not scratch for their living with the same energy and attendant success as would the native scrubs.

All these supposed defects were scored up against the Shanghais and when some enterprising poultry fancier introduced what was at first called Cochin China, his was hailed as a rare discovery. These birds, as at first introduced, were extremely attractive in appearance for they were tall and imposing looking and pure white. It was soon found, however, that they had the same supposed faults of their predecessors. They were very susceptible to the rigors of the Canadian winter and they were such poor "rustlers" that they were liable to starve to death unless they were decently fed during the winter months. In some respects they were even inferior to the Shanghais as they were tall and leggy, while the Shanghais were stout, broad shouldered and blocky, having a better shaped frame upon which to carry meat than the Cochin Chinas. The Buff Cochin China or "Cochin" as the breed had come to be designated as time went on, found favor for a considerable time, and it is without doubt a much better bird than either of those described, for the Cochin combined the rugged stoutness of the Shanghais with the smoother and more graceful outline of the White Cochin. Even now it finds favor with breeders of improved stock who are particularly anxious to produce heavy birds for the table

These early representatives of the improved breeds accomplished an excellent purpose, however, for they set poultry raisers thinking of the possibilities of improving their poultry stock. During recent years improved breeds have been multiplied until one would hardly attempt an enumeration of them, and few if any, of the breeds which have survived to the present day are without some distinctive merit, and which are not well adapted to the aims of some particular breeder.

The introduction of improved breeds has also served another purpose which has been of material value to the poultry industry. It has shown to farmers and others interested in fowls and egg production that liberal feeding, proper housing, and suitable care are all necessary to the attaining of good results, no matter what breed the producer may have selected. With proper environment the improved fowls always will give vastly better returns than will the scrubs, so much better, in fact that the farmer or poultry raiser of today who means to care for his fowl and feed them properly, will not waste his efforts upon mere mangrels.

The improved breeds of today are the result of years of brain labor, and painstaking experiments on the part of poultry raisers in all parts of the country who have studied the peculiarities of different breeds, even of individual birds, and have by the crossing and intensifying of different strains for the purpose of securing certain desirable types for special purposes effected radical improvements. They have produced strains for the table and strains for egg production; but without doubt, what the farmers most need in their flocks are general purpose birds. These are fowls which have constitutions sufficiently robust to withstand the severe strain of egg production, and at the same time sufficient size and substance to take on the maxium of flesh during the fattening period. These general purpose birds may not be the most successful in the show ring for the reason that they are not apt to be quite handsome and graceful enough to catch the eye of the judge who makes his decision on a scale of points into which such plain qualities as practical usefulness do not always enter. He holds that a bird of a certain breed must be of a certain weight, and if the bird exceeds that weight the fact counts against him. Then the prize winning bird must be graceful in outline and of smooth contour from comb to claws, but the practical producer places more stress on evidences of robust health and constitutional vigor. He wants a pure bred bird for he wants his fowls to breed true to type in all instances, but as long as he knows the bird is pure, and can be depended upon to produce his own kind in the next generation, he likes the fowl that is overweight all the better for his excess in that direction. A tall and imposing looking fowl may make a fine showing before the judges, but the practical producer will prefer the bird with broad shoulders, short stout legs, and a massive, blocky form. Such birds may not be as fine to look at as the prize winning types, but they have frames which will carry a great amount of flesh, they have grand appetites, big vital organs, and they are the birds which will go through the ordeal of crate fattening without turning sick, or even for an hour, going off their feed. Their thick, stubby legs may not lift them high off the ground, but they will prove strong enough to carry a heavily fattened bird, and one which will turn more feed into tender chicken flesh than will the most brilliant of prize winners.

It should not be bery difficult to prove that it would pay the farmer better to keep judiciously selected pure breds than scrubs upon his farm In the first place he must remember that in keeping fowls of some one of the improved modern breeds upon his farm, he is profiting by the experience and painstaking labors of the best informed poultry men of several generations. They have experimented, they have worked logically from these experiments and they have acted upon the conclusions they have obtained in this way, and it stands to reason that these conclusions, whose value has been proved over and over again in the history of poultry raising, must be of material value to the farmer who will accept and act upon them.

It does not take a very bright stockman to look at a rawboned Texas steer, and then at a purebred Shorthorn bullocks and declare that the Shorthorn is the better animal of the two. He sees the difference, but how has this improvement been accomplished? By the very same process which has developed the improved poultry breeds of today. By the painstaking efforts of many generations of stock breeders, who like the poultry raisers, have been crossing and selecting with one object in view, and then fixing the desired type.

When the English horse breeders began breeding race horses with a few Arabs and Barbs as the parent stock, a race horse that could run a mile in two minutes was a good one. Half a century ago a really high class race horse could run a mile in 1.46 A quarter of a century ago or there abouts Ten Broeck ran a mile in 1.39¾, but now Salvator holds the mile record at 1.35½. In his four year old form Ten Broeck in a race against time, ran two miles in 3.27¾ with 110 pounds up, but some ten years later or less, the great Australian horse, Carbine, also a four-year old, ran the same distance in an actual race, against a field of thirty horses, witn 145 pounds up, a crushing impost, in 3.28½, only three-quarters of a second slower, in spite of the immense difference in the weights carried.

All this has been accomplished through the efforts of experienced, intelligent and painstaking breeders and in the same manner through exactly the same line of effort, poultry has been improving during the past quarter of a century and the rich fruit of these efforts is being laid at the feet of the poultry raisers of today, yet men will ask if farmers ought to avail themselves of it!

Some farmers will ask if it would be wise for them to put upon their farms a breed of fowls which will eat as heavily as will the improved utility breeds of poultry of today?

The business of any animal that is destined to be killed for the market is to convert the greatest possible quantity of food into marketable flesh in the shortest time possible. Take a certain quantity of feed to be marketed as chicken flesh. If one fowl will do the work in ten days and it will take two others to do the same work in the same length of time, it is easy to see that the one heavy feeder will be more profitable to his owner than will the two light feeders, for the reason that the maintenance of two birds during the fattening period will be greater than that of one. In the case of the heavy feeder only one frame, the feathers and the offal of one bird, will be substracted from the feed instead of the waste products of two birds, and it will be remembered that this toll of support for the waste products must be extracted of the feed before an ounce of marketable flesh is made.

The foregoing are reasons in favor of the more general adoption of standard bred poultry which should appeal to the hard headed common sense agriculturists desiring to make the poultry end of their farms pay.

THOS. W. LEA.
Manager Poultry Yards of Canada,
Pembroke, Ont.

Green Bone for Poultry.

Without fear of contradiction, I can safely say that no poultry plant however small, is complete without a Green Bone Cutter. The poultryman who is in the business of "poultry-for-profit," wants eggs—and egg production depends upon correct feeding.

An egg is composed of water, protein, fat and ash, and each one of these is found in green bone; no other food supplies these necessary elements so well. Green bone makes flesh, because it is rich in flesh-forming material. Green bone keeps the flock healthy, because it keeps the birds in vigorous condition, full of vitality and enables them to resist disease.

As a comparison of the egg forming elements of grain and those of fresh green bone, the following table tells at a glance the remarkable efficiency of green bone as an egg maker.

	Protein	Fat
Rye	10.6 p. c.	1.7 p. c.
Barley	10.4 p. c.	1.8 p. c.
Wheat	11.9 p c.	2.1 p. c.
Oats	11.8 p. c.	2.0 p. c.
Corn	10.5 p. c.	5.4 p. c.
Green Bone	22.3 p. c.	16.5 p.c.

A superficial study of the above table shows in a moment than as an egg producing food, green bone has twice as much protein as any of the above grains and three times as much fat. The poultryman who has been feeding grain and who starts feeding green bone, should practically double the egg yield of his flock, provided the bone be fed freshly cut every day.

The best green bones are those which are fresh, such as the butcher has left after cutting the meat. They are really not clean bone; some fat, lean meat gristle is left on them.

These bones can be readily procured at a butcher shop at a low price; one ounce a day for each fowl is sufficient.

Green bone is very economical to feed. One instance is related of a poultryman who imagined he must feed wheat, regardless of cost. He discovered, however, that by feeding cut bone, corn and bran, he got better results and saved 25 per cent. of his feed.

The expensive part of a hen's ration, is the protein or muscle-making food, which costs several times as much as the fats and the fat makers. The latter are most easily raised on the farm, the muscle-makers can usually be bought in bones, for half

what they would cost in wheat.

But green bone is more than an egg producer, it is also the best growth promoter and muscle-maker that poultrymen have yet discovered. Young chicks thrive on it; pullets and cockerels grow rapidly; cocks keep slick and laying hens maintain their vitality and health to a remarkable degree. The major part of poultry success, rests on the feed ration. You may have the finest blooded stock in the country, the handsomest hen houses, the best incubators and brooders and yet, if you neglect proper feeding, your work will show for nought.

Therefore, I maintain, that the bone cutter is the foundation of successful poultry keeping—of equal, if indeed not of greater importance than other appliances. Poultry amounts to little without eggs; and eggs are most easily and most surely produced by feeding fresh-cut, green bone.

The successful poultrymen, are those whose fowl do just a little better than the average. An extra egg every now and then, counts up. A farmer who gets two extra eggs per week from each hen, in winter, makes a profit. And green bone produces extra eggs.

Remember, the cost is low; a pound of green bone, costing a single cent, is sufficient for 16 hens for a day. In winter, one pound of cut bone in the morning and one quart of grain at night, is ample for 16 hens; in summer, the bone alone is sufficient, scattered over the ground and left for the hens to pick up.

Such diet provides fat, starch, nitrogen, phosphates, lime and all substances required to enable the hen to lay eggs.

It is plain that it is cheaper to feed bone than grain, as the greater number of eggs not only reduces the total cost, but increases the profits as well.

Moeover, green bone cut feed insures fertile eggs. The larger the percentage of fertile eggs put into the incubator, the more chicks and more money will come out of it. Fewer poor chicks prove their lack of vitality by dying in the shell.

Cut, green bone-fed broilers and fryers go to market earlier and bring better prices, at less cost for feeding. No other feed in the world pushes broilers like green bone.

Green bone pushes pullets to early maturity and makes them quick layers. Ducklings relish it and turkeys grow rapidly on it.

But the value of all foods, depends upon their digestibility; the more this is provided for, the greater will be the saving of food and the more economical the production of eggs.

To meet with success, requires the use of the best material; there is a big difference between the green, fresh bone, rich in its juice as it comes from the butcher, and the hard dry bone which has lost its succulence.—L. M. C.

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THE HORSE.

Matching Horses for Teams.

There isn't anything more annoying or taxing upon one's energies and exasperating to his nerves than to be compelled to drive a mismated team, and yet how often we find such teams upon farms. Such a team makes the work harder and contributes to the difficulties of keeping good men. The mismated team is not only less efficient, but the man is also less efficient for doing good work.

If he is obliged to give his principal attention to his team he cannot perform the work he has in hand as well as if more attention could be given to the cultivation of a crop or the operating of a machine. If a team of horses is well mated and, agreeable workers, they are likely to receive better treatment by most men, thus making them of greater efficiency, as well as an inspiration and stimulus to the driver for more and better work.

A team is likely to be the closest companion of a farm hand, and with which he spends more time every day than any other. They demand more thought, more care and more patience, if he is a good driver, than any other living thing upon the farm. His temperament and spirits will be greatly influenced by them, depending whether or not he and they can work harmoniously.

A team with one horse fretting and fuming to go faster and rushing ahead at every opportunity, and with the other horse willing to take life easy, is anything but conducive to a pleasant frame of mind. There is solid satisfaction and encouragement for a man to do his best in driving a well-mated team that responds to good horsemanship.

If a horse is allowed or caused to needlessly waste energy through nervous excitement, he will have less with which to perform labor. A great many horses are caused to needlessly waste energy by being mismated in a team and chafing under restraint, or from bad management of a driver, or from suffering the torments of pestiferous flies. The urging on of a slow horse often irritates the fast one to a greater degree than the good accomplished.

Horses of the same spirit and working character should be mated together in a team, and then if they are both too fast their gait is easily steadied, or if too slow the necessary urging may be simultaneously administered to both. Those of approximately the same size and breeding are more likely to have the same temperament than a large horse and a small one. Horses of the same breed and same family are more likely to work agreeably together than those of different breeds or different families within the same breed.

If the horses are to work together in threes and fours the problem of mating them up is more difficult unless all the horses on the farm are a uniform lot. Such farms exist where the horses are uniform in size, and they bear testimony to the ideals of the proprietor. On these there is but little difficulty in mating three and four-horse teams that will work satisfactorily.

It may be necessary on some farms to sell some horses on hand and buy others in order that the teams may be properly mated. Where this is done the owner will add to the value of his teams by increasing their efficiency for doing work, make them more agreeable workers, and bring buyers to his farm who are looking for well-mated horses, always in great demand.

In mating horses size, conformation, type and temperament are necessary considerations, and should not be sacrificed for color, although this is also important. Two or more horses of the same color, providing they are of the same size and build, are always more attractive than harses of different color. A matched team catches the eye and calls forth admiration by horse lovers. Because of this fact they have a real value which a mis-mated pair do not have, even though they be equally as good individuals.

The harness also has an effect upon the appearance of a team, depending whether or not it is well fitted and appropriate for the kind of work the team is expected to do. Good horses deserve good harness, and a team with a well-fitted harness corresponds to a well-dressed man. Every part of the harness should be properly adjusted so as to cover up or hide any little defects in conformation the horse may have, and help to bring about the appearance of good proportions.

For instance, if the back is long the back pad should not be placed too far forward, if the coup is short the hip straps of the breeching should be placed well forward; if the thighs and quarters are deficient, a properly adjusted breeching helps the appearance very much. The size and shape of the head is greatly influenced by the fit of the bridle, and the carriage of the head by the adjustment of the check-rein.

A little brass mounting on the harness, which should and can be kept polished by a very little work each day, adds greatly to the appearance of the team. The mountings should not be too numerous because of the work entailed in keeping them burnished, but the mouot may be of good size, depending upon the weight of the harness. It is most effective when used on ball-top hames, terret rings in the back pad, buckle shields wherever needed and the brow band on the bridle, with a plain, large rosette.

If it desired to use more brass a drop decorated with buttons or initials may be placed on the front of the bridle and one in front of the breast; initials may be placed on the outside blind, and buttons on the nose band and the hip straps of the breeching. Where brass is used the prevalent danger is from using too much rather than using too little, and thus overloading the harness, and then not keeping it polished. It is better taste to have a harness oderately mounted than to have it overloaded.

Teams of well-mated horses, kept well groomed and neatly harnessed, reflect great ceedit upon thir owner, who is bound to be a strong factor in any community.—Farm and Home.

Pointers on Selecting Horses.

The good stallion has a high-headed bold, noble, masculine appearance.

Narrow, round hocks, from their insufficient carrying capacity, are subject to bone and bog spavin.

There is more danger of curb when a horse is sickle hocked.

Faulty surroundings in youth are the main causes for most of the unsoundness we see in horses.

Short, straight pasterns and cramped hoof heads go with side bones.

There is no such thing as a flat bone, as the term is used in relation to the horse. The cannon bones are round, and it is the tendon that gives the flat appearance.

The bone of a common range horse is much stronger than that of a well-bred, high-quality native horse.

Little Bits of Horse Sense.

The nervous horse should have less oats and more bran.

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DAIRYING.

C. W. McDougall, Dairy Inspector, staff Contributor.

Butter From Frozen Milk.

In a recent report Professor Hills gives the results of a series of experiments made to determine the effect of freezing milk on skimming, churning and quality of butter thus:

Partially frozen milk or cream are not uncommon receipts at creameries in northern latitudes. It is the general notion that the best products cannot be made, or at any rate, are not usually made from milk or cream which has been partially frozen. A somewhat careful survey of literature failed to disclose any published trials of this matter, and it seemed worth while to study it.

A series of trials, using the milk furnished by the station here, was projected for the winter of 1905-06. Unfortunately, this was the mildest winter in years and but fifteen trials could be made. One hundred pounds of milk were divided in each case into two lots, one of which was exposed to freezing weather for 12 hours or more, so that from a fourth of an inch to three inches of ice formed; while the other was handled in the usual manner. The minimum temperature ranged fram minus 15 to plus 24, being but twice below the zero point. A special small barrel churn, a special and small ripening vat and a small butter box were used. Every shipment —thirty in all—was sent to Bostoo for scoring and judgment. The station is under obligation to Orrin Bent of Baston, the veteran butter judge, for his careful attention to the scoring. Prior to shipment they were also critically examined by the writer, the station buttermaker and by Mr. Kibby.

The essential outcame of the trials is:

1. Milk, testing 5 to 5.50 per cent. fat, separated at 85 degrees F. Skim milk, frozen milk, .05; unfrozen, .05 per cent. The skimming was unaffected by freezing when the milk was again properly warmed.

2. Creams, running from 36 to 40 per cent. lat, on ripening developed an acidity which ranged from .40 to .72 per cent. and averaged .57 per cent. in the milk normally handled; and which ranged from .40 to .71 per cent. and averaged .57 per cent. in that which was subjected to freezing. Each churned at 57-60 degrees F. in 12 ta 25 minutes, averaging 16 minutes, with buttermilk averaging to test .25 per cent. fat (extremes .06 and .90 per cents.). The average weights of unsalted butter obtained were identical, 3.1 lbs. Ripening and completeness of churning were unaffected by freezing.

3. The scores at the outset were relatively low on each lot, difficulty being experienced in properly handling the very small amounts of cream and in adjusting the salt and color. This trouble, however, was common in both lots and does not affect the final outcome. The average scorings of the two sets of 15 lots each were frozen, 93.2; normal, 93.5.

Six lots from each were put in cold storage and scored a month and two months later.

It would seem that freezing the milk tended very slightly to lower the grade of the butter. The effect, however, was so slight as to be almost negligible—although in the more strictly comparable lots which went through cold storage the difference was a full point. It should be borne in mind, however, that conditions were better than those which would ordinarily obtain in creamery practice. The milk was received clean and fresh. It does not follow that the none too cleanly nor overfresh milk or cream, received at a creamery at infrequent intervals in a more or less frozen condition, often frozen for some days, warmed rapidly, but incompletely, would make as good a butter as if it had been delivered unfrozen. This trial, however, serves to indicate that freezing per se is not necessarily a serious menace to good buttermaking.

Breeding Dairy Cattle.

There are three essentials that we must bear in mind when we seek to breed dairy cattle of the highest class. They are: 1. The qualities that make a desirable animal. 2. Profitable production. 3. Reproductive ability. I shall consider them in the order named.

The qualities that make a desirable animal are usually expressed by the term constitution. Webster defines "constitution" as: "That form of being, or peculiar structure and connection of parts, that makes or characterizes a system or body." If breeders meant this definition when they use the term "constitution" it would answer admirably. As used by breeders, "constitution" indicates strength and the ability of an animal to maintain its general health and vigor and its productive and reproductive powers unimpaired to a good old age. The score card points allotted to "constitution" are merely those indicative of physical health and strength.

Thus it would seem that the qualities that make a desirable animal express my meaning more clearly. I shall not attempt to describe the typical form of the dairy cow, but the man seeking to become a breeder must always study the animals about him and fix in his mind the essential points until he can analyze an animal at a glance. Until he has a definite and desirable type in his mind and selects his cattle to conform to it, he will not produce uniformly good cattle.

It is far easier to secure good prices for well-formed attractive cattle, and form is the only visible indication of performance. Whenever you find a man selectiog, breeding and caring for his cattle intelligently you will find a herd returning a large profit But when you find a man who is indifferent regarding these things, you will find a herd that returns, at the best, a very small profit. The great secret is in the individuals of the herd; in every herd there is an enormous variation in the production and profit of the different cows.

There is only one way to secure the highest profit from your herd; and that is to know what each cow is doing and to keep the best. The cow testing associations under the control of this society furnish the best way of doing this work. The breeders of pure bred dairy cattle in this state are missing great opportunities when they fail to do everything possible to organize such associations in their own neighborhoods.

If you desire to build up a permanent herd and to receive enduring benefit from your work of testing and selecting you must seek for reproductive ability. Hitherto I have said nothing about the relative merits of scrub grade and pure bred animals. While the scrub cow may have productive ability and be a fairly desirable individual there is little chance that she has within herself the power of producing offspring with her good qualities unless she is mated with a bull capable of transmitting those same qualities. Mated with a bull of her own class, her merits will be great indeed if she can impress them upon her offspring. Among grade cows of the established dairy breeds, desirable individuals and profitable producers are as a rule rather than the exception and when mated with pure bred bulls of their respective breeds these qualities are usually reproduced. Mated with grade bulls, like themselves, the tendency to revert will produce a mixed offspring—some good and some bad. In pure bred herds, we expect to find the desirable qualities and productive ability reproduced with certainty.

You may conclude from what I have said regarding the comparative reproductive abilities of scrub, grade and pure bred animals that the pure bred is always desirable. A pure bred should be pure, not only in the sense of being eligible to registry, but purely bred because it is free from the blood of unproductive ancestors. In testing a pure bred herd we will find about as wide a variation as in any other herd, but in good herds it varies around a far higher average. We will also sometimes find that the daughters and granddaughters of some certain animal will group themselves together and whole families whose production is uniform and far above the rest of the herd. When a breeder finds a family of this sort he should devote his energies to developing it for he has a firm foundation on which to build. Such families are

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"Thank you, so do I" 41

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Churning made easy with the "Favorite" Churn—a national favorite

If your dealer does not handle these two labor-saving devices, write us. 68

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The new Vaginal Syringe. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses instantly. Ask your druggist for it

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the real source of all improvement in breeding.

The great cow that springs from an ordinary ancestry and whose descendants fail to inherit her greatness is a damage to any breed because breeders will pay high prices for her sons only to learn after costly trial that she dis not possess reproductive ability.

What I wish to impress upon you is that, first, you must have a clear conception of the best types of the breed; then, you must test them to learn their productive ability; finally, you must always seek in your own herd for high producing cows of superior type and performance. Not all of us can expect to discover strains equal to the Glenwood Girls, Bonnie Lassie and Yeksa families, but careful testing will bring out many equally good, every breeder will find plenty of strains worth developing if he will only look for them. There is no lack of good material to work on, but there is a lack of the patience and perseverance that it takes to wait for a family to develop.

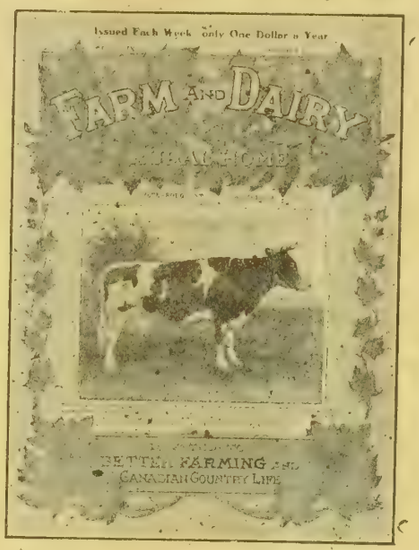
Many writers in the agricultural press are fond of referring in a mysterious way to the secrets of the great breeders, "how they mould the animal form to their will," etc., etc. These writer rarely make a sensible attempt to go behind the veil that guards the holy of holies and create an impression that the successful breeder has in some way obtained an uncanny knowledge that is beyond the ken of ordinary mortals. Some of the old time breeders encouraged this belief and it has grown until it is surprising how many sensible people believe it. As a matter of fact, I do not believe that any breeder that ever lived had any mysterious secrets about breeding that were worth knowing or ever succeeded in any other manner than by knowing exactly the sort of animals that he wished to produce and by breeding to the strain that he knew would produce them. Do not think that I wish to belittle the great breeders of an early day or that I undervalue the work that they performed. There is no question but that some of them attained a really marvellous knowledge of animal form and that they established strains whose reproductive ability was wonderful. We have little records of their work, but the thing that has impressed most people is that practically all of them practiced inbreeding. From this the belief has grown that it was the greatest factor in this work. We must remember that they had but a limited amount of material from which to choose breeding animals. They knew the value of reproductive ability and that a strong outcross of unsuitable blood would shatter the results of their labors. Thus, in order to retain this reproductive ability they mated close relatives together. Many of their later followers, ignorant of the real principle that governed them, mistook the method for the principle.

Charles Darwin probably studied inbreeding more closely than any other man. He decided that, while cattle were not particularly susceptible to the evil effects of inbreeding, when close and long continued it resulted in a loss of vigor and fertility. It is probably a good plan for a breeder of experience to experiment carefully with inbreeding; whether it is advisable in any case can be determined by trial.

In all the dairy breeds there are many families combining all three essentials in a high degree of perfection. We should look to these families for our bulls and labor to produce the right sort of females from our own herds to mate with them.—J. D. Clark, in Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Good Times and Greater Profits

have been made possible to those **Farmers** and **Dairymen** who read **Farm and Dairy**—that **WEEKLY** farm paper, published at Peterboro, Ont., and about which the dairy farmers, who know it, are all talking.



It is a real surprise to learn what great value Farm and Dairy gives to its subscribers, who get the paper **52 times** in a year, included along with which they get also **Eight Enlarged Magazine Issues** and **Several Illustrated Supplements—all for only $1.00,** as mentioned in our advertisement in the last issue of the Maritime Farmer.

GET ACQUAINTED NOW.

Farm and Dairy, published **Weekly,** gives its readers full measure. It is a paper ably edited, up-to-date in attractiveness, in illustrations, in timeliness, in fighting the farmer's battles and in keeping him informed of what is going on in the agricultural world. Farm and Dairy is worth dollars to you. Get acquainted with it now. Start your subscription with the New Year. Write this evening to Peterboro, Ont., and ask us to send you a copy of Farm and Dairy. If you mention this advertisement, we will send you free also a copy of one of our Magazine Numbers.

Prof. G. E. Day.

THE BEST FARMERS IN THE LAND

write articles for Farm and Dairy. During the last two years we conducted a provincial **Dairy Farms' Competition** in which the best farmers in Ontario competed. These successful farmers, of known worth, are now writing for Farm and Dairy, telling how they farm, how they make money out of special farming and out of dairying. You may know **how these men farm and make money**—read Farm and Dairy this coming year, and **learn about them.**

Besides the men whose photos are here shown we have a host of Dairy Authorities, Practical Farmers, College Professors and Scientific Men who will give you of their knowledge through Farm and Dairy.

Mr. Geo Rice.

TAKE FARM AND DAIRY FOR YOUR BOY

Send for Farm and Dairy for your boy. Have it come in his name. It will stimulate within him a greater interest. Don't worry about him leaving the farm. Interest him in it through Farm and Dairy and thereby fit him to take a leading place among the coming farmers of his country in the awakening Maritime Agriculture.

PURE BRED PIGS AND OTHER STOCK.

Every subscriber who will get us Nine New Subscribers to Farm and Dairy will be given a Registered Pure Bred Pig of any of the Standard Breeds. Write us about this and other premiums Use the Coupon below. Most liberal Cash Commissions will be given for every new subscription to Farm and Dairy gotten by all who work for us in spare days or hours.

W. F. Stephen.

SIX TO TEN CENTS MORE FOR EGGS.

Farmers in the country near Peterboro, with the assistance of Farm and Dairy, organized themselves co-operatively so as to sell fresh eggs and poultry. They are receiving up to 10 cents a dozen more than the current market price for eggs. You may get the same. Keep posted about this and other movements to help you by reading Farm and Dairy.

Every department of the farm is recognized in Farm and Dairy. It has besides its general features a Horticultural page, a Poultry page, a Creamery and Farm Butter Making page, a Cheese page, a popular Household Department, Weekly letters from farmers from all over Canada and up-to-the week, reliable market reports. Our Subscribers write in asking how we can give them so much for $1 00! You will wonder also. Order this weekly paper to-day Send Post Office Order, Express Order, Registered Letter or mail your dollar to

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Please forward me full particulars about your Free Pure Bred Pig Offer, other Live Stock offers, Free Library, 50 per cent. Cash Commission, Fountain Pen, List of Specialty Premiums

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THE FARM HOME

This Department is now being edited by a very competent lady, who will be pleased to answer all inquiries. She solicits the aid of all who are interested in home making. This aid may be given in the form of short articles dealing with your experiences, questions or timely suggestions. Ladies, this department is yours. Use it to the best advantage.

Christmas on the Old Farm.

By George T. Edson.

The mist veiled sun, just peeping through the hedge,
Gleames on the snow, now fallen in the night,
Paving the road for jingling sleigh and sledge,
Robing the buildings with a sheet of white.

A chime of village bells comes far and clear,
Ringing in tones of joyousness and praise;
Filling the air with sounds of Christmas cheer,
Pealing an anthem to the day of days.

The farmer goes about his morning chores
Feeding his stock and turning out the cows
Carrying straw to bed the pigpen floors,
Feeding with warm skim milk the grunting sow.

The children run about their wonted tasks
Bringing in wood to fill the open grate,
Before whose blaze the grateful tabby basks,
Stretching in quiet leisure by her empty plate.

The housewife plies her skillful practiced art,
Loading the table with the viands warm;
Molding and baking pudding, pie and tart,
Filling the cupboard with food in every form.

The father dons his better clothes, and rests,
Listening to hear the sleigh which soon arrives
Bringing his sons to be his Christmas guests,
The merry children and the happy wives.

Around the laden board they gather in
Steaming with savory roast and pumpkin pies,
The banquet puzzles as to where begin,
Yet where to quit a puzzling thought supplies.

The dinner o'er they find accustomed chairs
Around the hearth and each one talks and jokes
About his visit or his home affairs,
While he who cares for pipe, contented smokes.

How ample all the cribs and frugal stores
The farmer shows for labor fairly done
An honest bounty for his cares and chores,
A treasure truly and deservedly won!

What e'er he has he feels was fairly earned,
That no man lost to his ignoble gain
Dame Nature smiled upon the furrows turned,
And for his toiling gave him yellow grain.

Around such homes our nation's pillars rest,
From hearths so warm our country's builders go,
With liberty strong-nutured in each breast,
The fountain head from which our glories flow.

Wilma's Christmas tree.

Tomorrow is Christmas Day!"

Wilma stood dejectedly at the uncurtained half-window of the little claim-shack, looking out upon the wastes of brown grass stretching away, for miles and miles, almost without a break. "Almost," for a mile away, the earth-covered roof of a dugout showed, but it was vacant. The family, Wilma's only neighbors, had moved into the nearest town for the winter's school.

Last year it had all been so differ-

Wilma could picture the reunion at Grandma's with her away. There would be the bundling up in the sleighs for a ride over the snow, the mysterious gifts, the whispering in corners of happy secrets, the big Christmas tree, the coasting and skating parties, and the great dinner, in the big dining room.

This year, she had sent her little gifts by mail. Not very much, it seemed to her. She had sent Grandma her copy of "Snowbound," and for Grandpa she had made a spectacle wiper, of chamois skin. And away out here she could not have a sleigh ride, for there was no snow! No snow, and not a hill to coast on, and not even a little pool, even if it might freeze, to skate on! And not a bush or a shrub big enough for a Christmas tree! Wilma's head, with its neat flaxen braids, suddenly went down on the rough sill, to let the tears, kept rebelliously in check so long, have free flow. A sudden thought caused her to lift her face a few minutes, hastily wiping her eyes, and the upturned tip of a fast reddening nose.

"Suppose Mother were homesick.

She remembered, now, that Mother had not sung, as usual, that day as she went about her work. She had worked with her customary briskness but had gone about so quietly and listlessly! But that might be because Father had gone to town. Mother was always very quiet when Father was away.

Just then a flock of little brown-and-gray birds settled on the ripe weeds below the window, and Wilma cried out in delight, her loneliness for the moment forgotten.

"Oh, Mother! I never saw so many birdies at one time in my life! Do come and see! There must be a thousand!" with the exaggeration of excited childhood.

The mother looked up from the beans which she was putting in an earthen pot to bake. "Yes, it is goint to storm, I fear," she answered. "If your father does not come home to-night, he will not be able to get home, I think."

Wilma looked at the sky and noticed for the first time the ugly clouds that were scurrying up in all directions. In this land, where the sun almost always shone, especially in winter, it was strange that she had not noticed them before. Suppose that Father did not come home that night? He would not be able to spend Christmas with them at all. And suppose he started, and was not able to be there before dark, and the storm overtook him? Wilma knew what it meant for a man and team to be lost in the "breaks." There would be the wandering for hours, where all paths loaked alike, the cold and the storm, and then— a swift plunge over some cliff-wall, and she shuddered and turned so white that her mother noticed it, and called her to help with some little house hold task, to keep her occupied. And so the time passed, until the early darkness came.

The mother put a light in the little window, and they both saw that there was plenty of coal and kindling, and a bucket of water, but both hoped that Father had not started home that night, for the thick mist was chilly and raw and fast turning to sleet, with a sharp wind coming up from the northwest, blowing "straight from the pole," Wilma said with a shiver, as they closed the door.

There was no use to try to sleep, so the folding-bed was not taken down, but mother and daughter tried to forget the night and the storm, by reading aloud from "Rab and His Friends," a favorite of the little girl's. The storm grew worse and worse.

About ten o'clock, a shout right at the corner of the house brought them both to their feet, and now they ran to open the door and stir up the fire and help put up the horses!

"Why, Father!" cried Wilma, "How did you dare!

He laughed.

"Well, you see, I found a box from Grandma waiting for us at the freight-office, so I did not wait for that train. Then I got part way home, and the storm was coming on so bad, I had a mind to stop at that place the other side of the breaks, where those German people live, for I was almost afraid to try the breaks in the storm. Just as I was about to turn in, I saw a light ahead of me, and I knew it was a camping-party in the breaks, so I knew which road to take, and soon I saw your light, and the horses came right on, without any trouble."

When morning dawned, it was a strange world that met their eyes. Every weed was weighted with ice, bending low in sheeted mail. The ground crackled as they stepped upon it, and the roof sported icicle stalactites. The big box had received due attention, the oatmeal an canned milk had been disposed of, and Wilma started to feed her pet chickens, which did not usually need any food, where there was so much to pick all around them. She noticed the little birds, now sorrowful little drooping balls, sitting disconsolately under the eaves, and the icy corners of the corral. A happy thought sent her racing back over the crackling way, and for a minute her words tumbled over one another, in the effort to be first out of her mouth.

But Father and Mother understood, and a big soap-weed was cut for a "tree-trunk" to which big "tumble-weed" branches were tied on. This was stuck firmly in the ground by the window, and Wilma made baskets of paper, as she had learned in the kindergarten, "way back East." Filled with choice bits of the things birds like best, they were fastened all over the "made-up" Christmas tree, and it was not long before a bird found it, and told the rest, and what a Christmas dinner they had! Wilma could hardly eat her own dinner, for watching them. And, somehow, she forgot her loneliness, and had so good a time that she decided to keep her "Christmas-tree" all winter, hung with tiny baskets. But much of the time, the birds paid it scant attention, for the ground was bare through most of the winter season. Only when a storm came, was Wilma's Christmas tree patronized, but then the little brown-and-gray birds came in flocks and feasted.

And, with the paints, and the books, and the pretty bright silks and the beads to string, that came in the big box, Wilma had so much to do that she had no time to be homesick again that winter. And before another winter, neighbors came, so that a little sod schoolhouse was built, and Wilma went to it, all the sunny days, so of course, you know, she wasn't ever homesick any more!

But she kept the Christmas tree set for the birds, that winter, too.

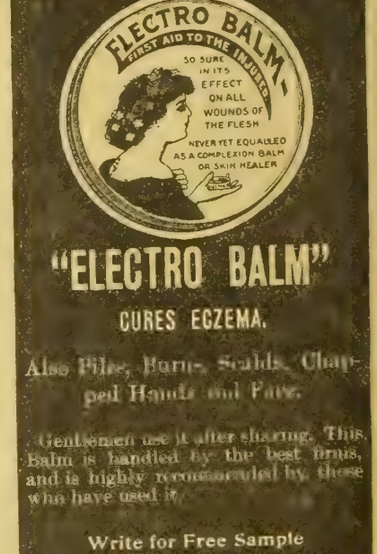
She says she means to keep one, every winter, until she's an old, old woman! And, as she is only eight years old, that will be a very long time indeed, and I think, before then some other little girl or boy will decide to do the same thing—don't you)

Guymon, Okla.

Consumption Book FREE

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1622 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait — write today. It may mean the saving of your life.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SO SURE IN ITS EFFECT ON ALL WOUNDS OF THE FLESH
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Also Piles, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands and Face.

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THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., OTTAWA.

The greatest danger from influenza is of its resulting in pneumonia. This can be obviated by using Chamberlaib's Cough Remedy, as it not only cures influenza, but counteracts any tendency of the disease towards pneumonia. Sold by all dealers.

Contracted a Heavy Cold.

It Became a Lung Splitting Cough.

Mr. J. H. Richards, 1852 Second Ave. East, Vancouver, B.C., writes: "Allow me to write a few lines in praise of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Last fall I contracted a heavy cold which left me with a hacking cough and every time I would get a little more cold this hacking cough would become a lung splitting one. It kept on getting worse and I kept on spending money buying different cough remedies until a friend asked me if I had ever tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I told him I was willing to try anything I thought would cure, and on the same day bought two bottles. Before half the first one was used my cough began to get much easier, and by the time I had used a bottle and a half my cough was gone. I am keeping the other half bottle in case it should come again, but I am sure I have a positive cure. Let me recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to all who suffer from a cough or throat irritation of any kind."

So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy, it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it

Don't be imposed upon by taking anything but "Dr. Wood's."

Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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F. C. WESLEY CO.

ARTISTS, ENGRAVERS, and ELECTROTYPERS.

59 Water Street,

St. John, N. B.

Mrs. Bowen's Parlor and Spare Bed-Room.

(Continued from last issue.)

"Yes, I believe I must be going; Mrs. Toby's at our house to tea, and I'll have to walk home with her, as her husband's gone to New York. Them boys of mine is never to be found of an evening."

Mother Bowen glided peacefully down the quiet current of her sheltered life and fell asleep at last in the pleasant room which she had come to call "The Chamber of Peace." It was a spare-room once more; but it was brightened forever after by the recollection of her grateful acknowledgement at the last, of the many cares and attentions she had been surrounded with.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowen liked quiet now, when evening came, and established themselves more frequently in the sitting-roam, leaving the parlor to the young people. Lucy Allen, the minister's daughter, came in very often, for she was engaged ito John, and they were to be married as soon as his first year's partnership with his father had expired. All the young people liked to come to Mrs. Bowen's, and to borrow the new books and magazines they were sure to find there, and, at the Sewing Society, Kate was the one appealed to in any discussion about plain as well as fancy work. Her own work basket was pretty full, too, for there were whole pieces of cotton and linen cut out and piled away in empty drawers of the spare bedroom. Young Dunbar's saddle horse, and dogs, and flute had been brought into requisition for Miss Kate's service uselessly, to the great wonder and envy of Miss Green, the lawyer's daughter, who would have said "Yes," with half the besieging to so many thousands a year. Kate had said "Yes" to a much poorer man, and probably never would ride in her own carriage, but her father and mother were satisfied. Mr. Allen said he had a noble head and heart, and as to family, it was all that could be asked.

Mrs. Gerry came over to see if it could really be true, when she heard that Kate was engaged to "that young Arnold, who was boarding with his mother at the Plumville House, last summer."

"Mary Jane heard it at the dressmaker's last night," said Mrs. Gerry, "and I put on my bonnet the first thing this morning, and run right over. It didn't seem possible. Why, I heard his mother only just had enough to live on, and he hadn't got fairly started yet."

"Mr. Bowen thought he might as well give them a start as to have all the wear and worry of a long engagement. We shan't need a great deal ourselves, with ,John married and Katie gone, so her father thought she might as well have part of what was coming to her."

"Well, well, I only hope it'll turn out all right"—and Mrs. Gerry drew a long sigh; "but my experience ain't very encouraging. It seems to me that we haven't had anything but trouble since the children began to grow up after all our working, and working, and slaving for them. There is Sam—you know how he went off, because his father wouldn't take money right out and out, and set him up in business—I don't suppose we shall ever see him again; and he doesn't seem to get along very well, somehow, I don't know why."

Mrs. Bowen knew, and all Plumville knew, that his idle dissipated habits were what returned him a burden on his father from everything he attempted to do; but she thought silence the truest sympathy on this point of her old friend's domestic troubles.

"Besides all we have to do for Sarah and her husband. She would have him, you know—you might as well try to stop the ocean—and there she is, with poor health and two little children, and he off spreeing round the country half the time."

"You have Mary Jane, though," Mrs. Bowen said as pleasantly as she could, for it se?med veryhard to have nothing bright to turn to, with all Mrs. Gerry's lifelong self-denial and hard work.

"Yes, but she ain't much help. All she cares about is being dressed up and parading the streets. Why, that silk dress of hers and velvet cloak cost more than fifty dollars! Just think of it! when I wore my brown merino eight winters, and it only cost me ten dollaes to begin with, fringe and all! She doesn't seem to get invited round much, though; I don't see how in the world it is. Some folks' children seem to turn out well, and some don't. It's all luck, anyhow."

She could not see poor soul, but her shut-up pgrlor and empty guest-room were daily witnesses against her, though they still preserved the faded remnants of their ancient splendors, and Mrs. Bowen's had been refurnished years before.

THE END.

A Christmas Gift Worth While

Backed by a GILLETTE Safety Razor, your Christmas Greeting of Good Will will be renewed every morning for years to come.

No article of personal use gains quite such a hold on a man's affections as the keen, business-like little GILLETTE. Daily, in three minutes, it transforms him from a man uncouth, ungroomed, into a clean-cut modern man of action.

So easy, too! No honing—no stropping—no cautious working round the awkward corners of his face. **He just picks up the GILLETTE—and SHAVES.** It slips through the stiffest beard with never a pull, never a gash. Any man can shave with a GILLETTE the first times he tries.

Handsome as a piece of jewelry, and a real, every-day, time-saving comfort, the GILLETTE is a Christmas gift worth giving—and worth getting.

Your hardware dealer, druggist or jeweler can show you a splendid selection of GILLETTES. Standard Sets, $5—Pocket Editions, $5 to $6—Combination Sets from $6.50 up.

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A first-class maple evaporator that will make **good clear**—the kind you like—syrup, with a **very small** quantity of fuel. Price **so low** that the poorest man can buy.

Every one GUARANTEED—if not as represented **fire it back** at our expense. Sold direct to the farmer. Turns that sugar bush of yours into a paying business. Don't take our word for it. Send for our new pamphlet. It tells what the fellow who has used it thinks.

THE STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO.,
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BECAME SO WEAK AT TIMES COULD NOT WORK.

Mrs. George Hiles, Grimsby, Ont., writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I suffered greatly with my nerves and became so nervous and weak at times I could not work. A friend of mine advised me to try a box of your pills, which I did, and soon found great relief. They are the best medicine I have ever taken for the heart and nerves. I recommend them to any one suffering from heart or nerve trouble.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills make the weak heart strong and the shaky nerves firm by imparting a strengthening and restorative influence to every organ and tissue of the body and curing palpitation of the heart, dizziness, sleeplessness, anaemia, twitching of the muscles, general debility, lack of vitality, etc.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MR. FARMER!

That boy you are going to keep at home on the farm, is entitled to a business training, such as can be had at

FREDERICTON The Business COLLEGE.
W. J. OSBORNE PRINCIPAL.

He has little chance of securing a knowledge of business in any other way Send for free catalogue. Address,

W. J. OSBORNE, Principal.
Fredericton, N. B.

The Old House.

One farmhouse old, with gables gray,
Round which the woodbines droop and cling,
Where swallows twitter all the day
And russet-coated robins sing,
I cross your threshold worn and old,
Half hidden by the tangled grass,
That seems to think my footsteps bold,
That nods and shivers as I pass.

How still and lone the empty room,
No voice to speak a kindly word,
No laugh to drive away the gloom
Where often happy echoes stirred.
When, in the far off long ago,
Glad footsteps rang along the hall,
And voices spoke in accents low
The words most dear and sweet of all

How bare and cold the lonely hearth
Where happy faces once were seen
And voices rang in merry mirth
The cheerful song and jest between;
Where are the ones who gathered here
'n that glad, happy time af old?
Ah, me, no answer greets my ear.
All lonely, silent, bare and cold.

Here sat our mother, tender-eyed,
The peace of Heaven in her sweet face;
We used to linger at her side
And count this spot a hallowed place
How lonely seems the empty room,
Where mother's face no more I see;
Perhaps from out the shadowy gloom
Her loving spirit looks on me.

Here father sat at close of day;
I see his kindly features yet;
Though he has gone so far away.
Beneath the churchyard's flowers and grass
His face was hidden long ago,
Where daisies watch the sunbeams pass
Across the graves so green and low.

How sad, how still. The churchyard's gloom
Is not more sorrowful than this;
Dead faces haunt the empty room—
The farms and faces that I miss;
They wisper to my lonely heart,
The unbidden tears will fill my eye;
The years have drifted us apart—
Old lonely, lonely house, good-bye.
—J. McGlennon, Northumberland County, Ont.

The Mother who gets no Letter,

Thousands of sons and daughters there are who are away from home living their own lives. Some are earning their own living; some are married; all are busy with their own concerns. And, unconsciously, they have forgotten their mothers. At least their mothers think so, and how can they think otherwise? For their children do not write. The mother looks every day for a letter, but the postman's hand or the postbox in the country store is full of other things. The mother says nothing, for silence is the badge of the suffering mother; but she unconsciously thinks back over twenty years and more of pain and care and self-sacrifice, when there were nights without sleep, and weeks of nursing, when social pleasures had to be put aside for the children's sake and a hundred economies had to be practiced that the children might be clothed and educated, when her whole life was devoted to the children, and the silence is pretty hard to bear.

Of course the mother makes allowance; a mother always does. "The children forget," she says. "Their lives are full, and they do not think how small and empty mine is." And she thinks to herself that some day their children, when they have children who have left them, will understand. Mothers are so patient!

All the same, a letter is so small a thing. True, that is why it does not get written. But it gives such pleasure, such heart satisfaction to a mother. And the mother-heart does rejoice so when she feels that though her children are far away from her, and no longer need her, they still think of her—and show that they do in the only way they can. Put yourself in her place, you son or

Are You Satisfied With Your Job?

and your present earning, or are you ambitious? Want to get ahead? If you will let us show you how to become an **Expert Telegraph-Operator**—like the above young man at the key. His job isn't work. It's a cinch Such expert-operators

Earn $50 to $175 a Month

and there is a big demand for them.

Demands for Telegraphers Can't be Filled.

We train you to free positions as Telegraph Operators after a six months' course, and secure a situation for every graduate.
Get in line **now** for positions on the **Grand Trunk Pacific.**

G.T.P. School of Telegraphy and Railroading

is perfectly equipped. Individual instruction. Get

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

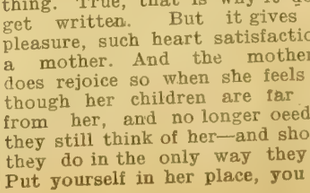
to all who enter our school at the beginning of **OUR WINTER TERM, TUESDAY, JAN. 3rd.** Day and evening classes. For Catalogue and interesting testimonials, address

W. T. LITTLE, - - Principal.
Corner York and King Streets.
Fredericton - - New Brunswick

Cost Little—Save Lots Won't Clog.

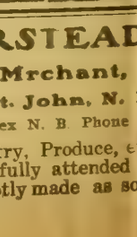
Our Handy Wagon easily carries a three ton load, yet draws easier than any wagon you own loaded half as heavy. Lown-down, so most easily loaded or unloaded. Saves man and horse. Costs little.

Get Our Special Price To-day—Write!



Won't Clog!—Our Steel Wheels, take-apart style, dust-proof hubs fit any axle, Wide-tired. Can't clog.

Outfit your present wagons with these wheels, or query us about prices for wagon complete. The low price will suprise you!



TUDHOPE-KNOX CO., LTD., Successors to Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd., - - Orillia. Ont.

F. A. HIERSTEAD

Commission Mrchant,
City Market - St. John, N. B.
Residence, Albert St., Sussex N. B. Phone 151
Dealer in Meat, Poultry, Produce, etc. All consignments carefully attended to and returns are promptly made as soon as goods are sold.

METALLIC CEILINGS

are everything that plaster, wood and wall paper **are not.**

Metallic Ceilings are fireproof, absolutely.

Metallic Ceilings don't crack or crumble—don't get damp or mouldy—don't need repairs.

Metallic Ceilings are far-and-away the most economical building material you can put in a house.

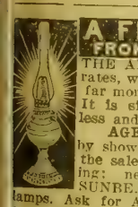
You don't believe it? We can prove it. Write us for the facts.

The Metallic Roofing Co.,
LIMITED,
MANUFACTURERS,
TORONTO and WINNIPEG
(45)

Why Do You Need ....to be.... Keeley Cured?

Because the craving for Alcoholic liquors is greater than my power to resist drinking.

Not being able to resist drinking, is evidence that you have the disease of Inebriety fastened in your system. The Keeley treatment, as administered in Portland, Maine, will cure you. Write them for information.



A FLOOD OF LIGHT FROM KEROSENE COAL OIL

THE ALADDIN MANTLE LAMP generates, with Coal oil (Kerosene), a light far more brilliant than gas or electricity. It is simple, durable, portable, odorless and safe. Satisfaction guaranteed.

AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY

by showing the lamp, the light makes the sale. It revolutionizes rural lighting; needed in every home. The SUNBEAM burners fit all ordinary lamps. Ask for Agency proposition or how you can obtain a lamp FREE to introduce it.

The MANTLE LAMP CO. of America, Chicago. Winnipeg and Dept. H MONTREAL.

Write us for Catalogue of **Feed Cookers and Folding Steel Roof Ladder and Fire Escape.**

We are the largest m'f'g'rs in Canada.

The James Bros. Foundry Co.,
Perth. Ont

A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL.

To All Women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also Hot Flushes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, Woman's Own Medical Adviser,' also sent free on request. Write today Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box 1209 Windsor, Ont.

INVENTIONS Thoroughly protected by patent in all countries. GERTON R. CASE, Registered U. S. Patent Attorney, Department J. TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO. Booklet on patents and drawing sheet on request.

Scaring the Children.

One of the rights of young children is to be protected from unnecessary fright. They are entitled to this protection as they are entitled to be guarded from falling down the stairs They come into our life with a beautiful confidence that this is a friendly world. They are as unconscious of alignity as they are of gravitation. They are not naturally afraid of people, or of the dark. Then some body scares them. Somebody tells them that the hobgoblins will catch them if they don't watch out, and the simple joy of life is spoiled. Sometimes it is done by a foolish threat, sometimes by a ghost story, or by a picture in a book. Folks who do this sort of thing deserve a name which appears a dozen times in almost every chapter of the book of Proverbs. They belong among the mischief-makers who say afterwards that they did not know it was loaded.

Ghost stories are not for children, and parents should get this truth into their heads. The temptation to tell them is in the evident response which they awaken in the hearer; they are immediately effective. But they are survivals of the terrors of primitive persons, and they change, for sensitive children, the aspect of the world. They hurt like a wound.

The same is true of the threats of various kinds of torture which some mothers use as aids to dicipline. Their first effect is to frighten the children, but their second effect, which follows shortly after, is to assure the children that their mothers do not mean what they say, and that they are like barking dogs which do not bite.

Christmas Cheer.

In a little while, the thing we call the Xmas. spirit, will sweep across the world, lifting for a beautiful day, the cold prose hearts of men into a generous warmth. At this time of year—the time of "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men"—we are moved to practise the little courtesies of love; our hearts are softened by the spirit of good cheer that prevails in the home, on the streets and in the business world. We seem for the moment to realize the eternal truth, that the only joys that remain permanent, are those we share, and that happiness is not obtained by storing it, but by spreading it far and near.

Making life pleasant for others, by sowing seeds of kindness, helping to bear their burdens, scattering a little sunshine over a broken spirit, wonderfully increases our capacity for enjoying the blessings that fall on us. Let us then hold fast to that which is good in Xmas—to the love the rememberance, the generosity. Let us cast off this hardened shell and give to humanity the sympathy, the encouragement, the appreciation it deserves. Let us give to the world the best we have, that the best may come back to us.

AUNT BETTY.

daughter, far away from the old home; think of how little comes into that home, and then fancy how big an event would be a weekly letter from Mary or John in the city! It is so worth doing—this writing to Mother while she is still where letters can go to her. It won't always be so, you know. So many there are who would give their all just to be able to write a letter to Mother. You can—yet!

HELLO!! HELLO!!! Lend us your ear for a minute or so.

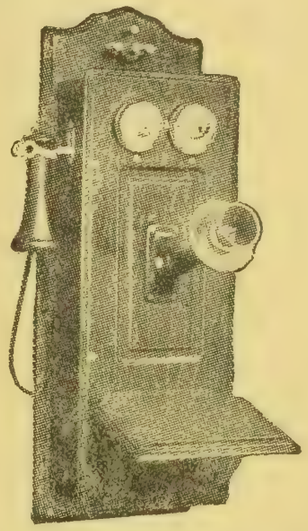
We hear that you are going to build a rural 'phone line in your locality and enjoy the benefits of telephone-served districts. We commend you for your enterprise.

But lend us your ear for a minute or so. Listen while we advise you that you'll find the most satisfactory arrangement is an **Independent System.**

With an Independent System you own the telephones and equipment outright, instead of paying an exorbitant yearly rental to the trust. You soon save a great deal of money.

But send for our No. 2 Bulletin which gives complete information about building and operating a telephone line.

With the No. 2 Bulletin we will, if requested, send you our handsome new book, "Canada and the Telephone" For this book a leading artist has drawn thirty-two pictures, illustrating the necessity and benefits of the telephone in rural districts.



If your system is already in operation ask us to send two or three of our telephones for free trial, so that you can compare them with others We welcome comparison tests for our 'phones, because we are sure of their superior quality.

We make prompt shipments of all kinds of telephone equipment.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited,

1820 Duncan Street, - - TORONTO, ONT.

A Discount of 10% Will be Allowed

To every purchaser of an **Oxygenator** between this date and January 1st next, who sends in this advertisement with their order

The **Oxygenator** positively cures all curable diseases.
The **Oxygenator** lasts for life.
The **Oxygenator** may be used by men, women and children.
The **Oxygenator** is the means used to introduce large increased quantities of Oxygen to the blood through the pores.
The **Oxygenator** sells for $25 and $35 (two sizes)
Hundreds of **Oxygenators** now in use in the Maritime Provinces.
Seventy-two page book, entitled Oxypathy, free for the asking.

Suite 20, Robinson Building, is the Head Office for the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland.

Our telephone number Main 2367.

Trained lady attendants. Those who would make capable representatives are invited to write to the manager.

We wish to emphasize the statement that we have absolutely no connection with any other Oxygen Device and we ask intending purchasers to beware of unscrupulous dealers whom we have reason to believe are trying to palm off their goods, claiming for themselves credit when in reality the Wonderful Oxygenator was the means used.

Can furnish names and addresses of some of the people in the Maritime Provinces who endorse our machines.

Investigate—when you do you'll buy.

Maritime Oxygenator Co.,

Suite 20, Robinson Building,

ST. JOHN, . . New Brunswick.

Concrete Work in Winter.

The approach of winter makes timely a few suggestions as to the care and protection of concrete work done during freezing weather. It is a well known fact that freezing delays the development of strength in green concrete, and that permanent weakness results if concrete is subjected to alternate freezing and thawing. For these reasons the farmer is advised against attempting concrete construction during freezing weather, unless he is willing to take the proper precautions.

If the materials are mixed while heated, and the work is protected for a week or ten days while the concrete hardens, satisfactory work can be done regardless of low temperature. All materials excepting the cement must be heated, if at all possible; where the sand and gravel are not heated, these must at least be free from frost, and hot water must be used. Heat is essential, as it hastens the time of setting, and keeps frost away from the work until it can be protected. A small amount of salt is sometimes used in the water to lower the freezing point of the concrete, but this practice cannot be recommended, as the salt is apt to appear later on the surface of the work, making it unsightly.

For heating sand and gravel, an old piece of iron pipe, 12 to 14 inches in diameter and six to eight feet long, or a small furnace pipe be used. This is laid along the ground, and a fire placed within. A considerable quantity of material may be heated by placing it around the outer surface of the pipe. The furnace can be made of materials more readily obtainable and may be more handy to use than the pipe. A piece of No. 20 gauge corrugated sheet steel, supported on three sides built of bricks, rocks or concrete blocks, will make a suitable drying furnace. The furnace should be about twenty-four inches inside width, and at least six feet long. Two furnaces should be provided so that the sand and gravel may be heated simultaneously.

After the concrete is placed, the top of the work should be covered with straw or manure and unless the forms are of heavy lumber and fit tightly, these must be protected by being covered with canvas, manure or straw. As concrete made in winter weather acquires strength but slowly, it must be carefully looked over before the forms are removed and a load applied. Careful examination is often necessary to determine whether the concrete is really hardened, or simply frozen.

If concrete blocks are made during freezing weather, the work must be done indoors, with warm materials. While curing the blocks must be protected against freezing by being covered with straw or better still, the temperature of the storage should not be allowed to drop to the freezing point. Blocks made during cold weather must not be used in the wall for several weeks.

A sprained ankle will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. This is due to lack of proper treatment. When Chamberlain's Liniment is applied a cure may be effected in three or four days. This liniment is one of the best and most remarkable preparations in use. Sold by all dealers.

Unless you treat your ailments in the right way, you can't expect to cure them. We'll buy a 50-cent bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) from your druggist and give it to you free to show you how effective is the right way.

It's not so long ago that the doctors bled a man to make him strong.

"Stuff a cold and starve a fever" is miles behind our to-day's knowledge of curative science, yet our fathers had it preached to them time and again.

You may not know it, but to-day there are just as ineffective methods of cure being preached and practised.

All because most people do not know the real cause of disease.

There are two kinds of corpuscles in the blood—red and white.

The red corpuscles contain nutrition, the white destroy disease germs.

If for any cause the white corpuscles become depleted and are not sufficiently strong to destroy the germs of disease, then disease controls the body.

That's the cause of disease.

* * *

Years ago certain herbs were found to cure disease.

They didn't know how or why in those days, they do to-day.

And it's because these herbs build up the white corpuscles.

These herbs are contained in Psychine—they're responsible for the great results obtained from Psychine a third of a century ago.

They're responsible for the hundreds of thousands that Psychine has cured since that time.

It is because of these herbs that we have received hundreds of thousands of testimonials attesting to wonderful cures that Psychine has made.

And it's because of these very same herbs that we will buy within the next twelve months hundreds of thousands of 50-cent bottles of Psychine and give them away free to whomsoever sends us the coupon in this announcement.

Now if you wish to relieve or prevent any of the disorders in this list send in that coupon:

La Grippe	Bronchial Coughs
Bronchitis	Weak Lungs
Hemorrhages	Weak Voice
Sore Throat	Spring Weakness
Anaemia	Early Decline
Female Weakness	Catarrhal Affections
Indigestion	Catarrh of Stomach
Poor Appetite	Night Sweats
Chills and Fevers	Obstinate Coughs
Sleeplessness and	Laryngitis and
Nervous Troubles	Dyspepsia

After-effects of Pleurisy, Pneumonia and La-Grippe.

Now, we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Phychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us and we'll give your druggist an order (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given you free of cost.

We will undoubtedly buy and distribute in this manner, hundreds of thousands of these 50-cent bottles of Psychine.

And we do that to show our entire confidence in this wonderful preparation.

A confidence that has been based on our 30 years' experience with this splendid preparation, with a full knowledge of the hundreds of thousands of cures it has made.

COUPON No. 77

To the Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Ltd.
193-195 Spadina Ave., Toronto

I accept your offer to try a 50c. bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) at your expense. I have not had a 50c. bottle of Psychine under this plan. Kindly advise my druggist to deliver this bottle to me.

My Name.....

Town.....

Street and Number.....

My Druggist's Name.....

Street and Number.....

This coupon is not good for a 50c. bottle of Psychine if presented to the druggist—it must be sent us—we will then buy the 50c. bottle of Psychine from your druggist and direct him to deliver it to you. This offer may be withdrawn at any time without notice. Send coupon to-day.

Newfoundland Agricultural Board's First Exhibition.

(Continued from last issue.)

PLACENTIA AND ST. MARY'S DISTRICT.

Potatoes, Beauty of Hebron—1, Mrs. Jas. Moriarty.

Potatoes, Dakota Reds—1, Mrs. John Bryne; 2, Jas. Adams.

Potatoes, A. O. V.—1, Mrs. James Moriarty.

Turnips, purple top Sedes—1, James Adams.

Turnips, purple top Swedes—1, Mrs. Jas. Moriarty.

Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield—1, Thos. Brine; 2, Mrs. Jas. Moriarty.

Oats, white—1, James Adams.

Butter, tub or crock—1, Jas. Adams.

Butter, prints—1, Jas. Adams.

Eggs, brown—1, Mrs. John Gough; 2, Mrs. M. Christopher.

Knitted Socks and Mitts—1, Mrs. Emma Dicks; 2, Mrs. Austin Connors.

Lace or Crochet Work—1, Jas Lannan; 2, Teresa M. Keefe.

ST. JOHN'S DISTRICT.

Potatoes, Irish Cobbler—1, Rd. Biddiscombe; 2, Frank Curtis.

Potatoes, Beauty of Hebron—1, Wm. Maher; 2, Allan Williams.

Potatoes, Dakota Reds—1, H. Gallop; 2, Allan Williams.

Potatoes, A. O. V.—1, Thos. C 2, Thos. Phillips.

Turnips, purple top Swedes—1, Bowcock; 2, Martin Walsh.

Turnips, green top Swedes—1, S. Bowcock; 2, Geo. R. Cook.

Potatoes, A. O. V.—1 H, Cowan; R. Cowan.

Cabbage, Succession—1, J. L. Ross; 2 F. H. Steer.

Cabbage, A. O. V.—1 Belvidere Prph-anage; 2, John Barnes.

Hay, pressed—1, Samuel Ruby; 2, Ed. Thomas.

Sheaf Hay—1, Mt. Cashel; 2, Palk Bulger.

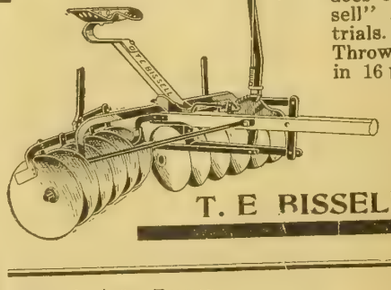
Pressed Clover—1, Miss Neville.

Collection Garden Vegetables—1, Allan Williams; 2, Samuel Ruby.

Oats—1, Allan Williams; 2, H. R. Cook.

To settle all doubt about which out throw harrow has the greatest capacity and lightest draft we ask you to test the "Bissell" Out Throw harrow in a field competition with other out throw harrows. We know the "Bissell" will outclass the field, because it is so designed that the hitch is well back, the seat projects over the frame, and the arch is directly over the gangs. This construction removes all neck weight—enables horses to do more work. And beeause one gang is set slightly aheatl of the other, the gangs cannot crowd or bump together. The "Bissel"' Out Throw works fast and does clean work. Like the famous "Bissell" In Throw, it always wins in field trials. We also make Out Throws and In Throws with two levers for hilly work, and in 16 plate wide cut styles for the West. Send to Dept. M. for "Bissell" Harrow Booklet. Remember, it isn't a genuine "Bissell" unless the "Bissell" name is stamped on the harrow.

Test The "Bissell" in a field competition with other Out Throws.



T. E BISSELL CO., Ltd., Elora, Ont.

You Can Raise Calves Without Milk ! BOOKLET FREE ! ! A. A. Archibald & Co. TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA.

Sheaf Oats—1, W. E. Simms; 2, Wm. Ireland.
Barley—1, Peter Cowan; 2, Samuel Ruby.
Sheaf Barley—1, Peter Cowan; 2, E. J. Snow.
Butter, tub or crock—1, Mrs. J. L. Ross; 2, Martin Walsh.
Butter,prints—1, Samuel Bowcock; 2, Mrs. J. L. Ross.
Cream, raw—1, Wm. Thomson.
Eggs, brown—1, Thomas Phillips; 2, H. W. Stone.
Eggs, white—1, Ed Thomas; 2, Mrs. Gordon Lester.
Collection Garden Fruit—1, J. R. Steele.
Preserved Garden Fruit—1, Harry Cowan.
Knitted Socks and Mitts—1, Presentation Convent; 2, Mrs. Alice Hynes.
Knitted Wool Quilts—1, Mrs. John Hewitt; 2, Mrs. Mark Chaplin.
Wool Filled Quilt—1, Henry Cowan; 2, Miss Lillian Snow.
Fancy Wool Work—1, Mrs. A. Dawe; 2, Miss Whiteway.
Lace or Crochet Work—1, Mrs L. J. Andrews; 2, Mrs. Ed. Sparks.
Drawn Thread Work—1, Mrs. E. W. Canning; 2, Mrs. Gorman.
Hooked Mats—1, Mrs. A. Roberts; 2, Miss Teresa McDonald.

PORT DeGRAVE DISTRICT.

Potatoes, Beauty of Hebron—1 Albert Bennett.
Potatoes, Dakota Reds—1, Samuel wfford; 2, Geo. Dickson
Potatoes, A. O. V.—1 Solomon LeDrew.
Turnips,purple top Swedes—1, Mrs. John A. Morgan.
Turnips, green top, Swedes—1, Saml. Efford.
Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield,—1, Mrs. Jas. P. Butler; 2, Mrs. John A. Morgan.
Fleece, lang wool—1, Mrs. Samuel Efford.
Butter, prints—1, Mrs. J. H. Leamon.
Knitted Wool Quilt—1, A. Mackinson; 2, Miss A. Ford.
Fancy Wool Work—1, A. Mackinson; 2, Lillian Ashe.
Hand Braid Dress—1, Miss Hippisley.

TWILLINGATE DIST[illegible]

Beauty of Hebron—1, B. T. Boyle; 2, Wm. Lush.
Potatoes, Dakota Reds—1, William Walker; 2, B. T. Boyle.
Potatoes, A. O. V.—1, B. T. Boyle; 2, John Moors.
Knitted Socks and Mitts—1, Mrs. L. G. Green; 2, Mrs. A. Roberts.
Fancy Wool Work—1, P. Moors.
Lace or Crochet Work—1, M[illegible] bert; 2, P. Moors.

ST. GEORGE [illegible]STRICT.

Potatoes, Irish Cobbler—1, Jas. March; 2, J. D. Whitecombe.
Potatoes, Beauty of Hebron—1, Geo. Collier; 2, Thos. Gillam.
Turnips, purple top Swede—1 Handrian; 2 [illegible]as. March.
Turnips, green top Swedes—1, [illegible] Farrell.
Turnips, A. O. V.—1, Ed. Handrian.
Cabbage, Succession—1, Thos Gillam.
Cabbage, A. O. V.—1, Alex. O'Quinn.
Oats—1, Jas. Gillam; 2, Angus McIsaac.
Butter, tub or crock—1, T. E. Carneally; 2, Patrick Ryan.
Eggs, brown—1, Thos. Gillan.
Eggs, white—1, Thos Gillan.
Knitted Socks and Mitts—1, Thomas Gillam; 2, Paul O'Quinn.
Knitted Wool Quilts—1, Miss L. Reid.
Wool Floor Rug—1, Mrs. Jno. Gillis; 2, Mrs. Geo. Nicholls.
Drawn Thread Work—1, Mrs. F Fisher.

ST. BARBE DISTRICT.

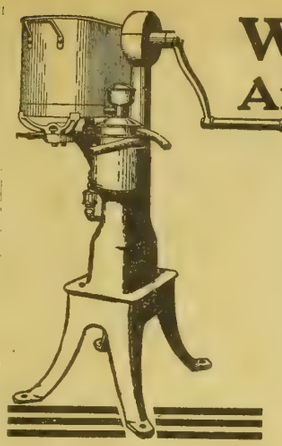
Potatoes, Dakota Reds—1, Wm. Halfyard; 2, Mrs. A. W. Walton
Potatoes, A. O. V.—1, Wm. Halfyard; 2, Stewart Puikson.
Turnips, purple top Swede—1, Wm. Pardy; 2, Mrs. John Osborne.
Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield—1, Mrs. Jos. Osborne; 2, Mrs. J. T. Osborne.
Cabbage, A. O. V.—1, Wm. Pardy.
Homespun—1, Industrial School.
Knitted Wool Quilt—1, Mary A. Cas[illegible]
Wool Floor Rug—1, Industrial School.

TRINITY DISTRICT.

Potatoes, Dakota Reds—1, Jos. Randall; 2, O. W. Laing.
Potatoes, A. O. V.—1, Mrs. C. Snelgrove; 2, Mulk.
Turnips, purple top Swede—1, Robt. Morris; 2, Rev. E. Taylor.
Butter, prints—1, O. W. Laing 2, Mrs. C. P. Snelgrove.
Eggs, brown—1, O. W. Laiog; 2, Mrs. C. P. Snelgrove.
Knitted Socks and Mitts—1, Mrs. O. W. Laing.
Lace or Crochet Work—1, M. L. Martin; 2, Rev. E. Taylor.
Drawn Thread Work—1, Miss Annie Guy; 2, Miss C. F. Gardiner.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Drawn Thread Work, Table Cloth—Mrs. R. Badcock, for general excellence in design and work.
Point Lace Work—Miss K. Power, hand made set beautifully designed and worked, strongly recommended by the judges.
Meshed and Darned Bed Spread and Pillow ShamsMSpecial Prize—Made by Miss Maloney. Highly commended for design, work and general excellence.



Why I H C Cream Harvesters Are The Choice of Careful Farmers

Careful farmers judge the cost of a machine by its value. They know that a cheap price means nothing if quality is lacking. And they know that it is genuine economy to pay a little more for a machine that is worth double.

A high standard of values has been set by I H C Cream Harvesters. No one without I H C facilities can ever reach that standard. Today an I H C Cream Harvester simply means the utmost for your money—the biggest value you can get at any price.

If you investigate all cream separators you will appreciate I H C features and advantages all the more. Comparison proves I H C superiority in materials, construction, and efficiency. For instance, you will find that I H C Cream Harvesters are the only separators with gears which are dust and milk proof and at the same time easily accessible; I H C Cream Harvesters are protected against wear at all points by phosphor bronze bushings; I H C Cream Harvesters are constructed with larger spindles, shafts, and bearings than any other separator, insuring greater efficiency and durability; the I H C bowl is free from slots or minute crevices—that is why it is so remarkably easy to clean.

You will find an I H C in a style and size to meet your needs. Dairymaid is chain drive—Bluebell is gear drive. Each is made in four sizes, from 350 to 850 pounds capacity. The I H C local dealer will be glad to explain the above I H C Cream Harvester advantages and many others, all of which have much to do with your dairy profits. Ask him for catalogues and all information, or, write nearest branch house for the information desired.

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, stock, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA Chicago U S A
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Ideal Winter Footwear

For outdoor work, for every day wear, for walking and driving Kimmel Felt Shoes and Slippers are the warmest, easiest, lightest and most comfortable of all footwear.

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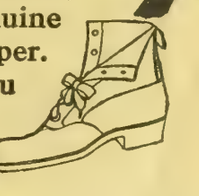

54

Neary's Horse Liniment

Once Used—Always Used Don't be Without It **FOR MAN AND BEAST** One Ounce—1-3 of a Bottle May Save Your Horse

For Animal Use, Barb Wire Cuts, Old Sores, Scratches, Cracked Heel, Quarter Cracks, Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, Rusty Nails, Thrush, all Flesh Wounds.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.
Nothing like it. Don't take "just as good."

The Developer of Gordon Sim 2,20½, Warren Guy 2,12¾, Border 2,11½, and Eleven Others in the Thirty List.
H. C. Lydiard, of Steam Mill Village, Cornwallis, N. S.:
"I have used Neary's Liniment for the past fifteen years, for cuts, bruises and sprains on horses, and have found it to be the best Liniment that I have ever used, and I have used all the different kinds of Horse Liniment to be found in this country; excellent for human flesh also."

Manufactured by **NEARY'S LINIMENT CO.,** W. W. Rockwell, Proprietor. KENTVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA

Sold Wholesale by Manufacturers or National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada

Our Island Letter.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

The harvesting of the turnip crop now completed, finishes one of the very best all round crops, that our province has ever grown.

Potatoes was the only crop not quite up to the average, while grain, hay, corn and raots were all well above the average. Prices for all classes of live stock being good our farmers should have a most prosperous season.

With the taking over of the pork packing plant at Charlottetown by an experienced firm of packers, we had hoped that here the annual, violent slump in prices in November would be at least partly remedied. Instead, we have pork dropped from ten cents to seven and one-half cents and while buyers have some excuse to lower the price in face of an over supply with limited facilities for handling we can't see why a plant, such as we have in operation, could not dispose af the supply offered and pay a fair price in proportion to the markets in Montreal, which have not been below ten cents this fall for dressed hogs. It is to be regretted that we cannot have a firm here with enough business insight to see that this is working to the injury of the buyers and province at large. Farmers are well aware that an advantage is being taken of their inability to ship abroad at this season, as the same slump took place last fall, but prices went up at once when the weather got cold enough to ship abroad, without any appreciable advance in Montreal.

Very few hogs are offering at present with the price below eight cents.

We hope to again see the time when live hogs will again be taken, the year round, but it seems almost impossible to come to a satisfactory basis for buying them on foot.

Hog raising should go hand in hand with dairying, as skim milk intelligently fed does much to cheapen their ration. Frequently such a large quantity of milk is fed to the young hogs as to practically waste half its value. On many farms where the majority of cows come in in the spring, when the litter is young and small, they are often fed all they can consume while they get little or no milk when they reach the weight they can use it to the greatest advantage. While hogs are classed as the poor man's stock, and it is a fact that their profitable breeding, raising and feeding, is, probably, the least complicated and requires less skill than any other branch of live stock husbandry yet we meet some startling cases of ignorant negligence and carelessness such as are keeping a hog for a whole year to reach a weight easily obtainable in six months, Unless hog quarters can be kept dry and clean there is little profit in feeding winter hogs. Prices for dairy stock or horned cattle of any sort, was never as renumerative and farmers who are breeding stock of good quality find it pays them to continue the skim milk to growing calves well up to a year old. Calves that reach a weight of 800 to 1000 lbs. at a year old pay for a lot of good feed and this is the age at which it pays to push them. We would not think it a calamity if we did not raise hogs at all.

At this season many cargoes of hay, oats and potatoes are being loaded at our shipping points for export to Nova Scotia, taking with them their quota of Island soil fertility. It is regretable to see so much cheap hay being exported—$8.00 per ton here, with a cost of $1.00 for pressing, leaves the owner little for his labor and lost fertility Many farmers now realize this and are endeavoring to change over to some line of stock feeding, but where circumstances are such that it is necessary that the crop be sold at once to meet pressing liabilities, it is often a slow struggle to make the desired change. Too many still cling to the mistaken idea that it is impossible to realize as much by feeding as shipping in the raw state, else why would men who are continually lamenting their need of manure who rise early and scour the shores for seaweed, and laborously dig all sorts of mud deposits through frozen ice and snow for fertilizer, part without a regret, with what is the most valuable manure they can hope to secure. They must surely disbelieve the fact that they can secure it for the feeding of their crops and if intelligently fed and disposed of realize a much better price for their raw material. This is the greatest hindrance to better farming here. The failure to convince our farmers that there is as much money in feeding as in selling produce.

A very great deal has yet to be learned in intelligently handling and breeding live stock. Too few, as yet, know anything about balancing different rations to get the greatest feeding value out of farm crops. Nothing like the quantity of roots are grown, that should be grown on every farm.

Few indeed, very few, of the men who imagine themselves experienced feeders, feed enough to receive the greatest possible profit, and the vast majority feed only enough to produce at a loss. These are facts of which every observing man is aware and in seasons of plenty, such as we now enjoy it is regrettable that more generous feeding is not being practiced.

Large quantities of commercial fertilizer and a large amount of lime is annually purchased by farmers, who, again sell oats at less than 40 cents per bushel, to pay for it, convinced that they cannot get that price out of any sort of stock feeding. Now, I often wonder, if these men don't realize that it would be better to feed until they lost the price of their lime and fertilizer, if lose they must, rather than buy what is certainly not as valuable as farm yard manure.

Quite a quantity of cream is now being exported to the U. S., and our farmers realize what it would mean to them with better trade relations if other products were admitted as well. However, important trade relatians with foreign markets are, and we do not deny the importance of the agitation now being made for a lower tariff, yet this is insignificent in comparisan with the conservation of soil fertility. The most important problem for us at present, is, how can we increase the annual earnings of each individual acre of our Island soil; how can we grow and develop; how can we carry more people on the land and incidentally earn a living for a greater population in our towns? These are problems we are now facing, and as far as I can see, the only way is to adopt a line of live stock raising that will greatly add to the fertility of the soil, till we build one farm upon another.

Many such farms are now yielding double the revenue they yielded a few years ago. But many more are either barely holding a low average production or slowly growing poorer which is a great pity if it is not a crime, as it robs the Province of its rightful value this land should be earning. The influence that every man exerts is either helpful or hurtful. No man has any right to impovish any farm, occupied by him, in his generation by mining out the fertility and then pull up his stakes and leave a desert upon which some poor unfortunate will later try ito subsist. If the man who makes two blades grass grow where one used to grow is a benefactor to his race what then is the man who causes erly flourished? none at all to grow where two form-

W. M. LEA.

Newest Designs
Best Materials
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BEATH IMPROVED

Strongest Construction
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Perpetual Youth.

Let Me Tell You How to Regain All Your Old Vim, Vigor and Manly Strength. Be a "Health Belt Man;" Feel Young for Balance of Your Life. Age Doesn't Count if You Have the Vitality.

"I could shout for joy. After years of Weakness and Debility your Wonderful Health Belt cured me. I am a man again. Use my name as you see fit."

Leon Turpinat,

Stellarton, N. S.

Perpetual youth. That is precisely what I mean. I say as man to man give my Health Belt a reasonable chance and it will carry you through any business, mental or physical strain you may be under. It doesn't stimulate; it simply adds the electro-tonic element to your bone, nerves, tissue and blood; all the force and strength which has been drained from your system by some earlier indiscretion. My Health Belt is essentially a strength giver. It overcomes the private symptoms of weakness in men which sap the vitality. If you are nervous and lack manly vigor, you are passing away thousands of brain cells every day. Ask your physician if this is not true. I stop this awful weakening process. You wear my Health Belt nights; while sleeping a great stream of soft electricity passes into your body at the small of the back; it cures backache in one application; you feel better immediately; inside of an hour; two months will make a new man of you. No drugs; no privations; no restrictions except that you must give up all dissipation. Follow my advice and I promise you will feel younger and look younger. Let me restore your vitality, and you will be able to face the world with new ambitions. The Health Belt cures other ailments too. A positive remedy for rheumatism in any part of the body, sciatia, lumbago, kidney, liver, stomach disorders.

Special attachments furnished, and worn by women as well as men.

FREE UNTIL CURED.

Call or write to me and I will at once arrange to let you have the Belt on trial, not to be paid for until cured. No deposit or advance payment. Send it back if it doesn't do the work. Liberal discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way.

Let Me Send You These Two Books FREE.

They fully describe my Health Belt and contain much valuable information. One is called "Health in Nature" and deals with various ailments common to both men and women. The other, "Strength, the Glory of Man," is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free, sealed, by mail.

If in or near this City, take the time to drop in at my office that you may see, examine and try the Belt. No charge for professional advice either at my office or by mail. If you cannot call, fill in the coupon and get the free booklets by return mail. They are better than a fortune for any one needing new vigor

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Prize List of The Amherst Winter Fair.

BEEF CATTLE.

CLASS 1.—SHORTHORNS.

Steer, 2 yrs. old and under 3.—1, Cecil Coates, Nappan, N. S.; 2, Hazen Etter, Westmoreland Point; 3, Geo. M. Holmes, Amherst.

Steer 18 mos., and under 2 yrs.—1, Harold Etter, Westmorland Point; 2, Chas. W. Forrest, Amnerst Point; 3, Geo. M. Holmes; 4, Fred T. Holmes, Amherst.

Steer, one year and under 18 months —1, Cecil Coates; 2 and 4, Harold Etter; 3, Hazen Etter.

Steer, 6 mos. and under 1 yr.—1, Albert Anderson, Sackville, N B.; 2, Harold Etter; 3 and 5, Geo. M. Holmes; 4, Edwin Forrest.

Steer, under six mos.—1, Chas W. For rest, Amherst Point; 2, Jas. E. Baker & Sons, Barronsfield; 3 and 5, Geo. M. Holmes; 4, Harold Etter.

Cow, or heifer, 3 yrs. or over—1, Hazen Etter; 2, 3, 4, 5, C. A. Archibald, Truro.

Heifer, 2 yrs. and under 3—1 and 5, C. A. Archibald; 2, Harold Etter; 3, De-Mont Freeman, Amherst; 4, J. McCully Pipes, Nappan, N. S.

Heifer, 18 mos. and under 2 yrs.—1, C A. Archibald; 2, W. Guy Dixon, Point

Heifer, 1 yr. and under 18 mos.—1, W. Guy Dixon; 2 and 3, C. A. Archibald deBute, N. B.; 3, J. McCully Pines.

Heifer, 6 mos. and under 1 year—1, W. Guy Dixon; 2, Geo. M. Holmes.

Heifer under 6 mos.—1 and 2, C. A. Archibald; 3, Chas. W. Forrest; 3, Albert Anderson; 4, W. Guy Dixon.

Best female any age—1, C. A. Archibald;

Best Steer, any age—1, Cecil Coates, Sweepstakes, best animal, any age—1, C. A. Archibald.

CLASS 2.

Donated by M. J. O'Brien, Railway Contractor, Montreal, Silver Cup. For best Shorthorn animal, any age. Won by C. A. Archibald.

CLASS 3.

HEREFORDS, ABERDEEB-ANGUS, GALLOWAYS, AND DEVONS.

Steer, 2 yrs. and under 3.—1 and 2, W. W. Black, Amherst.

Steer, 18 mos. and under 2 years— 1 and 2, W. W. Black.

Steer, 1 yr) and under 18 mos.—1, W. W. Black.

Steer, 6 mos. and under 1 yr.—1, W. W. Black.

Steer, under 6 mos.—1, W. W. Black.

Cow, or heifer, three yrs. or over—1, 2 and 3, W. W. Black.

Heifer 2 yrs. and under 3 yrs—1, 2 and 3, W. W. Black.

Heifer, 18 mos. and under 2 yrs.—1, 2 and 3, W. W. Black.

Heifer 1 yr. and under 18 mos.—1 and 2, W. W. Black.

Heifer, 6 mos. and under 1 yr.—1, 2 and 3, W. W. Black.

Heifer, under 6 mos.—1 and 2, W. W. Black.

Sweepstakes, best animal, any age—1, W. W. Black.

Championship in Classes 1 and 3.

Silver Cup, donated by Hon. Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia. For best animal any age in Classes 1 and 3, to be won three times, not necessarily consecutively, before becoming the property of exhibitor. Won by W. W. Black.

CLASS 4. GRADES OF ANY BREED.

Steer, 3 yrs. old and upward—1, W. W. Black; 2, Fowler Bros., Amherst Pt.; 3, John McDonald, Jr., St. John, N. B.; 4 and 5, Edwin Forrest.

Steer, 2 yrs. and under 3 yrs.—1, W. W. Black; 2 and 3, C. W. Pugsley, Barronsfield, N. S.; 4, Hazen Etter; 5, Laurie M. Anderson, Sackville.

Steer, 18 mos. and under 2 yrs.—1 and 2, C. W. Pugsley; 3, Laurie M. Anderson; 4 and 5, Albert Anderson.

Steer, 1 yr. and under 18 months—1, W. W. Black; 2 and 3, Edwin Forrest; 4, Thos. J. Etter; 5, Harold Etter.

Steer, 6 mos. and under 1 yr.—1, W. W. Black; 2, Albert Anderson; 3, Cecil Coates.

Steer, under 6 mos.—1, W. W. Black; 2, Thos. J. Etter, Westmorland Point; 3, Laurie M. Anderson; 4, Cecil Coates; 5, Fowler Bros.

Cow, 3 yrs. old and upwards—1, Chas. W. Forrest; 2, W. W. Black; 3, Harold Etter; 4, Edwin Forrest; 5, Laurie M. Anderson.

Heifer, 2 yrs. and under 3 yrs.—1, Chas. W. Forrest; 2, W. W. Black; 3, Hazen Etter; 4, Albert Anderson; 5, Cecil Coates; 6, Geo. M. Holmes.

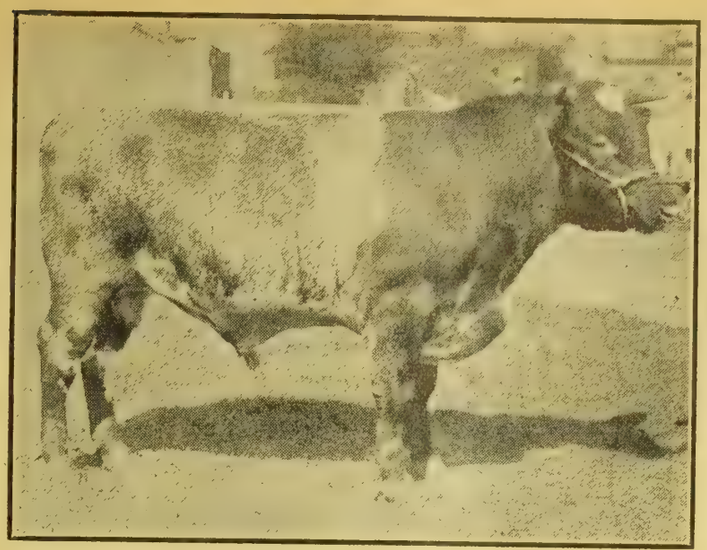
Heifer, 18 mos. and under 2 yrs.—1, W. W. Black; 2, Chas. W. Forrest; 3, Laurie M. Anderson; 4, Edwin Forrest.

Heifer, 1 yr. and under 18 mos.—1, Cecil Coates; 2, Thos. J. Etter; 3, Courtney Lusby; 4, Chas. W. Forrest; 5, W. W. Black; 6, Hazen Etter.

Heifer, 6 mos. and under 1 yr.—1, W. W. Black; 2, Edwin Forrest; 3, Laurie Anderson; 4, Carson Gourley, Amherst; 5, Albert Anderson.

Heifer, 6 mos. and under 1 yr.—1, W. W. Black; 2, Edwin Forrest; 3, Laurie Anderson; 4, Carson Gourley; 5, Albert Anderson.

Heifer, under 6 mos.—1, W. W. Black; 2, Chas. W. Forrest; 3, Laurie M. Anderson; 4, Geo. M. Holmes



Scottish Clipper,

Reserve Grand Champion Bull at the 1910 Dominion Exhibition St. John, N. B. Owned by R. A. Snowball, Chatham, N B.

Best Steer, any age—1, W. W. Black. Best female, any age—1, W. W. Black.

Championship in Class 4.

Silver Cup donated by Hon. Wm. Pugsley, for best animal, any age. Won by W. W. Black.

Class 7.—Grand Championship.

Donated by Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., one Disc Harrow—C. A. Archibald.

DAIRY CATTLE, 1910.

CLASS 9.—SHORTHORNS.

Shorthorn cow, 4 yrs. and upwards—2 Geo. M. Holmes; 3, Albert Anderson.

Shorthorn cow, 3 yrs. old—1, Laurie M. Anderson.

Shorthorn heifer, 2 yrs. old—3, Geo. M. Holmes.

CLASS 10.—AYRSHIRES.

Ayrshire cow, 4 yrs. old and upward—1, Andrew McRae & Sons, East Royalty, P. E. I.; 2, Retson Bros, Truro; 3, McIntyre Bros., Sussex, N. B.; 4, C. A. Archibald; 5, Fred S. Black, East Amherst.

Ayrshire cow, 3 yrs old—1, McIntyre Bros.; 2 and 5, Fred S. Black; 3, Andrew McRae & Sons; 4, McIntyre Bros.

Ayrshire heifer, 2 yrs. old—1 and 5, McIntyre Bros; 2, Andrew McRae & Sons; 3, Fred S. Black; 4, C. A. Archibald.

CLASS 11.—HOLSTEINS.

Holstein cow, 4 yrs. old and upwards —1, Samuel Dickie, Central Onslow, N. S.; 2, Harding Bros., Welsford, N. B.; 3, Arthur E. Dickie, Central Onslow.

Holstein cow, 3 yrs. old—1, Samuel Dickie; 2 and 3, Logan Bros., Amherst Point.

Holstein heifer, 2 yrs. old—1 and 2, Samuel Dickie; 3, Logan Bros.

CLASS 12.—GUERNSEYS.

Guernsey cow, 4 yrs. and upwards—1, 2, 3 and 4, Roper Bros., Charlottetown.

Guernsey cow, 3 yrs. old—1 and 2, Roper Bros.

Guernsey heifer, 2 yrs. old—1 and 2, Roper Bros.

CLASS 13.—JERSEYS.

Jersey cow, 4 yrs. and upwards—1, 2 and 3, H. S. Pipes & Sons, Amherst.

Jersey cow, 3 yrs. old—1, Jas E. Baker & Sons; 2, J. R. Semple, Brule, N. S.

Jersey heifer, 2 yrs. old—1 and 2, H. S. Pipes & Sons; 2, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 4, J. R. Semple.

CLASS 14.—GRADES.

Grade cow, 4 yrs. old and upwards—1 and 3, T. W. Keillor, West Amherst; 2, Fowler Bros; 4, Fred S. Black; 5, W. N. Boomer, West Amherst.

Grade cow, 3 yrs. old—1, J. R. Semple; 2, Geo. M. Holmes; 3, McIntyre Bros.

Grade heifer, 2 yrs old—1, J. R. Semple; 2, W. N. Boomer; 3, Geo. M. Holmes; 4, Fowler Bros.; 5, T. W. Keillor, West Amherst.

CLASS 18.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada offer a Silver Cup to Champion Cow in Grade Class, providing she is sired by a Holstein-Friesian bill, whose name and number must be given at the time of entry.

Won by T. W. Keillor, West Amherst.

SHEEP.

CLASS 26.—LEICESTERS.

Ewe, 2 years and over—1, 2, 3, and 4, Albert Boswall, Pownal, P. E. I.

Ewe, 1 yr. and under 2—1 and 2, Albert Boswall; 3, Samuel Lane, Pownal; 4, Albert Boswall.

Ewe Lamb—1, 2 and 3, Albert Boswall; 4, Samuel C. Lane.

Yearling Wether—1, Albert Boswall; 2, 3 and 3, Samuel C. Lane.

Wether Lamb—1, Albert Boswall; 2, 3 and 4, Samuel C. Lane.

CLASS 26—LINCOLNS.

Ewe, 2 yrs. old and over—1, Albert Boswall, Jr., French Fort, P. E. I.; 2, Jas. A. Telfer, Sussex, N. B.; 3, Chas. Symes, Minudie, N. S.; 4, C. W. Pugsley.

Ewe, 1 yr. and under 2—1, 3 and 4, Jas. A. Telfer; 2, Albert Boswall.

Ewe Lamb—1 and 4, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2 and 3, Jas. A. Telfer.

Wether Lamb—1, Albert Boswall Jr.

CLASS 27.—COTSWOLDS.

Ewe, 2 yrs. old and over—1 and 2, Jas A. Telfer; 3 and 4, H. B. Parlee, Sussex.

Ewe, 1 yr. and under 2—1 and 2, Jas. A. Telfer; 3 and 4, H. B. Parlee.

Ewe Lamb—1 and 2, Jas. A. Telfer; 3, H. B. Parlee; 4, John Tweedy, Earnscliffe, P. E. I.

Yearling Wether—1, H. B. Parlee.

Wether Lamb—1, John Tweedy.

CLASS 28.CHEVIOTS.

Ewe, 2 yrs. old and over—1, 2, 3 and 4, Chas. Symes, Minudie.

Ewe, 1 yr. old and over—1, 2, 3 and 4, Chas. Symes.

Ewe Lamb—1, 2, 3 and 4, Chas. Symes.

Yearling Wether—1, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 2, 3, and 4, Chas. Symes.

Wether Lamb—1, 2, 3 and 4, Chas. Symes.

CLASS 29.—HORNED DORSETS.

Ewe, 2 yrs. old or over—1, Geo. L. Boswall; 2 and 3, Hartland Poultry Yards, Hartland, N. B.

Ewe, 1 yr. and under 2—1 and 3, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2, Geo. L. Boswall.

Ewe Lamb—1, 2 and 3, Geo. L. Boswall; 4, Hartland Poultry Yards.

CLASS 30.—SOUTHDOWNS.

Ewe, 2 years old and over— 1, Jas. A. Telfer; 2, 3 and 4, James E. Baker & Sons.

Ewe, one year old and under 2—1, 2, and 3, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 4, Jas. A. Telfer.

Ewe Lamb—1 and 3, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 2, J. E. Harrison, Maccan, N. S.; 4, Oliver C. Saunders, Trilley, P. E. I.

Yearling Wether—1 and 4, Jas. A. Telfer; 2, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 3, Oliver C. Saunders.

Wether Lamb—1 and 2, Jas. A. Telfer; 3, Oliver C. Saunders; 4, J. E. Harrison.

CLASS 31.—SHROPSHIRES.

Ewe, 2 yrs. old and over—1, Jas. A. Telfer; 2, Logan Bros.; 3, Jas. J. Stewart, Amherst Point; 4, Geo. L. Boswall.

Ewe, 1 year and under 2—1, Jas. J. Stewart; 2, Jas. A. Telfer; 3, Geo. L. Boswall; 4, Logan Bros.

Ewe Lamb—1, Jas. A. Telfer; 2, Jas. J. Stewart; 3, Logan Bros.; 4, Geo. L. Boswall.

Yearling Wether—1 and 3, Logan Bros.; 2, Jas. J. Stewart.

Wether Lamb—1, 2, 3 and 4, Jas. J. Stewart.

CLASS 32.—OXFORDS.

Ewe, 2 years or yver—1, 3 and 4, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 2, Jas. A. Telfer.

Ewe, 1 year and under 2—1, Jas. A. Telfer; 2 and 3, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 4, Burder Goodwin.

Ewe Lamb—1, Jas E. Baker & Sons; 2 and 3, Burder Goodwin; 4, Jas A. Telfer.

Yearling Wether—1, Jas. E. Baker & Sons.

Wether Lamb—1, 2 and 3, Jas. E. Baker & Sons.

CLASS 33.—HAMPSHIRES.

Ewe, 2 years and over—1 and 2, Jas. A. Telfer; 3 and 4, Cephas Nunn, Winslow Road, P. E. I.

Ewe, one year and under 2.—1, Jas. A. Telfer; 2, 3 and 4, Cephas Nunn.

Ewe Lamb—1, Jas. A. Telfer; 2, 3 and 4, Cephas Nunn.

Yearling Wether—1, Chas. E. Norton, Moncton, N. B.

Wether Lamb—1, Jas. A. Telfer; 2, Cephas Nunn.

CLASS 34.—SUFFOLKS.

Ewe, 2 yrs. or over—1, 2 and 4, Albert Boswall, Jr.

Ewe, one y?ar and under 2—1 and 2, Albert Boswall, Jr.

Ewe Lamb—1, Albert Boswall.

Wether Lamb—1, Albert Boswall.

CLASS 35.—GRADES AND CROSSES.

Ewe, 2 years or over—1 and 3, Jas. J. Stewart; 2, Albert Boswall; 4, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 5 and 6, Oliver C. Saunders.

Ewe, 2 yrs. and under—1, Jas. J. Stewart; 2, Azard Landry, Bathurst, N. B; 3, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 4, Samuel C. Lane.

Ewe Lamb—1 and 4, Oliver C. Saunders; 2 and 5, Logan Bros.; 3, Jas. J. Stewart.

Yearling Wether—1, Oliver C. Saunders; 2, Jas. J. Stewart; 3, 4 and 5, Samuel C. Lane.

Wether Lamb—1, 2 and 4, Jas. L. Stewart; 3, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 5, Logan Bros.

CLASS 37.

Donated by the Blatchford Calf Meal Factory, represented by A. A. Archibald, Truro. For the best Wether Lamb, 50 lbs. Blatchford's Early Lamb Food, value $2.50.

Won by Jas. A. Telfer, Sussex.

(Continued on page 192.)

Orange Prince,

Grand Champion Shorthorn Bull at the 1910 Dominion Exhibition, St. John, N. B. Owned by C. A. Archibald, Bellevue Stock Farm, Truro, N. S.

Our New Term will begin Tuesday, January 3rd.

We wish to thank the people of the Maritime Provinces for the patronage enjoyed during 1910—the most generous in all our history of 43 years.

We will show our appreciation by striving to prove ourselves worthy of the confidence of our patrons.

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Principal.

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money but tell others of this offer. Write to day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 309, Windsor, Ont.

Gold Watch Free.

A Lady's or Gent's Solid Gold filled Watch Free for selling to boxes of Dr Marcils famous Compound Pills at 25c a box. They are the greatest remedy on earth for the cure of weak and impure blood, nervousness constipation and mach trouble, stimulate the appetite, regulate the bowels, and clear the complexion, A grand tonic and life builder. You will sell them very quickly as each customer buys a box from you at only 25c can receive free from us a handsome present of a Brooch or Gold-filled Cuff Links or Ring. Send us your name and address and we will send you post-paid only 10 boxes of our remedies to sell at 25c box When you have sold them send us the money $2 50, and we will send you a Lady's or Gents' Stem Wind and Stem Set Watch, We are giving these Watches to advertise our remedies. Don't miss the chance of your life Write us to-day. Address The Dr. Marcil Medicine Co. Toronto. Dept 17.

Revillon Freres

ESTABLISHED 1723

The largest dealers in Furs and Skins in the world.

We pay the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

for all kinds of

Raw Furs and Skins

Honest assortment. Quick returns

Ask for our PRICE LIST; IT'S FREE

OFFICE AND STOREROOMS:
134 and 136 McGill St. Montreal.

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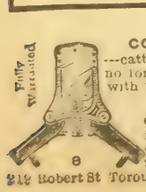

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---cattle make better beef---Bulls are no longer dangerous when dehorned with the

KEYSTONE DEHORNER.

Cuts 4 sides atonce---No crushing or bruising. Little pain. The only humane method. Write for free booklet. R. H. McKENNA

214 Robert St Toronto, Ont. Late of Picton, Ont.

Mulching Strawberries.

(Continued from page170.)

Do not delay mulching too late for alternate freezing and thawing loosens the plants, by breaking their roots, and as a result if not actually killed later on will be greatly weakened in vigor.

W. S. BLAIR.

St. Anne deBellevue, Que.

The Tenth Maritime Winter Fair

(Continued from page 171.)

this important branch to do still better next year.

The Amherst Winter Poultry Show has out grown a one judge affair. A. C. Smith, of Waltham, Mass., worked hard to place the awards in the open classes but could not get through and Seth Jones, of Sussex, was put on to place the awards in many of the varieties.

The only complaints heard from exhibitors was the delay in getting the awards placed early in the show. No doubt the management will remedy this next year by putting two or three judges on the job. No one man can successfully do it now and do justice to himself or the birds.

Mr. F. C. Elford, of McDonald College, judged the utility classes of poultry, ducks, geese and turkeys and dressed poultry with usual acceptance. J. P. Landry of the Truro Agricultural College, superintended the poultry show again and gave complete satisfaction.

HONEY.

The honey and wax exhibit showed an improvement over that of last year. The principal exhibitors were: W. G. Asbell, Sussex, N. B.; B. W. Baker and Craig Bros., Amherst, N. S.; W. B. Wallace, Newport Landing, N. S., and Julia A. Corbitt, Amherst Point.

SEEDS.

Never before, in the history of the Seed Department, of the Maritime Winter Fair, was there so large entry—an entry that taxed the capacity of all the available space to the utmost. Never before was such a high class quality of grain and judges to split hairs again and potatoes in evidence compelling the again. Many, in fact, nearly all of the rejected samples would have easily won first place five years ago. And last, and perhaps best of all,, never before was there such a demand for seed, regardless of price, as long as it was good.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association put up a still larger and better show than it did last year, and the competition was still keener and closer The principal exhibitors here were:

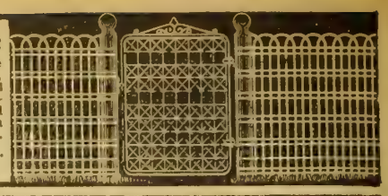
Mr. Robert MacKay, Millsville, Pictou Co., N. S.; with Red Fife Wheat of the 4th year's selection. Manitoba White Oats 2 years selected. Mensury Barley, 3 years selected. Canada Beauty Peas 6 years selected and Beauty of Hebron Potatoes selected for 3 years.

T. J. Wiggington, Bridgetown, P. E. I., had White Russian Wheat. Banner Oats and Mensurg Barley of the 11th, 3rd and 2nd years' selection respectively.

Richard Creed, AlbiooA, P. E. I., exhibited groups of White Russian Wheat and Banner Oats each selected 4 years. Mensurg Barley and White Marrowfat Peas, selected 3 years. A sheaf of Regenerated Abundance Oats, also Early Harvest Potatoes 4 years selected and a nicely matured sample of Indian Corn.

Donald Innis, Tobique River, N. B., the winner of the Steele, BriRggs trophy last year did not come out as strong as usual cantent to rest on his laurels. He showed White Fife Wheat and Early Blossom Oats of the 01th r?ar selection.Also White Marrowfat Peas 5 years selected.

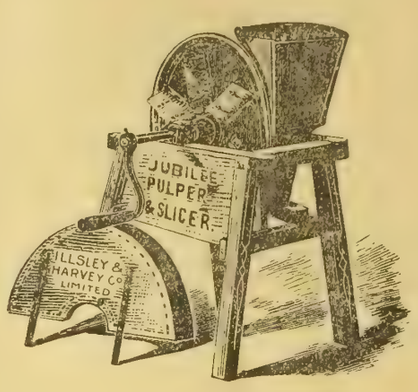
Peerless Lawn Fence



Is Strong and Attractive. All the wires are uniformly crimped, large gauge, steel spring wire, heavily galvanized and coated with white enamel paint. Never sags, never rusts. Improve your property with a Peerless Fence. Cheap as wood and more handsome and durable. Also full line of farm and poultry fence and gates. Write for information.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Dept. K, Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

This is the Machine You Have Been Looking For



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We can make prompt shipment. Send your order now Fully guaranteed. Post card will bring you price, and the next one your order. Send at once.

ILLSLEY & HARVEY CO., Ltd., - Port Williams, N. S.

Wm. E. Palmer, Scotch Lake, N. B., White Russian Wheat and Bannet Oats of the 5th and 10th years selection.

Thomas Waugh, North Bedeque, P. E. I., produced White Russian Wheat and Banner Oats selected for 11 and 8 years respectively.

E. E. Arsenault, Urbinville, P. E. I., came out with group exhibit of Old Island Black Oats and White Russian Wheat, of the 3rd and 5th years selection. Also a sheaf of Banner Oats.

H. R. Brown, Wallace Bay, N. S., showed a group of Banner Oats 8 years selected and sheaves of Regenerated Abundance Oats and Mandscheuri Barley as well as Green Mountain Potatoes, 5 years selected.

R. D. MacKay, Balmoral Mills, took first with his Red Fife. No one after seeing Mr. McKay's exhibit would ever dare to say that wheat of as good quality can not be produced in the Maritime Provinces as much further West. This strain of wheat has been grown in Nova Scotia for a large number of years, and speaks volumes for the benefits to be derived from selection and acclimatization.

Ira L. Rodd, North Milton, P. E. I., had Black Norway Oats 5 years selected.

Harry Eadie, Antigonish, N. S., showed Red Fife of the 5th year.

D. C. McNeil, Brophey's, Antigonish Co., N. S., showed a handsome sample of Dreer's Standard 2 years selected.

Among the new beginners were W. H. MacGregor, Lot 16, P. E. I., with Banner Oats. S. Harrison, of Maccan with Green Mountain, British Columbia White and Dakota Red Potatoes.

R. D. MacKay, Millsville, took the Steele Briggs cup but was closely pressed by T. J. Wiggington and RichardCreed. Another year is coming gentlemen. Who will take it in 1911.

Prominent among the exhibitors in the general class were, R. C. MacLean, Lot 16, P. E. I.; Henry Gordon, Chatham, N. B.; Harvey Parlee, Sussex, N. B.; Isaac Dourghart, Long River, P. E. I., who has led his province three years in succession in the Standing Fields of Grain Competition with scores not far from the possible mark on WaverleyOats. and a host of others all with splendid stuff.

Mr. MacLean won the cup donated by Mr. Ewing of Montreal. The boys are after the cup Mac. Come again in 1911. Now is the time to prepare for next year's success, and from the inquiries for seed we confidently look forward to an even better showing in 1911 than was made this year.

THE CLUB MEETINGS

Some interesting meetings were held in the board room where various agricultural clubs plan to hold their annual meetings each year. Reports of these meetings will be given in future issues.

Lack of space permits af a lengthy reference to the eloquent addresses given on Monday evening by Hon. J. D. Hazen, Premier of the Province of New Brunswick; Hon. A. K. McLean Attorney General of Nova Scotia; Hon. Jno. Matheson, Leader of the Prince Edward Island opposition party and Hon. D. V. Landry Commissioner of Agriculture for New Brunswick, each of which rang with optimism re the future prospects of Maritime Canada.

ON TUESDAY EVENING.

Hon. J. J. Richards, Commissioner of Agriculture for Prince Edward Island, occupied the chair and highly instructive addresses were given by Mr. Dan Drummond, Ottawa, on the question of "Dairying", Prof. M. Cumming on the "Conservation of our Agricultural Resources"; Senator W. Ross on "Advice to Young Men", and Mr. W. R. Elliott on "Beef Production."

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING

B. M. Fawcett occupied the chair and Messrs. S. J. Moore, C. M. McRae and Dr. W. W. Andrews and Prof. J. H. Grisdale gave heart to heart talks respectively on "The Importance of Good Seed"; "Swine"; "Drainage" and "The Sheep Industry." These addresses brought out considerable of valuable discussions.

ON THURSDAY EVENING.

Col. H. Montgomery-Campbell presided and introduced Mr. E. B. Elderkin, who gave an interesting address on "Trade Relations with the West Indies," in which he showed that there is an extensive market in the West, India Islands for Maritime live stock and that it is to the interest of our breeders to cater, as much as possible to that trade.

The presentation of Special Prizes by H. J. Logan followed by the singing of the National Anthem brought the biggest and best Winter Fair to a close and each and every one left for their homes feeling that the time they had spent there was not spent in vain.

A Prince Edward Island Boy
Gathering up the Odds and Ends.

FLOR CULTURE.

Ferno, St. John, N. B., writes:—I have a large Sword Fern, which is a handsome plant and is in a seven inch pot. It was repotted last spring. Lately the new leaves are not developing well and some are turning brown at the tips. What had I better do for it?

Your fern wants repotting. Probably it is a little early to do so but, if you find difficulty in keeping it moist and the tips go back you better repot it into a pot about nine inches in diameter using good rich soil and not disturbing the roots any more than you can help. Have plenty of broken crocks in the bottom of the pot for drainage. Cut off all diseased leaves and those little hard runners that make out from the side of the plant. Spray the foliage frequently and give only moderate heat. Be sure that drainage is always perfect and that no water be allowed to accumulate in jardinere.

Mary S., St. John, writes:—Would you please inform me how to increase my number of Sultana plants. I have two large bushy ones and I did not know whether slips would grow or not.

The Sultana is easily grown from cuttings or slips, treated exactly as you do a Geranium. It is also easily grown from seed, which can be procured fram all seedmen.

Inquirer, St. John, writes:—I have a large Hyderangea, that I purchased last summer when in bloom. It has been in a dark cool part of the cellar all winter, without any water. I discovered yesterday that the green buds were bursting all over it. What should I do with it now?

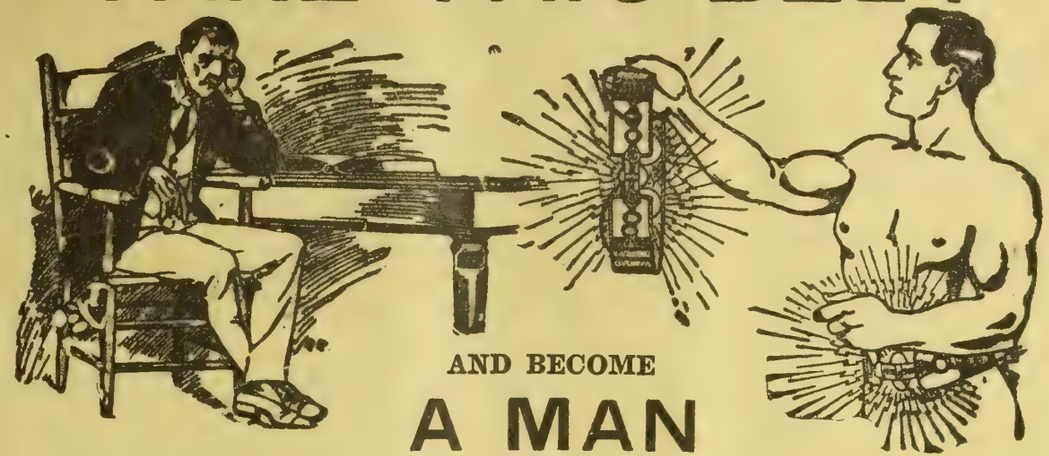
The Hyderangea should be turned out of this pot and after removing all the loose soil repot in fresh soil, water it well and bring it up to the light. Give only moderate heat at first and no sunshine for at least two weeks when it should have all the sun possible and plenty of water. An occasional spraying of the stems will help it to develop it more.

Watch your Dutch Hyacinths in pots and give plenty of water until done blooming. Liquid cow manure will improve the flowers wonderfully.

Save all bulbs of Yellow Narcissus and plant in the garden, for future blooming in the spring.

Spray and wash Palms, Rubber Plants and Ferns at least twice a week, during the cold weather when there is much dry, artifical heat. This is very essential as such plants are nearly dormant, so much so that they do not require so much water, but of course do not want to be allowed to dry out.

TAKE THIS BELT



AND BECOME

A MAN

All men cannot be MILLIONAIRES, but thousands of them could be much better off FINANCIALLY, SOCIALLY and in every other respect if they would guard their health. With VIGOROUS HEALTH—a body full of ELECTRICAL ENERGY—a man can make OPPORTUNITIES if he don't find them, but lacking in the COURAGE and SELF-ASSURANCE that is born of MANLY VIGOR, he is but a derelict—a vessel without mast or rudder—cast hither and thither by every storm of life that besets his pathway. GIVE ME A MAN that has exhausted his VITALITY—suffering from PAINS AND ACHES—MENTAL DEPRESSION—SLEEPLESSNESS—NERVOUS DEBILITY—without HOPE—AMBITION — COURAGE gone — drifting with the tide—and I can transform him into a STRONG MAN—A man of push—a man that will make his way in spite of all obstacles—if he has anything left to build upon, and he will follow my advice and use the DR. McLAUGHLIN ELECTRIC BELT as I direct. Save your tobacco money for a few weeks—cut out a few of your health-destroying, soul-destroying habits—procure one of these appliances—USE ELECTRICITY, and use it in the right way to invigorate your body, and you will look upon the day you gave your case to me as the TURNING POINT OF YOUR LIFE. Here is what some say of this remedy, who have used it:

Dear Sir,—I am perfectly satisfied with your Belt for what it has done for me. I am now a well man.

Yours, very truly,
HUGH McLEAN.
New Glasgow, N.S., Box 464.

Dear Sir,—I find your Belt all right for every kind of pain that is felt in the human body, and I have not missed a day with sickness since I got the Belt.

Yours very truly,
JAS. W. BARRIE.
Auld's Cove, N.S.

Dear Sir:—

Having received a Belt from you some years ago, I now desire to express myself in regard to the benefits, which I received from it. I wish to say in as few words as possible that it was all that it was represented to be, having cured me of Indigestion and other ailments, and I must say that I feel a new man, and I give all credit to Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. I would advise any one suffering to give the Belt a trial, and I know they will feel as I do. Although I have been four years benefited without saying so to you, I have been doing all I could in my locality personally. So giving you the privilege of using this letter as you wish, and wishing your Belt every success, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
SAM J. HARNETT.
North Gower, Ont.

Any man or woman who will give me reasonable security, I will send them the Belt, with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and they can

PAY WHEN CURED

Never mind waiting until you use the last dose of that bottle from the drug store. Begin now. Call and talk your case over with me or send for my book. It costs you nothing. For over 24 years I have taught the great truth that "ELECTRICITY IS LIFE," and have proved the soundness of my doctrine by making cures when others have failed time and again. Others have aspired to do the work I am doing with my ELECTRIC BELT. They offer you Electricity in some other form, or an "electric belt" that possesses no curative power whatever. They are like "boys on bladders" floundering in a sea of uncertainty—while to-day the DR. McLAUGHLIN ELECTRIC BELT stands the world over as the most correct—the most perfect—method of applying Galvanic Electricity to the body that has ever been devised. Call at once or send coupon for our FREE illustrated 80-page book, from which you can learn much that you want to know. Do it now.

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214 St. James St., Montreal, Can.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your books as advertised.

Name .....

Address .....

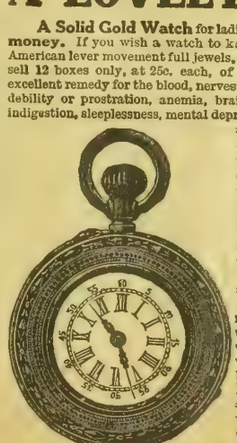
Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

The Social Tramp.

There is no woman, perhaps, who is a greater menace to society as a whole, or more of a nuisance and drain on busy women, than the idle woman with no family or home of take up her time and attention. It is a delicate matter, in the minds of many women who value their time and energies, to deal with this type of woman. At the same time no woman who has work to do can afford to bother with this type of the social tramp who runs in upon her at any and all hours and literally steals away the precious hours that belong to home life and home duties, and whose only topic of conversation is either idle gossip, or complaints of troubles which arise only and solely out of sheer idleness.

A LOVELY WATCH FREE

A Solid Gold Watch for ladies or gentlemen, costs $25 to $50. **Don't waste your money.** If you wish a watch to keep time equal to any **solid gold watch,** with genuine American lever movement full jewels, send us your name and address immediately and agree to sell 12 boxes only, at 25c. each, of our famous **Canadian Pink Tablets,** which are an excellent remedy for the blood, nerves and tissues of the entire system, thereby curing nervous debility or prostration, anemia, brain fag, nervous headache, female weakness, dyspepsia, indigestion, sleeplessness, mental depression, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, female complaint, and all diseases arising from excesses, overwork, worry, and deficient nutrition. The use of these tablets will change the pale and sallow complexion into the ruddy glow of health. They are easily sold as each box contains a valuable Premium coupon. Don't miss this grand opportunity. Send us your order and we will send you 12 boxes by mail prepaid. When you have sold them, send us the money, $3.00, and we will send you a watch for **ladies or gentlemen with Chain or Fob** [new design], the same day the money is received.



We give these lovely watches to introduce our Tablets and all we ask of you, when you receive the watch is to show it to your friends. Hundreds of persons have received our watches and they are more than pleased with them. It is a rare opportunity to secure **a lovely watch** without spending a cent. This watch is a stem winder and set and not a common clock watch as given by most premium concerns. **These beautiful Rings Free.** They are **solid gold** Shell Rings Warranteed] set with various colored, sparkling jewels. We will give any one Free for selling 6 Boxes only at 25c. each of our Pink Tablets. Order the Tablets without delay. Address **CANADIAN MEDICINE CO., Watch Dept., 36 MONTREAL.**

No. 1

No. 2

No. 3

No. 4

Prize List of the Amherst Winter Fair.

(Continued from page 189.)

CLASS 38.

Donated by the Robb Engineering Co., Amherst. For the best four lambs all of one breed.

1, Jas. J. Stewart; 2, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 3, Oliver C. Saunders.

CLASS 39.

Donated by the Bank of Montreal, Amherst, for the best Ewe in Secs. 1, 2 and 3, of Classes 32, 33 and 34, $5.00; and for the best Ewe in Secs. 1, 2 and 3 of Classes 28 and 29, $5.00.

1, Jas. A. Telfer; 2, Geo. L. Boswall.

CLASS 40.

Donated by the Hewson Woollen Mills, Ltd. H. L. Hewson, President, Amherst.

Sec. 1.—Best flock of Short Wool Sheep, one gentleman's suit length, made from the best quality domestic wool, value $7.00 Open to all.

Won by Jas. E. Baker & Sons.

Sec. 2.—Best flock of Short Wool Sheep, two suits heavy ribbed underwear, made from good quality domestic wool, value $5.00.

Won. by Jas. A. Telfer.

CLASS 41.

Donated by Canadian Bank of Commerce, Amherst, N. S., for best three Shearling Wethers.

1, Jas. A. Telfer; 2, Samuel C. Lane.

CLASS 42.

Donated by the Union Bank of Halifax, Amherst, for best pen of six wether lambs.

1, Jas. J. Stewart; 2, Jas. E. Baker & Sons.

SWINE.

CLASS 43.—YORKSHIRES.

Barrow, 6 mos. and under 9 months—and 2, A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.; 3, Jas. J. Stewart; 4, W. H. Pope Cooke, Little York, P. E. I.

Barrow, under 6 mos.—1, A. A. McBeath; 2, W. H. Pope Cooke; 3, Roper Bros.; 4, Oliver C. Saunders.

Sow, 9 mos. and under 15 mos.—1, J. W. Callbeck, Summerside; 2, A. A. McBeath; 3, Geo. H. Holmes; 4, Roper Bros.

Sow, 6 mos. and under 9.—1 and 2, J. W. Callbeck; 3, A. A. McBeath; 4, W. H. Pope Cooke.

Sow, under 6 mos.—1, A. A. McBeath; 2, Wm. J. Gibson, Marshfield; 3, J. W. Callbeck; 4, W. H. Pope Cooke.

CLASS 44.—TAMWORTHS.

Barrow, under 6 mos.—1, 2 and 3, Roper Bros.

Sow, 6 mos. and under 9—1 and 2, W. J. Gibson.

Sow, under 6 mos.—1, 2 and 3, Roper Bros.

CLASS 45.—BERKSHIRES.

Barrow, six mos., and under 9 mos.—1 and 2, Peter Brodie, Little York; 3, Roper Bros.

Barrow under 6 mos.— 1 and 2, Peter Brodie; 3 and 4, Roper Bros.

Sow, nine mos. and under 15.—1 and 3, Peter Brodie; 2, Jas. J. Stewart; 4, J. R. Semple.

Sow, 6 mos. and under nine months—1 and 2, Peter Brodie; 3, Wm. J. Gibson; 4, J. R. Semple.

Sow, under 6 mos.—1, Peter Brodie; 2, Wm. J. Gibson; 3, Fowler Bros.; 4, J. R. Semple.E

CLASS 46.—ANY OTHER PURE BREED.

Barrow, 6 mos and under 9 months—1 and 2, Leonard Court, Donaldson, P. E. I.; 3, W. H. Pope Cooke.

Barrow, under 6 mos.—1, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 2, W. H. Pope Cooke; 3 and 4, Leonard Court.

Sow, 9 mos. and under 15.—1 and 2, Leonard Court; 3, W. H. Pope Cooke

Sow, 6 mos and under 9 mos.—1 and 3, Leonard Court; 2and 4, W. H. Pope Cooke.

Sow under 6 mos.— 1 and 2, W. H. Pope Cooke; 3, Leonard Court; 4, Jas. E. Baker & Sons.

CLASS 47.—GRADES OF ANY BREED

Barrow, 6 mos. and under 9 mos.—1, Peter Brodie; 2, Chas. W. Forrest; 3, W. N. Boomer, West Amherst; 4, W. H. Pope Cooke.

Barrow, under 6 mos.—1, Peter Brodie; 2, Roper Bros.; 3, Warren C. Black, Salem, N. S.; 4, Chas. W. Forrest.

Sow, 9 mos. and under 15 mos.—1, W. N. Boomer; 2, W. H. Pope Cooke; 3, Geo M. Holmes.

Sow, 6 mos. and under 9 mos.—1 and 2, W. J. Gibson; 3 and 4, J. W. Callbeck.

Sow, under 6 mos.—1, George M. Holmes; 2, A. A. McBeath; 3, Chas. W. Forrest; 4, Courtney Lusby.

Donated by Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, A. P. Westerfelt, Secretary Toronto, Ont.

Best sow, 9 mos. and under 15 mos.—1, Geo. M. Holmes.

Best sow, 6 mos. and under 9 mos.—1, J. R. Semple.

Best sow, under 6 mos.—1, Fowler Bros.

CLASS 50.

Donated by Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, A. P. Westerfelt, Secretary, Toronto, Ont.

Best Sow, 6 mos. and under 9 mos.—1, Azard Landry, Bathurst.

Best Sow, under 6 mos.—1, Thos. J. Etter.

CLASS 51.

Donated by Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, A. P. Westerfelt, Secretary, Toronto, Ont.

Best Sow, 9 mos. and under 15 mos.—1, J. W. Callbeck.

Best Sow, 6 mos. and under 9 mos.—1, Peter Brodie.

Best Sow, under 6 mos.—1, A. A. McBeath.

CLASS 52.

Donated by the Blatchford Calf Meal Factory, Waukegan, Ill., represented by A. A. Archibald & Co., Truro, N S., for sow under 9 mos., 50 lbs. Old English Tonic, value $5.00.—1, A. A. McBeath.

CLASS 52A.

GRAND CHAMPION INDIVIDUAL.

Silver Cup, donated by the Atlas Stock Food Co., Amherst, for the best animal, any breed or grade. To be judged from a bacon standpoint, quality and conformation to count equally. Cup must be won three times, not necessarily consecutively, before becoming property of the exhibitor. Competitors must have used at least $1.00 worth of Atlas Stock Food, and must submit the words "Atlas Stock Food" cut from package along with their enteries. 1st, Wm. J. Gibson.

CLASS 53.—GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP PEN.

Silver Cup, donated by J. E. Wood, Halifax, N. S., for the best pen of three, including sow under 6 months, sow, 6 mos. and under 1 year; sow over 1 year. To be won three times, not necessarily consecutively before becoming the property of the exhibitor. Won in 1907 by Peter Brodie. In 1908, by Roper Bros., and in 1909 Peter Brodie.

1, Peter Brodie.

CLASS 48—DRESSED CARCASSES. SWINE.

Pair of Carcasses must have been shown in foregoing classes.

1, Courtney Lusby; 2 and 5, A. A. McBeath; 3, Wm. J. Gibson; 4, J., W. Callbeck; 6, Geo. M. Holmes; 7, Roper Bros.; 8 and 12, W. H. Pope Cooke; 9, Chas. W. Forrest; 10, Oliver C. Saunders; 11, Leonard Court.

CLASS 36.—DRESSED SHEEP CARCASSES.

Dressed Carcasses to be shown from any sheep over 1 year old, exhibited in foregoing classes.

1, Jas. A. Telfer; 2, Oliver C. Saunders; 3, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 4, Logan Bros.; 5, Samuel C. Lane; 6, Jas. J. Stewart.

Dressed carcasses to be shown from any sheep under 1 year exhibited in foregoing classes.

1, Jas. A. Telfer; 2, Logan Bros; 3, 4 and 5, Jas. J. Stewart; 6, Oliver C Saunders.

CLASS 5.—DRESSED BEEF

Dressed Beef Carcasses from animals shown in foregoing classes.

1, Fowler Bros.; 2, W. W. Black; 3, John McDonald, Jr.; 4, Cecil Coates; 5, Thos. J. Etter.

LIVE POULTRY.

NOTE—c, cock; h, hen; r, cockerel; p, pullet.

Brahma, Light—Jas. Odbur, Moncton, N. B., 1 c, 2 h; Thos. C. Latham, Sylvester, N. S., 2 c; John D. Fraser, Pictou, N S., 3 c, 1 h; Hartland Poultry Yards, 3 h, 3 r, 1 h; Harold H. Weeks, West Amherst, N. S., 1 and 2 r, 3 p; Warren Watt, Pictou, N. S., 2 p.

Brahma, Dark—John Bottomley, Halifax, N. S., 1 c, 1 h; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 c, 2 h, 1 r, 1 p; W. H. Henry, Shubenacadie, N. S., 2 p.

Cochin, A. O. V.—Fred E. Steeves, Moncton, 1 and 2 c, 2 h; Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 h, 1 and 2 r, 1 and 2 p.

Cochin, Buff—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 and 2 c, 1 and 2 h, 2 r, 2 p; H. H. Howasd, Little York, P. E. I., 1 r, 1 p.

Dorkings,—Russell Poultry Yards, Amherst, 1 c, 1 and 2 h; Wm. Robertson, Amherst, 2 c, 2 h, 3 r; Harold H. Weeks, 1 and 3 h; Earl T. Roach, Amherst, 1 r.

Plymouth Rock, Barred—C. J. Coll, Stellarton, N. S., 1 c; Craig Bros., Amherst, 2 c, 2 and 3 h, 1, 2 and 4 r, 3 p; Seth Jones, Sussex, N. B., 3 and 4 c, 5 h, 5 r, 1 p; John L. Read, Pictou, 5 c, 6 h; Glen View Poultry Yards, Sussex, 1 h, 2, 4 and 5 p; L. D. H. Foster, Marshfield, P. E. I., 4 h, 6 p; Lloyd G. Black, Salem, N. S., 3 r; Louis O'Leary Chatham, N. B., 6 r.

Plymouth Rock, White—Seth Jones, 1 c, 3 h, 1 p; R. Carter, Halifax, 2 c, 2 h; W. Lutz, Moncton, 3 c; H. E. Miller, Charlottetown, 1 h, 1 and 3 r, 2 p; E. S. Brown, Charlottetown, 2 r, 3 p.

Plymouth Rock, Buff—L. D. H. Foster, 1 c, 1 and 2 h, 1 r, 1 and 2 p; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 c; W. D. Emery, Pictou, 2 r.

Wyandotte, Golden—John Bottomley, 1 and 2 c, 1 h; Thompson & Connors, Halifax, 2 and 3 h, 2 r; Geo. H. Seaman, 1 r, 1 and 2 p.

Wyandottes, Silver—John D. Fraser, 1 c, 3 r; E. S. Brown, 2 c; S. E. McKie, Moncton, 1, 2 and 3 h; 1 and 2 r, 1, 2 and 3 p.

Wyandotte, Buff—Glen View Poultry Yards, 1 c, 3 r, 2 and 3 p; Seth Jones, 1 and 2 h, 1 r; Kingsdale Poultry Supply Co., Sussex, 2 r, 1 p.

Wyandottes, White—S. L. Lawson, Amherst, 1 c, 6 p; A. C. Read, Tignish, N. S., 2 c, 1 h, 2 and 3 r, 1 p; John L. Read, Pictou, 3, 4 and 6 c; Aaron Moreash, Oakfield, N. S., 5 c; H. E. Miller, 2 and 3 h; John H. Gill & Son, Little York, 4 h; Glen View Poultry Yards, 5 h, 4 r, 3 p; Seth Jones, 6 h, 2 and 5 p; F. W. Pickles, Yarmouth, N. S., 1 r; Wm. Cowling, Moncton, 5 r; Louis O'Leary, 6 r; G Lightizer, Charlottetown, 4 p.

Wyandottes, Columbian—W. H. Henry, 1 and 2 h, 1 r, 3 p; F. W. Short, Brown's Flats, N. B., 2 and 3 r, 3 and 2 p.

Andalusians—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 2 r, 2 p; Fred E. Steeves, 2 c, 1 h, 1 r, 1 p.

Minorcas, Black, S. C.—Stewart R. Bruce, Moncton, 1 c, 2 h, 5 p; Kingsdale Poultry Supply Co., 2 c, 1 and 3 h, 1 r, 1 and 3 p; Lloyd G. Black, 2 r, 2 p; Denis D. Legere, St. Anselme, N. B., 3 and 5 r, 4 p; Perfection Poultry Yards, Charlottetown, 4 r.

Minorcas, Black, R. C.—Kingsdale Poultry Supply Co., 1 c, 1 h, 2 r; W. D. Emery, 2 c, 2 p; John D. Fraser, 2 h, 1 r, 1 p.

Black Spanish, White Faced—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 2 h; John F. Burke, Charlottetown, 1 h, 1 r, 1 p.

Leghorns, White, S. C.—Seth Jones, 1 c, 1 and 3 h, 2 and 5 r, 4 p; Russell Poultry Yards, 2 c, 5 h, 1, 3 and 5 p; C. W. Simpson, Amherst, 3 c, 4 h, 3 and 4 p; Jas. Obdur, 2 h, 1 r, 2 p.

Leghorns, Brown, S. C.—Glen View Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1 and 2 h, 1 r, 3 and 4 p; Seth Jones, 2 c, 4 r; W. H. Henry, 2 r, and 2 p; Denis D. Leger, 3 r; C. W. Simpson, 5 and 6 r.

Leghorns, Brown, S. C.—E. H. Hall, Shubenacadie, 1 c, 1 r; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 c, 2 h; Maritime Poultry Supply Co., Moncton, 1 h, 2 r; A. L. Ogilvie, Shubenacadie, 1 p; Warren C. Black, Salem, 2 p.

Leghorns, Buff, S. C.—Maritime Poultry Supply Co., 1 and 2 c, 1 and 2 h, 1 and 2 r, 1 and 2 p.

Leghorns, A. O. V.—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1 h; A. L. Ogilvie, 2 c, 2 r; Maritime Poultry Supply Co., 3 c, 3 h; E. H. Hall, 2 h, 1 and 3 r; 2 and 3 p; F. W. Short, 1 p.

Game, Black, Red—C. E. Snowden, Amherst, 1 c, 1 h, 1 r, 1 p; Thompson & Connors, 2 c, 2 h.

Game, Indian Cornish and White—B. F. Pearson, Halifax, 1 c, 1 h, 1 and 2 r, 1 and 2 p; Thompson & Connors, 2 c, 2 h; John L. Read, 3 r; W. Tucker, Halifax, 3 p.

Game, Pyle—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 h.

Game, A. O. V.—Hartland Poul Yards, 1 c, Frank J. Locke, Amherst, 1 r, 1 p.

Hamburgs, Black—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1 h.

Hamburgs, G. P. or S. P.—John F. Burke, 1 c, 1 h; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 c, 2h; Haszard & Duchemin, Charlottetown, 1 r 1 p.

Hamburgs, G. S. or S. S.—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 and 2 c, 1 and 2 h; Haszard & Duchermin, 1 and 2 p.

Polands—R. H. Mason, Amherst, 1 c, 2 h; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 c, 1 h, 1 r, 1 p.

Houdans—Earl T. Roach, 1 and 2 c, 1 and 2 h, 1 and 2 r, 2 p; Hartland Poultry Yards, 3 h, 1 p.

Orpingtons, Buff, S. C.—Haszard & Duchemin, 1 c, 1 and 2 h, 1 and 4, 6 r; 2 and 4 p.; Wm. Robertson, 2 c, 3 h, 3 r, 1 and 3 p; C. H. Wisener, Pictou, 3 c, 5 p Cookie McCullum, Lyon's Brook, N. S., 2 r; E. S. Brown, 5 r,; F. J. L. Locke, 6 p.

Orpingtons, White, A. V.—E. H. Parsons, Springhill, N. S., 1 c, 1 h; C. H. Wisener, 3 c, 2 and 3 h, 2 r; Ripley Bros., Maccan, N. S., 3 c, 3 r; Kingsdale Poultry Supply Co., 1 and 2 p; R. F. R. Fraser, Moncton, 3 p; Cookie McCullum, 1 r.

Orpingtons, Black, A. V.—Thompson & Connors, 1 c, 3 h, 1 r, 3 p; R. Carter, 2 c, 2 h; Hartland Poultry Yards, 3 c; C. H. Wisener, 1 h, 1 p; W. E. Harding, Amherst, 2 r; E. H. Parsons, 3 r, 2 p.

Bantams, Game—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 and 2 c, 1 and 2 h.

Bantams, Seabright—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1 h, 1 r; Haszard & Duchemin, 2 and 3 h, 2 r, 1 p.

Bantams, Cochin—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 2 h, 1 p; Maritime Supply Co., 2 c, 1 h; Thompson & Connors, 3 c, 3 h; Geo. H. Seaman, 1 r, 2 p.

Bantams, A. O. V.—Thompson & Connors, 1 c, 1 h; Maritime Supply Co. G. 2 c, 2 h.; Hartland Poultry Yards, 3 c, 2 h; E. S. Brown, 1 r, 2 p; Haszard & Duchemin, 1 p.

Rhose Island Reds, S. C.— Seth Jones, 1 c, 2 h; John Higson, Stellarton 2 c, 1 h, 2 r, 2 p; Glen View Poultry Yards, 1 p; W. H. Henry, 1 r, 3 p.

Rhode Island Reds, R. C. W. H. Henry, 2 c, 2 h, 3 r, 1 p; Norman Isenor, Oakfield, N S., 1 h; Alex. Urquhart, Stellarton, 1 r; E. S. Tracey, Halifax, 1 c, 2 r, 2 and 3 p.

Langshans, A. V.—Wm. Mitchell,

Hampshire Ewe Lambs.

As seen on Jas. A. Telfer's Sunny Brae Sheep Ranch, Sussex, N. B.

Champion Hampshire Ewe at Six State Fairs.

Owned by J. A. Telfer, Sunny Brae Sheep Ranch, Sussex, N. B.

Halifax, 1 and 2 c, 1 h, 3 r, 1 and 4 p; W. Tucker, 3 c, 2 h, 3 p; Hartland Poultry Yards, 3 h; Harold H. Weeks, 1 and 2 r, 2 p.

Anconas—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 and 2 c, 1 and 2 h, 1 and 2 r, 1 and 2 p.

Rhode Island Reds, R. C. —W. H. Henry, 1 c, 1 h, 1 r, 2 p; Aaron Moreash, 2 c; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 h; Warren Watt, 2 r, 1 p; Hibbert Lawrence, Nappan, 3 p.

Pigeons—1 and 6, Maritime Poultry Supply Co.; 2 r, R. F. R. Fraser; 3 and 4, Hartland Poultry Yards; 5, R. Carter

CLASS 120.

Wyandottes, White, pair of cockerels—1, A. C. Read; 2, Louis O'Leary; 3, Aaron Moreash.

Wyandottes, White, pair pullets—1 and 2, Aaron Moreash; 3rd, S. L. Lawson.

Wyandottes, Silver, pair cockerels—1, John D. Fraser; 2, E. S. Brown; 3, Jno. Bottomley.

Wyandottes, Silver, pair pullets—1, John Bottomley; 2, E. S. Brown; 3, Lloyd G. Black.

Plymouth Rocks, Barred, pair cockerels—1 and 2, Wm. Cowling, Moncton; 3, L. H. D. Foster.

Plymouth Rocks, Barred, pair pullets—1 and 2, Wm. Cowling; 3, Lloyd G. Black.

Plymouth Rocks, White, pair cockerels—1, Albert Boswall.

Plymouth Rocks, White, pair pullets—1, Cooke McCullum; 2, Albert Boswall, Jr.

Plymouth Rocks, Buff, pair cockerels—1, L. H. D. Foster.

Plymouth Rocks, Buff, pair pullets—1, L. H. D. Foster.

Orpingtons, Buff, pair cockerels—1, J. D. Robinson; 2, Wm. Robertson; 3, E. H. Parsons.

Orpingtons—1 and 3, Wm. Robertson; 2, E. Parsons.

Orpingtons, A. O. V., pair cockerels—1, W. E. Harding; 2, C. H. Wisner; 3, Ripley Bros.

Orpingtons, A. O. N., pair pullets—1, Kingsdale Poultry Supply Co.; 2, C. H. Wisener.

Dorkings, pair cockerels—1, Wm. Robertson; 2, Earl T. Roach.

Dorkings, pair pullets—1 and 2, Earl T. Roach; 3, Wm. Robertson.

Rhode Island Reds, pair cockerels—1, Seth Jones.

Rhode Island Reds, pair pullets—1, Glenview Poultry Yards, 2, W. H. Henry

Brahmas, pair pullets—1 and 2, Harold H. Weeks.

First cross, from any pure bred, pair cockerels—1, W. E. Harding; 2, Ripley Bsos.; 3, Russell Poultry Yards.

First cross from any pure bred pair pullets—1 and 2, Ripley Bros.; 3, W. E. Harding.

UTILITY BREEDING PENS.

CLASS 121.

Wyandottes, White—1, G. Lightizer; 2, Aaron Moreash; 3, Russell Poultry Yards.

Wyandottes, Golden—1, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Wyandottes, Silver—1, John D. Fraser 2, E. S. Brown; 3, John Bottomley.

Wyandottes, Buff—1, Glen View Poultry Yards; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Plymouth Rocv, Barred—1, Craig Bras.; 2, L. H. D. Foster; 3, Wm. Fanning, Amherst.

Plymouth Rock, Barred—1, Craig Boswall, Jr.

Plymouth Rock, Buff—1, L. D. H. Foster.

Orpingtons, Buff—1, E. S. Brown; 2, Wm. Robertson; 3, E. H. Parsons.

Orpingtons, White 1, C. H. Wisener; 2 and 3, Ripley Bros.

Dorkings—1, Russell Poultry Yards; 2, Earl T. Roach.

Rhode Island Reds—1, Glen View Poultry Yards.

Any other variety—1, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2, Wm. Tucker, Pleasant Ave., Halifax.

MATING PENS.

CLASS 122.

Barred Plymouth Rock Breeders' Pen —1, C. Coll; 2, Glen View Poultry Yards; 3, Seth Jones.

Barred Plymouth Rock Breeders Pen —1, Seth Jones; 2, Glen View Poultry Yards; 3, Craig Bros.

Brown Leghorns Breeders Pens—1, Seth Jones.

Brown Leghorn Breeders Pen—1, Seth Jones; 2, Glen View Poultry Yards.

LIVE POULTRY SPECIALS.

CLASS 123.

$2.00 for best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet in American Breeds.

Won by A. C. Read.

$2.00 for the best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet in English Breeds.

Won by Haszard & Duchemin.

$2.00 for the best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet in Mediterranean Breeds.

Won by the Kingsdale Poultry Supply Co.

$2.00 for best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet in Asiatic Breeds.

Won by Earl T. Roach.

CLASS 124.

Donated by Christie Bros., Amherst. Best four Chickens—Won by 1, Haszard & Duchemin; 2, A. C. Read.

CLASS 126.

Donated by Blatchford Calf Meal Factory, 50 lbs. Blatchford's Poultry Meat, for the best pen of birds fed on Blatchford's Poultry Meat in Class 121. Won by Wm. Robertson.

CLASS 127.

Donated by McLean Milling Co., Ltd., Amherst. $6.00 value in feed for best pair of cockerels or pullets in Class 120. 1, Craig Bros.; 2, A. C. Read; 3, J. D. Robinson.

CLASS 128.

Donated by Embree and Trenholm, $2.00 for best Barred Plymouth Rock Breeding Pen.

Won by Craig Bros.

$2.00 for best Wyandotte Breeding Pen. Won by G. Lightizer.

$2.00 for best Pen English Breeds. Won by E. S. Brown.

CLASS 129.

Donated by Union Shoe Store, Amherst, one pair Travellers Shoes, value $5.00 for best cockerel and pullet in English varieties in open classes.

Won by Haszard & Duchemin.

CLASS 130.

Donated by A. Coates, Can. Express Agent, Amherst, $3.00 for best cockerel and pullet in American varieties, open classes.

CLASS 131.

Donated by American Pub. Co. one years subscription to American Poultry World.

For best Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerel—1, Craig Bros.

For best White Wyandotte Cockerel—1, F. W. Pickles.

Best Buff Orpington Cockerel—1, Haszard & Duchemin.

For best Brown Leghorn—1, Glen View Poultry Yards.

For best Black Minorca—1, Kingsdale Poultry Supply Co.

CLASS 132.

Donated by Geo. H. Seaman, Moncton, for best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet in the Barred Plymouth Classes, 1st Boston Feed Hopper.

Won by Craig Bros.

CLASS 133.

Donated by Kingsdale Poultry Co., of Sussex, for the best White Wyandotte Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, one Automatic Feed Hopper.

Won by A. C. Read.

CLASS 134.

Donated by the Provincial Poultry & Pet Stock Association, of P. E. I., A. A. Paoli, Secretary, for best four chickens, two cockerels and 2 pullets, but all of one standard variety, 1st, $15.00; 2nd, $10.00.

1, Haszard & Duchemin; 2, Craig Bros.

CLASS 135.

The Maritime Poultryman, Charlottetown, P. E. I., offers a five inch space for advertising for one year, value $25., to winners of first prize in Class 134.

Won by W. A. Colpitts, Mapleton.

CLASS 136.

Donated by the Maritime Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Silver Cup, for the best exhibit of live poultry, pet stock not included.

Won by Seth Jones.

CLASS 137.

Silver Cup donated by theLate Hon. W. T. Pipes, Amherst, for the best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet.

Won by Haszard & Duchemin.

CLASS 138.

Silver Cup, donated by E. N. Rhodes, Amherst, for the best two cockerels and best 2 pullets in Class 120.

Won by Earl T. Roach.

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS.

CLASS 98.

Turkeys, Bronze, over 1 yr., male—1 and 4, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, Samuel Harrison; 3, Hibbert Lawrence.

Turkey, Bronze, over 1 yr. female—1, Hibbert Lawrence; 2, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 3, Samuel Harrison; 4, Hartland Poultry Yards.

CLASS 99.

Turkey, Bronze, 1910, male—1 and 3, Samuel Harrison; 2, Hibbert Lawrence; 4, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Turkey, Bronze, 1910, female—1, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2 and 4, Samuel Harrison; 3, Hibbert Lawrence.

CLASS 100.

Turkey, White, over 1 yr., male—1, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Turkey, White, over 1 yr., female—1, Albert Boswall, Jr.

CLASS 102.

Turkeys, any variety, over 1 year, female—1, Thos. J. Etter.

CLASS 103.

Turkeys, A. O. V., 1910, male—1, 2 and 3, Thos. J. Etter.

CLASS 104.

Geese, Tolouse, over 1 yr., male—1, John Humphrey, Moncton; 2, Thos. C. Latham; 3, Samuel Harrison.

Geese, Tolouse, over 1 yr., female—1, Samuel Harrison; 2, John Humphrey; 3, Lhos. C. Latham.

CLASS 105.

Geese, Tolouse, 1910, male—1 and 3, Samuel Harrison; 2, Wm. Cowling; Hartland Poultry Yards.

Geese, Tolouse, 1910, female—1 and 4, Samuel Harrison; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards; 3, Wm. Cowling.

CLASS 106.

Geese, Bremen or Embden over one year, male—1 and 3, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, Hibbert Lawrence; 4, B. W. Baker.

Geese, Bremen or Embden, over one year, female—1 and 3, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, B. W. Baker; 4, Hibbert Lawrence.

Geese, Bremen or Embden, 1910, male—1 and 3, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, Hibbert Lawrence; 4, Ripley Bros.

Geese, Bremen or Embden, 1910, females— 1 and 2, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 3, Hibbert Lawrence; 4, Hartland Poultry Yards.

CLASS 108.

Geese, A. O. V., over 1 year, male—1, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 3, John Humphrey; 4, B Goodwin.

Geese, A. O. V., over 1 year, female—1, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 3, John Humphrey; Burder Goodwin.

CLASS 109.

Geese, A. O. V., males—1 and 3, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards.

DUCKS.

CLASS 110.

Ducks, Pekin, over 1 year, male—1, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, Maritime Poultry Supply Co.; 3, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Ducks, Pekin, over 1 year, female—1, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards; 3, Maritime Poultry Supply Co.

CLASS 111.

Ducks, Pekin, 1910, male—1 and 3, Albert Boswall, Jr., 2, Maritime Poultry Supply Co.

Ducks, Pekin, 1910, female—1 and 2, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 3, Maritime Poultry Supply Co.

CLASS 112.

Ducks, Rouen, over 1 year, male—1, Hibbert Lawrence; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Ducks, Rouen, over 1 year, female—1, Hibbert Lawrence; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards.

CLASS 113.

Ducks, Rouen, 1918, male—1, Hibbert Lawrence; 2 and 3, Thos. J. Etter.

Ducks, Rouen, 1910, female—1, Hibbert Lawrence; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards.

CLASS 114.

Ducks, Muscovey, over 1 year, male—1, and 2, Hartland Poultry Yards; 3, Hibbert Lawrence.

Ducks, Muscovey, over 1 year, female—1 and 3, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2, Hibbert Lawrence.

CLASS 115.

Ducks, Muscovey, 1910, male—1 and 2, Hibbert Lawrence.

Ducks, Muscovey, 1910, female—1 and 2, Hibbert Lawrence.

DRESSED POULTRY.

CLASS 140.

Best 2 Turkeys, over 1 year, male—1, Thos. J. Etter.

Best 2 Turkeys, over 1 year, female—1, Hibbert Lawrence; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards; 3, Thos. J. Etter.

Best 2 Turkeys of 1910, male—1, W. H. Henry; 2 and 3, Thos. J. Etter; 4, Hibbert Lawrence.

Best 2 Turkeys, 1910, female—1, W. H. Henry; 2 and 3, Thos. J. Etter; 4, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Best 2 Geese, White—1, Hibbert Lawrence; 2, Thos. J. Etter; 3, Ripley Bros.; 4, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Best 2 Geese, colored—1 and 2, Thos. J. Etter; 3, Wm. Robertson; 4, Earl T. Roach.

Best 2 Ducks, White—1, Warren C. Black; 2, W. H. Henry; 3, Thos. J. Etter.

Best 2 Ducks, colored—1, J. R. Harrison; 2 and 4, Thos. J. Etter; 3, Wm. Robertson.

Best 2 Plymouth Rock Cockerels—1, A. C. Bond, River Philip; 2, Laurie M. Anderson; 3 Hartland Poultry Yards; 4, J. R. Harrison.

Best 2 Plymouth Rock Pullets—1, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2, J. R. Harrison; 3, W. H. Henry.

Best 2 Wyandotte Cockerels—1, 2 and 3, Wm. Robertson; 4, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Best 2 Wyandotte Pullets—1 and 2, Wm. Robertson; 3, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Best 2 Orpington Cockerels—1 and 4, Wm. Robertson; 2, Frank J. L. Locke; 3, Ripley Bros.

Best 2 Orpington Pullets—1, 2 and 4, Wm. Robertson; 3, Ripley Bros.

Best 2 Rhode Island Red Cockerels—1, 2 and 3, W. H. Henry.

Best 2 Rhode Island Red Pullets—1, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2 and 3, W H. Henry.

Best 2 Cockerels, any variety, having yellow legs—1, Hartland Poultry Yards 2, Wm. Robertson; 3, Frank J. L. Locke; 4, W. H. Henry.

Best 2 Cockerels, any variety, having white legs—1, 2 and 3, Wm. Robertson.

Best 2 Pullets, any variety, having white legs—1, 2 and 3, Wm. Robertson.

Best 6 Chickens, any variety, all of one breed—1, Mrs. Geo. Ripley; 2, J. R. Harrison; 3, A. C. Bond; 4, Hartland Poultry Yards.

(Continued next issue.)

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Drill Hall, St. John, N. B.," will be received at this office until 4 00 P M., on Monday, January 9 1911 for the construction of a Drill Hall at St. John, N. B.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and on application to Mr. D H. Waterbury, Supt., of Public Buildings, St. John, N. B.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Dec. 14. 1910.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

FOR SALE!

I have for sale one Pure Bred Ayrshire Bull, two years old; one Pure Bred Shorthorn Cow, four years old (due to calve the last of December); one Pure Bred Shorthorn Bull, eight months old. For further particulars write

C. R. DeLONG, - New Germany, N. S.

FARMS WANTED.—It will be to the interest of all persons having farms for sale to communicate with ALFRED BURLEY, 46 Princess St., St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE—Two shear Border Leicester Ram, winner of first prize at Halifax as a lamb and second as a shearling; also shearling ram of good breeding. Prices reasonable.—RETSON BROS., East Court Truro, N S.

Stallions, Mares and Cattle for Sale.

Imported Clydesdale and Percheron stallions and mares. Milking Shorthorn and Ayrshire cattle. I expect to have a new importation to arrive about the 10th of February. If you are desirous of purchasing any of these breeds write me about your wants.

A. H. Thompson, Fredericton, N. B.

Sunny Brae Sheep Ranch.

Jas. A. Telfer, Prop., Sussex, N. B.

Breeder and importer of high-class Hampshire, Shropshire, Oxford, South down, Lincoln, Cotswold and Leicester Sheep. Sheep of both sexes, all breeds for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

1 Cent a Word.

This department is one of the most valuable in the MARITIME FARMER. At a cost of only one cent a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange. The address must be counted as part of the advertisement and each initial or a number counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order and advertisement must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office. Copy must be received not later than Friday before the date of issue, which will always be found on the editorial page of the proceeding issue. No black faced type or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small ad, as noticeable as a large one. The rate for this column is one cent a word, each insertion. MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

AGENTS WANTED, apply THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Ottawa, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.—WALTER EATON, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N S.

SEND POST CARD TO "PECK'S NURSERY, Wolfville, N. S.," and get printed price list of fruit trees, &c.

FOR SALE.—"Registered" Chester White Boar, No, 5502. Apply to A. D. McCUISH, Loch Side, N. S.

FARMERS.—Make second growth fir shingles last like cedar at a cost of 24 per m. Recipe $1.00 bill.—J. S. McLEOD, Drummondville, N.S.

FIVE young Guernsey Bulls for sale, from good big stock.—T. D. BLAIKIE, Great Village, N. S.

SALESMEN.—Two for each county. None but hustler need apply. First class proposition Easy to sell everybody. Not a book or apple tree agency. Address BOX NO. 100, CODYS, N.B.

ALL kinds of books on Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Gardening, Bees, Fruits Flowers, Vegetables, etc, Catalogue free.—MORGAN'S POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, London, Ont.

THREAD POWER FOR SALE.—One second hand two-horse Moody thread power for sale cheap. First set of planks still on the machine. Write POWER care of MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

AGENTS.—The sale of Palham's Peerless Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc., has increased forty per cent in New Brunswick because we deliver trees to contract grade. Our agents make money in proportion. We want, now, reliable agents in every unrepresented district Pay weekly. Write for best terms. PELHAM NURSERY Co., Toronto, Ont.

MEN WANTED

We want a reliable man in each locality to introduce and advertise our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics, and other goods, direct to consumers as well as to merchants. $15 a week and expenses or commission. No experience needed. The largest advertised goods in Canada. Write at once for particulars.

W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO. - LONDON, ONT.

Rhode Island Reds

I have on hand five choice S.C. Rhode Island Red Cockerels, hatched in May. These Cockerels are out of eggs from the Kyle pen, which won first at the Dominion Exhibition, 1910, at St. John. Will sell reasonable. Write at once, before they are all snapped off,

GEO. E. MOORE, Box D, Sussex, N. B.

Dates to Remember.

Canadian National Dairy Show, Montreal, Oct. 2nd to 7th, 1911.

Chatham Exhibition, Chatham, N. B., Sept. 11th to ——, 1911.

Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S., December 5--8, 1910.

Short courses at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College begins January 3rd, 1911.

Ladies Short Courses at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, begins January 4th, 1911.

The Westmorland Poultry and Pet Stock show, Moncton, N. B., January 12th, 13th and 14th, 1911

Annual meeting Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, Windsor, N. S., Jan. 24th, 25th and 26th, 1911.

Poultry Show, P. E. I. Association, Charlottetown, Jan. 4th, 5th and 6th, 1911.

LABELS

Metal Ear Labels for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

The old standby for all who have stock liable to stray, or to dispute as to identification or ownership; for herd or flock records, or for general convenience. Send for free circular and sample. It may save you much trouble. Write to-day.

F. G. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO.

Catarrh.

Subscriber, N. S.:—Four years ago I started in with a small flock of sheep. I now have fifteen ewes, the oldest of which is six years old. About a year ago, a few of them began discharging from the nose. In the spring they began coughing and they have coughed by times all summer. Now as cold weather comes they seem to be getting worse. The cough has a hoarse hollow sound. Some times they cough very badly. In other ways the sheep seem to be all right. They eat well and look well and raised nice lambs The trouble seems to be spreading in the flock. Would you kindly give me some advice through the columns of your paper?

The sheep are suffering from catarrh. They should be, when housed, in a well ventilated, lighted roomy, clean not over warm building and given daily exercise, except on extremely wet days. They should have access to [illegible] water at all times. Feed sufficient nutritive food, such as early cut, well cured hay, small quantities of oats and wheat bran along with some pulped roots, turnips or mangels daily and salt at all times.

Have their heads steamed daily with medicated steam, using one teaspoonful of Tincture of Iodine to a gallon of boiling water, for 7 or 8 sheep, and the same quantity of carbolic acid and spirits of camphor used in the same way on alternate day as follows: The first day, Iodine, Second day, carbolic acid and Third day spirits of camphor and repeat often as necessary.

To use, put boiling water in a pail and pour in the medicine and hold the sheep's nose over the pail for a minute, then take another sheep and when the steam ceases to rise freely stir the water and the steam will rise more freely for a time. When steam ceases to rise more boiling water should be procured until all the diseased sheep have been treated.

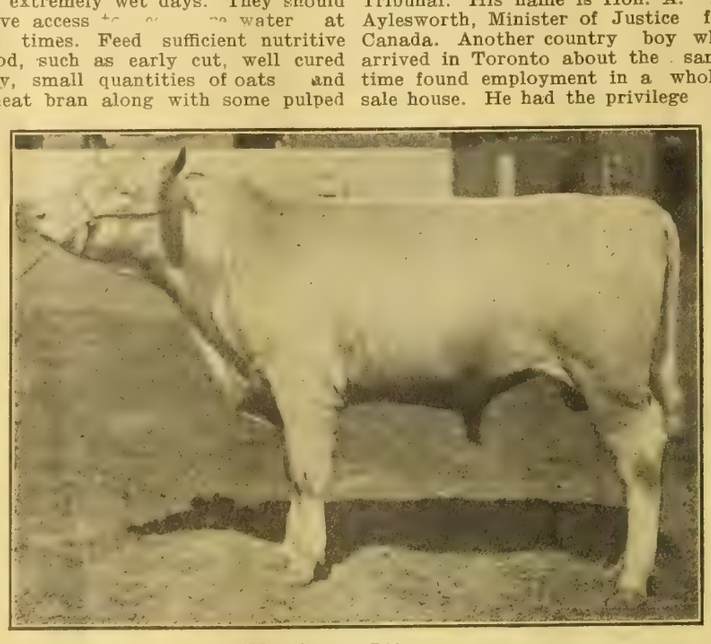
Do not place anything over the sheep's head and steam vessel to allow only steam to be inhaled but permit pure air to accompany it. Smearing around the nostrils with pine tar is beneficial. The cause has probably been poorly ventilated, or too small a stable, which may have been sufficient for a small number in the beginning but is inadaquate for the greater number. Sheep require plenty of room, lofty ceilings, well ventilated stabling free from drafts and not too warm.

J. STANDISH, V. S.

The PUBLISHER'S DESK.

We have just received the announcement of the death of Mr. Wm. Smith the inventor of the Stump Puller, which appears on another page of this issue. Mr. Smith, who died on November 21st, was the founder and president of the Smith Grubber Co., LaCrescent, Minn. He was born on April 10th, 1833, and invented the Stump Puller in 1861.

WHAT TWO COUNTRY BOYS HAVE DONE.—In 1870 an awkward, overgrown boy from the country appeared at Toronto University to attend lectures. His fellow students, noticing his uncouth appearance and the marks of the farm which still clung to him, promptly christened him "cowheels." This country boy recently succeeded in winning the Newfoundland Fisheries Dispute from the United States before The Hague Tribunal. His name is Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice for Canada. Another country boy who arrived in Toronto about the same time found employment in a wholesale house. He had the privilege of walking a mile and a half each morning, working for twelve hours and then walking the same distance back at night—all for the munificent salary of two dollars a week. This boy's salary did not remain at two dollars very long, for his employers soon discovered the stuff of which he was made and rapidly advanced him. In course of time he became head of one of the largest stores in Canada. Then began under his direction the development of a mail order business which eventually covered the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Great Lakes to Hudson's Bay. This country boy was H. H. Fudger, now president of the Robert Simpson Company. During the past year one of Mr. Fudger's dearest ambitions has been realized—that of serving every resident of the Dominion on exactly equal terms. His house was the first to inaugurate the policy of shipping goods free of delivery charges to any destination in Canada. This enterprise of r. Fudger's is a veritable boom to any Canadian living outside the large cities; it enables him to make his purchases at city prices and receive the goods delivered free, no matter where he lives. The new system has just been put in operation and is well worth a trial. Any of our readers can get a free copy of the Simpson Mail Order catalogue by writing for it.



Chatham Clipper,

Reserve Junior Champion Shorthorn Bull at the 1910 Dominion Exhibition, St. John, N. B. Owned by R. A. Snowball, Chatham, N. B.

A HANDSOWE CALANDER.—The first 1911 calendar to reach us this season is that of the St. John Business College and Shorthand Institute. The scene title is "The New Moon," from a painting by the self-taught artist, Edwin Lamasure. It carries with it a touch of humanity—the life of a man near to nature's heart. It is the tranquil hour when the day's work is over, and after the few evening chores are done will come the grateful relaxation of the sweet evening. We congratulate Messrs. S. Kerr & Son, Proprietors of the St. John Business College on their good taste in selecting such a handsome calendar for their trade.

Grand Trunk Railway System

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEARS HOLIDAYS.—Round trip tickets will be issued between all points in Canada, also Massena Springs, N. Y., Rouses Pt., N. Y., Island Pond, Vt., and intermediate stations at

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

Going Dec. 24, 25 and 26, 1910. Return limit Dec. 27, 1910.

Also going Dec. 31st, 1910, and Jan. 1 and 2, 1911. Return limit Jan. 3, 1911.

For tickets and full information apply to

A. E. Marquette, S. P. A., King Edward Hotel, Halifax, N. S., or to J. Quinlan, D. P. A., Montreal, Que.

We happened to put buttermilk temporarily in our Boston bean pot, which, through much using, has acquired a dark brown tint inside. To our surprise, when the buttermilk was gone, so was the discoloration, and our bean pot had regained its pristine whiteness. E. P.

Many persons find themselves affected with a persistent cough after an attack of influenza. As this cough can be promptly cured by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it should not be allowed to run on until it becomes troublesome. Sold by all dealers.

MOLASSINE MEAL

Wonderfully increases the flow and quality of the milk, and makes Rich-flavored Butter and Cheese. Dairy experts know its value and feed it to their cows.

IMPORTED BY

ANDREW WATSON, 91 Youville Square, MONTREAL, - QUE.

Breeders Directory

Our charge for inserting names in this Directory is $1 per year for each line under each heading. Money must be paid strictly in advance. Names taken out promptly when time is up. Stamps taken.

Jersey Cattle.

Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Guernsey Cattle.

John N. Chute, Berwich, N. S.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex, N. B.
Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Holstein Cattle.

F. W. C. Nase, Nerepis Station, Kings Co., N.B.
Jos. R. Taylor, Upper Dorchester, N. B.

Ayrshire Cattle

R. J. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S.
John A. Hughes, Petitcodiac, N. B
The S. H. White Co. Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B.
Hon. W. Owens. 4026 Dorchester St., Montreal.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex N. B.
Syd. J. Goodliffe, Sussex, N. B.
Fred. S Black, Amherst, N. S.

Shorthorn Cattle.

C. C H. Eaton, Canard, N. S.
Isaac Chipman & Son, Chipman's Corner, Kings Co., N. S.
Walter E. Eaton, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N.S

Oxford Down

Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N S.

Cotswolds.

Donald Innis, Tobique River, N. B.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.

SWINE—Berkshire.

J. R. Semple, Brule, Col. Co., N. S.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co, N. S.

Yorkshires.

J. R. Semple, Brule, N. S.
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
The S. H. White Co, Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
R. J. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S.
Wm. A. Churchill, Lakeside, Yar. Co., N. S.
Boyd A. Wetmore, Harvey, Albert Co, N. B.

Chester Whites.

W. H. Moore, Scotch Lake, N. B.
Howard W. Corning, Coeggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S
W. C. McLeod & Sons, Loch Lomond West, N S.

POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Walter McMonagle & Sons, Sussex N. B.
S. Jones, Sussex, N. B., White Plymouth Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorca, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns,
W. J. M McLeod, Loch Lomond, West N. S., Houdans and Silver Grey Dorkings and R. C. R. I. Reds

Prize Poultry Sale

Expecting to be away from home a great deal of my time, I must reduce my stock 60 per cent. Beginning Sept. 1st I offer many of my noted winners and breeders, also the finest lot of cockerels and pullets to be found in eastern Canada. Prices most reasonable, in reach of all. Address :

SETH JONES,
Box 39, - - SUSSEX N. B.

Ayrshire Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep.

Heard headed by the grand good bull, Choice Goods of Springhill, four years old, sired by the noted bull Lessnessock King of Beauty. Choice Goods can be spared from Springvale, to avoid inbreeding. Has proved himself a good sire and a sure stock getter.

FRED S. BLACK,
Springvale Farm, Amherst, N. S.

Meadow Brook Stock Farm,

Chatham, N. B.

Clydesdales, Haekneys, Shorthorns, Berkshires. Look over our winnings at late Amherst Horse Show and you will be convinced that we have the stock. Send your Pure Bred Mares to be bred

J. B. SNOWBALL COMPANY Limited,
Proprietors

JOHN BENNETT,
Superintendent.

OUR BIG SHOW

will be held in January. Send your name for a copy of our prize list which will tell you all about it. Liberal cash and special prizes offered for all varieties of fowls, etc. This is the recognized leading poultry show in New Brunswick, January, 12, 13 and 14, 1911.

Westmorland Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Moncton, N B.

Farmers and Stockmen.

Here we are again doing business at the old stands with a number of purebred Guernsey and Ayrshire cows of the very best—both as to breeding and individuality to freshen this present month and October and which we are prepared to offer you at reasonable prices. Also Ayrshire calves of both sexes. We have likewise a fine lot of Shropshire ewes and lambs which have been bred carefully and are as fine as are to be obtained in the Maritime Provinces Prices right. Correspondence solicited which shall have our prompt and best attention, as usual.

John McDonald & Son,
Bloomfield Farm, - Shubenacadie, N. S.

Maple Grove Ayrshires

I have for immediate sale several young Bulls fit for service, many of them prize winners at the recent exhibitions. Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable.

M. H. Parlee, Lower Millstream, N. B.

FOR SALE.

One R. C. R. I. Red Cock, 2nd at Amherst; three Brown S. C. Leghorn Cockerels, one of these is the 2nd prize cockerel at St. John Dominion Exhibition. Four S. C. R. I. Red Cockerel, these are good ones for the money asked. Also a few Pullets of each of the three varieties.

W. H. HENRY, Shubenacadie, N. S.

GLENVIEW FARM.

Guernseys, Jerseys & Poultry.

We are offering for sale two Guernsey Bulls about one year old One is a grandson of Millwood's Perseverance 2nd, official record 653 lbs of butter, the other a grandson of Imported Fairy of Seagrove. Barred Plymouth Rock, White and Buff Wyandotte, S C. Brown Leghorn and S. C. Rhode Island Red cockerels and pullets for sale.—WALTER McMONAGLE & SONS, Sussex, N. B., Long distance 'phone.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

We are now offering for sale some excellent young cockerels and pullets, suitable for fall and winter fairs, also some yearling hens of both cockerel and pullet mating, just the age to insure sturdy stock another year. Prices given on application.

Craig Bros., - Amherst, N. S.

Holsteins for Sale.

Maple Green Farm offers for sale, in registered Holsteins : Bull, No. 1, 18 months old; bull, No. 2, 29 months old, is in fine show shape and has been first prize bull in his class, both as a calf and as a yearling. Could also spare a few cows that have large yearly official records. For particulars, write

R. L. HICKS, - Dalhousie Jct., N. B.

Meadow Brook Farm.

Shropshire sheep and Ayrshire cattle. We are offering for sale a very fine bunch of ram and ewe lambs also a few shearling and aged ewes of excellent quality, which will be sold at moderate figures. Not being in the show business, the above are not pampered or over fed and are therefore able to give a good account of themselves

ANDREW McPHERSON,
Rocklin, Pictou Co., N.S.

Hillside Farm Yorkshires.

I have for sale choice young pigs ready for delivery. Boars fit for service and sows old enough to breed, all bred from mature stock. Sire and dam imported from H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. P. SEMPLE,
Brule, N. S.

Dyke View Farm!

We offer for sale Guernsey Heifer, two years old in July, and Calves, also one Bull, 18 months old, that is a direct decendant of Sheet Anchor and Cassipia, second prize cow at the Pan America Model Dairy, also Bull Calf, six months old, Agricultural Societies please note.

WILLIAM COX & SON,
Long Distance 'Phone. Canard, Kings Co., N. S.

Sunnyside Stock Farm.

In Ayrshires we are offering for sale three bull calves and females, any age. Guernsey females, any age.

Book your orders for Chester White swine. Pekin ducks $1 50 each,

Intending purchasers met at railway depot. Telephone in residence.

J. Frank Roach, - Sussex, N. B.

"HOMESTEAD FARM" HOLSTEINS.

Just now we can part with a few young bulls, fit for service, combining the blood of all of our best service bulls. We will also supply a few calves if desired.

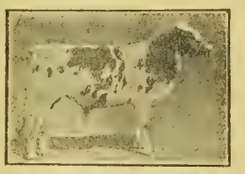
We have a few Shropshire rams left that we will sell cheap in order to clear out this fall. Write or come and see them.

LOGAN BROS. N. S. 'Phone 602. AMHERST PT., N. S.

FINE NICKEL BUGGY HARNESS

For the next 30 days I will sell a set of $15.00 Nickel Mounted Buggy Harness for only **$12.00**, and if you are not satisfied, I will refund the amount. This Harness is made of No. 1 stock and is made as follows : Bridle, 5-8" box loop cheeks, patent leather blinds, glass rosettes and nickel chain front; breast collar, folded with buckles for traces; breeching, folded saddle, full leather, strong and good looker; reins, black bit and russet hand part.

EDGAR AYER - Box 31, - Sackville, N. B.



Wish - Ton - Wish Stock Farm.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE,

We are offering several heifer calves as well as some good bull calves, also a young cow or two, due to freshen in May or June. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

HARDING BROS., Props.,
Welsford, Queens Co., N. B

BELLEVUE STOCK FARM

Bellevue won male and female championships and all the herd prizes in Shorthorns at the 1910 fairs The championship for Ayrshire bull has been held by us for three years with our Morton Main's Gerthrope, an Osborne bred bull. We have for sale an 18 month old bull, out of the Ayrshire cow that won first prize in the dairy test at the Amherst Winter Fair in 1910. All our prize winners with the exception of our herd bulls were bred by ourselves. Write for prices or call and see us. We breed our winners and sell them too.

C. A. ARCHIBALD, Proprietor. - - - Truro, N. S.

COBEQUID FARM HOLSTEINS!

Offering a bull, two years old, and a bull. one year old, from Lottie LaHanda, record 17 1-4 lbs. butter in 7 days and 10286 lbs. milk in 1 year, at 13 years old. Sired by Sir Rooker Posch Artis, champion bull at Halifax and senior champion at St. John. For further particulars, address

SAMUEL DICKIE, Central Onslow, Col. Co., N. S.

BROOKLAND'S HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

I am offering for sale one pure bred Holstein bull, Eke DeKol Paul, Jr., three years old, dam, Lady Pietertje DeKol. Record day for milk, seventy pounds. Sire, Eke DeKol. This bull is also first cousin to Grace Fayne 2nd Homestead champion seven day cow of the world, 35 55 lbs. butter. Also a half-brother, six months old, out of same cow, sired by Ormsby Veeman.

Write for prices. First come, first served.

C. H. Giles, 'Phone 464, P. O. Box 119, Brooklands, Fredericton, N. B.

MAPLE FOREST STOCK FARM.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

ADDRESS :

S. J. GOODLIFFE, - Sussex, N. B.

COVENHOVEN STOCK FARM,

ST. ANDREWS, - NEW BRUNSWICK.

We have several choice young French Canadian Bulls for sale, at very reasonable prices; also an excellent lot of young Tamworth Sows. Visitors are most welcome.

J. R. OSTLER, - - - - Superintendent.

Yorkshire Pigs

As my fall litters are all sold, I am now booking orders for early spring deliveries. Eight litters to choose from. All pigs eligible for registration.

P. L. MORSE, - - Berwick, N. S.

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd.

For foundation stock, herd bull or family cows, both show ring and long-distance producers (300 to select from.) Go to

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

Sea View Stock Farm.

I have for sale several choice pure bred young Holstein Bulls, of various ages. Write or call for full information.

J. D. IRVING,
Bouctouche, N. B.

For Sale,

Two Jersey Bulls suitable for Agricultural Societies from heavy milking dams. For further particulars apply

ROBERT ROBINSON,
Meadow View Farm, Sussex.

Why Tudhope's Selected for Canada the "EVERITT"

We Needed a Car

In our 60 years of building horse vehicles, pressure from our customers demanded that the Tudhopes produce in Canada a horseless vehicle—a motor car—which would be in that field of transportation as superior as the various Tudhope horse-drawn vehicles are in theirs.

We wanted an ideal car at a low price—a car that would be handsome, comfortable, safe, efficient, simple and strong. This would answer the demands on us.

Same price as in U.S.

$1,450

Two Years' Guarantee

With Extra Tire and Special Equipment

Points? Cost? Worth?

After months of searching, testing, judging and comparing, we decided that the car for Canada was the "Everitt."

We had to get a car that would stand Canadian roads without breakdown, would have a high clearance for the roughest roads, would have a staunch simple motor that wouldn't break down twenty miles from anywhere, would be operated and fixed, easily by the owner himself. This car had to be comfortable under all conditions—light enough to be easy on tires. We found cars that nearly met these demands, but with selling prices high above fair intrinsic values. Slow methods of making and costly experiments made these high prices. We would avoid them for Canada. We would cut out the experiments and slow factory methods, and give a car the equal of cars usually sold at $2,500.

You Pay EXACTLY U.S. Prices

Canadians are not charged $250 to $400 over American prices in the "Everitt" car. The cost of the "Everitt" with extra tire and special Canadian equipment in the U.S. is $1,450. The Canadian special equipment costs extra there—is not furnished in the United States—is furnished in Canada. $100 extra is charged in the United States for the extra tire and special equipment that come with the Canadian "Everitt."

You pay the same price here as in the United States—no 'duty' to add—no extra cost.

A Powerful Motor

The "Everitt" motor has 152 less parts than our nearest competitors. One-piece main casting includes upper-half crank case and crank bearings, cylinders, combustion chambers, intake and exhaust manifolds.

Tremendous strength is possible through this simplicity. All strain comes between the crank-shaft bushings and cylinder heads on nickel-steel studs—3 simple parts, which cannot rack to pieces.

The weight saved means speedier and longer-wearing qualities in the car. It means the motor cannot get out of order easily.

It is an owner's motor.

How Simple The Motor Is

The motor is simple in other ways, too. The oiling, for instance, is automatic. All four connecting-rod bearings dip in the bottom half of the crank-shaft housing. This is like a dish, with oil in it.

The bearings dash into this oil each revolution. They oil themselves. The splash oils the pistons, and the pistons oil the cylinders. The splash also oils the crank-shaft bearings, the cam-shaft, the cams, the push-rods. You personally need have only one care—to fill the oil chamber.

Power At The Tires

The power transmission in the "Everitt" is "flexible." We mean by that that the motor, clutch, shaft and speed-gear box, leading to the rear-axle drive, have "give and take" in them.

If a rear wheel rises over a rock in the road, the axle tilts, the gear box and shaft rise slightly, the clutch accommodates itself—there isn't an ounce of strain on motor, shafting, tire and wheel.

To show how much power the "Everitt" can really get to the rear tires, we use only two universal joints, just behind the clutch. Universal joints consume power as they are out of line. In the "Everitt," unlike many shaft-drive machines, the transmission gears are placed at the rear axle, doing away with one universal joint. The clutch and its universal joints are at the far end of the propeller shaft, where the movement is least. Minimum universal joint movement is in this design. Little power is lost. It means speed, and little strain on motor, shaft or rear axle. It is almost the only way to build a car for the roughest roads in Canada.

Big Wheels, Wide Bodies, Low Hung Car

We wanted the "Everitt" to be far ahead of anything ever offered either in Canada or the United States. The "Everitt" has 34-inch wheels. You find such construction only in $3,000 models and higher.

Rear seats are extra wide, easily taking 3 passengers. This is a luxurious feature. All upholstering is hand-buffed leather—a feature not to be looked for in cars under $3,500.

Long wheel base and short-turning features make an easily handled car.

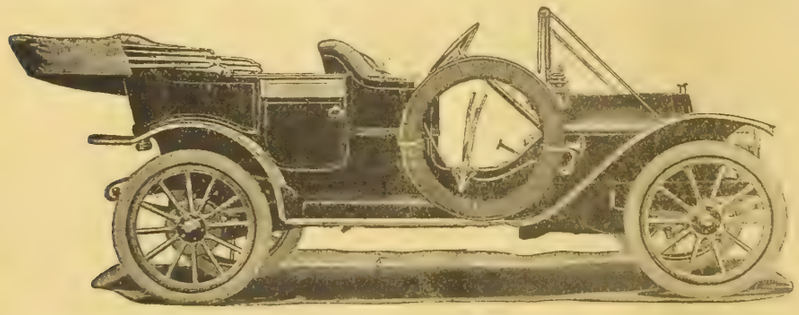
The double-drop "Everitt" frame permits a low centre of gravity, pulling the load close to the ground, preventing skidding, at the same time permitting 11¼ in. road clearance.

We Meet High-Price Standards

Jigs and fixtures both standardize and lower cost. "Everitt" cost savings allow us to use 3½% nickel steel. This gives you $4,000 car material in a $1,450-machine.

We meet high-price car standards in essential points.

Cars at as high as $3,000 offer no more than the "Everitt" $1,450.



"EVERITT" STANDARD TOURING 1911 MODEL, $1,450

Double-drop frame, 110 in. wheel base, 56-in gauge, 34 in. wheels, 3½ in. tires, universal rims, internal and external brakes on rear wheels, Bosch high-tension magneto, improved adjustable cone clutch, selective speeds, 3 forward, 1 reverse. Motor, 4 cylinder, 4 cycle, long stroke en bloc, 4 in. x 4¾, self-lubricating. Equipment magneto, horn, 5 gas and oil lamps, generator, *extra tire, tire cover, brackets, foot-rest, robe-rail, shock absorbers* and tool kit. (Mohair top, dust cover and windshield, **$125.00** extra.) F.o.b., Orillia.

Yet, though we gave $2,500 value, as understood in quality and perfection, we aimed to make the price $2,000 or less. The problem was first one of design, then one of manufacturing methods.

We Sought "High-Price" Standards

In our search we planned to make a car that in material, design and wearing quality would be a de luxe car. This meant using 3½% nickel steel in transmission gears, for instance, getting Bosch magnetos, large wheels, and other "high price" details. It had to be a long-stroke, large-capacity, four-cycle engine, simple and long-wearing. We wanted our car to be consistently good, through and through.

Jigs and Tools

These things added to car value immensely—made the car better. But they also added to cost. Could manufacturing cost—labor cost and material—be reduced, and how? We found they could be by using "jigs." "Jigs" are glass-hard metal fixtures. These hold each automobile part absolutely true while being made. They guide drills, planers, and other machines working up these parts to plane, drill, etc., exactly right. These parts must not vary 1-1000th of an inch, are always absolutely true. A jig is a rigid, exact guide that forces absolute accuracy of work, so no pieces are spoiled, no pieces are imperfect, no pieces vary, no labor-time is lost, no time is consumed in adjustment.

The first cost is great. The labor-saving is immense. The speed of production is tremendous, once work is started, after jigs are made.

We Find How To Give Canada Car Value

This was the new way to make automobiles. The old way was to make pieces roughly by working drawings, assemble these pieces, and fit them together by slow and laborious processes, and slowly turn out a few cars at a high cost per car.

The design of the car being correct, the car we would give Canada would be a "jig" car. We could turn out a hundred such cars at the labor cost of turning out a score of cars made the ordinary way, and fitted together. This reduced cost. It gave value. It gave room for value in materials—in the quality of metals used.

If we could get such a car, we could give Canada the greatest value known in car manufacturing. We could reduce the price. We could entirely make such a car in Canada, having its "jigs" already designed for us.

This is something new in Canada—making a car entirely from "jigs."

We Find The Car

Lack of "jigs" for making such a car as we wanted cut out many cars. Finally we found the "Everitt" a car of perfect design for Canadian roads, with 782 special jigs to build it by. Experiments on both car and jigs were avoided.

Our search was ended. We selected the "Everitt." It was right. It met Canadian needs, the Canadian market price, the substantiality and accommodation needed to give a "consistent" car. We took the car itself. We erected a special factory We built the 782 special fixtures, duplicates of the Detroit fixtures. The "Everitt" car has behind it all the advantages of fifteen years' automobile design, and of modern making, without the cost of experimental work. By doing this we make in Canada, entirely out of Canadian raw material, a car with $2,400 value and $3,000 quality in bearings, etc., at $1,450.

Equipment Complete

We equip the "Everitt" to be a complete car at $1,450.

You don't have to spend $100 to $200 extra after you get your machine.

A complete extra tire, with brackets and cover, is included.

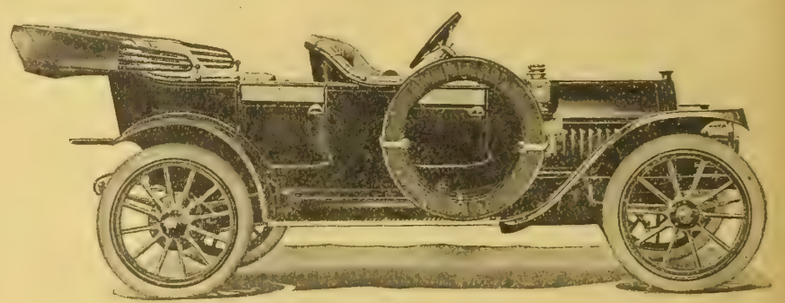
Set of 5 lamps and gas generator are included.

Shock absorbers on rear springs are regular equipment.

Robe-rail and foot-rest are regular equipment.

The "Everitt" is a complete car at $1,450 "as is." No other car approaches it.

This regular equipment is the most liberal and complete ever offered.



"EVERITT" FORE DOOR TOURING 1911 MODEL, $1,500

Double-drop frame, 110 in. wheel base, 56-in gauge, 34 in. wheels, 3½ in. tires, universal rims, internal and external brakes on rear wheels, Bosch high-tension magneto, improved adjustable cone clutch, selective speeds, 3 forward, 1 reverse. Motor, 4 cylinder, 4 cycle, long stroke en bloc, 4 in x 4¾, self-lubricating. Equipment magneto, horn, 6 gas and oil lamps, generator, *extra tire, tire cover, brackets, foot-rest, robe-rail, shock absorbers* and tool kit (Mohair top, dust cover and windshield; **$125.00** extra.) F.o.b., Orillia.

The "Everitt" — Two Years' Guarantee

5 Models

"Everitt" Chassis — the mechanical part of the car, engine and framework — is identical for the following models which we will make in Canada for 1911.

The **5-PASSENGER TOURING** model will be beautiful finish and design.

The **FORE-DOOR TOURING** Model with 5-passenger body, inside control.

The **DEMI-TONNEAU** Model, with detachable tonneau, transforms the car as desired to a two-passenger roadster.

The **TORPEDO ROADSTER** Model will have gasoline tank behind driver's seat.

The **LIGHT DELIVERY** Model conforms in general lines to the best standards.

Perfect Motor

Four-cylinder, 4-cycle, long-stroke motor has cylinders, valve chambers, valve seats, magneto and pump, and upper half of crank-case and seats for upper half of crank-shaft bearings, cam-shaft bearings and push-rod bearings in one piece

This prevents racking of motor and lost motion between parts Motor has long life.

CAMS are large, lessening wear by doubling area of frictional contact, and giving long life to cam-shaft and motor, with perfect valve action at all times

CRANK-SHAFT. Drop forging, 2¾ in. throw, 4¼ in stroke, 3 nickel babbit die-cast bearings.

CAM-SHAFT. Drop forging, 1¼ in diameter, cams forged integral.

VALVES. Operated by push-rods leading through upper half of crank-case to valve stem. All valves on left side of motor.

CARBURETOR. Special "Everitt" design, on right side of motor

SPLASH OILING. Lower half of crank-case is an oil container, and auxiliary oil reservoir, vacuum type, keeps oil at constant level

LOWER HALF OF CRANK-CASE is aluminum, and by removal gives access to all parts of motor individually.

PUMP. Centrifugal, gear-driven.

BOSCH MAGNETO. High-tension duplex model, driven by pump shaft.

BATTERY ignition in reserve.

TAKE DOWN SIMPLICITY. All parts of "Everitt" 4-cylinder engine accessible to owner for inspection or adjustment by removing lower-half of crank-shaft housing with 16 bolts Any piston, connecting rod, valve, etc., may be removed without disturbing any other part or disturbing timing. Replacements absolutely true to gauge, all parts being standardized.

CONE CLUTCH of aluminum with bulging facings of chrome-tanned leather to prevent clutch gripping suddenly.

STEERING. Worm and sector type, with knuckle protected by front axle; 17 in. wheel, with throttle and spark levers on sector below wheel.

FRAME. Double-drop type, giving low centre of gravity, 11¼ in. clearance. Best channel steel side members, 1¾ x 4 inch.

SPRINGS. 36 in. semi-elliptic at front, and 40 in. full scroll elliptic at rear.

FRONT AXLE I-beam drop forging with drop between springs.

REAR AXLE and **TRANSMISSION** incorporated in one unit

REAR AXLE SHAFTS encased in seamless steel tubing.

BRAKES. 2 sets on rear hubs—internal expanding and external contracting

CONTROL. Gear shifting lever and brake lever at driver's seat. Direct pull on all gear and brake rods beneath body of car. Service brake operated by push-pedal.

CAR LUBRICATION by dope and oiling devices, requiring little attention and easy of access.

Ultra Class Features

These are not found in cars that class with or near the $1,450 "Everitt" in price.

Large 34-in. wheels.
Large brake capacity.
Nickel-steel transmission gears.
All parts standardized to within 1-1000th inch.
Long-stroke motor.
Motor simplicity.
Wide rear seats

Two Years' Guarantee

The "Everitt" is made throughout from the best materials and entirely manufactured with "jigs," by which all parts are interchangeable and an absolute fit without machining or hand work.

On the "Everitt" car this extreme quality and perfection of design enables the makers to offer a guarantee of two years—12 times as long a guarantee as on ordinary cars

Comfort Devices

DEEP UPHOLSTERING on all seats, doors padded. Upholstering best hand-buffed leather, straps on seat

SHOCK ABSORBERS supplied on "Everitt" car as regular equipment

LOW HUNG BODY gives low centre of gravity, but double-drop frame gives high road clearance of 11¼ inches.

SPRING equipment, full scroll elliptic springs at rear.

DOUBLE-DROP FRAME allows "Everitt" to accommodate itself to road inequalities.

LONG-STROKE MOTOR reduces motor vibration, found in no other $1,450 cars.

LARGE WHEELS reduce road shocks by bridging ruts.

STEERING COLUMN set at comfortable angle—avoids shoulder strain. Large 17-in wheel.

DOORS open 90 degrees, giving easy access to car

INTERNAL BRAKE RODS leave running board clear, no tripping

GASOLINE GAUGE at footboard shows amount in tank without trouble.

Deliveries

The "Everitt" car, being made by means of 782 special "jigs," templets, fixtures, etc., as explained, not only has its individual parts made very rapidly, but many of the smaller parts are made on automatic machines.

This speed in making absolutely standard parts that are interchangeable from one "Everitt" car to another means easy and early commencement of "setting up."

Unlike cars made by old methods, building an "Everitt" car from its parts simply means joining by their proper bolts and other attachments pieces that are already true, and a perfect fit.

This means deliveries.

"Everitt" cars will be finished and ready on delivery dates promised

An Owner's Car

In considering a car purchase, remember that the "Everitt" is entirely Canadian-made. It is consistent, reliable, made of as few pieces as possible, especially the motor. You get with your "Everitt" a complete equipment

You can operate the car and do all the inspection it needs, all the adjusting, all the minor attentions it may need. You do not necessarily need either a chauffeur or a machinist. It is an owner's car in every sense.

The $1,450 you pay for your "Everitt" with its extra tire, and other regular equipment, means an absolutely complete purchase at the same price you would pay in the United States for the car and its Canadian equipment. Without this equipment you would be compelled to purchase a similar equipment, in purchasing any car.

This is explained in the catalogue.

Two Years' Guarantee

In place of a 60-day guarantee, the "Everitt" car is guaranteed for two years. This is possible because each part is inspected many times during the process of making, and each part that is finally put into stock, is a perfect part

This means to you ample time to bring out any flaws in the material of the car that may have escaped inspection. It means that the Tudhopes stand behind the car.

Write for Catalogue 9

Agency Applications being Received and Territorial Allotments Now being Made for the "Everitt" Car for 1911.

TUDHOPE

MOTOR COMPANY, LIMITED

ORILLIA

The MARITIME FARMER
AND CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYMAN

Published twice-a-month in the Interests of the Farmers of the Maritime Provinces of Canada

Vol. 16. SUSSEX, N. B., JANUARY 10, 1911 No. 7

After 25 Year's Use

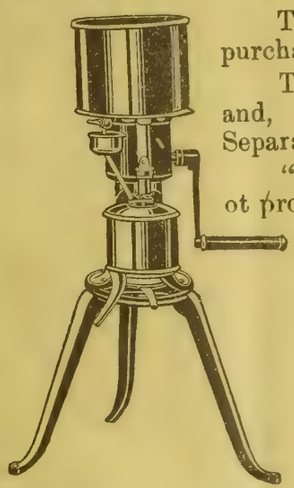
in the Dairies of Half a Million Customers

THE MELOTTE

has demonstrated that it is the

MOST EFFICIENT, SERVICEABLE and PROFITABLE

CREAM SEPARATOR ever constructed



Cap. 280-720 lbs. per hour.

The "Melotte" pays its original cost within 12 months from date of purchase in EXTRA CREAM alone, and there is NO COST for repairs.

The "Melotte" skims more milk with LESS POWER, in LESS TIME, and, under all conditions MORE EFFECTIVELY than other Cream Separators.

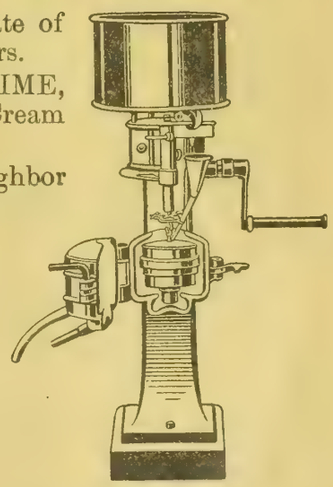
"Melottes" are ALWAYS READY to separate. Ask your neighbor ot prove this statement.

If you want a Cream Separator, TRY A MELOTTE, then you'll BUY IT and be a SATISFIED USER.

It's a TIME-SAVER, MONEY-EARNER, SATISFACTION-GIVER

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

MELOTTES are all GUARANTEED to give entire satisfaction, and every machine can be operated before being purchased when in doubt.



Cap. 400-1300 lbs. per hour.

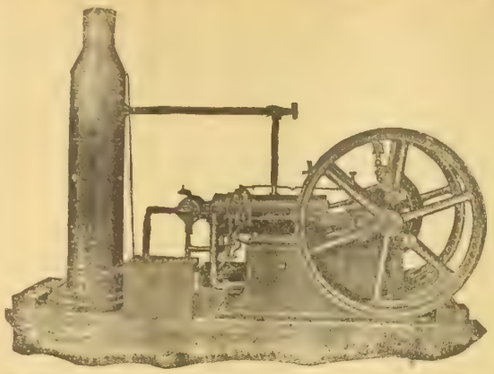
Write for NEW RECOMMENDATION BOOKLET which is ALL TRUTH.

ADDRESS "SALES MANAGER"

R. A. LISTER & CO., Limited,

82 Water St., ST. JOHN, N. B., or 62 Stewart St., TORONTO.

Farmers of Quality



Stationary and Mounted, in 1 1-2 to 30 Horse Power

Want Quality

Readers of THE MARITIME FARMER are of the quality stamp; we realize their discerning ability to pick an article of machinery that is correct in every mechanical detail. That is the reason why such care is taken to see that the **Ideal Gas and Gasoline Engines** are what we claim for them.

Every part of the "**Ideal**" is interchangeable—a mighty strong feature. The cylinder, instead of being cast with the base, is cast separate and bolts on the base. The valves, instead of seating directly on the cylinder head are enclosed in a valve cage, and the valve cage is inserted in the cylinder head, so that when the valves become worn, the valve cage and valve can be taken out and ground without removing the cylinder head.

The idea of casting the cylinder separate from the base is a good one, for when the walls of the cylinder become worn, you don't have to buy a complete new engine, you only require a new cylinder that can be bolted on the base. Another good feature is an extremely long piston with double rings instead of using three rings. We use three sets of two rings each on the Ideal.

Another thing, there is a speed regulator on this engine which enables you to run the engine at any speed, and, of course, when you reduce the speed of the engine, you also reduce the fuel consumption. For instance, if a man had a 6 H. P. engine and wanted to run a cream separator with it, he could reduce the speed and thereby cut down his fuel consumption to suit the work.

All these are points to consider when looking for a gasoline engine of quality—one that stands without a peer.

"**Ideal**" **Gas and Gasoline Engines** are built on honor and built to give their operators satisfaction, and they do it. We do not build a cheap or low grade engine, but do cater to that class of buyers who wish a first class article at a reasonable price.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

Write for information

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Ltd., - Brantford, Ont.

Maritime Address--29 Dock St., ST. JOHN.

J. A. Pugsley & Co., St. John, N. B., Agents.

THE DOMO SEPARATOR

The Cheapest and the Best.

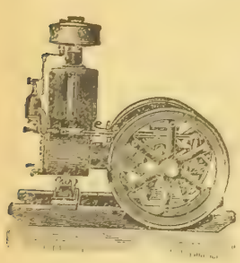
Prices and Capacities.

	Capacity	Suitable for	Prices
Domo B	110 lbs.	1 to 2 cows	$15
" O	150 lbs.	2 to 5 cows	$20
" 1	200 lbs.	3 to 7 cows	$30
" 2	280 lbs.	5 to 10 cows	$35
" 3	450 lbs.	10 to 15 cows	$50
" 4	670 lbs.	15 to 30 cows	$65

Sent on trial to responsible parties.
For particulars of Free trial offer write to

J. de L. Taché,
General Canadian Agent, St. Hyacinthe Que.

Agents Wanted all over the Maritime Provinces



DO YOU WANT

The Simplest

Gasoline Engine ?

Look at the cut

The 'Stickney'

is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific because it is the farmers favorite. ***So Simple.***

No Pipes and Separate Tank always in the way.

Strong and Heavy—Means hard work.

Send for our little booklet No. 57 and you will be surprised what you wil discover about engines.

WINDMILLS, GRINDERS, TANKS, PUMPS, Etc.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

G. J. Barrett { Sales Agent } 32 Dock St. St. John, N. B. Branch at Fredericton, N. B.

CAN YOU BEAT THIS ?

SEND us this ad., together with the special price mentioned below, and we will send you, PREPAID, one dozen fine white lawn Handkerchiefs, size 11x11 inches, with 1-4 inch hemstitched border. Examine them in your own home, and if you don't find them to be the best value you ever saw, return them and we will refund your money without question. Our Special Price, per dozen.....**25c**

PAQUET'S JANUARY WHITE SALE

CATALOGUE NO. 26.

is filled with bargains just as good as this one. We can't print them all in this space. Write for a copy of this Catalogue to-day—it's FREE.

THE PAQUET COMPANY LIMITED.

QUEBEC, - - - CANADA.

A Discount of 10% Will be Allowed

To every purchaser of an **Oxygenator** between this date and January 1st next, who sends in this advertisement with their order.

The **Oxygenator** positively cures all curable diseases.
The **Oxygenator** lasts for life.
The **Oxygenator** may be used by men, women and children.
The **Oxygenator** is the means used to introduce large increased quantities of Oxygen to the blood through the pores.
The **Oxygenator** sells for $25 and $35 (two sizes.)
Hundreds of **Oxygenators** now in use in the Maritime Provinces.
Seventy-two page book, entitled Oxypathy, free for the asking.

Suite 20, Robinson Building, is the Head Office for the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland.

Our telephone number, Main 2367.

Trained lady attendants. Those who would make capable representatives are invited to write to the manager.

We wish to emphasize the statement that we have absolutely no connection with any other Oxygen Device and we ask intending purchasers to beware of unscrupulous dealers whom we have reason to believe are trying to palm off their goods, claiming for themselves credit when in reality the Wonderful Oxygenator was the means used.

Can furnish names and addresses of some of the people in the Maritime Provinces who endorse our machines.

Investigate—when you do you'll buy.

Maritime Oxygenator Co.,

Suite 20, Robinson Building,

ST. JOHN, . . New Brunswick.

You Can Furnish Your Home FREE!

ANY housewife buying goods at the stores mentioned below may have their cash purchases apply on Asepto Soap Premiums. Every cent you spend counts toward a premium. A sure and mighty convenient way to save without increasing living expenses. Over 300 premiums of honest value to select from. The list will be increased every few weeks. Furniture will be offered next. The old way was to allow premiums to apply on Soap Wrappers only. Now at any of these stores—no matter what you buy—everything has its equivalent in Soap Wrappers. That is every five cents spent counts the same as one wrapper, while purchases of our goods as here advertised entitles you to two coupons—the one the merchant allows and the ones found in or on our goods themselves.

Dr. White's Honey Balm.—A cough syrup that is safe and sure. We are positive that no other cough syrup equals it. Price 25c. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.

Pendleton's Panacea.—The best hot medicine, in use nearly 100 years. Every person knows it is good. Price 25. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.

Brown's Cutilive.—A witch-azel cream for chapped hands, sunburn, etc. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Scott's.—Salts, Senna, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Borax and Alum in 5c packages. Equal to 1 soap wrapper.

Brown's Spearmint Tooth Paste—Sweetens the breath, prevents decay, hardens the gums and whitens the teeth. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

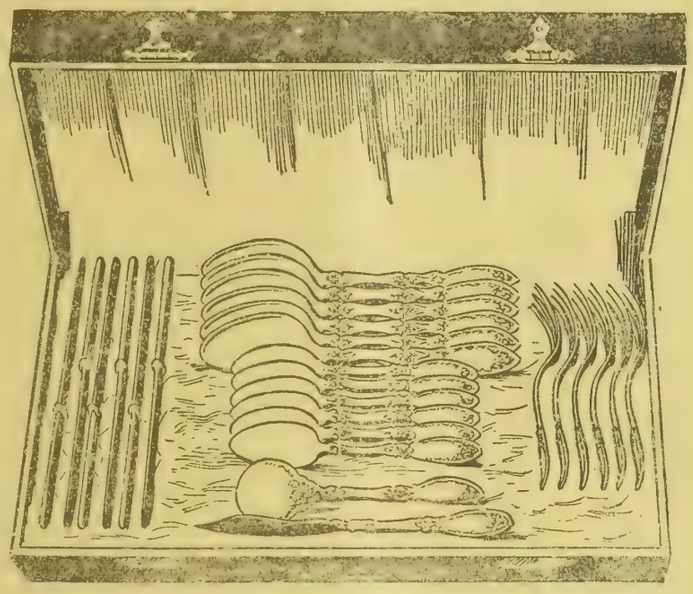
Napatho Soap.—A pure laundry soap, containing naptha and incorporated by a process that prevents it from hurting the hands, as other Napatho Soaps do. The wrappers count for premiums.

Scott's Fruit Syrups and Lime Juice.—Pure and excellent flavor. 10c, 15c and 25c. Coupon on the bottle.

Ebony Polishes—None better, both paste and lustre. Coupon on each box. Try them.

Sapid Tea.—A blend selling at 40c, in 1 lb. packages only. Blended by J. Harvey Brown, one of the most competent tea men in Canada. Each package carries a coupon equal to 8 soap wrappers.

Dr. Scott's White Liniment.—The largest bottle and best liniment. Price 25c. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.



Banner Spices.—In packages only. Absolutely pure. ¼ lb. packages carry coupon equal to 2 soap wrappers.

Venus Floating Soap.—Made from pure vegetable oils and unexcelled for the toilet and bath. Price 25c. Coupon counts for premiums.

Banner Flavoring Extracts.—All flavors and from 10c to $1.25 per bottle. Coupon on each bottle.

Herner's Dyspepsia Cure.—The only kind that tells you to eat what you like while taking it. Money back if not good. Price 35c. Equal to 7 soap wrappers. Price $1.00. Equal to 20 soap wrappers.

Brown's Stomach and Liver Pills.—A good family pill. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Scott's Furniture Polish.—Renews the life of old furniture. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Asepto Soap.—Is equal to the best and contains the same antiseptic features that Asepto Soap Powder does. The wrappers count for premiums.

Scott's.—Nitre, Glycerine, Iodine, Iron, Squills, Friar's Balsam, Carbolated Oil, Camphorated Oil, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Oil of Tar, Sewing Machine Oil, Spirits of Camphor. Price 10c per bottle. Equal to 2 soap wrappers.

Asepto Soap Powder.—Has been the greatest success of any soap or powder ever put on the market. This is the best evidence of its quality. It is antiseptic as well. It absolutely sterilizes every article washed. Think what this means to a family. Price 5c, and the trade mark counts for premiums.

The following stores are now in a position to explain to you what this offer means :—McLeod & Spence, Port Elgin, N. B.; F. L. Rayworth, Bayfield, N. B.; W. H. Chapman, Northport and Amherst Shore, N. S.; The Sussex Mercantile Co., Ltd., Sussex, Petitcodiac, Penobsquis, Elgin and Havelock, N. B.; R. G. Innis, Norton, N. B.; W. H. Martin, Waterside, N. B.; F. C. Fillimore, Riverside, N. B.; Thorne & Perry, Cody's, N. B.; J. S. Robinson, Narrows, N. B.; H. G. Turnbull, Digby, N. S.; Baird & Craig, Hartland, N. B.; I. M. Tompkins, East Florenceville, N. B.; E. Foster Nicholls, Clyde River, Shel. Co., N. S. Others are being added continually. If your dealer has not got coupons see that he gets them.

SEND FOR PREMIUM CATALOGUE TO

ASEPTO SOAPS, Ltd., = = ST. JOHN, N. B.

When the Bluebirds start a warbling
And the Mocking birds to mock;
When the summers here with roses
And the sun's the farmer's clock;
"When the frost is on the pumpkin
And the fodders in the shock;"
When the snow balls come a whizzing
And the paths the snow drifts block.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

The De Laval Separator Co.

173-177 Williams St.
MONTREAL
Vancouver—Winnipeg

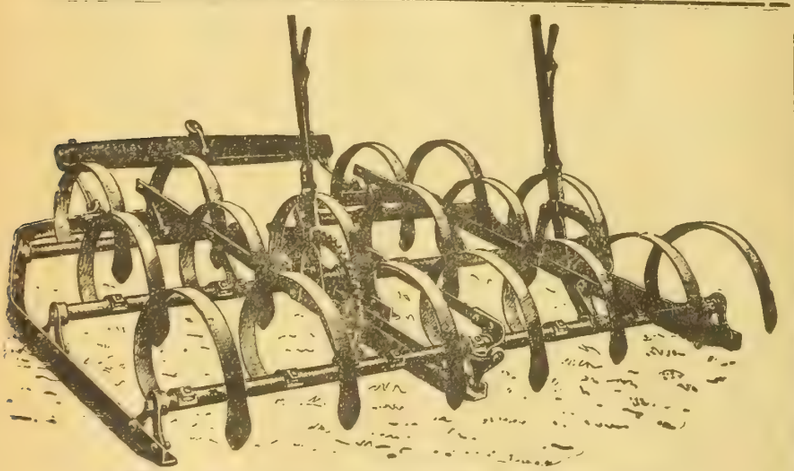
Skim just the same

Send for Catalogue.

"Sugar Makers Attention."

Many producers of Maple Syrup think it does not pay to make Syrup. Of course it don't, the kind they are producing by using pots and old pans, consuming a lot of fuel and time making black strap. Invest in a "Champion Evaporator," and make syrup that is clean, pure and wholesome. A little of your assistance, and you have the best paying proposition on your farm. Made in 22 different sizes. Write to-day for our latest catologue.

The Grimm Mfg. Co., Limited, 58 Wellington St., Montreal, Que

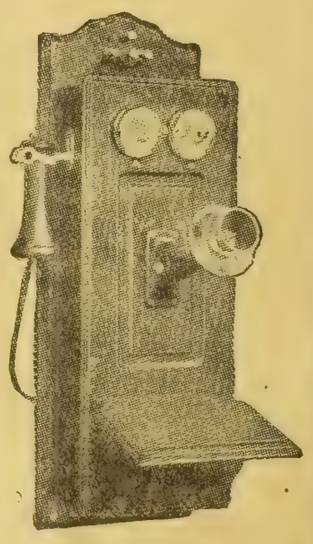


HARROWS!

We make all kinds, Spring and Spike Tooth. When you are considering, during the long winter evenings, what kind of a Harrow you will buy, get it fastened into your mind that we make the best and most effective working Harrows on the market. It will pay you.

BAILEY UNDERWOOD CO., Limited,
NEW GLASGOW, - - - N. S.

Guaranteed Telephones.



RURAL telephone systems—or any other—cannot give satisfaction unless the instruments will give perfect service, month in, month out, without needing expert attention. That is the kind of telephones we make—the kind that gives the best possible service for the longest time with least attention, Made of the best materials by highly-skilled men, we can safely—as we do—fully guarantee them.

Try Ours this Way

If you are using any other make of 'phone on your lines, let us send you for test two or three of ours under conditions that commit you to no outlay at all. We welcome comparison with other makes. We know ours will excel in any practical test. Write us for details of this FREE TRIAL OFFER. Ask for Bulletin No. 1.

To New Companies

Our engineers will gladly furnish you full information if you think of building a line. Write for Bulletin No. 2 and big illustrated book "Canada and the Telephone."

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We carry in stock wire, insulators, and everything else in construction supplies. Get our prices. Prompt delivery assured.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENT
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THE MARITIME FARMER

AND

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYMAN.

Official Organ of The Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, The Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations, The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association and The Maritime Bee-Keepers' Association.

Volume 16. Sussex, N. B., January 10, 1911. Number 7.

Useful Medicines for the Farm.

Keep a Supply for Emergency Cases.

ON the farm it often happens that medical attendance of some sort is required for the stock before there is time to get a veterinary surgeon or even send to the nearest town for drugs. This is more particularly true of a new country where veterinary surgeons are but thinly scattered and many farmers live a long distance from town. Under such conditions the prudent farmer will try to make as good provision as possible against loss from accident and disease among his stock, and the first step toward this end is to acquire at least a rudimentary knowledge of the treatment of the more common diseases and of the medicines used in connection therewith.

Numerous inquiries have reached us lately on this subject, and it is one to which every farmer could well afford to give considerable study, as a little knowledge of the elements of veterinary science may mean the saving of many dollars. The subject is well taken up by the Mark Lane Express Annual and our readers will find much valuable information in the following article from that authority, which has been modified slightly to meet the requirements of the general farmers:

KEEPING MEDICINES IN STOCK.

There are several forms in which a stock of medicines may be kept, and it is not easy to decide which is the best under all conditions. One plan is to get a number of mixtures of drugs made up by the chemist, according to some recognized formulae, and keep them ready for immediate use, of course tightly corked and sealed, and properly labelled. Examples are drinks for colic in horses fever mixture for the same class of stock, cleansing drinks for cows, scour mixture for calves, lambs and young pigs, and dressing for minor wounds and injuries.

Another plan is to stock the preparations sent out in compact form by well-known firms of animal medicine vendors, whose medicine-chests with specific remedies for the common disorders of the several varieties of the animals of the farm, frequently prove an immense boom to those living in isolated places and remote from professional assistance. The objections to this plan are, however, that the composition of the remedies are the secrets of the proprietors, and many men very properly want to know what they are giving to their stock.

A third plan is to ask the veterinary surgeon usually employed to supply a small stock of mixtures for the different common disorders of animals. These shodld be accompanied by plain directions for use and when the emergent case has become chronic, or has proved of a character obviously requiring professional skill it is then easy to say to the veterinary surgeon on his arrival, "I have given one or more of your drinks," when he will be in a better position to decide what further measures to take than if something of unknown composition had been administrated.

The fourth plan is to keep a stock of the more common and useful drugs in separate bottles or receptacles, with a glass measure or two, and weights and scales for compounding them as occasion may arise. The difficulty here is that the making up of prescriptions or the compounding of drugs is not exactly part of the farmer's training; while the drugs, unless carefully stored and renewed from time to time, are apt to deteriorate, and those of a more volatile character may lose their power altogether.

It should be made a rule that all fluid drugs of volatile character, such as the various tinctures, spirit of camphor, sal polgtile, sulphuric ether, sweet spirits of nitre, etc., should be kept in stoppered bottles in a closed cupboard, and that powdered drugs should be stored in tins or wooden boxes with closely-fitting lids. When liquids are kept in ordinary bottles, corks are liable to become eaten away, and the contents evaporate.

Attention, too, should always be paid to the condition of labels, and to the dryness of the store. When labels drop off, doubt may arise in process of time as to the nature of the contents, and without the trained memory, eye and nose of the chemist, the stockowner must either throw the stuff away or take the risk of making mistakes, which, needless to say, should never be accepted.

A word here as to the care of poisons. On some farms one often sees enough poison lying about unprotected to destroy all the human and half of the animal population of the parish—arsenic, wheat dressings, sheep dip, etc., being commonly left about in loose packets with partly or wholy obliterated labels.

All poison drugs should be plainly labelled with their names and the word poison written large, and be kept under lock and key.

SOME STANDARD MIXTURES.

With regard to the form in which the stock of useful medicines shall be kept, it is best left to the individual to decide according to his circumstances. We subjoin several useful formalae, for the benefit of those who prefer mixtures for specific purposes.

Perhaps the mixture most frequently needed in emergencies, which may occur more especially at night, is one for colic or gripes.

A useful prescription for a colic draught is:—Oil of turpentine, 3 ozs. tincture of opium, 1 oz.; linseed oil, 1 pint. Give the draught as it is, followed by some gruel, and if necessary, repeat it in two hours, but hours, but not more than two doses should be given. Wqlk the horse about, rub the belly with wisps, and generally take measures to prevent the animal getting down and rolling. The special advantage of this mixture is, that if tightly corked and sealed, it will keep good for years. Chlorodyne is now largely employed in the treatment of colic and so is chloral hydrate. Preparations of ammonia and sulphuric ether are useful in the flatulent (windy) variety of colic.

A fever drink, useful in chills and colds in both horses and cattle, and for horses after a hard day's driping, is:—Extract of belladonna, 1 drachm; nitrate of potash, ½ oz.; chlorate of potash, ½ oz.; sweet spirit of nitre, 1 oz.; spirit of camphor, ½ oz.; solution of acetate of ammonia, 2 ozs.; water 8 ozs.

As a cleansing drink for cows, give:— Carbonate of ammonia, ½ oz.; powdered aniseed, 1 oz.; Epsom salts, 12 ozs. Give in one quart of gruel

Condition powder, for horses when blotchy in their skins, or changing their coats:—Sublimed sulphur, 4 ozs.; nitrate of potash, 3 ozs.; powdered gentian, ginger, aniseed and fenugreek, of each 2 ozs.; powdered capsicum, 1 oz. Dose, one tablespoonful occasionally in dampened food.

Calve cordial:—Prepared chalk, 2 ozs.; tincture of catechu, 1 oz.; tincture of opium, 1 oz.; essence of peppermint, ½ oz.; water to 12 ozs. Dose, one to four tablespoonfuls, preceded by a full dose of castor oil. Lambs and young pigs suffering from scour may receive a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, according to age.

Dressing for cuts:—A useful dressing for cuts and wounds is one part ol pure carbolic acid to thirty parts of olive oil, while a slightly weaker mixture makes an excellent lubricant and antiseptic for use in all cases of assisted or difficult parturition.

Another lotion, excellent for hardening shoulders and backs is:—Powdered alum, 1 oz.; sulphuric acid, 1 drachm; water, 1 quart.

No stable medicine chest is complete without a bottle of embrocation, but it is a safe thing to say that the abuse of such preparations has wrought more harm than they have done good in their legitimate employment. The mistake made is in applying embrocations with considerable friction to recent sprains or injuries, instead of first reducing the inflammation which always follows an injury. Hot water fomentations, or cooling lotions, should be employed first, then the embrocation when the inflammation has abated, or the chronic stage is reached. Some skill is required in compounding the mixture of turpentine, acetic acid, ammonia, etc., of which most embrocations consist, so as to make an elegant and stable mixture, and it is better to buy the widely advertised preparations in common use, and sold by chemists, than to attempt its domestic manufacture.

With an example of a simple blister for the horse, we may complete our list of useful stock mixtures:—Powdered cantharides, 2 drachms; camphor, 5 grains; oil of lavender, 10 drops; lard, 1 oz.

For splints, spavins, ringbones, and solid enlargements generally, whose absorption is desired, a preferable mixture is one part of biniodide of mercury to seven parts of lard.

In using the blister, the part should be first clipped closely and the ointment vigorously rubbed in with the palm of the hand against the direction of the hair for four or five minutes. The head must be tied short and precautions taken to prevent gnawing or rubbing the blistered surface until the irritation has passed off.

In twenty-four hours the skin should be thickly smeared with clarified lard, and the dressing repeated from time to time until desquamation (the scaling off of the scarf skin) is complete.

THE MOST USEFUL MEDICINES.

In compiling a list of the most useful remedies for live stock ailments which a farmer might wisely keep for use in simple cases, and prior to the arrival of the veterinary surgeon in those of a more serious nature we should include:—

Tincture of Aconite (Fleming)—Sedative (something that depresses the nervous and circulatory systems) and diaphoretic (induces sweating) useful in cases of exalted temprature; horse, 5 to 15 drops; ox, 10 to 20 drops.

Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia (Sal volatile). — Diffusible stimulant, antispasmodic (remedy for violent contraction of muscles or spasms) and

antacid (remedy for acidity of stomach); horse, 1 oz. to 2 ozs.; ox 1½ ozs. to 3 ozs.; sheep, ½ oz. to ¾ oz.

Carbonate of Ammonia.—Difiusible stimulant, anti-spasmodic and antacid, useful in cases of bloat in cattle; horse, 2 to 4 drachms; ox, 4 to 6 drachms; sheep, ½ to 1 drachm.

Aniseed—Stomachic and carminative (a medicine that tends to expel wind and remove colic); horse, 1 to 4 drachms; ox, ½ to 1 oz.

Aloes—Principal purgative for horse, 2 to 10 drachms according to size of animal; for foal seven months old 5 grains for every week of animal's age.

Extract of Belladonna.— Anodyne (something that allays pain), useful in chill, cold, sore throat, etc.; horse 1 to 2 drachms; ox, 1½ to 3 drachms.

Camphor—Calmative and anti-spasmodic; dose of spirit for horses, ½ oz. to 1 oz.; sheep, 10 to 30 drops.

Chloral Hydrate.—Sedative and anti-spasmodic, useful in colic; horse 2 drachms to 1 oz.

Cod Liver Oil.—Nutrient tonic, useful in debility and for light feeders; cattle, 2 ozs. to 4 ozs. in increasing doses.

Carbonate of Iron.—Mineral tonic and haematic (blood restorer and purifier); horse, ½ to 2 drachms; ox 1 to 2 drachms; sheep, ½ drachm.

Acetate of Lead.— Astringent (something that contracts the muscles) and sedative, useful in solution as a lotion.

Linseed Oil.—Safe laxative; horse, ½ to 1 pint; ox, 1 to 2 pints; sheep, ¼ to ½ pint.

Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom salts).—Laxative and purgative, acts principally on the back bowels; cattle, ½ to 1 lb.; sheep, 4 to 6 ozs.

Tincture of Opium (laudanum).—Narcotic (something that relieves pain through producing stupor), sedative, anodyne, and anti-spasmodic, useful in colic in horses and cattle, and heaving or after-pain in ewes; horse, 1 oz. to 1½ ozs.; ox, 1 oz. to 2 ozs.; sheep, 2 to 3 drachms.

Nitrate of Potash (saltpetre). — Diuretic (something that increases the secretion of urine) and febrifuge (something that reduces fever), a useful medicine much abused by being given in too large dose frequent-repeated; horse, 1 to 8 drachms; ox, ½ to 1 oz.; sheep, 1 to 2 drachms.

Chloride of Sodium (common salt) —Tonic and vermifuge (something that destroys and expels worms); horse, ½ to 2 ozs.; ox, 2 ozs.; sheep, 2 to 4 drachms. Best given in the form of rock salt to lick.

Sulphur, brimstone).—Alterative and diaphoretic; horse, 1 to 4 drachms.

Sweet Spirit of Nitre.—Stimulant, anti-spasmodic, diuretic, and diaphoretic; horse, 1 oz. to 1½ ozs.; cattle, 1½ oz. to 2 ozs.; sheep, 3 to 6 drachms.

Oil of Turpentine.—Stimulant, anti-spasmodic, diuretic, and vermifuge; horse, 1 oz. to 3 ozs.; calves, 1 to 4 drachms; lambs, ½ drachm to 2 drachms.

Sulphate of Zinc (white vitriol).—Astringent, useful in lotions.

The powders of gentian, ginger, caraway, fenugreek, fennel, etc., belonging to the class of vegetable bitters and carminatives, are largely used for horses in doses from 1 to 4 drachms.

Great care should always be taken to give medicines time to act before repeating the dose or giving other drugs of similar class, and where domestic medication has proved unsuccessful, and professional aid has at length to be sought, a point should always be made of telling the veterinary surgeon exactly what has been given.

A Newfoundlander Visits the Winter Fair.

Mr Percie Johnson, who was visiting the Maritime Fair and Fat Stock Show, at Amherst, N. S., which was held on the days of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th inst., returned to town by yesterday's express. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Newfoundland Poultry Association and visited the show for personal and general information quaintance with Mr. S. J. Moore, who was here with Dr. Standish, and acted as judge at our initial Agriculture and Poultry Show in October last. Both these gentlemen were favorably impressed with our exhibit and since returning to Nova Scotia, have spoken highly of the possibilities of Newfoundland for raising cattle and poultry.

More than 1,500 birds of different classes were on exhibition; and, during the show, lectures were given by F. C. Elford, on "The Marketing of Poultry Products" and "Production of Eggs in Winter"; by A. C. Smith, on "Mating" etc., by Seth Jones, on "The Feeding and Care of Poultry"; and by J. P. Landry, on the "Poultry Houses and the Poultry Plants." The lectures were practical, and, to the man interested in poultry raising, most valuable. Some of the addresses were illustrated, and thus most helpful to the uninitiated.

Mr. Johnson, who sent exhibitions to our local poultry show, and succeeded in winning several prizes purchased some breeds of fowl, which won first and second prizes at the show in Amherst, which he will use for the purpose of improving local stock. He also made arrangements for the securing of a supply of best quality breeding eggs, at a price that will be within the reach of all interested in making our poultry as good as in other places. As to what is being done in the Provinces, Mr. Johnson mentioned the fact (and he also produced the evidence), that fowl hatched last May, weighed as much as 14 lbs. per pair when plucked and dressed, those returns being brought about by the scientific manner of producing and rearing, which result could be achieved here, in a very short time, if the people interested themselves as they should.

The Poultry Association, which is now most firmly established, will hold their annual meeting early next year, when Mr. Johnson's ideas and experiences will be made known to the members, and certainly with good results, as Mr. Johnson thinks it possible to improve local poultry stock during the next year or so as to make it compare favorably to that exhibited at Amherst.—The St. John's News.

Mr. Johnson speaking to the news said the exhibition was excellent and that the Committee in charge were the most eminent men of their profession to be found in the Provinces. During his stay, Mr. Johnson was made a guest of the Committee, and extended every courtesy. Among the Judges were: Professor Elford, of Macdonald College, and Professor Landry, of Truro College of Agriculture; and the hope of the Newfoundland Poultry Association is that these gentlemen will visit here next year. During his stay, Mr. Johnson also had the pleasure of renewing ac

The Imported Ayrshire Bull, Grange Kelly 30841.

First Junior Champion, Reserve Grand Champion and head of the Breeder's Young Herd at the 1910 Dominion Exhibition, at St. John, N. B. Owned by McIntyre Bros, Sussex, N. B.

Four Good Ayrshires.

White Lady 2nd of S. B. F., 30935, Gem of S. B. F. 31012. Emma of S. B. F. 31011. Queen of S. B. Farm, Females in First Prize Breeder's Young Herd at the 1910 Dominion Exhibition and at the Halifax Exhibition. Owned by McIntyre Bros., Sussex, N. B.

Holstein Bull. "Togo Rooker" 3879.

Took 1st Prize, Sweepstakes and Diploma at Halifax Exhibition in 1909. Owned by J. D. Irving, "Sea View Farm," Buctouche, N. B.
This magnificent animal died from accident at "Sea View" early last season

Don't forget the dates of the annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association—January 24th, 25th and 26th at Windsor, N. S. Fellow farmer. if you want to meet a band of active, earnest businesslike farmers who will give you and your profession an uplift you should make up your mind to attend the convention.

How Can Alfalfa Growing Receive A Boost in the Maritime Provinces?

Drainage the Keynote to Successfu Alfalfa Growing.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

Your inquiry on how to boost alfalfa suggests many things. There can be no great object in direct government assistance to a proposition which ought to pay at the start. The growing of alfalfa is undoubtedly practical on any area subject to inoculation, provided the land be drained. By the provision I mean that even on our uplands we have hundreds of acres almost unfit to grow anything, let alone a deep-rooted plant like alfalfa. It must not be expected that alfalfa will grow where nothing else will. It will grow better than most other crops on well-drained land.

A province like this with a short season, a comparatively small area of plow-land, and the danger of a late, wet spring cannot over-estimate the importance of drainage in its relation to crop yield. Your issue of Nov. 22, contained a most valuable artirle on drainage which should be read by everyone and especially by those planning alfalfa tests. It does seem to me that a drainage campaign preceeding an alfalfa campaign by at least one year will do more to reduce the percentage of disappointments among the participants in the latter than any other one influence.

In getting alongside the man with the hoe as well as the stockman and the orchardman—in brief, in assisting all going schemes—the government might adopt the Nova Scotian plan, suitably modifyed, of helping the parish or even the individual farmer with the drainage scheme, to finance the undertaking. It will do more to get results all along the line and generally to improve land values than anything else that I see. Visitors never fail to be impressed with our scenery, but our patchwork fields do not look like farming as a business. Our average yields and our land values per acre, even in good sections look the same way. One of the great obstacles of the present admirable horticultural propaganda is the failure of some of the illustration orchards set some years ago. Not a tree should have been set on undrained land. Not a square yard of alfalfa should be seeded until the same thing is assured. No crop will do what it should on wet land and the wetness leads to the sourness and coldness of many areas which would otherwise be productive with any plant adapted to the climate. If alfalfa forces the need for drainage to the front it will pay for its boost. It may be found that we can handle crops now thought to be impossible and desired because of their value elsewhere.

H. R. ROSS.

St. John, N. B.

Try and try Again.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

I glean from your last two issues of the Maritime Farmer that you desire farmers to give their experience with alfalfa growing.

Trial No. 1. Four years ago I sowed five pounds of alfalfa seed, one half of which I treated with nitro culture. I sowed the treated and untreated seeds in adjoining plots that had previously been sown with wheat, drilled. After sowing the alfalfa seed I went over the ground with the horse rake. I could never find more than a dozen plants the first season and only one or two plants the following summer.

Trial No. 2. The next year I purchased four pounds of seed that the merchant said was alfalfa seed and I sowed it with my wheat using the seed box behind the drills. I mixed some alsike seed with it in case the alfalfa did not grow. I got a banner crop of alsike clover. I had to follow the mower and fork it away. The fact of the matter was that I had purchased alsike seed instead of alfalfa.

In the season of 1910, I bodght four pounds of alfalfa seed that had been carried over from the previous year, for which I paid ten cents per pound. This I sowed with my wheat the grass seed box behind the drill, and considerable of the alfalfa grew but it did not look well among the wheat. I noticed that the wheat did not sprout as early as the grass seed. When starting my drill a plot about four feet long and the width of the drill got seeded with alfalfa alone. The plants on this spot grew to a height of over a foot and looked nice and healthy while the plants among the wheat looked short and sickly.

My conclusion is that alfalfa should be sown at the rate of twenty lbs. per acre, on good soil, clear of the weeds. I did not treat the seed this year.

WM. ANDREWS.

Middle Stewiacke, N. S.

How Gau Alfalfa Growing Receive a Boost in the Maritime Provinces?

Every one of our farmer friends are asked to make suggestions. We will give them widest publicity possible. C. W. McDougall, Dairy Superintendent for New Brunswick, has demonstrated to us that Alfalfa can be grown successfully in New Brunswick. Have any of our Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island friends been able to produce it? Is it worth trying to establish on our farms? Can the provincial governments do anything to encourage its growth? If so, what do you suggest? Is there any information regarding it that THE MARITIME FARMER can publish? Can we be of any assistance, if so how? A few suggestions for you to answer are asked with the hope that you will act at once. We want to hear from every farmer in Canada. You are at liberty to take up any phrase of the question that you see fit and are not confined to the questions we have asked. Address communications to

THE MARITIME FARMER,
Editorial Department,
Sussex, N. B.

The Grade Holstein Cow, Fanny K.

Sweepstakes Cow in the Forty-Eight Hour Dairy Test, at the 1910 Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S. Score 149. Owned by T. W. Keillor, Amherst Point, N. S.

A Prince Edward Island Cow's Record.

Following is the yearly milk and butter fat record of the Jersey cow, Lady Grey, No. 804, owned by Frank Glydon & Son, Margate, P. E. I. Her age on October 1st, 1909, when her record started, was 2 years, 138 days. She dropped a calf prematurely on September 7th, 1910, and this of course mitigated agginst her, making a higher score for that month and lessening her total production.

Months	Lbs Milk	Lbs Fat
October	704	35
November	659	33
December	654	33
January	596	33
February	520	29
March	574	34
April	522	29
May	529	31
June	575	37
July	530	34
August	521	31
September	111	7

Total production 6495 lbs. milk, 364 1-3 lbs. butter fat, average test, 5.6 per cent.

Total production of butter 425 lbs. in 341 days.

Messrs. Glydon have a very nice herd of pure bred Jerseys. They are addng quantity and quality to the numbers of their herd and the fact that an accurate record is kept of each cow's production is ample proof that they are progressive, wide awake dairymen, who are bound to succeed. Mr. Frank Glydon has taken a course in the Provincial Dairy School, Susses, and manufactures a gilt-edge product.

Injured Ear.

D. A. S., N. B.:—I have a horse eight years old, that was bitten by another horse, two years ago. I never done anything for it and it will not heal up but keeps running a little every day. Just enough to keep the side or edge of the ear, where he was bitten, dirty. One horse doctor said there were some hairs or something healed over that made it run and he would have to be thrown and the place scraped. Another said it was a little abscess that was causing the trouble. Will you please tell me in the Maritime Farmer, what you think I had better do to heal it.

Ans.—There is probably a small sack at the base of the ear with a pipe leading from it both of which should be dissected out, leaving an opening at the lower part of the sack to allow easy escape of any accumulation that may occur. Bathe the part daily with warm water and some antiseptic, such as a three per cent solution of creolin or carbolic acid. If at all convenient, have a veterinary surgeon attend to it, as a knowledge of the anatomy of the part will enable the operator to avoid injuring important organs surrounding the part.

J. STANDISH, V. S.

THE MARITMIE FARMER

And Co-operative Dairyman.

Semi-Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

Official Organ of The Farmers, and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association The Nova Scotia and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association; The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association; The Maritime Bee-Keepers Association, and The New Brunswick Poultry Aassociation.

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The date after your name on the little green label on front Page is, in every case, the time to which your subscription is paid.

OUR GUARANTEE.—With each subscriber to the MARITIME FARMER, we positively guarantee, while his subscription lasts, that no advertisement is allowed in our columns unless we believe that any subscriber can safely do business with the advertiser, and we agree to make good any loss which any such subscriber may sustain by trusting any such advertiser who may prove to be a deliberate swindler; but we do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and responsible advertisers. To take advantage of this guarantee, written complaint must be made to the publisher within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proof of the swindle and loss, and within one month from the date when the advertisement appeared, and the subscriber must prove that in writing to the advertiser he said :—**"I saw" your adv. in the MARITIME FARMER.**

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SUSSEX, N. B.

Notice to Advertisers—Changes for ads. should reach this office one week before date of issue, in order to insure insertion.

The Circulation of this issue is 9,500 Copies. Every one going to a bona fide subscriber.

JANUARY 10, 1911.

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February ..... 7—21

MEMORIES OF THE COUNTRY LITERARY SOCIETY.

The following memories of the Country Literary Society by C. V. Gregory in a recent issue of the Twentieth-Century Farmer contains some suggestions that could be profitable carried out by every rural community in the Maritime Province:

"One of the brightest memories of my boyhood days is that of the country literary society. Here on Wedsesday night all the people of the countryside, old and young, met to listen to the weekly program. No night was too stormy to keep the people away. The literary society meetings were the big social events of the community—almost the only ones. The two hours of whole-souled entertainment furnished topics for conversation for the ensuing week, and many a good hearty laugh to boot.

"The young people were kept busy planning and rehearsing. The better the entertainment became, the larger were the crowds; and the larger the crowds the harder the young folks worked in order that the audience might not be disappointed. The society started in the school house, but soon outgrew that and was transferred to the town hall. Even that was far too small, and often people came for six or eight miles only to find themselves lucky if they could get their heads inside the door.

"Nor was the business of filling the programs left entirely to the younger people. Old farmers waxed eloquent over the merits and demerits of the dual purpose cow. The village doctor was one of the star debaters. His chief difficulty was in getting started. Knowing his weakness, the weakness, the chairman often charitably forebore to warn him at the end of his ten minutes, in order that he might have time to arrive within speaking distance of the point he was trying to prove. The preacher occasionally consented to be drawn into a debate, and he and the doctor would tear the question to tatters, great to the delight of the audience, who would often encour them for two or three rebuttals apiece.

"It was hard work for the officers, but the experience was well worth it. One virtue that it developed was self-reliance and a readiness to meet emergencies. When the clock struck eight with half the quartet, two debaters, and the hero of the one-act play all absent—well, that was one of "the times that try men's souls." The president and treasurer were always ready to fill in the missing place on either side of the debate, and the faithful secretary was ever ready with a solo or a reading. Many were the cries that were met and averted behind the curtain of the little stage before the tap of the bell that started the meeting, but to the credit of the officers be it said that no one ever went away disappointed.

"As the years went on the old literary society died and was revived a number of times, until finally it became so dead that all efforts at resuscitation failed. This brief history is typical of most of the old time literary societies and lyceums the country over. For some reasons or other many of them have lost their place in the country community. This would not be so bad if anything better had taken their places. In most cases their places have been filled by nothing at all. Except for an occasional dance or party there is little going on in the community. The young people long for something to do, but there is no one to go ahead.

"In most country communities a well managed literary society could be made to fill a large place. There is no secret about the management of such an organization, unless it be plenty of hard work. The first thing to do is to get the people together and organize. It is better to have a good program the first night, so as to interest the people and start things with plenty of enthusiasm. Aside from faithful work, enthusiasm is one of the greatest factors in the success of a literary society. It is a good plan to have the constitution made out in advance. It does not need to be anything elaborate. Provision for officers, committees, and a brief outline of their duties—these are the principal things needed. Get the business adopting the constitution and electing the officers through as rapidly as possible, and this is rather dry work at best. Be careful to get the best possible men for officers, as upon the interest taken by the officers will depend the success or failure of the society.

"In arranging programs, make them interesting above all else. If you entertain the people they will come again, and say a good word for the society in the meantime. If you make the programs too instructive at the expense of interest, you are liable to lose your audience and see the society end in failure. This does not mean that the entire program must be of a light nature. There is a place for an occasional instructive talk or debate, but, good, wholesome humor should predominate. Have as your principal aim to interest the people and make them forget their troubles, and ten chances to one the society will be a success.

"Make the programs as varied as possible. A debate is good almost any time, provided an interesting subject is chosen and the debaters all come. Readings and Recitations are always good. It will generally pay the program committee to have a supply of material on hand to give you, in order to avoid the excuse that "I couldn't find any piece." A bright one-act play or dialogue always takes, and the younger people get a great deal of fun out of practising. In our old society we used to have a longer play once during the winter, to which a small admission fee was charged. The money obtained in this way was used to pay the expenses of running the society. No membership fees or admission fees to the regular meetings were charged. We had a list of members, however, enrolling everyone who would promise to take part in the programs. The roll was called at the beginning of every meeting. This did not take long, and helped to keep the members interested.

"The proceedings may be varied occasionally by having an outsider in to make a short speech—a man from the extension department of the Agricultural college, perhaps. A debate with a rival literary society is a splendid way to arouse enthusiasm. At such an occasion a few good yells help to lend spice to the occasion.

"In every way a well conducted literary society is a benefit to the community. The literary society is one of the most potent factors in developing community spirit, and if there is any one thing that the rural neighborhood need more than anything else, it is more community spirit."

DOES IT PAY TO ADVERTISE?

Yes, it pays to advertise. But all persons who advertise are not advertisers. Some convey the idea that they are new in the business or industry they represent by the placing of a small advertisement, apparently an experiment, "To see if it pays." They do this without considering that they are creating the impression among would-be-buyers that the article advertised is of little importance, as the advertiser shows his lack of confidence in the article he has to sell by the way he advertises it.

When an article of merit is set forth in an advertisement in an attractive way the impression goes out that the advertiser has something of value, in which he shows his appreciation of his goods by the liberal and positive way he advertises them. The occasional advertiser is not getting the advertising advantage that his business merits, if he is building up a permanent industry. It is worth considerable to have the readers of a paper all familiar with your name, address and what you represent in your business. The all-year advertiser soon becomes fixed in the minds of the readers in such a way that they can readily name him when his line of goods is mentioned.

A business card run consecutively in each issue of the paper you do your special advertising in is of great value in establishing the character of the product you have for sale. The in and out advertiser is too apt to be classed an in and out producer or breeder.

Another mistake made by some persons is to advertise for a few years, then drop out and attempt to sell on the reputation they acquired during their period of activity. This is a losing proposition, since the world is moving too fast to follow up any missing links or to even inquire "What has become of Jones?" They simply turn to the advertising columns of their paper and look up a real live man, who is serving notice on the public that he is on deck and doing business at the old stand.

Advertise, because it pays. But do it judiciously, carefully, fairly and in a way that will attract the attention of inquirers and prospective buyers. A well written advertisement is half the sale.

CO-OPERATION NECESSARY

It is almost useless for anyone about the home to attempt to improve or beautify the place without co-operation of other members of the family. If the women make flower beds and try to keep the lawn in order, their efforts are useless unless the men keep the fences in repair so that the chickens are excluded. Gates are useless when children forget to close them. A nail now and then will keep things in order, while a day or more may be necessary to put them in order. By no means is it always the fault of the men that the place is disorderly. The woman's realm may be the kitchen, but it extends also into the doorway. If a man repairs the loose flooring on the back porch he will be discouraged to see it cluttered with a collection of mops, brooms and tubs, with perhaps an uncovered pail of dish water around which the flies are swarming. The home is the home of the whole family and eyeryone is responsible for its appearance. Try, sometimes, to get a detached view of the place, to see it as a stranger would, and find out how it can be improved and for what part of the improvement you are responsible.

Ice On The Farm.

The importance of ice on the farm is a subject that the farmer cannot lightly turn aside or overlook in these times of sanitation and improved methods of living and observing the rules of health. Customs which prevailed twenty years ago on the farm or ten years ago do not necessarily follow today. This is an age of progress and improvement, and the demands of the times are to keep step with everything that tends to a bettering of humanity in health, morals and social standing.

It is a fact that on the farm there has not been sufficient attention paid to the things that are conducive to the highest standard of health and physical comforts.

On the farm, where ice is most needed in the summer, there is the least attention paid to providing it. The loss about every home because of a lack of good, clean, cold storage through the heated season for the food products that the family uses each day is much more in one season than the cost of an ice house and ice supply. This is especially true where there is any attention given to milking and the handling of cream or butter. Those who have not been accustomed to using ice in the heated period cannot appreciate its advantages.

The saving of eggs and butter by use of ice is much more than can be estimated without actual experience in its use. Ripe fruits and fresh vegetables of all kinds retain their freshness and freedom from evidence of decay by the use of ice, in ice chests, boxes or refrigerators. This saving in table supplies soon amounts to a sum that will go a long way in the construction of an ice house on that farm. It is authoritatively stated that much of the summer ailments of children, and adults for that matter, are traceable to poisons created from decaying foods from lack of ice or proper temperature to sufficiently preserve them.

When convinced of the value and utility of the ice supply for summer use, then arrange for putting up the ice. Dam up the little stream, if one is on the farm, and make a basin to hold the gathered water supply. It is not a good plan to take ice from basins that cannot be readily drained or to use the water in making ice that has stood in these basins or where stock has been permitted to have access to the collected water. There is no real good ice supply, except from water of the clear, running brook. This may be arranged so that it may be dammed up in the early winter, then when the ice has been stored let the dam drain off.

There will soon be ice everywhere, but if there is no preparation made and no ice house to store it in there will be no ice on the farm next summer, when it will be greatly needed for the milk and butter storage.

Use of Oilmeal.

"Oil cake or oilmeal in proper quantities is considered by our best stockmen to be one of the most healthful foods that is on the market," states Prof. G. C. Humphrey, of the animal husbandry department of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. "Its value is that it keeps the animal in the most healthy condition, no other feed having such a beneficial effcect on the digestive tract.

"The price of the feed is considered prohibitive by many farmers, but considering the fact that it contains nearly 30 per cent. digestible protein the stockman can well afford to pay the market price in order to have at least a small quantity of the feed available.

"Old process rather than new process oilmeal should be secured, so far as possible, for the reason that 94 per cent. of the protein in the old process oilmeal is digestible as compared with only 84 per cent. of the new process meal."

"Oilmeal may be fed to all classes of farm stock," continues Prof. Humphrey. "Fattening steers will use to great advantage from two to three pounds of oilmeal daily in connection with other feeds. Larger amounts can be used profitably when prices are not too high. Feeding oilmeal in the form of nut-sized cakes is considered preferable to the loose meal by most of our steer feeders.

"Dairy cows will consume one or two pounds of oilmeal daily with their grain rations and during the winter feeding period more or less oilmeal is almost indispensible in order to keep the cows in the best condition for producing milk and butter fat. For growing calves, sheep and hogs oilmeal can constitute about one-tenth of the grain ration fed, and prove very beneficial. Horses may be fed small quantities, although its general use for horses is not recommended."

Concrete Drain Tile Machine.

For the core a 5-inch length of stove pipe is used. This is cut 20 inches long, or 2 inches longer than the tile is to be made A circle is cut from a board to fit into the bottom of this pipe, where it is fastened. In the centre of same a bolt is placed which acts as a pin, going through the molding board or pallet and thus insuring setting the core in correct position. The top is finished with a block to fit into same, with a ring and bolt to draw out core from the complete tile.

The outside form is made of heavy sheet iron and is 8 inches in diameter and 18 inches high, which makes the walls of tile 6½ inches thick. This requires a piece of sheet iron 18x26½ inches in size, which you should have the tinner bend into a circle or cylinder form, with the edges overlapping each other 1 inch. Exactly 1 inchfrom each edge of the sheet nail two strips of wood, and to these attach hooks and eyelets, so when the form is together with the sheet iron lapped 1 inch the hooks are in position to go into eyelets.

This is placed over the core and held at the proper distance from same by little blocks nailed to pallet on the outside of form or by small nails driven into pallet. The mortar is placed in machine and thoroughly tamped down. The best mix for this work is one part cement to three parts of coarse sand used with as little water as possible, just enough to wet the concrete.

One machine will make a number of tile each day, as it can be removed from the tile as soon as molded by drawing the core first and then unhooking and removing outside form.

The average cost of 5-inch tile 18 inches long made as above is 8½ cents each; 6-inch tile 10 cents each, with sand at 75 cents per cubic yard, cement $2 per barrel and labor at $2 a day of 10 hours. This same machine may be constructed in larger or smaller size, as requirements demand.

Waste Occasioned by Average Handling of Stable Manure.

If farmers could be led to see the waste of fertilizing material by the careless handling of the stable manure, it is likely that there would not be so many manure piles lying out beside the barn, rotting and burning up valuable humus material and also sending valuable ammonia into the air. Yet there are those who are so neglectful that they likely would not change their methods, no matter how plain the loss was made to them. Stable manure is valuable for the nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid it contains, and also for the vegetable matter that decomposing humus makes in the soil.

10 lbs. of nitrogen, worth	$2.00
10 lbs. of potash, worth	.50
5 lbs. of phosphoric acid worth	.25
	$2.75

Some of the best authorities on manure say that the vegetable matter added to the soil with the manure is worth as much as the plant food added by the application of stable manure to the soil. This would make a ton of fresh stable manure worth $5.50, but as it is usually cared for and applied, only about half of its value is realized. There are several good plans for saving the stable manure. The one which I would recommend and will suit the average farm and conditions is to draw the manure to the field and scatter it over the sod during the winter months. Then turn the sod under and plant it to corn. Many need the manure on their corn ground and the stable manure is especially well suited for corn, as it gradually decomposes and furnishes a regular supply of plant food for the growing corn throughout the season. The manure helps the soil to hold the moisture. I am persuaded that there is very little of the value of the manure wasted by this method, as the soil is ready to take up the fertilizing material as it becomes available. The manure rotting in the soil helps to make latent fertility already in the soil available and it furnishes material for soil bacteria to work upon. This makes the soil in better condition, besides furnishing direct plant food to the soil. The manure may be profitable during the winter as a top dressing.

Seaweed as Manure.

The storms of autumn and winter cause masses of seaweed to be cast up on the shores, and this should be utilized as manure wherever permission can be obtained to cart it away. For centuries the farmers situated near certain coasts have taken advantage of this cheap source of fertilizing material but in other parts it is wasted. Just because it is so plentiful at times it is apt to be neglected, but it is really an excellent manure. Samples differ widely, but the average may be said to be at least equal in fertilizing value to farmyard manure. According to an article by Dr. Russell, in the journal of the British Board of Agriculture, the fertilizing materials in one ton of fresh seaweed possessing the average composition would cost from $2 to $2.50 if purchased from a dealer; but it is worthy of note that in recent Scottish litigation in which a number of experts and practical farmers gave evidence, the value was put by the arbitrator at $1.20 per ton. Thus there is considerable difference of opinion as to the actual money value of seaweed, but there can be no doubt as to its being a good manure. In farm practice it takes the place of yard manure, but it decomposes more rapidly in the soil, forming soluble substances which easily wash away. In trials it has proved fully as effective as yard manure for early potatoes, but it may be expected to show to great advantage on such gross-feeding crops as mangolds and cabbages. It is best carted on to the land when fresh and immediately ploughed in, but it is sometimes allowed to rot in heaps, either alone or mixed with farmyard manure. In Scotland the fresh seaweed is applied in autumn at the rate of twenty-five or thirty tons per acre, and in Jersey as much as forty-five tons per acre are used. It may be supplemented by artificials in the same way as is farm-yard manure.

Potatoes From Seed Balls.

Late last spring I planted out of doors a few potato seeds taken from potato seed balls or apples of the fall before. July 8 I transplanted to the garden 20 of the little plants. None of them were over 3 inches high. I was made fun of for doing it, and was told that I'd be lucky if I got anything at all. The summer was very dry. That was, of course, against them.

The potatoes were dug the last of September, all white ones. This is what I got from the best 10 hills:

Hill No. 1 weighed 43 ounces. Ten potatoes from the hill weighed 35 ounces, seven 30 ounces, five 26 ounces and the best four 22½ ounces.

Hill No. 2: Total weight 36 ounces. Eight potatoes weighed 28 ounces; best five 23 ounces.

Hill No. 3: Total 34½ ounces. Ten potatoes weighed 28 ounces, five 18 and best four 15½ ounces.

Hill No. 4: Total yield 27½ ounces. Ten potatoes weighed 24 ounces; five 17½ ounces.

Hill No. 5: Total yield 21 ounces. Eight potatoes 20 ounces; best five 14 ounces.

The total yield of other hills was as follows: No. 6, 21½ ounces; No. 7, 20 ounces; No. 8, 19½ ounces; No. 9, 19 ounces; No. 10, 17½ ounces.—G. F. Hill, in New England Homestead.

The Blacksmith Shop.

The blacksmith shop should be on every farm and the owner should be skilled to a certain extent in the art of using the various tools. The farmer who has a shop with a bellows and anvil can do many a job that would otherwise necessitate a trip to town.

Now that the winter is approaching and the farmer has leisure on his hands he would do well to build a small shop and during the long winter months acquaint himself with the use of the hammer and anvil. The shop will furnish an excellent school for the farm boy, who in a short time will become quite proficient in making articles of use on the farm. Many farmers of the West have become expert blacksmiths and do all or nearly all, their own work, even to horse-shoeing. Though these farmers are probaly an exception to the rule, there is nothing to hinder any man sharpening his own plowshears, mending broken pieces of machinery, and doing scores of little things about the farm. Many an article goes to waste on the farm simple because of some trivial breakage which the farm boy could readily fix if the farm were provided with a shop.

As a boy, on the farm, I spent most of my spare time during the winter in the blacksmith shop and fashioned many useful articles for use as well as repairing broken implements.

The blacksmith shop will keep many a boy on the farm, while in others it may develop the latent talents of a practical machinist. It furnishes recreation from the daily routine of doing chores on the farm and employs the time of boys who would otherwise be idle because of their having no place to go.

HORTICULTURE

Pruning Fruit Trees.

1. Prune heavily when the tree is young, so as to give it the framework desired.
2. Quit pruning when the tree gets older.
3. Cut off the fruit spurs from the main branches just as soon as they form.
4. Practise summer pruning on the older trees.
5. Do all you can to discourage wood growth.

Do not be afraid of taking the fruit off the tree when you are summer pruning. Prune down until you have a reasonable amount of fruit left, and do not leave too many. Thin after you prune. The pruning is used largely as a thinning.

You can advantageously prune the pear tree during the first summer. Select and cut to the "outer buds" on the branches, so as to throw the frame work of the tree outward. Save twelve inches of clean, clear stem. Select a good strong bud on the inside of the middle limb, and seek constantly to turn the growing branches outward, so as to make an open strong top through which the sun's rays will penetrate and the air circulate freely.

At the third pruning commence to remove every indication of a fruit spur from the main stem. Keep them off entirely in a circle reaching over half the top of the tree. Prune very hard up to the fourth year and up to the beginning of the growth of the fifth year. From this time on you are to prune for fruit. Do nothing to accelerate a heavy wood growth after the four years of growth. We would change as quickly as the season changes from one system of pruning to the other; that is, change from winter pruning for wood to summer pruning for fruit. We follow this system with pears in order to produce a hard wood which is resistant to pear blight.

After the change from winter to summer pruning, do just a little pruning during the winter season, cutting out all crossed and diseased branches, but leave most of the pruning for August. This is after the trees are four years old.

In the case of a four-year-old pear tree which has not had the severe cutting back as outlined above, and if it is a well-grown tree, practise summer pruning at the first opportunity. If it is not well grown or properly formed, we would do a little winter pruning to get the branches in desired places. A healthy pear tree can be cut back severely.

In the case of cherry trees you will have a very strong wood growth, straight and upright, a one-year-old tree sometimes reaching the height of five feet. Usually it has lots of good, strong buds all the way up. It may have a branch or two. If it is a straight switch, we cut it off 20 to 36 inches from the ground. We want the branches as far apart as possible on account of gumosis. If cherry branches are all together in a case of this kind the load will become too heavy. Cracking and splitting will ensue, and the tree will become subject to gumosis. As the limbs increase in size, they will all crowd together, splitting and cracking.

Cut back the cherry tree as severely as you do the pear tree for the first four or five years. With cherry trees you do heavy pruning for wood when the leaves are off the tree, and the last pruning is done in the spring. Injury may happen to your sweet cherries by freezing or thawing, in which case we let them stand until the bud starts in the spring. Then we prune. The essential points are:

1. Prune heavily while the cherry tree is young.
2. Get good, strong active growth.
3. When the trees are three or four years old, change to summer pruning almost the same as you do with the pear.
4. Instead of pruning just before the crop is harvested, prune to correspond to the time just after it is harvested.

The Bing cherry, if given half a chance, will hold its leaves late in the fall, until the first heavy frosts. The cambium layer of wood is in this way killed. In the spring such a tree will start out just as usual, and will then die. Do not permit the tree to grow too late, but harden it up so it will lose its leaves early in the fall. Irrigating too late in the fall may produce this trouble.

In setting out peach orchards we prefer June buds, though the use of yearling trees is not discouraged entirely. Cut the June bud from 12 to 15 inches of the ground. Prune it severely. The yearling trees may be 12 to 15 inches, or even two feet. Cut them back severely. On rich soil a growth of three to five feet will take place the first season. Three to five branches are all that is necessary in the framework of a peach tree, though five to seven are used in other trees. Treat sour cherries the same way, using a little bit longer stem. The sour cherry will not get high anyway. Prune very much the same as you do for apples, leaving them a little longer than the apples. Frequently we leave these 18 to 24 inches in length. We pay very little attention to the small branches that appear. Just let them stay as they are. Suppose you are planting a one-year-old peach tree, and it has a lot of branches on it. You may treat them in two ways: (1) Cut these off close to the stem, not injuring the little bud on each side of the stem, of course; or (2) strip them off two inches in length. Either way will give satisfactory returns. Then get the large branches headed back. Do not "shear" the tree. Prune it—Prof. W. S. Thornber, in The Fruit Magazine.

Cover Crops in the Orchard.

Cover crops and their value in orchard practice is one of many important operations in orchard management which should receive more attention if we hope to produce fruit economically. The three methods of culture usually recommended are: First— The cover crop method; Second—The clean culture method; Third—The sod mulch method. There are some who advocate growing trees in sod but this is an unwise method. It is adaptable only to very exceptional conditions, and should not be recommended.

The cover crop method briefly is to cultivate the ground from early spring until the first of July, sufficient to keep a fine earth mulch on the surface, and at the time of the last cultivation seed to a cover crop that will produce a good mat of vegetation to work under either in the late fall or the following spring. The clean culture method is similar to the above except that no cover crop is grown and the ground is left bare, or to be occupied by an occasional weed after the last cultivation early in July.

The sod mulch method is to mulch usually with manure, the area occupied by the tree sufficient to prevent great evaporation from the soil, and to keep all grass or weeds cut, not allowing them to grow taller than six inches and letting this material also remain as a mulch. This practice is advisable if conscientiously followed especially on hilly, rocky or very open gravelly soil, but what some growers practice and call the sod mulch method I would call the large hay crop method.

If the clean culture method is followed some means must be adopted to get humus into the soil. Without humus our soils become unproductive Humus not only aids in conserving moisture but gives as well a better mechanical texture to the soil. It lightens up heavy soils and makes an open soil more compact. Humus in the soil assures an ever present supply of nitrogen, and prevents the leaching from soils of potash and phosphoric acid. Bacterial life in the soil is largely dependent upon humus and we must not forget that these lowly forms of life are large factors in rendering a soil productive.

Commercial fertilizers do not add humus to the soil. They can be used most economically only on a soil not deficient in humus for otherwise a continuous supply of available food material is not within reach of the plant. I do not mean to say anything against the use of commercial fertilizers for they can be used to advantage by the orchardist. But what I want to impress upon you is that humus in some form is essential and if the clean culture method is followed, stable manure or litter of some sort, must be used to furnish it. Manure is not available for many growers and, besides, if cover crops can be grown in the orchard to supply the humus, and not to be a detriment but rather an advantage to the growing tree or ripening fruit, why not make use of it?

Many orchards are located on hillsides and if cultivated a serious washing may occur during the fall or early spring rains if not prevented by means of a cover crop of some sort.

Nitrogen, one of our most costly elements of fertility, may be largely supplied through a leguminous cover crop and the purchase of fertilizers confined to the potash and phosphate manures. If clean cultivation is followed this free nitrogen cannot be secured. The above reasons are, I think, sufficient to warrant one in advocating the cover crop method of orchard cultivation.

RIPENING THE WOOD.

Another phase of the subject, is the proper ripening of the wood for winter. Winter injuries may result from improper ripening of the wood or it may be due to improper nourishment. Instances of the latter are found in cases where there has been heavy fruitage which drains the tree of its vitality unless there is sufficient food available to supply the growing tissue as well as the fruit. Nature directs all her efforts first to the development of seed to perpetuate the species, and the tissues of the plant are supplied only after this want has been met. Were we to place within the reach of our trees food as required I think we should hear less about the winter killing of our bearing trees. The improper ripening of the tissues of a tree may be due to an excessive food supply, or excessive moisture conditions in the soil, or to a continued high temperature. The temperature and food supply are largely influenced by the mosisture conditions, although a combination of these factors is responsible for late growth.

The moisture conditions are in a measure within our control by the use of cover crops. In irrigated districts the grower has absolute control of this factor and can ripen off his trees when he wishes by the withholding of water. We have no such absolute control in the use of cover crops, for excessive rains at a certain period may largely counteract any drying effect we wished to produce through the use of a cover crop that tends to dry out the soil.

EFFECTS OF COVER CROPS.

The following table will give some idea of the relative drying effect of various cover crops. These experiments were conducted in our young orchard and show the percentage of moisture in the soil in the middle of September: Millet, 7.24; Oats, 10; Rape, 10.1; Winter Rye, 11.6; Crimson Clover, 11.8; Buckwheat, 11.8; Red Clover, 12.3; Vetch, 12.8; No Cover Crop, 14.9.

It will be noticed that the strong growing cereal crops and rape will run down the moisture contents of the soil very rapidly and for this reason they may be advisable in some cases. The oat crop had four per cent. less moisture than the check plot growing no cover crop. Crops that form a dense math prevent evaporation from the soil and this is one reason probably why the clovers and vetch do not so materially reduce the moisture contents. It was found also that the quick growing cereal crops reduced the moisture of the soil earlier in the season than the clovers, especially than the Red Clover, which requires a longer period to form much leaf area.—Prof. S. Blair.

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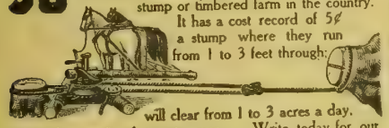

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Boxes Versus Barrels.

There are so many apple-growers and dealers in Eastern Canada who are slow to recognize the advantages of modernizing their methods, putting up their fruit in convenient and attractive packages, and thereby increasing their profits, that the following extract from a letter received by the management of the First Canadian National Apple Show from Mr A. Chalmers, Jr., who is at present in Canada in the interests of his firm, Messrs. Andrew Chalmers, of Albion Street, Glasgow, Scotland, and Les Palmes, Grand Canary, should be read with interest. Mr. Chalmers says in part;

"I am pleased to know you are having an Apple Show, and do truly wish I could see my way to represent my house. But, you know, we are busy here, and one can hardly leave this district in October, as we are operating extensively in Ontario and New York State this year.

"Apples from the Pacific have a great reputation in the Old Country, the quality being good, and the fruit honestly packed in boxes.

"The more boxes of apples shipped across the Atlantic, the greater will become the consumption. Retailers of fruit and private buyers alike are tired of buying apples in barrels and being deceived with dishonest packing and poor grading.

"There is a great future for British Columbian apples in the old land, and I trust your growers will become shippers, and take advantage of our markets.

"We sell by private sale, and will be pleased to correspond with any of your exhibitors."

Hide-Bound Apple Trees.

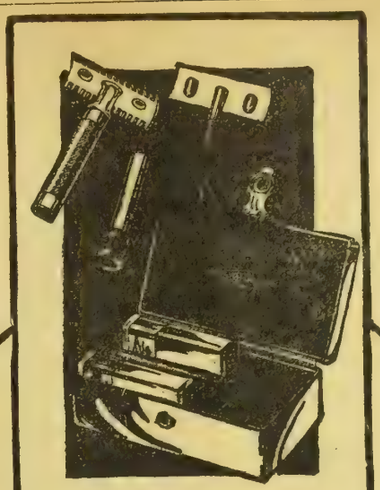
Quite often old or neglected apple trees become unproductive, yielding few, if any, salable apples, and make but little perceptible growth. The expert orchardist calls this condition "hide-bound."

During the summer months, when new wood should be forming, it is a good plan says Agricultural Epitomist, to rub or peel the old bark from the ground to the first limbs, and a new, smooth, healthy bark will appear and many times this will have so salutary an effect that the old tree will go to bearing. We have seen trees treated in this manner with very satisfactory results, especially when the trees were not too old or were not injured by removing the old bark.

A number of years ago we made a night pasture of one of our apple orchards and kept from thirty to forty dairy cows in this orchard nights, feeding them grain and soiling crops from the stable. They kept the old bark well rubbed off the trees and left a large amount of fertility on the land, and from this orchard we have harvested some of the best crop of apples we have ever grown and we believe that it has been due entirely to using it for night pasture that has brought about this change.

We have also obtained good results by using an orchard for a hog yard, but had to remove the hogs a number of times on account of them peeling off too much bark from the trees, hence would not advise giving them the run of an orchard except for a few weeks at a time.

If you have not destroyed all of the dead and diseased fruits on the trees, do not delay this any longer. You cannot afford to carry disease over the winter, or contaminate your orchard next spring. Gather and burn all suspicious specimens.



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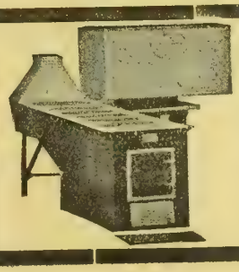

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DAIRYING.

C. W. McDougall, Dairy Inspector, staff Contributor.

Cleanliness in The Dairy.

One prime requisite in making good butter on the farm is a clean sanitary milk from the starting-point. If milk has once become tainted or bad flavored, the effects of it cannot be overcome, however careful one may be in after treatment of the butter.

In order to produce a clean milk it is necessary to have as clean producing conditions as possible.

This does not mean that the cow must be given a bath before milking, but that reasonable cleanlinesss must be maintained. The cow naturally is a clean animal and will keep herself quite clean. But one should see that the milk pails and other tinware are cleaned daily, that the milker is not dirty with his milking and that the stable is as free from dirt, dust and cobwebs as possible.

The most thorough way to clean tinware is to first wash in a liberal amount of lukewarm water containing some good washing soda, using clean, firm rags, then scald all the parts in boiling water and leave them exposed in the sun until ready for use. Care must be taken to wash out all crevices in the tinware, where the bails are fastened to the pails and wherever milk or dirt can find a lodging place.

The milker should keep himself clean, and it is a wise plan to have a regular milking suit which may be hung in the barn from one milking to another. An overjacket and a pair of overalls answer the purpose fairly well.

The stable should be kept as clean as is practicable. A coat of white wash on the ceiling and walls helps wonderfully. Whitewash lightens a stable, makes it sweeter, purer and is a good disinfectant. It can be put on some rainy day and it costs practically nothing. Overhanging cobwebs are not only unsightly, but actual holders of contamination. It is hard to keep the stable entirely free from webs, but a good coat of whitewash will largely solve the difficulty.

All odors should be reduced as much as possible, because milk very readily absorbs these and imparts them to the butter. Good ventilation is essential and the manure-pile ought to be a safe distance from the milking quarters. It is better to haul it direct from the stable to the field where it is to be spread, especially during the summer months when fermentation is more active. The floor should be of concrete or very good under drainage established. Oftentimes when the floor is not very tight, the liquid manure will seep down through the cracks and collect under the floor.

When the cow comes from the pasture she is generally reasonably clean; but in the stable, being held in the stanchion, she cannot keep herself as clean as she does when at liberty, and the milker should try to get her as free from dirt as she would naturally keep herself. In some dairies the practice is made of washing the udders and flanks before each milking and stretching a chain under the cows to prevent their lying down; but this precaution, though desirable, is hardly practical on the farm where no extra fancy price is received for the product. If the milker brushes off the udder and hind quarters very carefully and milks with clean, dry hands it to a clean pail, there is little harmful contamination. The milking should be done quickly, but thoroughly, and the pail held between the knees rather than set on the floor, where the cow is more liable to get her foot in the pail or kick dirt into it.

Ordinary tin milk pails are most generally used in the stable. What are known as the Gurler sanitary milk pails are preferable and as cheap in the end, as they are built stronger and will last longer than the ordinary milk pail. The dail has about the capacity of others, but the top is partly covered, leaving a small circular opening where the milk enters. The cover device holds a strainer consisting of absorbent cotton between sheets of gauze. This keeps all loose dirt out of the milk and is very little more trouble than the ordinary kind. The milk should be strained soon after being drawn and not allowed to set unstrained until time for separating. A desirable way of straining is to use a forty-quart can for storage room and procure a regular strainer for this can, into which the milk for each cow is poured. It needs no further straining before being separated.

Extreme care should be exercised in handling the milk if there is any contagious disease, such as typhoid fever on the farm. The person who milks or takes care of the apparatus should not take care of the sick. If absolutely necessary to combine the nursing and dairy duties, separate clothes should be had for each work and the hands washed in a solution of creolin or other disinfectant.

The pails and tin ware should be sterilized very thoroughly and no chances taken.

With all the improvements of dairy conditions of late years there has been comparatively few dairymen using a strainer top to protect the pail during milking. A strainer that fits and covers the pail will collect a quantity of hair and dust, with other matter that one can hardly tell the origin of, that will surprise the best of us. All the filth thus kept out would scarcely be observed if milking into an open pail.

Hints For The Patron

Where a water tank is used for cooling milk, have a bottom outlet so that the tank can be cleaned of sediment and scalded out with little effort.

When tin milk vessels begin to rust they are no longer fit for dairy use. Discard them for some other purpose and use only the smoothest and the brigtest vessels for the milk.

If the calf seems very hungry, do not feed it all the milk it will drink at one time. Feed often and in very small amounts at first. Neglect of feeding and then overfeeding any young animals are the causes of many disorders of the digestive organs.

When summer calves are old enough to eat, give them dry feeds at first as supplimentary to the milk diet. Shelled corn, oats, clover hay, or fine timothy hay are good. Shelled corn is the best grain that can be fed young calves on skim milk. They may eat grass after they are eight to ten weeks old.

The dairyman loses money every time he breeds a good cow to a scrub bull. Good dairy animals are at a premium. Money spent for the service of a good dairy bull is money well invested.

Cottonseed meal is good for producing cows, but it is not a safe feed for calves and pigs. Feed both cottonseed meal and all other concentrated feeds sparingly till the cows become used to them. They must never be used as a full ration, but always with a large amount of roughage, such as alfalfa, clover or silage.

The dairy stable should be kept clean and well filled with bedding in summer for milking on wet and rainy times. It may be more pleasant to milk outside on nice days in summer, but it is very unpleasant to milk in the mud and rain.

Do not allow shade trees to shut sunlight out of the dairy stable. The sunlight is necessary for purifying the stables, and they will be cool in summer if properly constructed. Let the light in.

Milk will sour more easily in warm than in cold weather. However, as summer comes on there is more sunshine and hence the milk vessels can be sterilized with sunshine. There is no better disinfectant than direct warm sun for killing troublesome dairy germs.—Exchange.

The Dairy Cow.

The dairy cow does more than bring financial success to the dairy farmer. She makes him a better citizen than he would otherwise be. Her influence upon home conditions is a most pleasing contribution to those factors which are responsible for the changed conditions which prevail in the farm homes of today. Thousands of these homes are now characterized by comfort and happiness, where formerly they were blighted by drudgery and unhappiness.

Better financial conditions have contributed to this change, and the dairy cow has been in no small measure responsible. She has contributed in still another way. The dairy cow teaches kindness. Her owner soon learns that only by treating her kindly can he secure the highest possible returns from her, and she responds quickly to the kinds words and proper care. Her disposition is one that the human family might well emulate. She is patient and long-suffering, acquiescing mutely in the arrangements made by her owner for carrying on the dairy business, striving at all times to repay him for every effort made for her care and comfort.

The members of the family, as they come in contact with her and her kindly disposition are influenced for good. As they appreciate the financial benefit to come from caring for her well they take a deeper interest in her. In doing so they unconsciously cultivate those qualities which make them better citizens.

The dairy cow—the prototype of man's best friend—is wielding a greater influence than she is generally credited with. She has always been found in the front ranks in the march of civilization and no agricultural country can prosper long without her. She is a potent factor in the upbuilding of such a country, financially and socially, and a wise people will appreciate her and encourage the industry of which she is the foundation.—The National Dairy Union.

Producing Milk in Winter.

From a report of Mr. James L. Duncan, in the "Journal" of the Department of Agriculture, we learn than an experiment was started in October 1906, in order to ascertain (1) The cost per gallon of producing milk in winter. (2) If winter dairying would pay in the South or Ireland.

For this purpose, five cows were purchased, these having an average yield of 798 gallons of milk containing 3.72 per cent. butterfat. For the first year, the average daily yield per cow was 2.61 gallons containing 3.49 per cent. butterfat—the total yield from October to August amounting to 3,990 gallons.

When in full milk during winter each cow had a daily allowance of 56 lbs. roots; 6 lbs. cake and meal; 12 lbs. hay (this was found to be as much as they would eat); 4 lbs. oat straw. The concentrated food consisted of about—2 parts decorticated cotton cake; 1 part bruised oats; 1 part bran; 1 part dried grains.

As the yield of milk decreased the quantity of meal was gradually reduced to 4 lbs. each per day. In spring the decorticated cotton cake was replaced with bean meal, made from beans grown on the farm. The cotton cake was fed dry. The other concentrated foods were mixed with pulped roots and cut hay, and steamed with boiling water. After calving and up till about the end of April the cows were allowed out for an hour or two on good days for exercise. In the first week in May the cows were turned on to the grass night and day. No cake or meal was allowed afterwards. The only hand feeding supplied after this date was soiling for a short period until there was a full bite of grass.

In calculating the cost of producing milk an important factor is the prices charged for the bulky home

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Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will regulate the flow of bile to act properly upon the bowels, and will tone, renovate and purify the liver, removing every result of liver trouble from the temporary but disagreeable headache to the severest forms of liver complaint.

Mr. S. Nelson, North Sydney, N.S., writes:—"I have used your Laxa-Liver Pills. I was troubled with liver complaint for three years, and could get no relief. I was persuaded by a friend to try your remedy, and after taking one vial I got relief. After I had taken three more I was cured completely, and I have not been troubled since, thanks to your valuable medicine."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or 5 vials for $1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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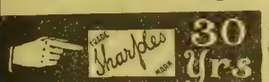

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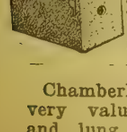

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grown produce. In the following calculations hay is charged at 50s; straw at 30s; roots, including pulping, at 10s; and soiling, (rye and vetches) at 15s per ton. Purchased meal and cake are charged at cost price and home grown meal at what they would have realized if sold in the market.—Irish Farming World.

Study Capacity of Your Cow.

I was talking with a young farmer the other day about his work in the barn, and he said, "I always like to feed my own stock. Maybe it is all a notion, but it seems to me that I get better results when I do the feeding myself. The hired man means to do it all right, but he seems to think they all want to be fed alike. You have got to know your cows.

There is a lot of truth in that. You go into a barn and dump a lot of hay or ensilage into the mangers all in the same amounts, taking no thought as to the different capacity of the members of the herd, and you may be sure there will be large wastes. One cow will leave some in the manger; and have you ever noticed that no cow will ever eat after another, unless she is as hungry as a bear. Each cow should have her own feed and none to spare.

Some cows you can crowd to a point where you cannot others. Try to put them all in the same list and the first you know, you have one or more off their feed and trouble will follow. We must study every cow. A good way to do is to feed a certain amount for a few days, then gradually increase the ration a little. Watch the manger. If everything is cleaned out good after each feeding, all is right. Try a bit more next day. Keep your eye on the manger. Still act accordingly. The minute you find that something is left in the manger, hold on. You have reached the limit. Don't push things any farther for a time. It may do to press a little harder after awhile, but now, wait.

I believe it to be a good thing, too to cut down the ration now and then a day very sharply, so that the cow may come back with a keen appetite. Fasting is a good thing for man and beast. Not to carry it to excess, but far enough to give the digestive organs a little rest occassionally. It will pay well.— E. L. Vincent.

Milking the Animals.

There are many things that a good dairyman will not do, and one of these is to wet the hands before milking. This is unsanitary and should never be done. The udder should be wiped with a clean damp cloth and the hands should be dry. If the teats are rough or cracked, a little vaseline may be used.

It is a common habit with those who do not understand milking, and careless people, to jerk the teats with a quick, violent downward motion, as if they would separate the teat from the udder. This should not be done. The udders of many cows have been injured by such milkers. There are no reasons for this practice. It is only necessary to take the teat in the hand and begin by an easy muscular motion to expell the milk. The first two or three streams should not be drawn in the pail, but should be rejected, as it is likely to be contaminated with filth or undesirable bacteria.

It used to be the custom to take out the poorest land upon the farm—the places that could never be cultivated under any circumstances—for cow pasture. Today the folly of such a policy is apparent and only good land is used.

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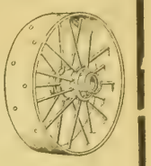

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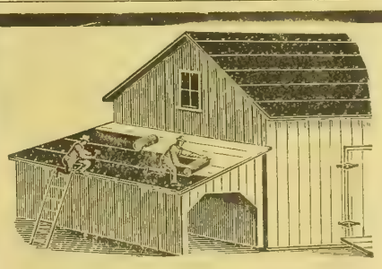

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LIVE STOCK.

Prejudice Against Show Animals

The prevailing belief among breeders of fine stock is that the show ring tendency is to increase the accumulation of flesh and fat on exhibition animals to the deteriment of the breeding interests of the live stock breeding industry. This gives encouragement that a reform in the show ring etiquette so far as the observance of the properties of animal condition for best breeding advantages is concerned, is approaching approval of public sentiment.

The show animal must necessarily be a typical specimen of the breed it is to represent, the ideal animal, in the mind of the breeder, so to speak, or as closely an approach to this as is possible for the exhibitor to produce. Any system of care and feeding that will in the least degree detract from or injure the breeding possibilities that the animal has inherited, or by nature acquired, is sufficient to condemn its practice as a sin against animal industry and the best interests of the people and country.

That there exists in the minds of many persons who own and handle live stock a prejudice against the show animal no one is at all observing in live stock and live matters will dispute. Why this prejudice exists and how it originated has its foundation just as plainly marked out in show ring history and breeding experience as any other defined principle in live stock business.

The show animal must be not only a fat, sleek, well-kept and well-groomed animal, but it must be an animal possessing to the highest possible degree every quality of excellence that enters into the standard prescribed for the perfect animal of its breed. When this animal is produced in the herd or flock, is it by its natural requirements a show animal or breeding animal? If it possesses the qualities and properties for a successful show animal, what does it possess that would in the least disqualify it from being a desirable breeding animal? In other words, the breeder is striving to produce an ideal animal, that the standard of excellence has described, after years of study and consultation among the most progressive and skilled breeders of the various breeds of stock.

Each breed has its perfect animal defined by a scale of points, and the nearest approach to this is supposed to measure the degree of excellence of the animal in the show ring. The breeder is striving to produce this highest type of animal, the kind that fanciers of the particular breed are studying about, dreaming about, and when they find a near approach to it pay extravagant prices in order to possess it. These animals are breeding animals, because they possess to the highest degree the excellencies of the breed.

The natural law that "like produces like" is not disputed in the animal kingdom, nor by the breeder of intelligence. Certain desirable qualities, marks, breed characteristics, etc., are demanded by the breeder when selecting an animal for use in the herd. The higher the education in qualities of animal the more exacting the buyer is in his demands. The show animal, if a good type of excellence in the breed, always helps in training the eye to the points of value in the animal.

The show animal may not be a good breeding animal; if not, there is a reason apart from that of its simply being a fine show animal. The too common disqualification of the show animal as a breeding animal grows out of the fact that in the fitting of the animal for show there have been unnatural conditions of growth introduced and forced onto it The natural course of a healthy vigorous growth has been lost sight of in the effort to rapidly mature or rapidly fatten, or it has been lost sight of in the effort to flesh up for show. There is the natural growth of the animal that most stock raisers understand, and when they have something extra good that they want to get a good price for they commence with the sucklings, to place them under the most favorable conditions of feed, exercise and care to keep them constantly developing into strong, healthy animals.

The question of forcing the young animal beyond its ability to naturally develop is a matter to be solved and when intelligently disposed of will remove the prejudice against the show ring animal as a breeding animal. The show animal, or the animal possessing the high standard of excellence in his breed or class, fitting him for a competitor in the show ring, has the qualities for a breeding animal. If the breeding powers of this animal are injured by any artificial means used in the feeding and preparation of the animal for show it does not alter the original qualifications of the animal as a breeding animal. It is true the animal as a breeder may have been sacrificed in the effort to make a show animal out of it, but the fact still remains that the material must be selected from the choicest breeding prospects the herds or flocks contain.

The fact that an animal is used as a show animal, that it has been put into show condition and made the rounds of the fairs, does not necessarily make it worthless as a breeding animal. Many of the best sires and dams in the country have to their credit first and sweepstakes prizes taken at fairs and stock shows from all over the country. It is the intelligent feeding and handling of these animals, through their growing period and through the breeding season and show season, that secures to them immunity from show life damage influences.

Will the risk of present-day show ring influences in fitting animals for a practically fat stock exhibition warrant the breeding sacrifice that is annually being made in the ranks of many of the best herds and flocks in the country?—G. W. Hervey, in the Twentieth Century Farmer.

Care of the Ewe.

However important is the care of the ram, the care of the ewe flock is equally important. For while the ram must beget the lambs it is essential that the ewes must be in good condition to nourish them while carried in utero.

Then, too, the condition of the ewe at the time of conception has considerable to do with the size of the lamb crop.

A ewe may be very thin, in which case she may not come in heat, or if she does, she may not conceive. It does not necessarily follow that she does not breed, but it quite often happens.

A ewe in good flesh almost invariably is a good breeder, and a good suckler, something that a thin ewe cannot very well do.

One of the greatest helps to bringing the ewes up to good flesh at the time of breeding, is the practise of flushing the ewes. This is an English custom, as indeed all of our best methods of handling sheep are.

The common method of flushing the ewes is to turn them on some fresh, succulent pasture that has been been saved up for them.

A good way, and one that will appeal to most flockmasters, is to save a piece of second growth hay land for their use.

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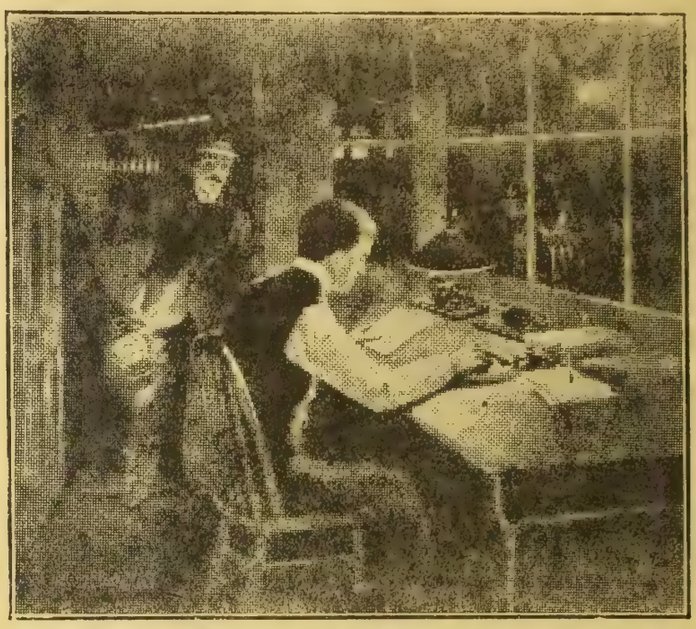

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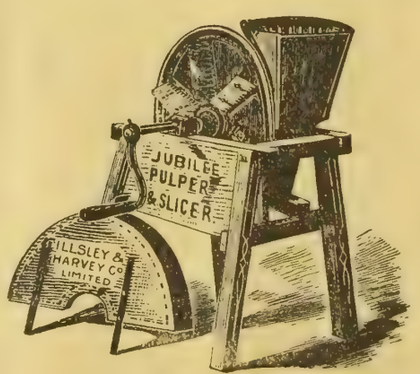

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On our own farm this year, we are running them in the cornfields. At first sight, this may seem to be a hazardous proposition to both sheep and grain, but such is not the case.

We have considerable corn land, so that we are pasturing it only at the rate of one head to the acre. There is very little down corn and the sheep going up and down the rows, picking the tender shoots of weeds that come up despite the best of cultivation, eating off the lower blades of corn and doing much good to the corn itself, regardless of the benefit to the sheep.

As a preventive to them eating the grain, though they never have acquired the habit, we feed a small amount of oats at the barns every morning and night. Our object in feeding grain is two-fold. To keep them in good flesh and to get them to come to the barns morning and night, for the inspection of the ram.

An acre of rape too, is very good. Sowseven or eight pounds per acre and allow to grow until it is eight or ten inches high, it should afford grazing for 40 or 50 ewes for three or four weeks, the best part of the breeding season, especially if it is supplemented by a bit of oats twice daily.

Soiling, or partial soiling, has been very successful with us. If it is convenient to have a corn field on one side of the sheep pasture, or so that the cut corn can be carried to feed bunks in the lots, it is very easily done, takes little time, and is very cheap, as an acre of corn will, when fed this way, furnish an immense amount of feed.

I have now told you how to handle your ewes during this period, but failed to tell just why it should be done. The reason is this:

A ewe that is in good flesh, or that is gaining in condition each day, is bound to be in good health and bursting with rich, red blood. In this condition she most readily conceives to the service of the ram and, in the opinion of most, the percentage of twins is larger.

Looked at in a logical light, no man can afford not to give his ewes care at this season of the year. A little extra care now will afford great returns later in the season.

We all know that the thin, half-fed horse cannot work like a big, strong well fed one. The same applies to sheep. The production of lambs is as much a ewe's work, as is drawing the plow that of the horse's.

A poor, half-fed ewe cannot do her work any more than can a thin, emaciated horse. — North Dakota Farmer.

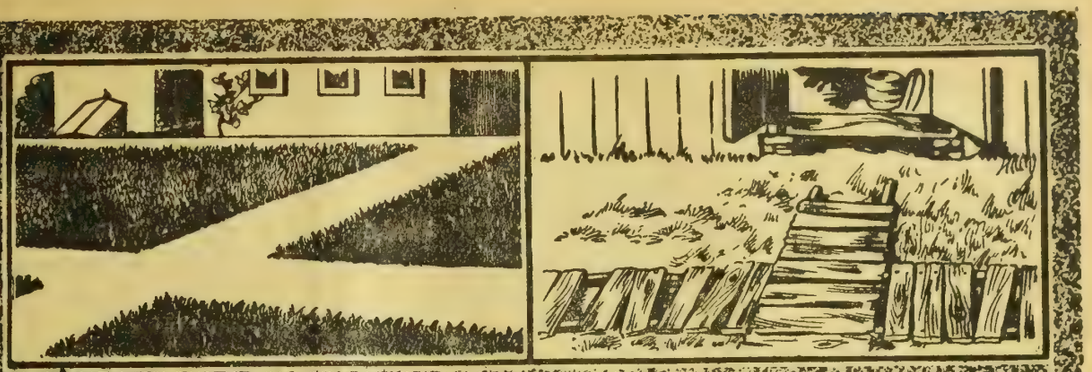
Lice Powder.

One of our good friends writes us: "If your readers wish for an inexpensive, quickly prepared, absolutely effective lice powder, it is made by sifting coal or wood ashes through a fine flour sieve, and just dampening them with kerosene. Mix the oil thoroughly with the ashes. As the oil evaporates quickly, it is best to prepare the powder freshly each time it is to be used. The ashes alone are valueless; the oil is the effective agent."

Stock Note.

We know of nothing more palatable to hogs than rape. Once they get a taste of it they never forget the place where they found it, and will return to it twelve months afterwards.

Hog tight fences are rather expensive in the first place, but the best are cheapest in the long run. A bunch of hogs will soon destroy a wooden fence.



Concrete Sidewalks are Safe, Sightly and Everlasting

LUMBER used in damp places and on wet ground—as, for instance, in walks—has a very short life. It requires almost constant repairing and, in a few years, needs replacing.

Concrete, on the other hand, improves with age, and the very dampness which destroys lumber calls out the best qualities of the cement by making it harder and harder—until neither time nor traffic can affect it.

The best of wooden walks keep getting out of repair, and are a continual menace to life and limb. They are also a frequent source of expensive doctor bills and lost time. Then again, they are likely to eat up the original cost in repairs before they are replaced.

Concrete walks are sightly, everlasting and safe. They cost less to build and need no repairing nor painting.

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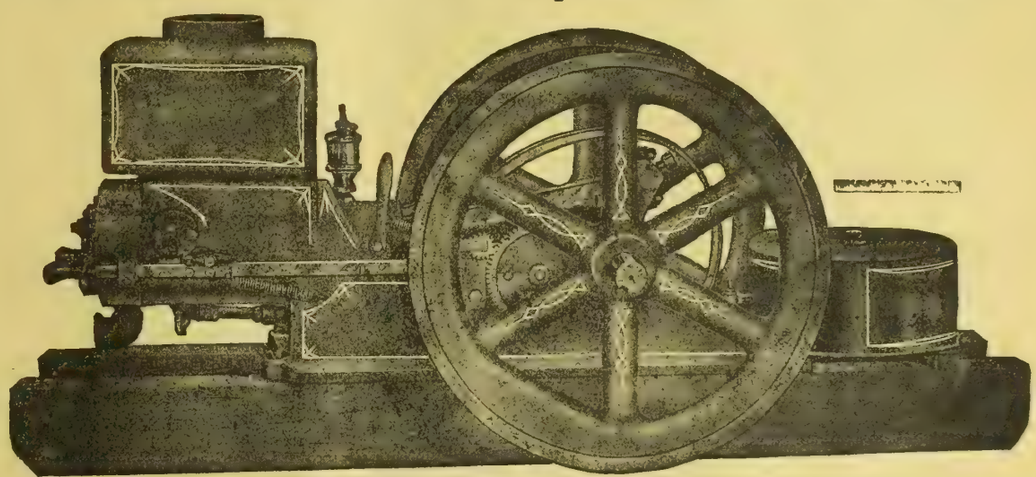

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Send for a bottle of my Veternary Medical Wonder. Cures Colic, Fever and Inflamation Sent postpaid upon request. Agents wanted
DR. BELL, V. S.
Kingston, Ont.
Full line of veternary remedies in stock including Dr. Bells Wonder, Fine Blister for Spavins, Ring ones, Lumps or Bunches of any kind.

THE HORSE.

Training Young Horses.

There are two things which the young horse should never know. The first is that there is a halter in the world which he can break, and the first time the youngster is tied up an unbreakable halter must be used. It is doubtful if there is a worse habit formed by young horses than pulling or halter breaking, or a habit which is harder to remedy. Many horses once forming this habit can never be cured of it. The proper time to begin halter breaking is when the foal is a few days old, and only a good strong halter should be used. If the youngster succeeds in breaking the halter even a time or two when first haltered, the habit will be formed and may last a lifetime. The breaking of halters and bridles soon becomes expensive. The halter-breaking horse can never be left tied while hitched to a rig, and when not hitched to a rig the owner never knows where he is to find the animal. By using a strong halter, one that cannot be broken, no horse need ever form this very disagreeable habit.

The second thing which the young horse should never know is that there is a load in the world which he cannot pull. Balkers are made, not born, and overloading at first is almost sure to make a balker of a horse. This habit, like halter breaking, is hard to remedy, and every one owning a balky horse knows the disadvantages connected with it. Too much care cannot be taken to never overload a young horse. Never load at first heavier than the horse with which the youngster is hitched can pull, and this horse should always be a reliable puller. Young horses, I think, should be broken double before being hitched singly. After a horse is thoroughly broken double there is seldom any trouble to break him to drive singly. All young horses should be broken to drive single, as this is a market requirement.

To let the young horse know what is wanted of him is absolutely necessary. When this is once known the youngster will usually fulfill the requirements. After the young horse is thoroughly halter broken the harness should be put upon him and he should be led and driven around four or six times a day for two or three days before being hitched, with a good, level-headed, fast-walking horse, one that can start quickly and go fast if necessary.

Do not hitch the young horse to a high-priced rig the first time. He may break it up for you. There is nothing better and no better time than a sled in winter when there is snow on the ground. Driving through a six-inch snow soon takes the wire-edge off and in case the youngster should throw himself he is not likely to get bruised or scarred. The farmer also has more time at this season of the year than any other to train his young horses properly. Nothing but good, strong harness should be used. None other will do. Always have a good whip; hitch up quickly and go ahead. Do not stop for trifles. If the youngster kicks, go ahead. Let him kick until he is tired and quits, and that will end the kicking. Hitch him at least twice a day until broken. Once a month will not do at all. With kindness, firmness and level-headedness there is no reason why a young horse should not be fairly well broken in a month's time, and everybody knows the advantage of a well-broken horse. It is a pity that so many good horses are spoiled in the training—Charles McIntire.

The Way to Handle the Stallion.

Every spring the editors of farm papers are flooded with inquiries from stallion owners regarding the proper method of handling their stallion to get him in shape for the season's work. If the proper care and attention were given to the stallions during the next four or five months there would be little occasion for these inquiries next spring.

By far the largest number of stallion troubles, and even deaths, may be traced to digestive disorders. There are a variety of causes which lead to these disorders, but lack of exercise and improper feeding stand out as the chief ones.

Horses are so constituted that they naturally require more exercise than any other class of farm animals. No one would advise turning a stallion out to rustle for himself after a season's work, yet this would be more in harmony with his nature than confining him in a small stall without exercise for three or four months

The writer has always worked the stallions under his care. In most cases, especially with home-bred animals, they were made a part of the regular work teams on the farm. It is not always safe to put two stallions in the same team, although they may be broken to work together if handled properly. The writer has worked two stallions in a four-horse team, using them on the outside, and experienced little difficulty in handling them. There seems to be little difference whether geldings or mares are used as teammates, providing the mares are in foal.

The stallion should not be required to do such heavy work that he will lose flesh. This may be obviated by changing off horses when the work is heavy.

Imported horses, as a rule, are not so easily handled in this manner. The most of them are not used to being made a part of a team, if worked at all. It is best to break them single first.

A case comes to mind in which a 3-year-old Clydesdale was purchased to head the stud. The first season he was allowed but a dozen mares. He was broken and given the same amount of work that the fillies were. He is now 6 years old and has been given light work after each season in the stud. He has been exceptionally successful as a sire where other stallions in the neighborhood have given only fair results.

Whether at work or not the stallion should receive some grain during the year. One pound of grain and one pound of hay to each 100 pounds of the stallion's weight is a fair guide. This must be varied to meet the needs of the animal as shown by his condition. A set of scales are handy in this connection for it is hard for even an experienced horseman to tell whether a ton-horse has gained or lost fifty pounds in a month.

Four quarts of oats, two quarts of bran and three ears of clean, sound corn three times a day make a good ration for a stallion whether at work or on the stand.

A sudden change of feed or the use of drugs should not be attempted except upon the advice of a veterinarian.—Wm. Buckland.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never disappoints those who use it for obstinate coughs, colds and irritations of the throat and lungs. It stands unrivalled as a remedy for all throat and lung diseases. Sold by all dealers.

Make Them Sound

A lame horse is a dead loss. Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Swollen Joints and Bony Growths won't cure themselves. Yet you can cure these troubles and make your lame horse sound with

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In the 40 years that this world's famous remedy has been on the market, Kendall's Spavin Cure has saved millions of dollars to horse owners.

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DR. J. WOODBURY'S HORSE LINIMENT

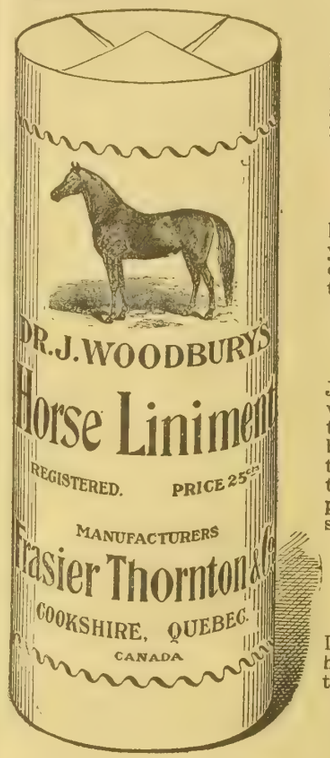
INFALLIBLY THE REMEDY

For the removal of Splints, Bog Spavins, Enlargements of any and every description it has no equal. Given internally, it will promptly relieve and remove any and every character of Cough, Enlargements of the Glands, Affections of the Kidneys. For Distemper, Strangles and Colic it is infallibly the remedy.

All horses that are stabled should have an application of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment to the hoofs of the fore feet to prevent their becoming feverish, dry, brittle, hard, contracted or otherwise injured.

Insist on having Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We warrant it to effect that for which it is recommended when used according to directions.

Its beneficial effects are so prompt and decided that it has excited the admiration of the leading horsemen of the Dominion and secured their highest confidence.



Bear River, N. S.
Dear Sirs:—We do not hesitate in recommending your Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We have used it in the woods for coughs, colds, distemper and cuts, and would say that no lumberman should be without it. Yours truly,
CLARKE BROS.

Hubbard's Cove, N. S.
Dear Sirs:—I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment in my stable for years and consider it the best liniment on the market for both internal and external use. Yours truly,
C. C. McLEAN.

Truro, N. S.
This is to certify that I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment with the very best results for colds, coughs, distemper and all lung diseases. It is the best thing to give horses in the spring to keep them in condition. It purifies the blood, cleanses the lungs from impurities, which may exist, and gives the system healthy action.
NEWTON LEE,
Owner "All Right," 5817.

Elmsdale, N. S.
Dear Sirs:—Kindly send me 6 dozen Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. I have not a bottle in the store and it is the only kind my customers will take.
Yours truly,
ELMSDALE MERCANTILE CO.,
Elmsdale, N. S.

Dear Sirs:—I cured my horse with Dr. J. Woodbury's Liniment. It was a bad case of distemper. I always recommend this liniment to my friends as the best for all diseases of the horse.
Yours truly, H. R. WHITEHEAD.

Dear Sirs:—One of my horses had a bad cough, and I made a complete cure with three bottles of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. The cough was of twelve months' standing. In my large experience with horses, I consider this liniment to be the best made for all diseases in the horse, and I recommend it to my friends. E. J. ANDERSON, Truro, N.S.

Manufacturers:

Fraiser Thornton & Co., Cookshire, Que., Can.

POULTRY.

Maritime Poultry Men in Annual Convention.

The annual meeting of the Maritime Poultry Association was held in the Board Room, Maritime Winter Fair Building, Amherst, N. S., on December 6th, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

J. P. Landry, President of the association occupied the chair. About thirty enthusiastic poultrymen attended the meeting.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

The treasurer's report showed expenditures, during the year, of $18.60, leaving a balance of $76.45.

President Landry, in his address, referred to the improvements that had been made in the poultry department of the fair during the year and expressed his satisfaction for the success the Maritime poultrymen were accomplishing as was evidenced by the good showing they had made at all the fall shows and at the Winter Fair. He outlined the progress that had been attending the Amherst Poultry Show during the past nine years and from what he knew of the abilities of the class of people who take an interest in the Winter Fair poultry classes he could safely predict a steady improvement in years to come.

The dressed poultry classes, in other years had not been satisfactorily filled but he was glad 1910 brought a decided improvement. Maritime poultrymen should keep up the standard of excellence in this class so that outsiders would come here to buy.

He was trying to plan a satisfactory system for putting the entry tags on the various coops, one that would simplify the work and prove agreeable to all concerned. He had a system in mind that he expected to complete and put into operation at the 1911 show.

He read the following statement of the expenses incurred by the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association in connection with the 1909 poultry department of the Winter Fair:

Live Poultry Prizes	$315.95
Utility Breeding Pens	36.75
Live Utility Pairs	48.75
Turkeys and Geese	82.25
Ducks	13.25
Dressed Poultry	87.50
Live Poultry Specials	25.00
Pigeons	4.75
Plucking Competition	14.00
Judges	75.00
J P. Landry, ribbons, etc.	41.87
Embree & Trenholm, feed	27.33
Labor, supplies, etc	73.58
New Coops, 1909	140.88
New Coops, 1910	116.00
	$1102.86

He thanked the poultrymen for their hearty co-operation and the poultrymen's friends for financial assistance given in the form of donations for special prizes.

Vice President for Nova Scotia, I. C. Craig, and Vice President for New Brunswick, Percy Gunn, were both pleased with the march of progress which the poultrymen were making. Vice-President for Prince Edward Island, L. H. D. Foster, gave an outline of what Prince Edward Island poultry men are doing. They were well represented at the fair and as other lines of live stock from the Island province were leading in their respective classes he predicted similar successes in the near future for their feathered stock.

A Prince Edward Island Poultry Association has been formed—they now have two poultry associations, and he hoped to see a third organized before long—as there had been some agitation for a branch of the Poultry Producers Association.

Messrs. Seth Jones, Wm. Robinson and Geo. Thompson, members of the Prize List Committee, reported satisfactory progress and were well satisfied with the courtesy extended to them by the Executive of the Stock Breeders' Association.

A letter from the Canadian Rhode Island Red Club, offering ribbons for competition at the fair was read and after afew remarks by Mr. W. H. Henry, who would like to have Rhode Island Red breeders become members of the Red Club, a resolution moved by Dr. Webster, and seconded by Mr. Seth Jones, expressing the Association's appreciation of the Rhode Island Red Club's offer.

The association also unanimously passed a resolution, moved by Mr. Seth Jones, and seconded by Mr. I. C. Craig, thanking the Prince Edward Island Poultry Association for their generous donation of twenty-five dollars, offered for special prizes for competition by any persons who are bona fide members of the P. E. I. Poultry Association.

Mr. L. A. Haszard was pleased at the way Maritime Poultry matters were progressing and stated that the prime motive which induced the Island Association to offer the $25.00 special prizes, was for the purpose of increasing their membership and thus getting encouragement from abroad.

The following resolution recently passed by the Prince Edward Island Poultry Association was brought before the Maritime Association for consideration:

"Whereas, the present rules governing the Poultry Department of the Amherst Winter Fair necessitate birds enetered from the Eastern Section of P. E. Island, leaving Charlottetown on Friday morning, thus spending three extra days in Amherst.

"Therefore Resolved, that the Association strongly request the Maritime Poultry Association to arrange that in future, birds coming through Charlottetown, be admitted to the Exhibition building, up to 10 o'clock on Tuesday of the week of the exhibition."

GEO. LIGHTIZER.
Secretary.

After quite a discussion by Messrs. Haszard, Foster, Craig, Jones, Gunn Hurst and Landry the Island resotion was adopted.

Mr. Seth Jones moved and Mr. Tucker seconded the following resolution which was unanimously carried:

"Whereas, there is no law on the Canadian Statute Books making it a criminal offence to offer for sale or sell rotten, decomposed, tainted or otherwise bad eggs which are unfit for food.

2. "Whereas the consumers, merchants and producers suffer great inconvenience as well as financial loss from this cause,

3. "And whereas, under the present system of marketing eggs the same price must be paid for everything contained in a shell and called an egg, unscrupulous producers, egg gatherers and dealers are tempted to offer for sale and sell, eggs which are rotten, decomposed and unfit for food, receivers being compelled to accept and pay for them, having no redress under present laws.

4. "And Whereas the marketing of such rotten, decomposed, tainted and bad eggs is a menace to the public health, an impediment to trade and an unnecessary source of tremendous loss to all concerned in the handling of them, more especially to the producer, owing to the very much lower prices that dealers pay to the farmers in an endeavor to protect themselves against this loss.

5. "And whereas it is both expedient and necessary that legislation similar to what other countries have enacted shall become effective in Canada in order to save those interested from inconvenience and financial loss, also to protect the public health and in addition to increase the profitableness of the industry.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the producers here assembled, petition the Government to enact such legislation as is necessary in regard to this question, and to pass a law prohibiting the sale of eggs that are rotten, decomposed, tainted and otherwise unfit for food, and further that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Honorable Minister of Agriculture, also to our representative Members of Parliament, urging them to use their good offices to further legislation along these lines."

Dr. Webster moved a resolution which was unanimously carried, that Rule 82 governing poultry entries be changed so that two males or two females or a male and female may be entered for the fee of 25 cents. At present the rule calls for an entry fee of 25 cents per pair, male and female.

Mr. Haszard brought to the attention of the Prize list Committee the rule governing the distribution of prizes in cases where the number of entries exceeded five, ten or fifteen. When the entries do not exceed five the present amount distributed is $2.50. When there are more than ten entries an additional sum of seventy cents is paid and when the entries exceed fifteen in number an extra sum of $5.00 over and above the amount paid for the first five is distributed. Mr. Haszard suggested that the rule of distribution be changed so that for every additional five birds entered an extra sum of $2.50 be awarded.

Messrs. Craig and Jones made a recommendation that the matter of mating birds for the utility pens be left to the discretion of the breeders as to whether they should use a pen of old birds, a pen of pullets or any mating they saw fit as in any event the educational feature which the pens were supposed to show would be carried out.

Mr. Percie Johnson, of Newfoundland, was present and after expressing his gratitude for the kindly manner in which he had been treated by the poultrymen and all concerned, he offered the association a Cup, to be competed for at the 1911 show. He had gleaned many useful pointers from the various poultry men whom he had come in contact. Poultry interests were increasing in Newfoundland and he hoped that in the near future a live poultry association would be organized at St. John's.

Dr. Webster suggested that prizes be offered for pet stock as well as poultry.

Mr. Landry explained that the act governing the M. S. B. A. did not allow of further extensions along the line suggested by Mr. Webster.

The Election of Officers resulted as follows:

President—Jos. P. Landry, Truro, N. S.

Vice-Presidents— Dr. C. O. Webster, Pictou, N. S.; Percy Gunn, Sussex, N. B.; L. A. Haszard, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Directors—I. C. Craig, Amherst, N. S.; W. H. Henry, Shubenacadie, N. S.; Mr. Hurst, Hartland, N. B.; Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.; John Burke, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Oris Gill, Little York, P. E. I.

Prize List Committee—Seth Jones, Sussex, N. B.; L. D. H. Foster, of Marshfield, P. E. I.; Wm. Robinson, Amherst.

Secretary-treasurer—M. A. McLeod, Sussex, N. B.

Poultry Meetings at The Fair

A new feature at the Amherst Winter Fair was a series of poultry meetings. They were held Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock in the Board room, Winter Fair Building. These meetings were well attended by earnest and enthusiastic poultrymen and ladies of the Maritime Provinces. The meetings proved to be very interesting and instructive, and plans are being considered to have a more extensive program next year. This is a move in the right direction as it gives the poultry exhibitors a chance to get advice from the best talent and experts that attend the fair.

The program was pronounced a grand success.

The meeting held Tuesday evening, Dec. 6th, was presided over by Mr. I. C. Craig, who spoke of the advance in interest in poultry in the provinces by the sea. He introduced Prof. F. C. Elford, of McDonald College, who gave a very interesting and instructive address on "Marketing Poultry Products," which was followed by a general discussion.

Mr. A. C. Smith, Waltham, Mass., gave a demonstration on mating Barred P. Rocks. Mr. Smith is a past master at this mysterious art and was closely followed.

Mr. Seth Jones was next on the program with an address on "The Feeding and Care of Poultry." A general discussion followed on this interesting subject.

On Wednesday, December 7th, the poultry meeting was presided over by the president of the association, Prof. J. P. Landry. Prof. Elford gave a strong address on "The Production of Winter Eggs." Mr. A. C. Smith followed with instructions on "How to Prepare Fowls for Exhibition." This was a subject that all men were keen to hear.

Mr. Arthur Jones, Montreal, export manager of Guner, Longlor's & Co., gave a most interesting and forceable address on "The Dealers' Difficulties in the Egg and Poultry Business."

Mr. Seth Jones opened the discussion by speaking on the advantage of marketing high quality eggs and chickens, giving a description of the careless system that prevails at present in this country in regard to handling eggs and in marketing thin scrubby chickens, instead of milk feathered and finished chicken and the difference in the old and new way of dressing poultry for market.

At the business meeting of the Poultry Association a strong resolution was passed petitioning the Government to make it an offence to sell rotten eggs. It passed unanimously.

THERE ARE FEW PEOPLE

Who Have Never Experienced A HEADACHE.

Headaches effect all ages and both sexes alike, but the female sex is naturally the more effected through the higher nervous development and more delicate organization of the system.

Burdock Blood Bitters has, for years, been curing all kinds of headaches, and if you will only give it a trial we feel sure it will do for you what it has done for thousands of others during the past thirty-five years.

Mrs. C. Meadows, Clarksburg, Ont., writes:—"For years I was troubled with sick headache and dizziness, and was also constipated. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I only took three bottles of the medicine; now I feel like a new woman. I find I am completely cured, and I can truthfully testify that it is the best medicine I have ever used.

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE FARM HOME

This Department is now being edited by a very competent lady, who will be pleased to answer all inquiries. She solicits the aid of all who are interested in home making. This aid may be given in the form of short articles dealing with your experiences, questions or timely suggestions. Ladies, this department is yours. Use it to the best advantage.

The Tour of a Smile.

My Papa smiled this morning when
He came downstairs, you see,
At Mamma, and when he smiled, then
She turned and smiled at me;
And when she smiled at me I went
And smiled at Mary Ann
Out in the kitchen, and she lent
It to the hired man.

So then he smiled at someone who
He saw when going by,
Who also smiled and ere he knew
Had twinkles in his eye;
So he went to his office then
And smiled right at his clerk,
Who put some more ink on his pen
And smiled back from his work.

So when his clerk went home he smiled,
Right at his wife, and she
Smiled over at their little child
As happy as could be;
And then their little child, she took
The smile to school, and when
She smiled at Teacher from her book
Teacher smiled back again.

And then the teacher passed on one
To little James McBride,
Who couldn't get his lessons done
No matter how he tried;
And Jamesy took it home and told
How Teacher smiled at him
When he was tired, and didn't scold,
But said, "Don't worry, Jim!"

And when I happened to be there
That very night to play
His mother had a smile to spare
Which came across my way;
And then I took it after 'while
Back home, and Mamma said:
"Here is that very self-same smile
Come back to us to bed!"

A Thought for the New Year. "Let each of us every morning start a smile on its civilizing tour."

The Quarrel.

By Kate Gordon.

I'm quite sure of one thing," she said, with a cooing accusation, her head turned slightly from him, "and that is—" "That I love you so terribly that it frightens me?" He lifted the brown hand that had been playing with the pine needles and gently kissed its every finger. "Is that what you are so sure of Betty?" This as he laid the fragrant palm against his cheek. "Well, you're right dear, if that's it," he said, with a long sigh of peace.

They were in the wonderful, soul-stirring silence of the Adirondack woods. The gold of the evening sky glittered above the pronged trees Oars and boat cushions that had been carried were lying in a heap near them. She was sitting on the ground against a fallen pine. His head was resting on her knees. Other people did not matter to them. The discovery of new genius were all wars of nations, political strife, the trifles. The world was a ball to be spun to their liking. For they were young and in love, in the exalted yet besotted way that defies that one fact and cheapens all others.

"But that is not what I meant, Bob." An excited breath broke on the words.

"Then it must be this—that you're an angel and in marrying you I'll be rewarded far beyond my earthly deserts." He smiled up at her securely awaiting a warm contradiction.

Instead, she began running a finger lightly across the line of sun-brown that slashed his brow. "That's some thing like it. Yes, I think that expresses it exactly."

He laughed and rose to his elbow. "You vain, cheeky thing." But she looked at him so accusingly that he grew serious. "What's up? What have I done?"

"It's what you haven't done, Robert."

"Robert?" he echoed. This gets tragic. What haven't I done, Elizabeth Ann."

"Don't" she said and frowned.

"Well you look it as you sit there" he teased. "Yes, as you put your head up that way and shut your mouth, you're the living image—for the first time—of your awful, full name."

"It's all very well to take it so lightly," she said, her gaze sad and searching; "but I'm not keeping things from you. I haven't had a past, and secrets."

"Thank God, no," he said, his eyes warm, as he tried to take her hand again.

"But you—you have," and the hand he wanted was shot behind her back.

"The thing I'm sure of is this—you have not told me everything."

He remained silent for a moment. "I don't quite understand you, dear. What sort of things do you want me to tell you ?"

He saw she was very much in earnest. Her face set under the light coat of tan, her eyes clouded, the breath strained in her long full throat that rose above the boyish collar of her serge blouse.

"You'll remember the day after I said I'd marry you?" Her dignity bent a little and her voice melted at the memory.

"The day after? Not as well as I remember the day," he said, a little reproach in the tone.

"You told me some things about yourself that day," she went on hastily, "some mistakes in the past that you were sorry for, some foolish things of all sorts—scrapes at college, and all that. I believed that you had told me everything that mattered. I trusted you. I forgave you whatever you had done that was foolish. But—" the girlish tone grew surprisingly hard— "there are things shut in your heart that I know nothing of."

He stared at her puzzled, and then laughed softly, as at a memory. He did not see her wince at the laugh.

"That's just what my dad said," he nodded.

"And what was the amusing thing your father said?"

"He treated me to some observations on the sex to which you belong Betty. 'My boy', he said, ' a woman is the most inquisitive of all living things. Eve began it, and every mother's daughter since takes after her. They have an intense curiosity about every slightest thing that in the remotest way touches the man they love. They are particularly keen about his past. The lady novelists are responsible for this—lady novelists believe that all men are walking sepulchres of dead sins," said dad. 'You, my boy, will be questioned about the past. You're only twenty-six and you haven't done anything very wicked, but you won't be believed. In fact,' said dad, 'I'm not sure that you'll be really popular unless you pretend to have some grave faults from which marriage reclaims you as a brand from the burning, because a woman, my boy' said dad, 'would rather feel that she had had a hand in reforming a man by marrying him, than marry a Sir Galahead ready-made, who gave her none of the credit—"

But Betty sprang up and brushed past him, leaving him sitting astonished among the pine needles, staring at her.

"Don't tell me any more," she said, her voice shaking. "Your father's cynicisms are nothing to me."

He swung himself up by his wrists and faced her.

"Betty, what's the matter with you? You've been thinking of something all day." He laid his hands on her shoulders but she brushed them away.

"Your father was mocking me."

"Nonsense. That's just the funny way that dad runs on—dear old dad'

"Yes, runs on—in his club window."

"Why shouldn't he?" His eyes gave back a flash like that in her own. "What's the matter with his club window? He's an old man—sixty-two. He's done with Wall Street, after thirty years there that have left me rich enough to give you to the full what your father has always given you. Why shouldn't he sit in his club, pray?"

"Laughing at holy things?" the girl demanded.

"He doesn't. A woman's foolish fancies are not holy things. A woman's suspicion is not a holy thing. Her offensive curiosity is not a holy thing."

...

"Offensive?" she faltered. "Can any interest I take in you be offensive?"

"Yes," he said flatly. "If I had secrets that made my marriage to you wrong—secrets that could hurt you or anyone else—I'd be no better than a swindler who gets what he wants by appearing what he is not. Nevertheless you keep doubting me. And as you have started this I'll tell you now that you have done something even worse—you have tried to make me betray other people to you."

"You are talking in riddles," she said icily. "I wish you'd explain."

"Didn't you try to make me tell you about why Harry Porter left college, why his engagement was smashed, why he bolted to the Klondike? Didn't you try to make me tell you all about my cousin Effie—that foolish boy and girl love affair of five years ago, and why our engagement lasted a month? You know you did. But did I put you on this sort of gridiron about Ted Black, that everyone thought you'd marry?—about Count Feydeau, who followed you from Paris? You know I didn't. I asked you if you loved me. You did. That was all that interested me. You see, Betty," he said, his voice very earnest" there are things that should be sacred to each of us. Because I love you shall I cease being a distinct creature, a man who can keep his faith with a friend? Now you know what I mean by offensive curiosity. Men hate it. They not only hate it, they fear it."

Bob's eyes had an usual look. The boyishness was replaced by a grave mature questioning, as if they gazed past Betty into the long, long years where they were to walk together.

"I hope," he said, after a heavy pause, "you're not going to be one of those wives who open their husband's letters quite as if they were their own."

Betty's face grew hot. "The wish implies a doubt that is scarcely flattering."

"I've heard from older men that some wives are like that."

"Doubtless they permit their husbands a like privilege, at any rate," she said, her lips curling.

"A man wouldn't want the privilege, nor enjoy it."

"Wouldn't care enough, perhaps."

"Would care too much, and trust too much. Besides, I believe—" and an unthinking little chuckle broke from him—"yes, by jove, I do—that the most important thing women get out of this is a feline sort of enjoyment in reading something not meant for them."

"She gave him a long, bewildered, scorching look, and catching up her sailor hat from the fallen tree, went from him so rapidly her skirts made a flurry of undulations about her feet. He left the oars and the boat cushions and was after her at a light swinging run down the glade of the woods where the lemon-colored glit-

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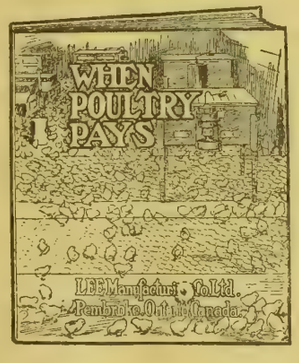

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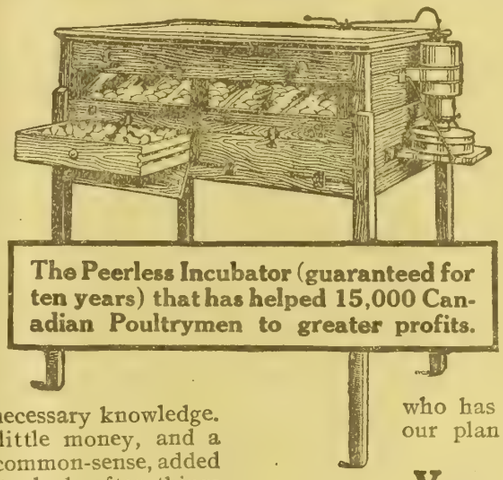

The Peerless Incubator (guaranteed for ten years) that has helped 15,000 Canadian Poultrymen to greater profits.

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The Peerless Way is a great deal more than merely a system of poultry-raising; it is also a practical method of co-operative marketing,—a system that will make you independent of combines, and enable you to obtain top-notch prices for large or small quantities of eggs and poultry by showing you how to market to the very best advantage.

The Peerless Way Has Over 15,000 Successful Users

Over fifteen thousand poultrymen in Canada have made a success of poultry raising by The Peerless Way. They have made no heavy investments—they have started with no elaborate equipment—nor have they given up a big tract of land to their poultry yards. They have simply done what you, or any other capable person, can do—adopted our system, followed the plain practical method it teaches, and used freely the advice of our experts. Most of them, without knowledge or experience, have stepped into the business that guarantees high dividends on a small investment. Some of them are devoting only part of their time to it, and a few of them are devoting all their time to it—though mighty few of them gave it all their time on the start. But every man who has consistently followed our plan has achieved success.

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If you are a user of The Peerless Way, you are entitled to consult our poultry experts at any time without charge. The Peerless Way covers everything in poultry-raising that it is possible for any method to cover; but if, at any time, a point comes up that is peculiar to you alone, all you have to do is to write us. Our experts will consider your case individually and write you personally. This service is free to every member of the Peerless Family.

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ter poured as if from electrified metal.

"Betty". He reached and flung one bared, coercing arm about her "Darling."

"Don't," she said, wheeling on him. Her face being pale was gastly in the unearthly radiance. "You despise women, you have betrayed yourself. And I thought you—but no matter what I thought. Your father's cynicism has not been wasted on you. You happen to have a fancy for me—that's what you call it in your heart, no doubt—but I'm nevertheless a woman—that poor, contemptible thing. According to your code, and the code of most men, I begin to believe a woman can be laughed at and lied to—"

"There!" The word was like an imperative touch and stayed her. Bob's face was cold. "Don't say any more by way of description of me, if you please. I'd like some facts instead. When was I proven a liar?"

"Deception is a lie without speech." The miserable words had a triumph of a sort in them. "You'll have the truth. Yesterday afternoon when you were wrestling with Allan, a locket fell out of your pocket" She watched him closely. "I saw what you did—heard what you said. You thought I'd gone into the tent—I hadn't—I'd gone just behind the tree to get some twigs for the fire. I saw the locket fall open. There was a picture in it. Allan tried to snatch it up—you got it first—you kissed it and showed it to Allan, and you laughed as if you'd done something clever. He asked you who it was—you whispered something—they you laughed again and said, 'Not a word to Betty, old man'."

As her words rushed out, he grew intent, quiet. When she flung the last phrase at him with all the contempt of which her voice was capable, his gaze sank from hers to the ground. She waited until his silence became an answer. It was the only answer he could make, she told herself.

"Have you anything to say?"

He smiled a little wanly. "Your instinct was to doubt me at once?"

"Your own words to Allan—" she began, but he continued as if he had not heard.

"Your instinct was to doubt me at once," he said conclusively. "You didn't think the picture might be yours?"

"How could I? Alan said 'Who is it?' Even the big old-fashioned locket," she said bitterly, "I'd never seen before." H

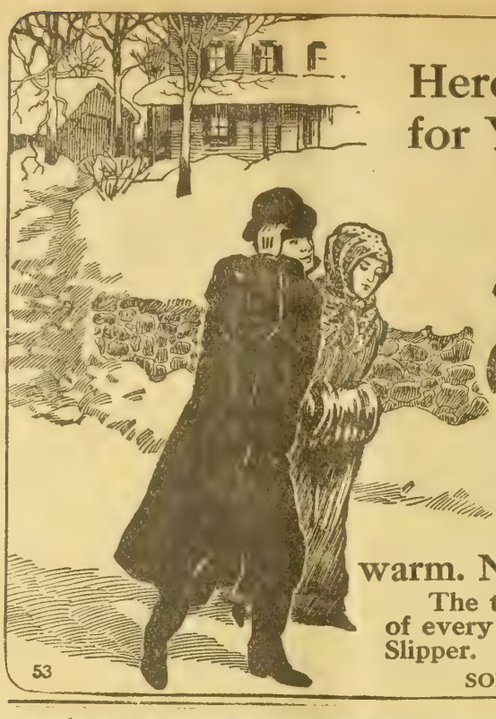
"You didn't think it might be my mother's or my sister's; you didn't try in some way to reconcile what you saw with your knowledge of me," he said in musing tone.

"Would I care if you kissed your mother or your sister? You told Allan to say nothing to me. Those words have haunted me, and your laugh. "Oh" she said with a burst of pain, "that's how men keep pact to cheat women—with a laugh and a wink."

"That's all, then," he said briskly, and yet with apathy. Let's get back to the camp. It's later than we thought. There, they're calling us."

He gave an answering "Hallo" and started rapidly towards the right. There was nothing to do but follow him. It was a flat denouement to the tragedy in her heart. He had denied nothing—had only sought by a trick to place her in the wrong. She was so angry, so dismayed, she grew cold and weak. She did not try to keep beside him. He did not turn his head.

As they neared the white camps and the blazing fire of boughs she



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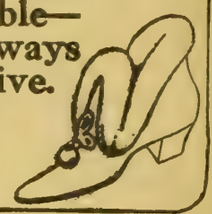

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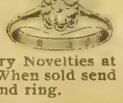

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weakened. She loved him so much. If he would only speak—only prove her really wrong, how glad she would be.

"Bob," she called faintly.

He turned to her and she saw his face serious and calm He seemed older—a stranger in a sense. Her own gaze struggled to be still obstinately proud.

"Bob, if you said what you did to Allan to tease me because you knew I'd overhear—"

"I didn't,, he said gently.

"Well, if I made a mistake in the words—"

"You didn't."

"Then, don't you see? I know it couldn't be my picture, or Allan wouldn't have said, 'Who is it?' Nor your mother's or sister's either, as both are well known to him. Don't you see?" she said wistfully. "Haven't you anything to say?"

"Yes, I say this." He flung his arms wide in quiet, impressive despair—"If we can't trust each other—if our first instinct is not to trust each other—if we can't build our future on each other's love and honor—had we better go on?"

"You want it to end?" she faltered with stiff lips.

Where they stood the dusk was heavy. Their faces, revealed and shrouded in the leaping and falling of the gypsy fire, were like the faces of accusing phantoms. Bob heard a sob, bitterly fought against, break from her, and in a wild way her hands sought his, crushing a ring into them.

"It is ended," she moaned.

But he held her hands fast. "Answer me first." His lips were close to hers. "Do you trust me Betty?" he whispered, with deep, penetrating tenderness. Do you believe that I love and honor you? Could I lie and cheat what I love and honor? Aren't you first with me? Wouldn't I shield you against the whole world? Aren't you my saint and my good angel as well as my sweetheart? Could I love you better than I do? Could I need you more?"

"Forgive me, forgive me," she whispered, and their lips met. All the other kisses they had given each other were humbled by this one. It was big with soul, humility and pardon—a sacrament.

They went on to the camp, hand in hand, in silence. They were on the heights that tower in some silences and from which the valley of ordinary speech must be reached deviously and slowly.

Hours later they were saying good night. Betty was standing under the lifted flap of the tent.

"Don't you want to ask me something?" Bob said.

"Perhaps you will tell me without my asking," she smiled, her eyes still penitent.

"You don't even want to know the color of her eyes."

"Nor of her hair—unless you tell me yourself."

"Well, she hasn't any hair," said Bob.

"No hair ?"

"No hair—and only one tooth—and the tooth sticks out."

"Oh,"—she clasped her head in her hands in sudden enlightenment—"it's that hideous baby picture of me. That's what you were talking to my nurse about the day she came to see me—she gave it to you. It was very nasty of her. Oh Bob," she pleaded "do give it to me dear. It's so— so plain."

"I like it," said Bob fatuously.—Lippincotts.

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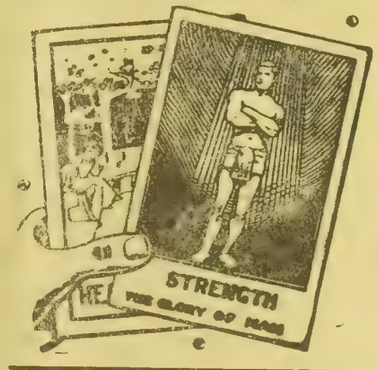

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Picking Flaws.

"I really dread to show her anything I get that is new," said a young matron referring to a friend, "because she is sure to pick some flaw in it. It is sure not to be so good as something she has, or the style or color or fit won't suit her—and she always mentions it! Yet, if I don't show it, she will think it odd, and feel hurt."

There are few more irritating things than having to be closely associated with one of these chronic grumblers. Nothing, apparently ever suits them, and they are not bashful about airing their opinions.

It makes no difference whether the matter under discussion be work, or play, or some new article for the house, it isn't exactly right. In some particular, it ought to be changed, and the probability is, that even then it would not meet their views.

The habit is one that grows upon its victim, as all bad habits do, but it especially strengthens with age—indeed, the habit is frequently formed by middle-aged persons who never had such a tendency in youth. There is no habit not actually sinful which will more quickly alienate one's friends, and render "one's room better than one's company," and yet it is oft times an unconscious fault.

"But I am so outspoken. I don't believe in beating about the bush, nor lying, just to save one's feelings," these people say, when attacked on the subject.

My dear friends, nobody asked you to lie. But one can tell the truth, and nothing but the truth, and still not tell all the truth.

I may not like the colors on my friend's hat, and yet admire its shape, or I may like the trimmings and not the hat, or I may like the hat, and not like it on her.

Eow why, when she exhibits that hat, is it not as well for me to praise the things I do like about it, and keep still about the rest, unless she asks me point blank, and even then there are ways of telling the truth and saving her feelings, too.

A certain rather plain young lady was one day under discussion, and her personal appearance freely commented upon, when one of those present said, "Yes, but she has such a pretty hand!"

Now that is the spirit to cultivate—the spirit that approves instead of disapproves, the spirit of commendation.

You may not have one single opinion agreeing with your neighbor's and yet own her a good wife and mother; or you may disapprove of her character and yet concede her neat and industrious. Speak the good you know, surpress the mention of what you do not like, and you will be one of the springs of society, saving many a rough jolt to your neighbors, as that rather uncomfortable conveyance lumbers along.

These are some parents who are always picking flaws in their children. Nothing the child can do or say seems to be exactly right, and they keep up a continual fire of irriating criticism directed at the child. They may only mean to keep the child from being conceited, but a little conceit is necessary if one is to get on in life, and a child brought up in such an atmosphere is sure to run to one of two extremes. Either he will become too self-distrustful ever to take any comfort in life, or he will learn to disregard his parents entitely, and it is hard to say which is the worst.

Many persons seem to feel that they are privileged to pick flaws in their relatives to their heart's content. They make the bond of kinship an excuse for a liberty of speech they would never dream of exercising elsewhere. Doubtless the members of a family should be able to speak more freely to each other than to outsiders, but it should always be remembered that there are bounds beyond which no person on earth has a right to go, and our nearest and dearest should respect us sufficiently not to violate them.

The confirmed picker of flaws often finds herself in a curiously isolated condition. People seldom ask her opinion, or admit her into any degree of intimacy. She finds that she is seldom appointed on committees for church or organization work, her children seem to be growing away from her, somehow, and at last she finds herself standing alone, looking at the life going on about her wistfully—but picking flaws to the last. She does not realize that she has brought this state of things upon herself in the least, but blames fate for the result of her own work.

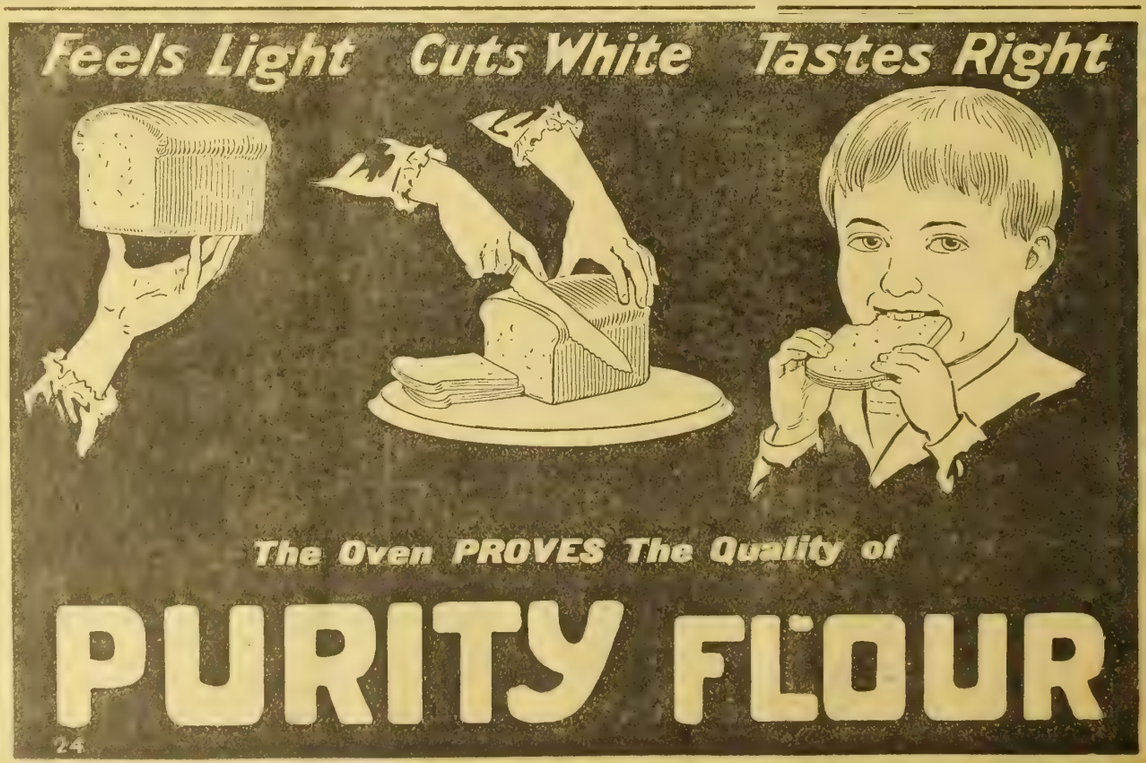
If any woman who reads this recognizes in herself the beginning of this wretched habit, she should cultivate the custom of saying nothing but good of people unless forced to do otherwise by a point blank question. When she has trained herself to discern the good as easily as she does the evil, and has brought her tongue to speak well of others and to save their feelings in every way she conscientiously can, then the back of this habit will be broken.

Nothing on earth is perfect, but we can train ourselves to close our eyes to many imperfections and ignore still more, as we search for the good and beautiful in life.—Jim's Wife.

"No"

Many of us sisters remember of reading, whenc children, how a father once said to his little son, "The hardest word in the English language to pronounce is the little word "No"

The father realized the truth of the saying, as the child could not. When a child is asked by some of



his playmates to do something he knows he ought not, or his parents would not approve, it is hard for him to say "No." He fears of giving offence if he does not accept a cigarette when one is offered him. If asked to take a glass of wine or beer, how often instead of refusing, as he knows he ought, he will take the glass and drain it. That one glass leads on to more and the final consequence is sad to relate.

It is not easy for a young lady, when walking or riding with a gentleman, to object to his smoking. It is not easy for her to say "No," but it is easy to say "Yes."

If every young lady would refuse a gentleman smoking in her presence, how much less money would be spent for cigars, cigarettes and tobacco!

The question often comes to me: Were those who drink and smoke taught, when children, to say 'No"? If they were, I cannot believe there would be so much drunkenness—so much crime. There would be more happy homes. Are we mothers doing our full duty? Are we teaching our children to have a mind of their own, and how to use it? If they learn these things at home, then when they go out into the world, amidst its temptations, it will be as easy for them to say "No" as it is to say "Yes."

Horse Sense.

If you work for a man, in heaven's name work for him.

If he pays wages that supply you your bread and butter, work for him speak well of him, stand by him, and stand by the institution he represents. I think if I worked for a man, I would work for him, I would not work for him a part of his time, but all of his time. I would give an undivided service or none

If put to a pinch, an ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness.

If you must vilify, condemn and eternally disparage, why, resign your position, and when you are outside, damn to your heart's content. But, I pray you, so long as you are a part of an institution, do not condemn it. Not that you will injure the institution—not that—but when you disparage the concern of which you are a part, you disparage yourself. And don't forget—"I forgot" won't do in business.—Elbert Hubard.

Improper Seeding.

One day a peasant carried a basket of potatoes to the field and dug holes in the soil and planted them. His young son watched operations for a time and then inquired:

"Daddy, why do you put those taters in the ground?"

"By so doing, each one will bring me back ten, my son," replied the father.

The boy went away, and when his father came up to dinner he found him digging in the yard and asked:

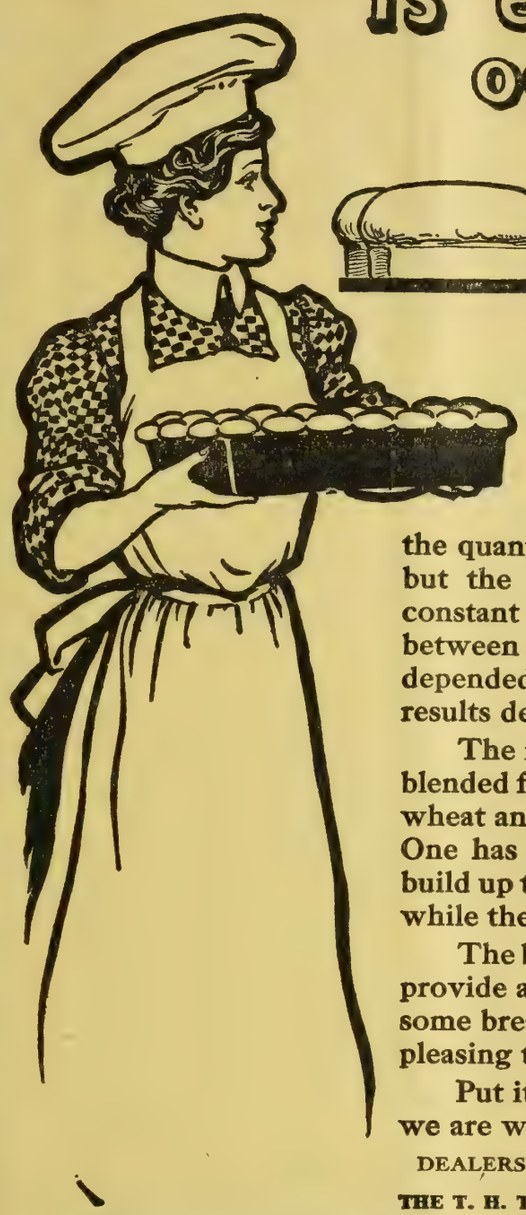
"Sonny, what are you seeking?"

"Why, daddy, I have planted the clock, two umbrellas, the teapot, your Sunday hat, ma's boots and a tablecloth, and each one will bring me back ten."

"You young idiot, come here and be skelped!" shouted the father, and he tanned the boy up and down crossways and sideways, until he was tired.

"Daddy planted taters to get back ten," mused the boy, as he sat down under the cow shed to think. "But I planted clocks and hats and boots to get a licking. It must be the difference in the soil.—Pearson's Weekly.

BEAVER FLOUR
is equal to the occasion



SOLVE THE BAKING PROBLEM

by using the flour that you can always depend upon. You've noticed how your bread or pies or cakes turn out with varying degrees of success, and you have blamed the heat of the stove, the quantities of your ingredients and anything but the right thing. The difference between constant success and uncertainty is the difference between Beaver Flour and flours that cannot be depended upon in all baking operations. Unfailing results demand the use of "BEAVER" FLOUR.

The reason is simple. Here is a flour that is blended from the rich, nutritious Manitoba Spring wheat and the more delicate Ontario Fall wheat. One has an abundance of gluten, that goes to build up the human frame with nourishing food, while the other ensures lightness and whiteness.

The blended wheat properties in Beaver Flour provide a perfect combination for making wholesome bread, biscuits, cakes and pastry that are as pleasing to the eye as they are sweet to the palate.

Put it to the severest tests you can devise, and we are willing to abide by your judgment.

DEALERS—Write for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals.

THE T. H. TAYLOR CO. LIMITED, - 106 - CHATHAM. Ont.

Near Philosophy.

A hearty laugh at home is worth a hundred in the saloon.

Just so long as the liar tells a cheerful story he will be listened to.

There are laws and to spare. What is needed is that some of them be enforced.

A smile will do more to keep a boy on the farm than a 4.00 o'clock call to breakfast.

There are but two things that a farmer needs really dread; a mortgage and a lawsuit.

I do not believe God ever forgave the person who destroyed a young girl's character.

You can reason with a well-fed man, but a hungry stomach is not calling for logic.

It does not pay to always take the advantage when you deal with your neighbor. No sir.

Imagine the sensations of some rich men when they find the Pearly Gates sealed against them.

If you will observe closely, you will find that there is more silver in a cloud than sheet iron.

Do you know you have no moral right to look for greater honesty in others than you have yourself.

If an honest man is the noblest work of God, the Creator was not limited for time in harvesting the crop.—Old Soliddigger.

A Good Plan.

Give your boy his watch, his carriage horse, when he comes to that point. Go all the way with him. Give him also his pocket book and his bank book. Pay him a salary and let him save for his start in life himself. He will be a man. No other young fellow works in any calling in life for his board and clothes until he is 25 or 30 with the vague promise of a start in life. The chances are if he does not get it until then, he will make some life miserable for he will not know how to use it.—Aunt Faithie.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is not a common, every day cough mixture. It is a meritorious remedy for all the troublesome and dangerous complications resulting from cold in the head, throat, chest or lungs. Sold by all dealers.

For Burns.

I once visited an old lady who always kept a small bottle of mucilage on the kitchen self, and whenever she burned her arms or hands on the oven door, or in any way from the cooking stove (those horrid little, but aggrivating burns); she used to spread a little mucilage over the surface immediately. This soon dries on the burned spot, and keeping the air from the burn, soan stops that smarting sensation which is always so painful. Of course this remedy applies only to small or petty burns, and should in no wise be applied in case of serious burns or scalds from steam.—Miss C. B. Morse Peterboro Co., Ont.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They do the work whenever you require their aid. These tablets change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, gloominess into joyousness. Their action is so gentle one don't realize they have taken a purgative. Sold by all dealers.

FLORICULTURE.

O. H., writes:—When shall I cover my bulb beds?

Hardy Roses and perennial borders now. In covering Hardy Roses bend them over from the prevailing winds, put some boughs under the stalks and cover with others. The boughs under the roses are to set as a sort of spring during heavy snows to prevent the roses breaking off.

Look at Paper White Narcissus and Roman Hyacinths in the cellar, possibly some may be ready to come to the light if pots are full of roots.

Writer, says: I have a large Sword Fern over eight years old, which, for many years, was a beauty Of late the leaves are stringy and grow twisted and there are not many of them. What can I do to bring it back to its old form?

It is hard to advise in a case like this as one becomes attached to a plant to such an extent that to destroy them appears to be a sacrilege.

Yet with a fern as old as this with all the symptoms of debility mentioned to destroy the plant and get a new smaller one is the soundest advice in the long run. You might get a short duration growth in artificial fertilizers, but it would soon go back again and be a worse wreck than ever. Better get a new plant.

A., of Digby, N. S., writes: My rose bushes are covered with a little green slug or worm that is eating the top off and leaves the skeleton of the leaves only. What should I do for them?

The rose slug is very destructive and German Hellebor should be applied at once. One spoonful to a gallon of water put on with a sprinkler while the foliage is dry, two or three times during the summer should be sufficient, but apply as soon as you see the first worm. Do not let them get a start.

W. O. N., Newcastle, writes:—Will you please advise me what to do to save a large plant of Asparagus Sprengeri that is losing all of its leaves. The new vines seem to be growing all right but the old vines are shedding all their leaves. It is a large pot and the roots are coming out of the drainage. What is the best hardy lily for the garden, that is, outside of the common yellow?

By all means repot the plant at once. This will overcome this difficulty with the foliage in a short time, but you should not allow this plant to become thoroughly pot-bound again.

For a hardy lily try the "Lilium Auratum," or Golden Band Lily of Japan. It is a beautiful flower and winter's well if protected well in the fall.

Farm Problems.

Wet or dry Mash.

Modes change and so do the methods of poultrymen, writes a practical poultryman in Wallace's Farmer. Some years ago, no man at all versed in practical poultry keeping could be found, who did not feed his warm morning mash every day, Sunday included; then some one came to the front with the suggestion that the mash was all right but that it had best be tried at night before the hens retired, as, if fed in the morning, it would make the hens huddle up in the corners and make them lazy. The labor-saving advocate came next. He installed the dry mash box, which contained either a whole grain ration or a ground grain ration augumented with charcoal, beef scrap or linseed meal, and claimed this as the only safeguard to assure a full meal to every hen. All of the above mentioned methods have some points in their favor, and all of them may have also some disadvantages. From my personal experience with all of them, and especially with the more prominent egg-laying breeds, to which Leghorns belong, I would unhesitatingly advise a good morning mash as the surest way to get the finishing touches onto your birds. Boil up meat-scraps, vegetables, such as potatoes, turnips, greens of all kinds, kitchen waste, etc., towards night, add to it one-third of each bran, cornmeal and ground barley or buckwheat, if it can be had, a little charcoal and season it with a little red pepper and salt and allow the fire to die down gradually. This mash will keep hot till morning and is right for feeding when daylight breaks. Give the hens of this all they care to eat quickly, and be sure to have ample trough accommodations, so that even the weakest of the birds has room to partake of it. Follow this up with grain in litter one hour later. Scatter some grain in the centre of the house in the litter, cover it up with litter from the sides and corners, add some more grain and keep this up until all the litter is well mixed with grain and forms a huge pile of straw in the middle of the floor. Let the hens scatter it at will. Give them plenty of green stuff at noon. Carrots, mangels or beets sliced in half, spiked on nails on a board hung on the wall or cabbage heads hung on a string for hens to jump for. One hour before dusk, feed roasted corn or wheat, preferably alternating, on the floor. If the corn is charred, it is best, because it has the best kind of charcoal ingredients. On this feed, hens must mature quickly and begin laying and keep it up. The dry mash method is a good one, as it is a surety that hens will get ample feed at all times, and as they by nature are not taking more of the dry mash than they need, over feeding is not apt to result. Where a man cannot spare the time or does not care to go to the trouble of mixing the daily wet mash, this is no doubt the second best way. But as said above, I would prefer the wet mash for every day except Sunday, and by scattering the grain in the pile of straw late on Saturday night, it would give the hens an incentive to start scratching the first thing in the morning and having missed one morning mash, give them at the same time an extra appetite for an early Monday breakfast. I do not believe that labor should be taken so much in consideration, where it comes to getting the best out of hens. Poultry profits are high or low, as our labor, graded by experience and intelligence, creates them. and to the man who is not willing to give his brain and brawn to the subject, hens will never be high-notch producers.

Sheep on the Farm.

No class of live stock on the farm are as good to enrich the ground as sheep. They scaeter the manure evenly over the pasture and results are more satisfactory than when other live stock are pastured. Of course the manure spreader does the trick with stable manure, but unquestionably sheep are the best natural spreaders in existence.

It is admitted all the world over that live stock on the farm means an addition to its fertility and the speedy improvement of land impoverished by long continued cropping. But stock on the farm is also a conserver of fertility, and the running of cows, hogs or sheep in the stubble is good business from any of the viewpoints of the sound farmer. Stable manure is the finest of all fertilizers, but the difficulty is, in the first place, to get enough of it, and, in the second, to distribute it in such a way as to give the soil a fair service, and not a patchy feeding in spots; and, more than this, it is the rule where the manure from the stable is used at all on the farm, to cart it out and let it get bone dry before it is turned under, in which case it has about the fertilizing value of so much sawdust.

The sheep is the fertilizing friend of the farmer. It returns to the soil 80 per cent. of what it consumes in the way of fertility; it will eat what other animals will refuse to touch, it is a browser and bites close; it will chew weeds and waste right down to the roots; and in new country will eat off the young shrub as fast as it makes its appearance. All the while it is engaged in this good work of fertilizing the land and putting it into condition to yield increase, the sheep is piling on wool and making mutton out of the weeds and rubbish and thereby returning to the farmer a little in each hand.

Cold Poultry Houses.

Th? Ontario Agricultural College has been making some interesting experiments regarding the effect on prolificacy of different forms of houses. Professor Graham reports that the results of these experiments so far as winter egg production is concerned, have been practically the same each season. The coldest or cheapest house, built of single-ply boards, has given the best results,

Women Who Suffer

from woman's ailments are invited to write to the names and addresses here given, for positive proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound does cure female ills.

Tumor Removed.
Chicago, Ill.=Mrs. Alvena Sperling, 11 Langdon Street.
Lindley, Ind.=Mrs. May Fry.
Kinsley, Kans.=Mrs. Stella Gifford Beaman.
Scott, N.Y.=Mrs. S. J. Barber.
Cornwallville, N.Y.=Mrs. Wm. Boughton.
Cincinnati,O.=Mrs.W.K.Housh,7EastviewAv
Milwaukee, Wis.=Mrs. Emma Imse, 883 1st St., *German.*

Change of Life.
South Bend, Ind.=Mrs. Fred Certia, 1014 S. Lafayette Street.
Noah, Kentucky.=Mrs. Lizzie Holland.
Brookfield, Mo.=Mrs. Sarah Lousignont, 207 S. Market St.
Paterson, N.J.=Mrs. Wm. Somerville, 195 Hamburgh Avenue.
Philadelphia, Pa.=Mrs. K. E. Garrett, 2407 North Garnet Street.
Kewaskum, Wis.=Mrs. Carl Dahike.

Maternity Troubles.
Worcester, Mass.=Mrs. Dosylva Coté, 117 Southgate Street.
Indianapolis, Ind.=Mrs. A. P. Anderson, 1207 E. Pratt Street.
Big Run, Pa.=Mrs. W. E. Pooler.
Atwater Station, O.=Mrs. Anton Muelhaupt.
Cincinnati, Ohio.=Mrs. E. H. Maddocks, 2135 Gilbert Avenue.
Mogadore, Ohio.=Mrs. Lee Manges, Box 131.
Dewittville, N.Y.=Mrs. A. A. Giles.
Johnstown, N.Y.=Mrs. Homer N. Seaman, 108 E. Main Street.
Burtonview, Ill.=Mrs. Peter Langenbahn.

Avoid Operations.
Hampstead, Md.=Mrs. Jos. H. Dandy.
Adrian, Ga.=Lena V. Henry, Route No. 3.
Indianapolis, Ind.=Bessie V. Piper, 29 South Addison Street.
Louisville, Ky.=Mrs. Sam Lee, 3523 Fourth St.
South West Harbor, Maine.=Mrs. Lillian Robbins, Mt. Desert Light Station.
Detroit, Mich.=Mrs. Frieda Rosenau, 544 Meldrum Avenue, *German.*

Organic Displacements.
Mozier, Ills.=Mrs. Mary Ball.
Ligonier, Ind.=Mrs. Eliza Wood, R.F.D. No. 4.
Melbourne, Iowa.=Mrs. Clara Watermann, R. F. D. No. 1.
Bardstown, Ky.=Mrs. Joseph Hall.
Lewiston, Maine.=Mrs. Henry Cloutier, 56 Oxford Street.
Minneapolis, Minn.=Mrs. John G. Moldan, 2115 Second Street, N.
Shamrock, Mo.=Josie Ham, R. F. D. No. 1; Box 22.
Marlton, N.J.=Mrs. Geo. Jordy, Route No. 3, Box 40.
Chester, Ark.=Mrs. Ella Wood.
Ocilla, Ga.=Mrs. T. A. Cribb.
Pendleton, Ind.=Mrs. May Marshall, R.R. 44.
Cambridge, Neb.=Mrs. Nellie Moslander.

Painful Periods.
Goshen, Ala.=Mrs. W. T. Dalton, Route No. 3.
Chicago, Ill.=Mrs. Wm. Tully, 465 Ogden Av.
Paw Paw, Mich.=Mrs. Emma Draper.
Flushing, Mich.=Mrs. Burt Loyd, R. F. D. No. 3; care of D. A. Sanborn.
Coffeeville, Miss.=Mrs. S. J. Jones.
Cincinnati, Ohio.=Mrs. Flora Ahr, 1362 Ernst Street.
Cleveland, Ohio=Miss Lizzie Steiger, 5510 Fleet Avenue, S.E.
Wesleyville, Pa.=Mrs. Maggie Ester, R.F.D. 1.
Dyersburg, Tenn.=Mrs. Lue Hilliard, R.R. 1.
Hayfield, Va.=Mrs. Mayme Windle.

Irregularity.
Herrin, Ill.=Mrs. Chas. Folkel.
Winchester, Ind.=Mrs. May Deal.
Dyer, Ind.=Mrs. Wm. Oberloh, R. F. D. No. 1.
Baltimore, Md.=Mrs. W. S. Ford, 1938 Lansdowne Street.
Roxbury, Mass.=Mrs. Francis Merkle, 13 Field Street.
Clarksdale, Mo.=Miss Anna Wallace.
Guysville, Ohio.=Mrs. Ella Michael, R.F.D. 3.
Dayton, Ohio.=Mrs. Ida Hale, Box 25, National Military Home.
Lebanon, Pa.=Mrs. Harry L. Rittle, 233 Lehman Street.
Sykes, Tenn.=Minnie Hall.
Detroit, Mich.=Mrs. Louise Jung, 332 Chestnut St.

Ovarian Trouble.
Vincennes, Ind.=Mrs. Syl. B. Jerauld, 508 N. Tenth Street.
Gardiner, Maine.=Mrs. S. A. Williams, R. F. D. No. 14; Box 39.
Philadelphia, Pa.=Mrs. Chas. Boell, 2407 N. Garnet Street.
Plattsburg, Miss.=Miss Verna Wilkes, R.F.D. 1.

Female Weakness.
Willimantic, Conn.=Mrs. Etta Donovan, Box 299.
Woodside, Idaho.=Mrs. Rachel Johnson.
Rockland, Maine.=Mrs. Will Young, 6 Columbia Avenue.
Scottville, Mich.=Mrs. J. G. Johnson, R.F.D. 3.
Dayton, Ohio.=Mrs. F. R. Smith, 431 Elm St.
Erie, Pa.=Mrs. J. P. Endlich, R. F. D. No. 7.
Beaver Falls, Pa.=Mrs. W. P. Boyd, 2109 Seventh Avenue.
Fairchance, Pa.=Mrs. I. A. Dunham, Box 152.
Fort Hunter, Pa.=Mrs. Mary Jane Shetto.
East Earl, Pa.=Mrs. Augustus Lyon, R.F.D. 2.
Vienna, W. Va.=Mrs. Emma Wheaton.

Nervous Prostration.
Oronogo, Mo.=Mrs. Mae McKnight.
Camden, N.J.=Mrs. Tillie Waters, 451 Liberty Street.
Joseph, Oregon.=Mrs. Alice Huffman.
Philadelphia, Pa.=Mrs. John Johnston, 210 Siegel Street.
Christiana, Tenn.=Mrs. Mary Wood, R. F. D. No. 3.
Pecos, Texas.=Mrs. Ada Young Eggleston.
Graniteville, Vt.=Mrs. Chas. Barclay, R.F.D.

These women are only a few of thousands of living witnesses of the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to cure female diseases. Not one of these women ever received compensation in any form for the use of their names in this advertisement—but are willing that we should refer to them because of the good they may do other suffering women to prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a reliable and honest medicine, and that the statements made in our advertisements regarding its merit are the truth and nothing but the truth.

Buying A Piano Made Easy

Perhaps you are deterred from enjoying the delights of a New Scale Williams Piano in your home, by the thought of laying out several hundred dollars in a lump sum.

This is unnecessary.

By our unique plan, you gain the piano of your choice by easy payments.

New Scale Williams PIANOS

Another great advantage to those living at a distance from the large cities, is that we ship pianos on approval, guaranteeing the instruments to please or they are returnable at our expense.

Write us for details of these two selling plans—and our beautifully illustrated catalogues of New Scale Williams Pianos and Player Pianos.

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO. Limited
OSHAWA, ONT.
109

and the warmest, built of several thicknesses of board and paper, with a four-inch dead air space between the walls, has given the poorest results each winter. The houses of intermediate type have done very well. It may be of some interest to give the eggs from five White Wyandotte sisters of the same age in each of the four houses for December, January and February:

Cold house, Dec., 43, Jan., 50, Feb., 47, total, 140; warm house, Dec., —, Jan. 23, Feb., 21, total 44; curtain-front house, Dec. 15, Jan., 50, Feb., 50, total, 115; house with adjustable window, Dec. 2, Jan., 37, Feb., 31, total, 70.

The following results were obtained in the same houses from six half sisters of the Buff Orpington breed:

Cold house, Dec. 2, Jan., 61, Feb., 87, total, 150; warm house, Dec, 22, Jan., 46, Feb., 63, total, 131; curtain-front house, Dec., 23, Jan., 34, Feb., 60, total, 117; house with adjustable window, Dec., 52., Jan., 58, Feb., 63, total, 173.

Coughing Colts.

A. J. C., P. H., N. S.:—I have two colts, nearly three years old, that took a cough about three months ago. They still have the cough although I have tried several horse powders, tar and oil of tar. What can I do for them? They are in good condition and seem to feel well. My other horses had a cough for three or four weeks but got better after being fed a little soft feed.

Ans.—A cough is a symptom in several diseases, but it is not itself a disease. It is usually present during the early stages of catarrhal afflictions. There are several varieties of cough such as moist, dry, hollow, etc., all of which assist in diagnosing the disease.

A cough does not only arise from direct irritation of the air passages, lungs and plura, but is frequently present in cases of indigestion, disease of the liver, worms in the intestinal canal, broken wind heaves, and irritation from teething, detal cough, in such cases it is due to a reflex nervous irritation. The proper treatment for cough is to ascertain the disease of which it is a symptom, cure the disease and the cough will cease.

Your colts are at an age when dentition is taking place, some teeth are being shed and replaced while others are appearing. Therefore, I assume the cough is due to dentition irritation and will advise treatment accordinglyf

Have your stable free from drafts, well ventilated and well lighted and clean. Give exercise in the open at least once, preferably twice a day, the exercise to be carefully regulated, not such as to cause excessive perspiration. Feed sufficient, but not too much, nutritious food to be given three times a day, with several hours between each feed, during which the animal cannot acquire food. A good food would be early cut, well cured hay, crushed oats, wheat bran, ground linseed and roots. The oats, bran and flaxseed to be given as a warm mash once a day and oats and bran, dry, twice a day, with a small quantity of roots once daily. Pure cold, water should be given when desired, at least three times daily. Give in food night and morning, from one to two drams of Chlorate of Potash, one-half to one dram of powdered Nux Vomica and from two to four drams of ground ginger. The quantity of the drugs as well as food to be regulated by size of colt. Apply a small quantity of liniment made by mixing four ounces each of raw linseed oil, Oil of Turpentine and Liquor Ammonia Fort, to be rubbed well in from the base of one ear to the other, around the throat and between the lower jaws and down the Trachea, wind pipe, two or three inches. Apply this treatment twice a day until blistered, then cease.

J. STANDISH, V. S.

Nova Scotia Farmers Association

The Fifteenth Annual Convention will be held at

WINDSOR, N. S.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, January 24, 25, 26, 1911.

The first session opening at 7.30 p. m. Tuesday, and there will be three sessions on Wednesday and Thursday.

Agricultural Societies and County Farmers Associations are cordially invited to send delegates, and those attending, should purchase through First-Class one way tickets to Windsor and ask agent at starting point for a Standard Certificate, which when signed by me will entitle holder to free return ticket.

Including important business the usual interesting program of addresses and discussions will be carried out.

CHAS. R. B. BRYAN,
Sec.-Treas., Durham, N. S.

POTASH

Is Absolutely Essential to the Successful Production of all

Farm, Garden and Orchard Crops.

It is quite futile to hope and pray for better crops than you had last year, while you do nothing to restore or maintain the fertility of your soil. You've got to do something to make conditions for plant growth as favorable as possible, before you can expect maximum returns from your farm. POTASH is an Indispensable Plant Food and has No Substitute. It is obtainable in the highly concentrated forms of

Muriate of Potash and Sulphate of Potash

of all leading Fertilizer Dealers and Seedsmen.

Write us for Free Copies of our Bulletins, which include:

Artificial Fertilizers: Their Nature and Use;

Records of Fertilizer Experiments in Canada;

The Farmer's Companion, etc., etc.

The Dominion Agricultural Offices of the Potash Syndicate,
TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO, ONT.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's

Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites. Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. $2.00 per bottle, deliv'd. Book 8 D free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Old Sores. Allays Pain. Book free.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 124 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Maritime Winter Fair Prize List.

(Continued from last issue.)

LIVE POULTRY SPECIALS.

CLASS 138.

Silver Cup. Donated by E. N. Rhodes, M. P., Amherst. For the best two cockerels and best two pullets in Class 120.—Craig Bros., Amherst.

DRESSED POULTRY SPECIALS.

CLASS 141.

Donated by J. A. Leaman & Co., Halifax, for the best 12 chickens packed in suitable box for export. 1st, $6.00; 2nd, $4.00.

1, Hartland Poultry Yards, Hartland, N. B.; 2, Wm. Robertson, Amherst.

CLASS 143.

Donated by Maritime Poultry and Pet Stock Association, for the best exhibit of Dressed Poultry, $10.00.

Wm. Robertson, Amherst.

CLASS 144.

Donated by Harry Thornton, Amherst, for the second best exhibit of Dressed Poultry, $5.00, in goods.

Hartland Poultry Yards, Hartland.

CLASS 145.

Donated by Martims, Ltd., Dry Goods Merchants, Amherst, for eggs, heaviest and best. Sec. 1, One doz. White, 1st., $1.50; 2nd, $1.00.

1st., John D. Fraser, Pictou.

Sec. 2.—One doz. Brown.

1st, Wm. Robertson; 2, John R. Harrison, Maccan.

Sec. 3.—Best Case 12 dozen, $5.00.

Hartland Poultry Yards.

JUDGING COMPETITION.

CLASS 22.

Open to those engaged in agriculture in the Maritime Provinces, under 25 years, of age. ...

Donated by Halifax Hotel, E. L. McDonald, manager. For the best Judging Dairy Cattle.

1, D. J. Barrett, Crouchville, N. P 2, R. J. Robertson; Nappan; 3, M. A. Scovil, Truro; 4, W. E. Dickson, Truro; 5, Scott McDonnell, Truro.

Donated by Amherst Boot & Shoe Co., Amherst, for the best judging of Beef Cattle.

1, W. G. Oulton, Truro; 2, Amos Fowler, Truro; 3, M. A. Scovil; 4, Scott MacDonnell; 5, R. J. Robertson.

CLASS 23.

Prof. M. Cumming, Truro, offers a Cup to the person making the highest score in Sections A. B and C, of the Judging Competitions—1, Amos Fowler.

Friends of the Farmers' Sons, offer a Cup, for the person, not a regular student of the Agricultural College making the highest score in Secs. A, B and C., of the Judging Competition 1, James Easton, Amherst.

CLASS 147.

LADIES JUDGING CONTEST

DRESSED POULTRY.

Donated by the Terrace Hotel, Amherst, for the best judging of dressed chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys.

1, Mrs. A. Christie, Amherst; 2, Mrs. Dr. MacDougall, Amherst.

CLASS 148.

Donated by Barkers, Ltd., Amherst; 1st, English Cashmere Waterproof Coat; 2nd, Leather Double Suit Case; 3rd, English China Tea Set, for best judging of dressed chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys.

1, Mrs. Kelton Carter, Amherst; 2, Mrs. Simeon Travis, Amherst; 3, Mrs. Geo. Ripley, Amherst.

APIARIAN PRODUCTS.

CLASS 152.

Donated by Rhodes-Curry Co., Amherst, manufacturers of railway and street cars, car wheels and castings; N. Curry President, Amherst.

Best dozen Jars Honey, light.—1, W. G. Asbell, Sussex; 2, Craig Bros.; 3, B. W. Baker; 4, Chas. E. Norton.

Best Dozen Jars Honey, medium—1, Craig Bros; 2, W. B. Wallace; 3, W. G. Asbell; 4, Thos. Aylward.

Best Dozen Jars Honey, dark—1, B. W. Baker; 2, Craig Bros.; 3, W. G. Asbell; 4, Julia A. Corbett, Amherst Pt.

Best Dozen Sections Honey, in comb light—1, W. G. Asbell; 2, Chas. E. Norton; 3, B. W. Baker; 2, C. W. McLellan.

Best Dozen Sections Honey in comb, medium—1, C. W. McLellan; 2, B. W. Baker; 3, Craig Bros; 4, Thos. Aylward.

Best Dozen Sections Honey in comb, dark—1, W. B. Wallace; 2, W. G. Asbell; 3, Thos. Aylward; 4, C. W. McLellan.

Best 3 lbs. Beeswax—1, B. W. Baker. 2, Craig Bros.; 3, W. B. Wallace.

COUNTY FRUIT COLLECTIONS.

The best County Collection of ten varieties of Apples, correctly named and labelled, one plate of each variety with five speimens to the plate, to be given for competition to each county in the Maritime Provinces. Plates will be supplied by managemeot.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Colchester County—1, Geo. M. Anderson, West New Annan; 2, Robt, Anderson.

Hants County—1, W. B. Wallace; 2, Thos. Aylward.

Cumberland County—1, D. H. Brown, Wallace Bay; 2, J. Halley Smith, Shinimecas Bridge.

Kings County—1, Harold A. D'Almaine, Wolfville. 2, L. E. Healey.

GALLEY 1.

Pictou County—1, N. N. Hamblin, Durham; 6, Alfred Hamblin, Durham.

Annapolis County—1, E. P, Fellows, Bridgetown.

Antigonish County—1, Herbert Smith, Antigonish.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Carleton County—1, T. Adney, Up. Woodstock.

St. John County—1, W. R. McFate, Upper Golden Grove; 2, R. R. Bancheh, St. John City.

Westmorland County—1, B. Charters, Chartersville.

Albert County—1, W. A. Colpitts.

Kings County—1, A. R. Gorham, Grey's Mills; 2, C. E. Dixon, Hampton.

York County—1, J. C. Gilman & Sons, Fredericton.

Sunbury County—1, Randall Bros., Randall's Corner; 2, F. A. Hubbard, Burton.

Victoria County—1, Jas Burns, Carlingford; 2, Donald Innis.

Queens County—1, Geo. McAlpine; 2, Fentley F. Peters, Queenstown.

Gloucester County—1 M. P. Smith, New Brandon.

Charlotte County—1, C. N. Vroom, St. Stephen.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Prince County—1, Chas N. Black, Bedeque; 2, D. B. McDonald.

Queens County—1, A. E. Dewer, Charlottetown; 2, S. R. Lane.

Kings County—1, Percy Robertson, New Perth; 2, John Robertson & Sons, New Perth.

SPECIAL IN FRUIT GLASS.

Donated by the Spramoter Co., of London, Ontario, for the best collection of fruit in Class 150 sprayed with a spraymotor. Goods value $10.00. Open to those who have not previously won Spraymotor prize.

a Spraymotor prize.—H. A. D Almaine.

SEED DEPARTMENT.

CLASS 153.

Spring Wheat, White Fife or Red Fife—1, A. E. McLean, South West, Lot 16, P. E. I.; 2, John H. Harrison; 3, A. A. McBeath; 4, Ernest W. Bulman, Rusticoville, P. E. I.; 5, W. M. McGregor, Miscouche.

Spring Wheat, any other variety—1, Horace Wright, Lr. Bedeque, P. E. I.; 2, Prospert L. Gallant, Abrams Village, P. E. I.; 3, Duncan Stewart, Southport, P. E. I.; 4, Wood & Sons.

Oats, Banner Type,—1, A. E. McLean; 2, Horace Wright; 3, Benj. A. Mallett, Little York; 4, Henry Gordon, Chatham, N. B.; 5, Jos. H. Arsenault, Urbinville, P. E. I.

Oats, any other white variety—1, E. W. Bulman; 2, A. E. McLean; 7, Wm. J. Gibson; 4, Isaac M. Doughart, Long River, P. E. I.; 5, Jos. H. Arsenault.

Oats, Black, any black variety— 1, Ernest W. Bulman; 2, Peter Brodie 3, Benj. A. Mallett; 4, Cornelius McLellan, Arlington, P. E. I.; 5, Chas. N. Black.

(Continued on page 226.)

That Red Rose Tea is of surpassing quality is accepted everywhere it is used as an undisputed fact, but it is in the Maritime Provinces especially that it has by unvarying goodness so well earned the term "is good tea." 61

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Prices: 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c. and 60c.

Stop Taking Drugs

They Are Poisonous to Your Stomach, Nerves and Vitals

Ever since you can remember you have understood that the way to cure a pain outside was to take something inside That is the foundation of our Canadian drug habit. Since childhood you have depended on drugs to kill pain. It never occurred to you that the drug was also killing the nerves of the stomach and over-taxing the heart. That is the reason for your stomach trouble. You have ruined your stomach with strong drugs and weakened your heart action by driving it beyond its strength with heart stimulants.

You can put on extra fire and draught in the furnace and drive up an engine at top speed without hurting the engine, but you can't do that very often with your heart because it is not made of iron.

You don't realize that until your heart refuses to be forced any more—that it is the time when drugs, which "used to do the work right away," don't seem to have any more effect and you are forced to realize your health is gone.

Every time you take a drug to force the stomach, liver, kidneys or heart you hurt them—you actually lessen their natural vitality—and taking another, because they are weakened by each dose, and anyone can see that in time, by steady dosing, you will have no natural action of any of these organs. From that time on your existence will depend upon forced stimulation, and when that fails you are gone.

Electricity is a relief from the old habit—the drug habit. It does by natural means what you expect drugs to do by unnatural means. It gives real strength to your body, and when your body has its natural strength there can't be any trouble, can't be any pain, because there is no pain in a perfectly healthy body. The exhilarating sensation is felt without sting or burn, and I have perfected it with the regulating device which makes the current mild or strong at will.

My Electric Belt does wonders in a few applications. It arouses all the dormant energies, develops muscular and nerve life, and restores the feelings of youth, courage and vigor. It makes perfect men of the weakest, puniest specimens of half-men.

Dear Sir,—I have worn your Belt for thirty days, and I am feeling fine, the best I have for years. My stomach is very much better, and my appetite has improved wonderfully. I can now eat a good meal and be satisfied, which I could not do before. I feel like a new man entirely. — FRED. J. CUTTERBUCK, Brockville, Ont.

Dear Sir, — I am pleased to be able to tell you that I now feel like a new man in every way. Wishing you all the success that you deserve, in your endeavor to relieve suffering humanity, I remain,

F. A. OUELLET,
Springfield, N.S.

FREE TO YOU

Get my 84-page book describing my treatment and with illustrations of fully developed men and women showing how it is applied.

This book tells in plain language many things you want to know, and gives a lot of good, wholesome advice.

I'll send this book, prepaid free, if you will mail me this coupon.

Don't wait a minute; cut out the coupon now.

Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday to 8.30 p.m.

M. McLAUGHLIN,

214 St. James St., Montreal, Can.
Please send me your book free.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

FIRE, LIGHTNING, RUST AND STORM PROOF

SIMCOE, ONT., April 9th, 1908
"We have handled your 'Eastlake' Shingles for nearly a quarter of a century. They have been on the Court House, Free Library, and other public buildings of this town for 18 years. We have used very large quantities during the past 25 years, and they have always given first-class satisfaction, and have never required any repairs."
(Signed) MADDEN BROS.
Tinsmiths and Hardware Merchants.

Write for Booklet.

The Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited, Manufacturers
TORONTO & WINNIPEG
2459

Up-to-Date Specialties For Farmers And Gardeners.

Things you need—implements and tools that should be on every truck garden and farm. Our way of making these specialties assures adaptability, strength and service at the minimum price for the best goods of their kind on the market

"TRUE" Wagon Box and Rack

Without wings and ladder, it is a perfect wagon box. With them, it is the best Hay, Stock, Wood, Poultry, Corn or Fruit Rack ever invented. Adjusted to any position in a minute without wrench, hook or rope.

"Eureka" Churn

Barrel of finest stoneware—top of clear pressed glass. Churns by hand lever. The only sanitary churn made. 3 sizes—8, 10 and 12 gallons.

"Eureka Root Cutter

will slice or shred from 1 to 2 bushels per minute. Fastest machine made—easiest running. Tapering cylinder—10 best steel knives.

"Eureka" Combination Anvil

Best iron anvil, with vice, pipe vice and drill attachment, and saw clamps. Just what you need for repairing tools and machinery. Weighs 60 pounds.

The "Bacon" Seed Drill

will handle the most delicate seed without bruising or breaking, and will sow evenly to the last seed.

Write for Catalogue

Every farmer, who wants to make money out of his farm, ought to have our new catalogue. It shows our TOOLS, Rakes, Hoes and Machines as they are, and describes their construction in detail. Write for free copy.

The Eureka Planter Co., Ltd.
Woodstock, Ont.

MARKETS.

Charlottetown Prices.

GRAIN.—Oats, White, 34c.; Black, 37c. to $1.25 per 100 ; Shorts, retail, $1.40 to
FEED STUFFS.—Bran, retail, $1.28 $1.45; Middlings, $1.40 to $1.50; Oil Cake, $2.25 to $2.50; Corn Meal, $1.60 to $1.70.

LIVE STOCK.—Butcher's Cattle, 4c to 5c per lb. live; Stockers, $20 to $28.00; Milch Cows, $30.00 to $60.00; Sheep, $3.75 to $5.00 each; Lambs, 4½c to 5½c per lb. live; Hogs, live, 6c to 6⅞c.

DRESSED MEATS.—Beef, (carcass) 6⅞ to 8c; Beef, (retail) 8c to 14c; Mutton, carcass, 7c to 9c; Lamb, carcass, 8c to 10c lb.; Pork, carcass, heavy, 7c to 7½c; light medium, 7½c to 8c; dressed for inspection.

HORSES.— Drafters, $150.00 to $225.00; Roadsters, $150.00 to $225.00; Carriage, $150.00 to $225.00.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Creamery Butter, 24c to 24½c, solid, ½ to 1c more for pts.; Dairy Butter, 19c to 21c.

POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS.—Eggs, 25c to 27c for shipping; locally, new laid selling 30c to 35c; Fowl, 9c to 10c; Chickens, 10c to 14c; Ducks, 13c to 15c; Geese, 14c; Turkeys, 10c to 23c.

FRUIT.—Apples, $2.50 to $4.50 per bbl.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 50c per bushel.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Hay, $7.50 to $8.50; Straw, $5.00 to $6.00; Beef Hides, 8c to 8½c; Sheep Skins, 50c to 70c; Lamb Skins, 50c to 65c.

Navigation having closed for the season all freight is now going forward by the government winter boats. They are making regular daily trips from here to Pictou and are keeping the freight all cleaned up. There is not much produce crossing except fresh meats and fish, ordinary way freight and a few tons of oats. The market for all lines of farm produce is quiet and steady, the supply coming forward is limited on account of the condition of the roads. Oats is quiet and sufficient in stock for present requirements. Hay is dull as there is no chance for shipping it as present prices are easy and likely to remain so. Beef is easy, and strictly first class staff is scarcely obtainable but fair quality in good supply at reasonable prices. Lamb and Mutton are reported scarce. Poultry is easier and with small offerings the market is steady. Butter is quiet and the prices about the same as last quotation and there is sufficient offering for the demand. Eggs are scarce and prices firm and our quotations are merely nominal. Vegetables are not being offered except a few potatoes, which find a ready sale at 50c to the retail stores.

St. John Prices.

GRAIN.—Oats,, wholesale, 45c, retail, 50c; Buckwheat, $2.25, $2.50.

FEED STUFFS.—Bran, 621.00 per ton.

LIVE STOCK.—Butcher's Cattle, $8.00 to $10.00; Milch Cows, $40.00 to $50.00; Sheep, 10c; Lambs, 12c to 13c per lb.; Hogs, 9c per lb.

DRESSED MEATS.—Beef, carcass, 6c to 9c; Beef, retail, 10c to 18c; Mutton, 9c; Veal, 8c to 10c; Lamb, 12c; Pork, 8c to 9½c.

HORSES.—Drafters, $200.00 to $225.00; Roadsters, $195.00; Carriage, $175.00 to $200.00

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Creamery Butter, 24c to 26c; Dairy Butter, 20c to 25c; Cheeses, 12c to 13c per lb.

POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS.—Eggs, fresh, 10c; cased, 32c; Fowl, 80c to $1.25; Chickens, 80c to $1.25; Ducks, $1.00 to $1.50; Geese, $1.25 to $1.50; Turkeys, 25c per lb.

FRUIT.—Apples, $3.00 to $5.00; Cranberries, $11.00 to $12.00 per bbl.; Maple Products, per bottle, 25c.

VEGETABLES.—Carrots, $1.25; Potatoes, $1.50 to 1.75; Turnips, 90c; Beets, 95c to $1.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Hay, $10.00 to $12.00; Straw, $8.00 per ton; Beef Hides, 9c; Calf Skins, 15c; Sheep Skins 25c to 75c.

The market is very poorly supplied with all kinds of poultry and vegetables A poor lot of beef from the Province of New Brunswick is offering. There is some beef from the Province of Ontario which shows up in good shape. The hay market is well supplied with Carleton County hay. Good butter is in good demand in small tubs and one pound prints.

Halifax Prices.

With respect to feeds, there is a fair local consumption. Supplies have been fairly free, except in bran, in which there is a shortage. Oats are firmer than they were, but the market is unchanged. The hay situation continues as before.

Peas, 4.75 to 6.00; Oatmeal, Standard, in bbls, $5.20 to $5.30; Oatmeal Standard in bags, 5.00 to 5.10; Rolled Oats, in bbls., 4.75 to 4.80; Rolled Oats, in bags, 4.50 to 4.60; Middlings, 25.00 to 26.00 per ton; Bran, 22.00 to 22.50 per ton; Shorts, 24.00 to 24.50 per ton; Feed Flour, bag 98 lbs., 1.70 to 1.75; Cornmeal in barrels, 2.95 to 3.00; Cornmeal in bags, 1.40 to 1.42½; Feed Oats, in bags .47 to .48; Hay 10.00 to 12.00 per ton.

Predictions are made that provision prices, and particularly beef prices, will be higher. The general tone of the market is much firmer than it was, the declines having been very largely recovered. Beef prices at packing points are 75 cents to a dollar a barrel higher than a few weeks ago, with the tendency still upward, and all grades of pork are a dollar a barrel higher at packing points.

PORK.—American Clear Fat Backs, $26.50; P. E. I. Mess, 24.50; P. E. I. Short Cut Backs, 26.00; American Bean, 23.00; Rumps, none; Jowls, 14.75; Pigs Feet, .50. Hams, .17; Roll Bacon, .14; Side Bacon, .18; Lard in Pails, .15; Lard in Cases, .16.

BEEF.—American, 19.50; Best Canadian, 20.50; ½ Bbls. Pork and Beef, 50c. extra.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.—There has been a largely increased make of butter and cheese throughout the Maritime Provinces during the past year, as compared with the previous year, and there has been very much less butter imported into Nova Scotia from the Upper Provinces than usual. This is an encouraging feature and it is to be hoped that this increased production will continue to develop as new markets can be found for the product. The factorymen are also showing a better disposition to pack their product in special packages to suit the requirements of the several markets, and this co-operation is very necessary in order that the trade may be secured. Ample stocks of eggs are now available for all requirements. A few new laid eggs are finding their way to market.

Creamery Prints, 28c to 29c per lb.; creamery solids, 26c to 27c lb.; Dairy Solids, 23c to 24c per lb.; Dairy Rolls, 24c lb.; Cheese, twins, 13c lb.; Cheese, large, 12½c lb.; Storage Eggs, 27c per doz.; Selected Eggs, 30c per dozen.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—As usual in the first part of January trade in this department is a little quiet. Apples are about the same as they have been for some time past, ranging from $2.25 to $4.50 per barrel. In vegetables the principal item of interst is potatoes. Talking with a well-posted member of the trade the other day, he confessed he did not know what to make of the situation and would not be surprised whichever way the market went. There were conflicting opinions about the probable course of the market, but he thought his mind would be cleared on the situation soon, as whatever change there would be, up or down, would probably come in another fortnight.

Valencia Onions, 4's per lb., .02½; Valencia Onions, per lb., .02¾; American Onions, per lb., .02½; Canadian Onions, 75 lb. bags, 1.40; Lettuce, per doz. heads, 60c; Cucumbers, each, 20c; Cabbage, per doz., 1.00; Turnips, per bag, 1.00; Beets, per bbl., 1.50; Carrots, per bbl., 1.50; Cauliflower, per doz, 1.25; Potatoes, P. E. I., per bag, 1.25; Potatoes, N. S., per bag, 1.25; Apples, per bbl. 2.25 to 4.50; Parsnips, per bbl., 1.50; Cape Cod Cranberries, per bbl., 10.00 to 12.50; N. S. Cranberries, 9.00.

FRESH MEATS AND POULTRY.—Fowl, per lb., 12c; Turkey, per lb., per pair, 70c to 1.00; Geese, per lb., 16c to 18c; Ducks, per lb., 15c to 18c; Beef, per lb., 9c to 10c; Mutton, per lb., 7c to 8c; Veal, per lb., 7c to 8c; Pork, 8c to 9c.; Blue Wing Duck, per pair, 60c; Rabbits, 24c; Lamb, uer lb., 10c to 12c; Chicvens bits, per pair, 10c to 15c.

Correction.

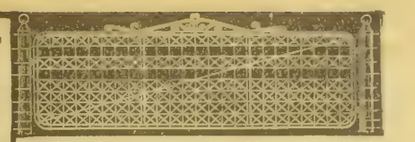
In our issue of December 20th, in which a partial list of the winners at the big Amherst Poultry Show was given the first and second prizes in Class 120, Section 9 and 10, pair Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels and pair Barred Plymouth Rock Pullets, respectively, were inadvertedly credited to Wm. Cowlings, Moncton. The Rhodes Silver Cup for the best two cockerels and best two pullets was credited to Earl T. Roach, Amherst. All these prizes should have been credited to Craig Bros., Amherst, N. S., who claim to have held first place in Eastern Canada, in breeding Barred Rocks, for the last ten years and can prove it by their winnings.

At any great poultry show the coveted prize is 1st cockerel and this Craig Bros. have captured two years in succession and not only did they get first this year, but also 2nd, 3rd and 4th cockerels, a clean sweep. The second prize went to a patron of their's but the bird was their stock and they have the liberty to publish the fact. They also had second cock, 2nd and 3rd hens and 3rd pullet, so that in the face of such strong competition as they had at Amherst, when one sums up their winnings, it is found that their's is not an empty boast. The credit for first and second prize on Live Utility pairs of Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels and pullets belongd to Craig Bros., and with the above mentioned pairs they were succestful in capturing the Silver Cup donated by E. N. Rhodes, Amherst, for the best two corkerels and best two pullets in the Live Utility Class.

The electrically-welded, solid-piece frame gives strength and stiffness to

Peerless Farm and Ornamental Gates

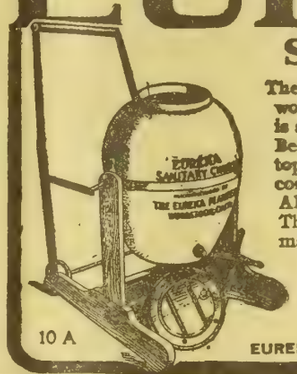
We build Peerless Gates to last a lifetime—handy, convenient and attractive. They remain staunch and rigid through all kinds of rough usage. The frame is



made of heavy steel tubing electrically welded into one solid piece. The Peerless Gate, like the Peerless Fence, saves expense because it never needs repairs. We also make poultry, lawn and farm fences of exceptional strength. Write for free book.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Box K, Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

EUREKA
SANITARY CHURN



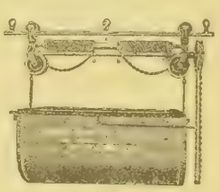
10 A

There's no comparison between the ordinary wooden churn and the "EUREKA". Barrel is stoneware—top is clear glass.
Besides being absolutely sanitary, the glass top enables you to see how the churning is coming along without opening the churn.
Also made with Aluminum top.
The "EUREKA" is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By tilting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be quickly and easily moved—while the barrel remain upright.
If your dealer does not handle the "EUREKA," do not take a substitute but write us for catalogue.
EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

A SOUVENIR.

A satisfied customer writes:

"Your litter carrier works to perfection. I have hung up my wheel barrow as a souvenir." We get lots of letters like that. Hang up your wheel barrow and use a litter carrier.



Send us a rough plan of your barn and we will furnish you with an estimate of the cost of an outfit.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.
Guelph, Ont.
Manufacturers of Hay Tools, Litter Carriers, Barn Door Hangers, Cow Stalls Stanchions, etc.

Use A Machine.

We believe that the farmer has not done and is not doing his whole duty to himself and to his family so long as he has not made the labor of operating the farm as light as possible, as convenient aod profitable as it can be made with the smallest amount of arduous effort. One of the means for making farm labor less arduous and at the same time more profitable, is the use of improved farm machinery. With the proper equipment, the work on the farm will not only be lightened as far as hard manual labor is concerned, but a great deal more labor can be accomplished without the hiring of additional help. This, in these days of the scarcity of farm laborers, is a most important consideration.

Consider, for instance, the problem which confronts a farmer with one man to help him when he comes to the harvesting of ninety or a hundred tons of hay at a time when it is impossible to secure extra men, and perhaps, also extra horses, at just the time when he wants them—just the time when his hay ought to be put into the barn in the smallest possible number of days. It is such things as these that make the farmer's life hard and his working day long and wearisome—if he has not a sufficient equipment of machinery—and his expenses large if he hires the men and teams to do the work in the time in which it ought to be done.

But with the machines the farmer with his one hired man, his regular man, or with his son, if he is so fortunate, is or can be absolutely independent, as independent as the proverbial independence of the farmer, or even if he has as big a crop as that we suggested above. And if it came to the pinch, the one-man farmer, with the aid of a daughter or his wife, could do more with the proper kind of machinery than three men and as many horses under ordinary conditions.

Among the machines which are responsible for this condition of affairs on the modern farm is the hay loader, which we have often been surprised to find no more in use than it is on the ordinary sized farms. Of course there are undoubtedly hay loaders, and then there are other hay loaders, and some of them perhaps would not be of much use on the ordinary small farm. But there are others which are fitted to the most unfavorable conditions to be found even on the rocky hill farms. We are willing to acknowledge that we are something of a crank on this subject, but every farmer will acknowledge that the subject of farm help is an important one, and anything that will help to solve the problem is worth being a crank about. Especially are we a crank about the hay loader question, for it seems a pity that so much hard work should be done by the strength of a man's arms and his back when it can as well be done by an unfeeling machine. It seems a pity that so much good hay should be damaged or spoiled because it cannot be harvested in time, when, with a hay loader, it could be easily be put into the barn in time to preserve its greatest value.

We have heard it stated that a hay loader is a cumbersome and heavy machine, requiring an extra team of horses, and also making necessary a side delivery rake, but that also depends upon the kind of a loader.

We confess to a fondness for quoting the case of two ordinary men, with two less than ordinary farm horses, who in twelve days harvested close to a hundred tons of hay from forty-five acres, the machinery which they useh being one mowing machine, a tedder for a part of the crop, and a hay loader, with a horse rake for some raking after. Of course the barns were equipped with unloading apparatus, and in one of them the apparatus was operated with a gasoline engine. None of the hay was raked before being loaded, and it varied from heavy timothy and clover to a light red-top. One pair of horses did all of the work except on the last half day, when an extra team hauled a few loads into the barn. How long think you, it would take two men and a team to load, haul to the barn and unload, that amount of hay by the ordinary method; allowing even a horse hay fork for unloading? There wouldn't be much time left for mowing in two weeks, to say nothing about tedding and raking and the raking after.

We have had something to say along this line before, but do not think we ought to refrain from speaking of it again, for the season af the year is here when the wise farmer is thinking of the purchase of new or additional machinery for next year if he thinks he is likely to need any. The riding plow is another great labor saver if a man has any large fields, as is also the riding cultivator. There are a good many of them in use, but there are also a good many men who are still technically clod-hoppers when it comes to the working of the soil. Hundreds of farmers, and not large farmers, either, by any manner of means, are finding a gasoline engine a great labor saver and also a great profit maker. In these days of advanced farming, it is not a question of whether a farmer can afford a machine or not; the question is, can he afford to do or try to do without it.—Maine Farmer.

Potato Growing.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

In your issue of December 6th, I read a lengthy article concerning Mr. C. Fred Fawcett's achievements, and as potato growing seems to be his speciality I would like some information from him on the following questions :—

1. How does he prepare his soil for potato growing?
2. How does he prepare his seed?

A DAIRYMAN'S PROBLEM SOLVED.

Read what a Dairyman, who used Blatchford's Calf Meal, says:

Digby, N. S., Aug. 10th, 1910

MESSRS. A. A. ARCHIBALD CO., Truro, N. S.

GENTLEMEN :—I have been feeding Blatchford's Calf Meal for about three years, with great success. In June, 1909, I commenced feeding Calf Meal to a bull calf, and killed same in Nov of same year. This calf was, without doubt, the best one I ever raised; when dressed it weighed 260 lbs., being 4½ months old. The pelt of calf weighed 42 lbs., which was an exceptional heavy weight. I have recommended Calf Meal to a number of my neighbors and they are using it now with good results. I take great pleasure in recommending it. (Signed)

GEORGE S. NICKERSON,
Brighton, Digby Co., N. S.

MOST dairymen are tempted to sell all the milk that they can produce. It may not be the best for them to do so, but when bills have to be met, something must be done, otherwise embarrassment for the time being often stares them in the face. We believe they all realize the importance of raising the young heifers and bulls, but you know how it is, things must be arranged temporarily at least, it is impossible to give calves the milk. This is something that institute speakers overlook, nevertheless it is an actual condition that must be met somehow. There was a time when one could go out in the back districts and get new milch cows, but that day has gone, too. How to get calves to maturity without milk is the problem. We have solved it for you, but unless we can tell you more about it and unless you will have confidence enough in what we have to suggest, you should not read another line. Our

Blatchford's Calf Meal

is not a tonic, a patent medicine or an offal from a large manufacturing plant. It is a substitute for milk and **will** make bone, flesh, fat and muscles, etc. It is not only the best, but it has stood the test. We have been manufacturing it for a longer time than any of the other supposed calf foods.

We thoroughly understand dairy conditions in the Maritime Provinces and have given your conditions a great deal of attention. We know what you want and so do you, but unless you give Blatchford's Calf Meal a trial, you will still be without what you want. Nothing short of a trial will convince.

Let us assist you in your business. We can do it. Write today for catalogue.

Blatchford's Calf Meal Factory, = Waukegan, Ill.
Or A. A. Archibald, - - Truro, N. S.

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Once Used—Always Used Don't be Without It **FOR MAN AND BEAST** **One Ounce—1-3 of a Bottle May Save Your Horse**

For Animal Use, Barb Wire Cuts, Old Sores, Scratches, Cracked Heel, Quarter Cracks, Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, Rusty Nails, Thrush, all Flesh Wounds.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.
Nothing like it. Don't take "just as good."

The Developer of Gordon Sim 2,20½, Warren Guy 2,12¾, Border 2,11½, and Eleven Others in the Thirty List.

H. C. Lydiard, of Steam Mill Village, Cornwallis, N. S.:

"I have used Neary's Liniment for the past fifteen years, for cuts, bruises and sprains on horses, and have found it to be the best Liniment that I have ever used, and I have used all the different kinds of Horse Liniment to be found in this country; excellent for human flesh also."

Manufactured by NEARY LINIMENT CO., **W. W. Rockwell, Proprietor, KENTVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA**

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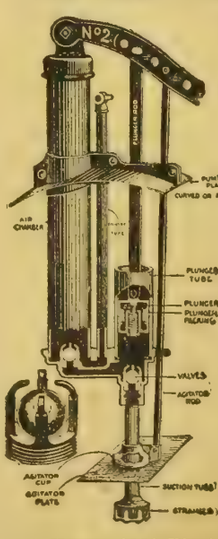

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W.C. Heard, 1380 King St. London, Can.

Advertise in the Maritime Farmer.

Some growers cut their sets rather large. Does Mr. Fawcett recommend more than one eye to a set?

3. What kind of fertilizer does he use?

4. How much seed does he plant per acre?

5. Where can I procure a sample of the prolific oats mentioned in the write-up?

LEWIS A. GREEN.

Cumberland Co.

Ans. We are gald to note that at least one subscriber was interested enough in Mr. Fawcett's achievements to inquire how he was accomplishing such good results. We forwarded the above questions to Mr. Fawcett and following are his replies:

1. In making a start to raise potatoes on green sward, we like to plow fairly deep, four inches at least, so as to give lots of loose soil to cover our rows. The spring plowing seems to give me excellent satisfaction, but I would have no objection whatever to late fall plowing. As different kinds of soil require different kinds of treatment, I may state that my replies have reference to a sandy loam soil with a gravelly subsoil. We, of course, use a potato planter and can confidently say that the machine does perfect work at a minimum cost. However, to use a planter lengthwise of the furrows, it is necessary to thoroughly harrow the land, at least twice, crosswise, preferably with a disc harrow. After harrowing both ways, until done—my rule for this is to dig with my foot crosswise the furrows and if I do not find any hard lumps, I consider the field ready for the planter. It takes a man to drive the team when harrowing. A good plan is to take an ordinary spike-tooth harrow with a plank across the top on which the driver may stand while the operation is going on. This is hard on the team but it certainly does the job in good shape. I want the field just as as level as it is possible to get it before planting and to get it this way I drive the levelling harrow in whatever direction it is most needed. I would rather defer planting a whole day than to put the seed in ill-prepared soil.

2. For ordinary field work I prefer good-sized sets covered well with land plaster. Potatoes that halve, quarter or third seem very desirable for seed purposes, in a great many potato growing districts. I hardly ever look for eyes when cutting sets, but try to split the seed end. Most excellent results can be had from selecting and planting whole round potatoes.

3. I use commercial fertilizers of the very best grade, made especially fot potatoes. It is guaranteed to contain 4 per cent. Ammonia, 8 per cent. Phosphoric Acid and 10 per cent. Potash. It can be procured from local fertilizer dealers.

4. The size of sets makes some difference as to quantity of seed required per acre, but with sets fourteen inches apart somewhere between four and one-half to five barrels will be required when rows are about thirty inches apart.

Editor's Note:—We presume Mr. Fawcett will have some Early Blossom Oats, the variety mentioned in the write-up, for sale.

Improving Marsh Lands.

Rditor Maritime Farmer:

On looking over my Maritime Farmer of December 6th, I noticed your invitation to all farmer readers to express their views, in the Farmer, on topics of general agricultural interest.

In compliance with your invitation I am making my first attempt at writing for the press. I live on the north shore of the Cobequid Bay, and after years of close observation I have come to the conclusion that the greater portion of the marsh lands along the shore does not receive the attention from their owners that they deserve, or, in other words in many instances these areas could be made, by a little extra labor, to double the value of the hay crop that they yield under existing conditions.

I am going to tell my experience with one acre of marsh land, there are hundreds of acres that could be similarly treated. I had a plot containing about four acres, the lowest part of which was covered with water for the greater part of the winter and until the first of May. From the acre referred to, I used to cut each year about eight to ten hundred weight of a mixture of broad leaf, wire grass, goose grass, flat-grass and cranberry vines.

About five years ago I commenced ditching the lowest part, where the water stood. I cut the ditches about three feet through the high marsh to an adjoining creek. It remained in this way for two years, when I thought it was ready to plow, so in the fall of 1907, I plowed one acre. It is a part of one of the oldest marshes on the shore and I suppose it is over one hundred years since it was dyked. I opened up the drains again and covered the cross ditches and the side drains where they had caved in most. The sod containing the roots of the grasses already referred to was very hard to turn over but we plowed it from six to eight inches deep. In the spring of 1908, I did not get it seeded until the 22nd of June, as the spring months were very wet. I spent one and one-half days with a team of horses, disc harrow and spring-tooth harrow before I got the roots all on top and the soil fit for seeding. I seeded with oats and a good seeding of timothy and alsike clover seed, using an application of about 800 pounds, 18 per cent. Basic Slag.

A dry spell of weather set in after the land was seeded and the oats were a long time before they got a good start of growth. I cut them for green fodder about the 20th of September, and got two large two-horse loads, at that time they had grown in some places, to the height of six feet. The average height would be about four feet. I did not allow any animals on this plot to eat the aftergrass which showed a fairly good catch.

The grass was rather slow in starting in the spring of 1909 and seemed to be rather thin, but what it lacked in thickness it made up in height. Owing to wet weather I did not get the 1909 crop cut until nearly all the seed had fallen off but I got a cutting of about two and one-quarter tons. The seed that fell off the hay made a splendid catch in the season of 1910 and on the 20th of last July I cut a crop of two and one-half tons of No. 1 timothy. Later in the fall, the aftermath came up beautifully and in some places it was ten inches high. I look for even a better crop in 1911.

I have yet to solve the problem of the proper way to cover the ditches. I would like if some of the Maritime Farmer readers would give their experiences with tiles in marsh lands.

I am fully convinced that there are large tracts of marsh in Colchester and Cumberland counties, that are now producing only a little slough hay that would, with a successful system of drainage, a light application of commercial fertilizers and protected from the depredations of grazing stock, be made to yield large crops of No. 1 timothy hay.

FARMER.

East Minas Station, N. S.

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1 Cent a Word.

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AGENTS WANTED, apply THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Ottawa, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.—WALTER EATON, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N S.

SEND POST CARD TO "PECK'S NURSERY, Wolfville, N. S.," and get printed price list of fruit trees, &c.

FOR SALE.—"Registered" Chester White Boar, No. 5502. Apply to A. D. McCUISH, Loch Side, N. S.

FARMERS.—Make second growth fir shingles last like cedar at a cost of 24 per m. Recipe $1.00 bill—J. S. McLEOD. Drummondville, N.S.

FIVE young Guernsey Bulls for sale, from good big stock.—T. D. BLAIKIE, Great Village, N. S.

FARMS WANTED.—It will be to the interest of all persons having farms for sale to communicate with ALFRED BURLEY, 46 Princess St., St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE.—Two shear Border Leicester Ram, winner of first prize at Halifax as a lamb and second as a shearling; also shearling ram of good breeding. Prices reasonable.—RETSON BROS., East Court Truro, N S.

REEVES MUNROE, CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, TAYMOUTH, NEW BSUNSWICK, Hydro Electric Plants for all purposes, Telephone Engineering etc., etc

WANTED.—Experienced man and wife to work on farm in County of Lunenburg. Reasonable farm supplies, no rent. Also other farm help wanted. Apply P.O. Box 558 Lunenburg N S.

FOR SALE.—One P. B. Holstein Bull, "Artis Laddie," three years old. Bred by Logan Bros For further particulars apply to L. M. SMITH, SEC'Y SCOTCH VILLAGE AGR. SOCIETY, HANTS CO., N. S.

BAIN WAGON FOR SALE.—We are offering one heavy Bain Lumber or Farm Wagon for sale cheap, on easy terms. For particulars write M. A. MACLEOD, SUSSEX N.B. or W. C. MACLEOD & SONS, LOCH LOMOND WEST, N. S

ALL kinds of books on Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Gardening, Bees, Fruits Flowers, Vegetables, etc. Catalogue free.—MORGAN'S POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, London, Ont.

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MEN WANTED.—We want a reliable man in each locality to introduce and advertise our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics and other goods direct to the consumers as well as to the merchants. $15.00 a week salary and expenses or commission. No experience needed. The largest advertised goods in Canada Write at once for particulars. W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO., LONDON, ONT.

SPRING BROOK FARM AYSHIRES.

Headed by two imported Bulls. Stock all ages, for sale. Exceptionally fine lot of young Bull Calves from cows that won at Amherst 3rd in aged cow class. 1st and 4th in three year olds, 1st and 5th in two year olds.

McINTYRE BROS.
Inspection invited. Sussex, N. B.

The College Short Courses.

The Short Courses at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N. S., are now in full swing. The opening sessions on January 3rd saw an attendance of upwards of two hundred students, of which seventy were from the Island Province, twenty from New Brunswick, twenty from Cape Breton, and the remainder from various parts of the mainland portion of Nova Scotia. There are twenty-five ladies attending the Ladies' Shourt Course.

The faculty of the college is being assisted by representatives from the Federal Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and from the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island staffs.

Maritime Winter Fair Prize List.

(Continued from page 222.)

Barley, 6-rowed, any 6-rowed variety—1, Isaac M. Doughart; 2, Wm. J. Gibson; 3, A. E. McLean; 4, Peter Brodie; 5, Horace Wright.

Barley, 2-rowed, any two rowed variety—1, Ernest W. Bulman; 2, A. E. McLean; 3, Benj. A. Mallett; 4, John H. Court; 5, Wm. J. Gibson.

Barley, hulless—1, L. A. Arsenault; 2, Donald Innis

Buckwheat, smooth, any smooth variety—1, H. B. Parlee; 2, Benj. A. Mallett; 3, O. W. Wetmore; 4, John eourt.

Buckwheat, rough, any rough variety—1, H. B. Parlee; 2, John R. Harrison; 3, Ripley Bros.; 4, J. E. Harrison.

medium sized variety.—1, Samuel Harrison; 2, J. E. Harrison; 3, H. B. Parlee; 4, Robt. McKay.

Field Peas, large, any large variety—1, A. E. McLean; 2, L. A. Arsenault; 3, Donald Innes.

Field Peas, small—1, Eli E. Arsenault; 3, Samuel Harrison; 4, Donald Innis.

Rye.—1, Donald Innis.

Flax.—1, A. E. McLean; 2, L. A. Arsenault; 3, Donald Innes.

Timothy Seed, bushel sample—1 and 3, John R. Harrison; 0, Samuel Harrison; 4, Richard Creed, Albion, P. E. I.

Field Beans, white, any variety—1, Samuel Harrison; 2, John R. Harrison.

Field Beans, colored, any variety—1, Jos. H. Arsenault; 2, Eli E. Arsenault; 3, Donald Innis.

Potatoes, round white type—1, Retson Bros.; 2, John R. Harrison; 3, J. E. Harrison; 4, Henry Gordon.

Potatoes, long white type—1, Henry Gordon; 2, O. W. Wetmore; 3, J. E. Harrison; 4, Peter Brodie.

Potatoes, rose type—1, John R. Harrison; 2, Peter Brodie; 3, Retson Bros.; 4, Henry Gordon.

Potato, red type—1, J. E. Harrison; 2, Henry Gordon; 2, Samuel Harrison; 4, Fowler Bros.

Potato, dark skinned—1, Peter Brodie; 2, J. E. Harrison; 3, Geo. M. Holmes; 4, Fowler Bros.

CLASS 155.—Sweepstakes Trophy Silver Cup donated by Wm. Ewing, best exhibit seed grain. Won by A. E. McLean, Lot 16, P. E. I.

CLASS 156.

Spring Wheat, Red or White Fife, sec. 2.—R. D. McKay; 2, Robt. McKay; Millsville, N. S.; 3, Donald Innes; 4, Harry Eadie, Antigonish.

CLASS 157.

Spring Wheat, any variety, sec. 2.—1, Thos. S. Waugh; 2, Eli E. Arsenault; 3, P. J. Wigginton; 4, W. E. Palmer.

CLASS 158.

Oats, any white variety.—1, Harry R. Brown, Wallace Bay; 2, Richard Creed; 3, Eli E. Arsenault.

Sec. 2.—1, Thos. S. Waugh; 2, Donald Innes; 3, W. E. Palmer; 4, P. J. Wigginton.

CLASS 159.

Oats, any black variety, group selected.—1, Ira L. Rodd, N. Milton; 2, Eli E. Arsenault.

CLASS 160.

Barley, any 6-rowed variety, group selected.—1, Robt. McKay; 2, T. J. Wigginton; 3, Richard Creed.

CLASS 161.

Peas, any field variety—1, Donald Issis; 2, Robt McKay.

CLASS 162.

Potatoes, round type—1, D. C. McNeil; 2, Harry R. Brown.

Potatoes, long white type—1, Richard Creed; 2, Robt. McKay.

FOR BEGINNERS ONLY.

CLASS 163.

Oats, Wheat and Barley.

Wheat, any spring variety—1, Samuel Harrison.

Oats, any white variety—1, W. H. McGregor.

Barley, any 6-rowed variety—1, Harry Brown.

CLRSS 164.

Round White Type—1, Samuel Harrison.

Long White Type—1 Samuel Harrison.

Rose Type—1, Samuel Harrison

CLASS 165.

Special Sweepstakes Trophy for members of C. S. G. A., donated by Steele, Briggs Co., Ltd., Toronto.

1. Robt. McKay.

INTER-SOCIETY COMPETITION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CLASS 166.

Wheat, any spring variety—1, Angus D. Stevenson, Gladstone, Vic. Co.

Oats, any white variety—1, Angus D. Stevenson.

Grand Trunk Railway System.

EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK & POULTRY SHOW. Ottawa, January 16 to 20, '11

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Yours truly,
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As my fall litters are all sold, I am now booking orders for early spring deliveries. Eight litters to choose from. All pigs eligible for registration.

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Imported Clydesdale and Percheron stallions and mares. Milking Shorthorn and Ayrshire cattle. I expect to have a new importation to arrive about the 10th of February. If you are desirous of purchasing any of these breeds write me about your wants.

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I have for sale several choice pure bred young Holstein Bulls, of various ages. Write or call for full information.

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Ayrshire—Two bull calves, 11 mos. old, and a few young calves. Females, any age. Guernseys—Three Bull Calves dropped in Dec. Females, any age. A number of young Chester White Swine, both sexes. J. FRANK ROACH.
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Guernsey Cattle.

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Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex, N. B.
Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Holstein Cattle.

F. W. C. Nase, Nerepis Station, Kings Co., N.B.
Jos. R. Taylor, Upper Dorchester, N. B.

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Walter E. Eaton, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N.S

Oxford Down

Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N S.

Cotswolds.

Donald Innis, Tobique River, N. B
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.

SWINE—Berkshire.

J. R. Semple, Brule, Col. Co., N. S.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co. N. S.

Yorkshires.

J. R. Semple, Brule, N. S.
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
The S. H. White Co. Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
R J. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S.
Wm. A. Churchill, Lakeside, Yar. Co , N. S.
Boyd A. Wetmore, Harvey, Albert Co. N. B.

Chester Whites.

W. H. Moore, Scoch Lake, N. B.
Howard W. Corning, Coeggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S
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Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Walter McMonagle & Sons, Sussex N. B,
S. Jones, Sussex, N. B., White Plymouth Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorca, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns.
W. J. M McLeod, Loch Lomond, West N. S., Houdans and Silver Grey Dorkings and R. C. R. I. Reds

Prize Poultry Sale

Expecting to be away from home a great deal of my time, I must reduce my stock 60 per cent. Beginning Sept. 1st I offer many of my noted winners and breeders, also the finest lot of cockerels and pullets to be found in eastern Canada. Prices most reasonable, in reach of all. Address :

SETH JONES,
Box 39. - - SUSSEX N. B.

Ayrshire Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep.

Heard headed by the grand good bull. Choice Goods of Springhill, four years old, sired by the noted bull Lessnessock King of Beauty. Choice Goods can be spared from Springvale, to avoid inbreeding. Has proved himself a good sire and a sure stock getter.

FRED S. BLACK,
Springvale Farm, Amherst, N. S.

Meadow Brook Stock Farm,

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Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns, Berkshires. Look over our winnings at late Amherst Horse Show and you will be convinced that we have the stock. Send your Pure Bred Mares to be bred

J. B. SNOWBALL, COMPANY Limited,
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JOHN BENNETT,
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OUR BIG SHOW

will be held in January. Send your name for a copy of our prize list which will tell you all about it. Liberal cash and special prizes offered for all varieties of fowls, etc. This is the recognized leading poultry show in New Brunswick, January, 12, 13 and 14, 1911.

Westmorland Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Moncton, N B.

30 Fine, Large, Vigorous Cockerels For Sale.

In Minorcas, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. All extra good breeding stock. At Amherst Fair, we won all the firsts in Minorcas but one.

Two Car Loads of Poultry Supplies Just Arrived.

Including the following goods :
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Farmers and Stockmen.

Here we are again doing business at the old stands with a number of purebred Guernsey and Ayrshire cows of the very best—both as to breeding and individuality to freshen this present month and October and which we are prepared to offer you at reasonable prices. Also Ayrshire calves of both sexes. We have likewise a fine lot of Shropshire ewes and lambs which have been bred carefully and are as fine as are to be obtained in the Maritime Provinces. Prices right. Correspondence solicited which shall have our prompt and best attention, as usual.

John McDonald & Son,
Bloomfield Farm, - Shubenacadie, N. S.

Maple Grove Ayrshires

I have for immediate sale several young Bulls fit for service, many of them prize winners at the recent exhibitions. Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable.

M. H. Parlee, Lower Millstream, N. B.

FOR SALE.

One R. C. R. I. Red Cock, 2nd at Amherst; three Brown S. C. Leghorn Cockerels, one of these is the 2nd prize cockerel at St. John Dominion Exhibition. Four S. C. R. I. Red Cockerel, these are good ones for the money asked. Also a few Pullets of each of the three varieties.

W. H. HENRY, Shubenacadie, N. S.

GLENVIEW FARM.

Guernseys, Jerseys & Poultry.

We are offering for sale two Guernsey Bulls about one year old. One is a grandson of Millwood's Perseverance 2nd, official record 653 lbs of butter, the other a grandson of Imported Fairy of Seagrove. Barred Plymouth Rock, White and Buff Wyandotte, S. C. Brown Leghorn and S. C. Rhode Island Red cockerels and pullets for sale.—WALTER McMONAGLE & SONS, Sussex, N. B., Long distance 'phone.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

We are now offering for sale some excellent young cockerels and pullets, suitable for fall and winter fairs, also some yearling hens of both cockerel and pullet mating, just the age to insure sturdy stock another year. Prices given on application.

Craig Bros., - Amherst, N. S.

Holsteins for Sale.

Maple Green Farm offers for sale, in registered Holsteins : Bull, No. 1, 18 months old; bull, No. 2, 29 months old, is in fine show shape and has been first prize bull in his class, both as a calf and as a yearling. Could also spare a few cows that have large yearly official records. For particulars, write

R. L. HICKS, - Dalhousie Jct., N. B.

Meadow Brook Farm.

Shropshire sheep and Ayrshire cattle. We are offering for sale a very fine bunch of ram and ewe lambs also a few shearling and aged ewes of excellent quality, which will be sold at moderate figures. Not being in the show business, the above are not pampered or over fed and are therefore able to give a good account of themselves

ANDREW McPHERSON,
Rocklin, Pictou Co., N.S.

Hillside Farm Yorkshires.

I have for sale choice young pigs ready for delivery. Boars fit for service and sows old enough to breed, all bred from mature stock. Sire and dam imported from H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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"HOMESTEAD FARM" HOLSTEINS.

Just now we can part with a few young bulls, fit for service, combining the blood of all of our best service bulls. We will also supply a few calves if desired.

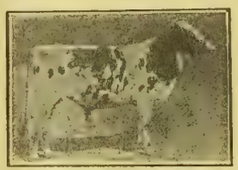
We have a few Shropshire rams left that we will sell cheap in order to clear out this fall. Write or come and see them.

LOGAN BROS. N. S. 'Phone 602. AMHERST PT., N. S.

FINE NICKEL BUGGY HARNESS

For the next 30 days I will sell a set of $15.00 Nickel Mounted Buggy Harness for only **$12.00**, and if you are not satisfied, I will refund the amount. This Harness is made of No. 1 stock and is made as follows : Bridle, 5-8" box loop cheeks, patent leather blinds, glass rosettes and nickel chain front; breast collar, folded with buckles for traces; breeching, folded saddle, full leather, strong and good looker; reins, black bit and russet hand part.

EDGAR AYER - Box 31, - Sackville, N. B.



Wish - Ton - Wish Stock Farm.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE,

We are offering several heifer calves as well as some good bull calves, also a young cow or two, due to freshen in May or June. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

HARDING BROS., Props.,
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BELLEVUE STOCK FARM.

Bellevue won male and female championships and all the herd prizes in Shorthorns at the 1910 fairs The championship for Ayrshire bull has been held by us for three years with our Morton Main's Gerthrope, an Osborne bred bull. We have for sale an 18 month old bull, out of the Ayrshire cow that won first prize in the dairy test at the Amherst Winter Fair in 1910. All our prize winners, with the exception of our herd bulls were bred by ourselves. Write for prices or call and see us. We breed our winners and sell them too.

C. A. ARCHIBALD, Proprietor. - - - Truro, N. S.

COBEQUID FARM HOLSTEINS !

Offering a bull, two years old, and a bull, one year old, from Lottie LaHanda, record 17 1-4 lbs. butter in 7 days and 10286 lbs. milk in 1 year, at 13 years old. Sired by Sir Rooker Posch Artis, champion bull at Halifax and senior champion at St. John. For further particulars, address

SAMUEL DICKIE, Central Onslow, Col. Co., N. S.

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I am offering for sale one pure bred Holstein bull, Eke DeKol Paul, Jr., three years old, dam, Lady Pietertje DeKol. Record day for milk, seventy pounds. Sire, Eke DeKol. This bull is also first cousin to Grace Fayne 2nd Homestead champion seven day cow of the world, 35.55 lbs. butter. Also a half-brother, six months old, out of same cow, sired by Ormsby Veeman.

Write for prices. First come, first served.

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We have several choice young French Canadian Bulls for sale, at very reasonable prices; also an excellent lot of young Tamworth Sows. Visitors are most welcome.

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Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd.

For foundation stock, herd bull or family cows, both show ring and long-distance producers (300 to select from.) Go to

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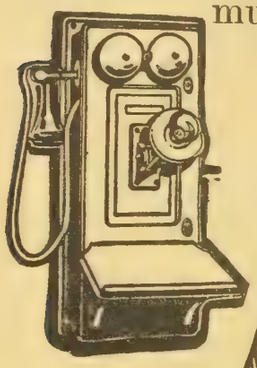

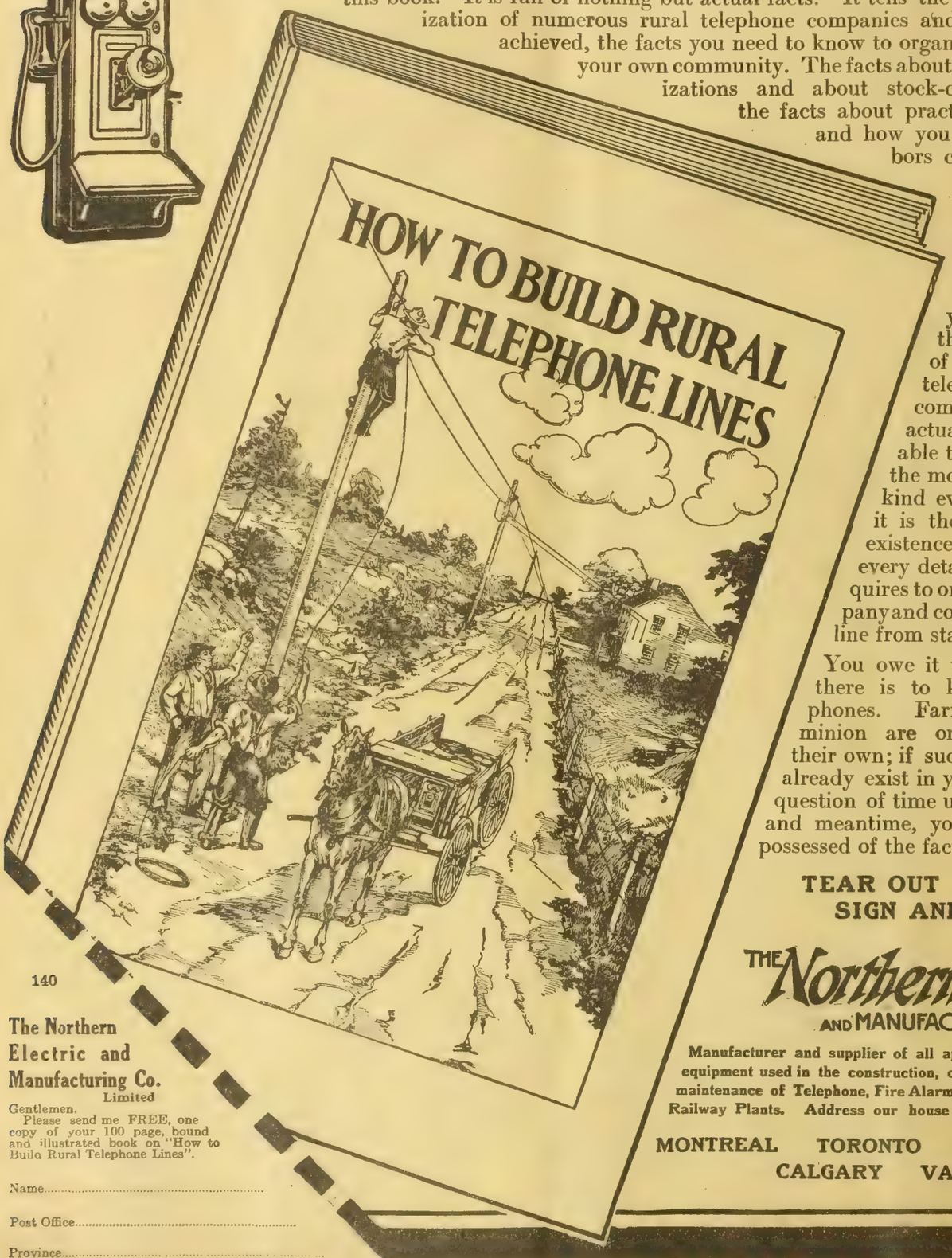

You owe it to yourself to know all there is to know about rural telephones. Farmers all over the Dominion are organizing companies of their own; if such a company does not already exist in your locality, it is only a question of time until one will be formed and meantime, you should be becoming possessed of the facts.

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The Northern Electric and Manufacturing Co.
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Gentlemen,
Please send me FREE, one copy of your 100 page, bound and illustrated book on "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines".

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Published twice-a-month in the Interests of the Farmers of the Maritime Provinces of Canada

Vol. 16. **SUSSEX, N. B., JANUARY 24, 1911** **No. 8**

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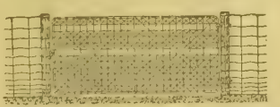
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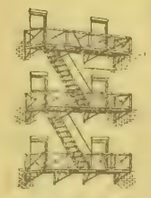
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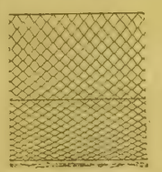
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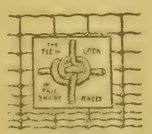
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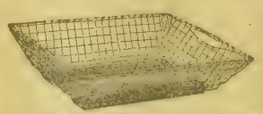
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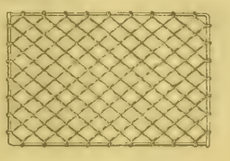
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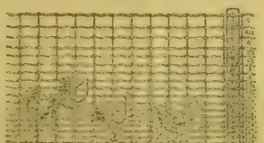
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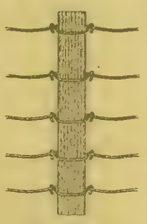
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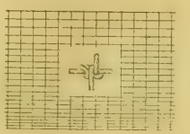
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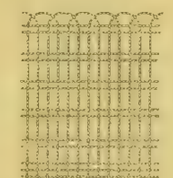
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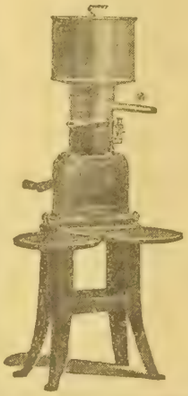

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Sent on trial to responsible parties.
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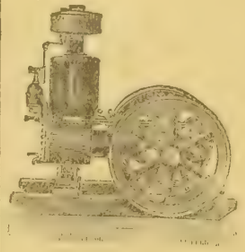

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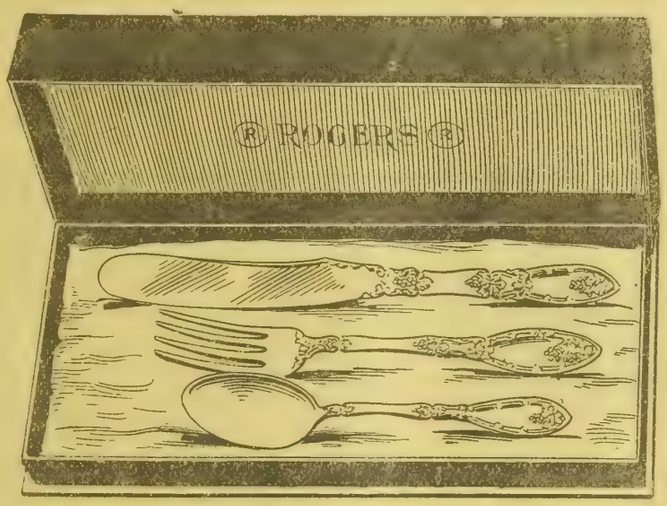

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Scott's.—Nitre, Glycerine, Iodine, Iron, Squills, Friar's Balsam, Carbolated Oil, Camphorated Oil, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Oil of Tar, Sewing Machine Oil, Spirits of Camphor. Price 10c per bottle. Equal to 2 soap wrappers.

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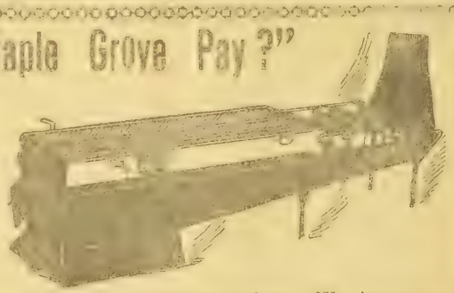

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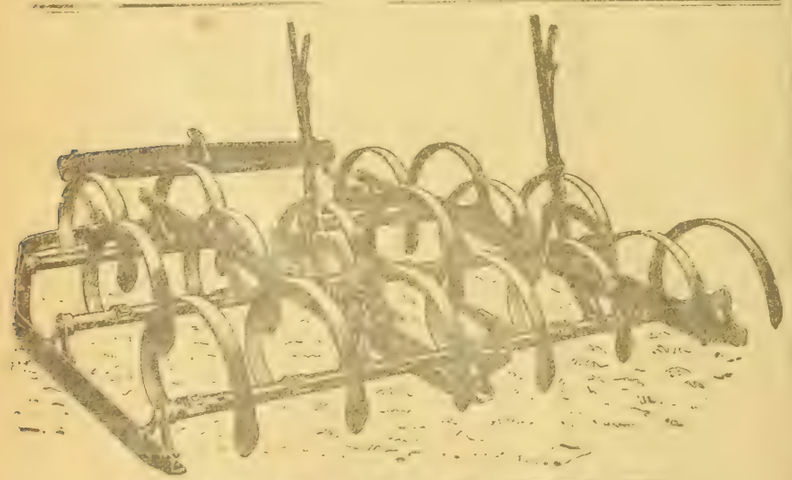

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THE MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

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Official Organ of The Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, The Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations, The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association and The Maritime Bee-Keepers' Association.

Volume 16. Sussex, N. B., January 24, 1911. Number 8.

Outlook for Apple Growing in New Brunswick

PROSPECTS SECOND TO NONE.

By A. G. Turney, Provincial Horticulturist.

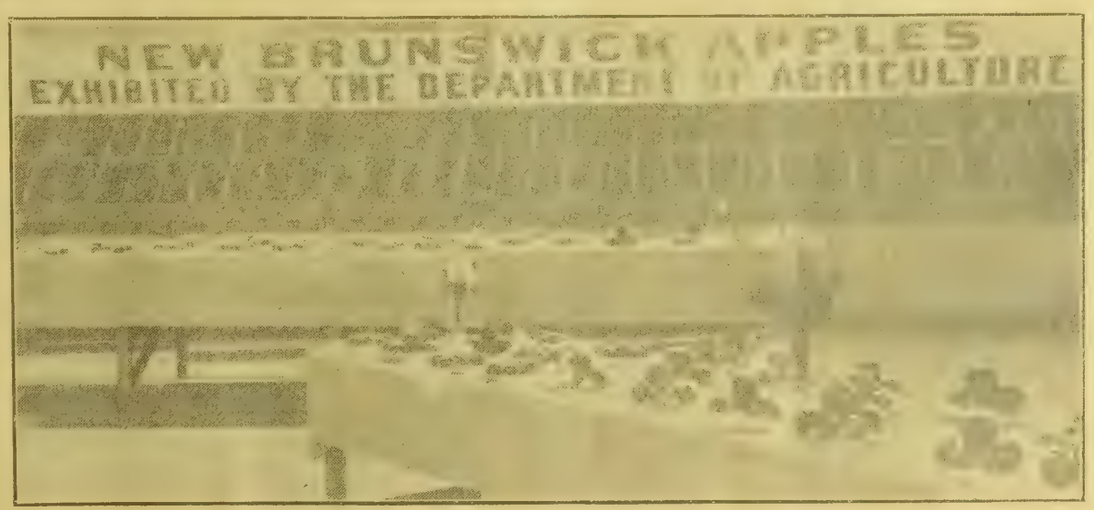
FIRST. Let us briefly enumerate some factors concerning the present status of the apple industry in America.

United States' authorities concede that country's production of apples to be inadequate to the demand and that this industry which has increased steadily the past few years is already a large one Moreover, they state that the demand is increasing at the rate of 1,000,000 barrels per year. Since the United States apple crop has declined from an average annual production for the five years—1900-1904 of 42,500,000 barrels to only 26,000,000 barrels for the five years ending 1909, it would appear that nothing short of a strong revival of apple growing in that country will make up the deficiency, let alone keep pace with the increasing demand would be were "fair" prices maintained. "Better Fruit" is my adequate to the demand. That may in apple growing in the United States will soon be followed by a period of revival until the supply is adebuate to the demand. That may be, but it is sufficient for our purpose that such a revival cannot be consummated in less that fifteen or twenty years, and that the United States' product will not figure very largely on the apple markets of Europe during that time.

An Encouraging Outlook.

A Section of the Big New Brunswick Fruit Exhibition that shows the outlook for Apple Growing in New Brunswick.

Turning to Canada, what do we find? The situation in Ontario, so ably dealt with in these columns by Professor Crow, and at various times during the past year by other authorities, shows: That her annual amount of apples available for export to Europe has steadily decreased and furthermore that the increasing home and Western Canada markets bid fair, in a few years, to leave no Ontario apples available for export to Europe unless there comes a great improvement and increase in apple growing in that province. It seems to me that Ontario, like the United States, will not be in a position to cater much to the European apple markets for some years to come. What then of Nova Scotia? The situation there is certainly different from that in Ontario and the United States. True it is that the New England States are producing much the same standard winter varieties but then they have a very large consuming population to cater to which Nova Scotia has not. In 1909 this Maritime Province produced upwards of 850,000 barrels of apples, the bulk of which were sold on the English markets. Nova Scotia produces the standard winter varieties, Northern Spy, Greening, Baldwin, King and Nonpareil to perfection; her logical market is across the water; she has thousands of acres yet to be planted to apples. Is it not evident that her apple lands by virtue of the situation on the American continent to-day, and by virtue of the natural advantages and proximity to the English market should capture that market for the standard winter varieties? I believe that so long as Nova Scotians can produce the winter varieties successfully, they will not easily be induced to consider the growing of the earlier varieties. Yet, we must admit that there is a considerable demand on the English market for a class of apples to cover the season from autumn until the winter varieties are fit to eat, say from October 1st, to January 30th. This then, is the link in the chain which New Brunswick by nature is the best adapted of all the Provinces to fill. Competent leadership and the necessary capital applied to the lands of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia during the next decade should result in our establishing a hold on the English market which apple regions to the west of us, by the time they had apples in quantity to export, would find it very hard to weaken.



A Convincing Evidence of Fruit Growing Possibilities.

The above display of box apples was an eye-opener to all those who did not have much faith in New Brunswick as an Apple Growing Country. The big Fruit Show recently held at St. John at which the above photo was taken awakened much latent interest in New Brunswick fruit growing

While Nova Scotia has a well established and very flourishing apple industry today, we in New Brunswick, have to confess to none. Nevertheless, apple growing here is past the experimental stage, in fact is a proved success, and there are a number of features here which would make the establishment of apple growing a much shorter and easier task than it has proved to be elsewhere. To begin with, the varieties we are adapted to grow and to which we must confine ourselves if we wish to gain a reputation as an apple province, are the Duchess, Dudley, Wealthy, Alexander or Wolfe

River, Fameuse or McIntosh Red. Most of these are early bearers and will be yielding returns five years before any of the later sorts. They are mostly shorter lived trees and should be planted much closer together, yielding greater returns to the acre. Again, the Duchess, Dudley, Alexander and Wealthy grow practically scab free, are self-fertilizers and regular annual bearers, great points in their favor. Many people are too prone to ignore the earlier season apples, pointing out that their perishability and poorer prices do not class them with the winter varieties as money makers.

We must consider, however, that a variety like the Duchess or the Wealthy can be produced for 60 or 70 p. c. of what some of the winter varieties may be produced, and surely this cost of production is as powerful a factor as the selling price in determining what varieties are most profitable. The experience of the past few years entitles the earlier varieties to more attention and I have no doubt that in New Brunswick their production for the European market will bring us acre for acre just as large if not larger profits than the winter varieties are producing elsewhere. Moreover, the selling price is not as low as some would have us believe. Since Red Astrachan and Duchess apples sold last autumn in Winnipeg for $2.25 to $2.50 per box, which is equivalent to $1.25 or $1.50 f. o. b. St. Catherines to the grower, and No. 2 Duchess sold at $5.00 per barrel, we may well consider that with all our water transportation to the British Isles and our pre-cooling facilities in St. John there will yet be thousands of dollars brought into New Brunswick by these hitherto despised varieties. The Fameuse and McIntosh Red, while not so cheaply and easily produced, are as high a selling apple as there is grown in Canada and quite large areas of our land show similar climatic and soil conditions to the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys where these varieties originated and do so well. At the recent apple show in St. John the most noticeable feature about our apples was their exceedingly high color and natural beauty of appearance. R. W. Starr, the veteran pomologist of Nova Scotia, tells us that these same varieties grown in the Annapolis valley are some ten days slower in maturing than where grown in the St. John Valley. We have no desire to claim that we can grow all the standard Canadian varieties to as high a perfection as they are grown in Ontario, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, but what we do claim is that New Brunswick grown Duchess, Dudley, Alexander, Wealthy, Fameuse and McIntosh Red cannot be excelled by any of these provinces in point of size, color and flavor.

New Brunswick's premier apple lands are to be found in the Lower St. John Valley between St. John and Fredericton and are only from twenty to eighty miles by river transportation from St. John, the national winter port. The valley is one of great scenic beauty and fertility and is a great natural apple belt. To the man who desires to grow apples commercially, I do not know in all Canada of a country where the prospects and markets are better or the environment more ideal. To my mind, were it not a regretable fact, I should have believed it absolutely impossible that British Columbia of late years should have attracted so much capital and so many people from the old country fruit lands. Yet, in the face of the great geographical, social and natural advantages possessed by Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario, she has accomplished it. In the east we have a less rugged, a more beautiful country; we are within a week's journey from the best market in the world and the old home of our immigrants. We do not have to resort to artificial methods such as irrigation and frost fighting appliances, and our apples are better flavored. There is only one answer to this, British Columbia is awake and the east is asleep. The signs of the times are, however, not without hope—the east stirs uneasily in its sleep—presently it will rub its eyes—and then let us hope that it will open one and with just one eye open and its great natural advantages, British Columbia, wide awake as it is, will have to look on.

To my mind British Columbia with its lands already at fancy prices, with its higher cost of production and enormous transportation expense can never seriously compete with the Maritime Provinces on the European market, if we exert ourselves at all. Now is the time for the Province of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, each keeping to the production of the varieties for which they are best adapted, between them to take a large and commanding place in the supplying of the European apple market from September to May of every year.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to be able to say that companies to develop our fruit lands are already being organized and will soon be in active operation, and I am confidently expectant that the development of fruit growing in the St. John Valley will be the most remarkable feature in the next ten years of Canadian horticulture.

How Can Alfalfa Growing Receive a Boost in the Maritime Provinces?

Alfalfa, The Feed DeLux.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

"Five crops a year and every pound a richer feed than corn or bran or any other of the favorites of the stockman!" When he heard this statement by a farmers' institute lecturer, Robert Walker, a Missouri stockman-farmer, went home with a resolution to try alfalfa. He sowed twenty acres that spring on a piece of his most fertile river-bottom land and kept the weeds down by occasionally clipping it with the mower. The next May he cut two tons of hay per acre, worth five dollars a ton at his farm. In August he cut the seed crop, which yielded six bushels an acre, worth eight dollars a bushel. In October another crop of hay was ready, but he turned in his cattle to graze it lightly until cold weather. Fifty-eight dollars an acre the first season!—and that crop of hay was rich enough to take the place of several tons of bran for his fattening cattle.

In 1871 Henry Miller, of southern California, began to grow alfalfa. Now he has about twenty thousand acres on irrigated and upland soils. He cuts four tons of hay per acre each season and feeds it to cattle and hogs, or bales and sells it for eight to ten dollars a ton. These are but casual instances of the virtues of this crop, which is the peer of any feeding stuff. The almost unlimited yielding capacity —under irrigation reaching ten to twelve tons per acre—together with its richness as a feed by virtue of a higher percentage of that flesh and bone building material protein, than any other common farm crop, makes alfalfa the marvel of the crop world.

"Alfalfa, "the best forage," as its Arabic name reads when translated, claims place as the oldest crop known to man. When the insane King Nebuchadnezzer was driven to the fields to eat grass, as related in the Book of Daniel, he found this nutritious and palatable plant a ready food. The Persians grew alfalfa by irrigation and gave it to the Greeks and Romans. That careful old Roman countryman, Columella, in his twelve books on farming, written about 56 A. D., told how to grow this crop. Six crops a year were often cut; and his method on seeding and care might be used as a text in school of agriculture today without serious danger of error. Though so well known to the ancients, alfalfa is still unknown to tens of thousands of American farmers, to whom it would be worth unmeasured millions if once well established on their farms. Hoard, the former dairyman governor of Wisconsin, has pronounced the alfalfa movement "the most important agricultural event of the century."

"America got alfalfa through seed importations from Europe into the Eastern States, where it has been grown successfully in New York since 1793. It was there known as Lucerne, which name it got from the Lucerne Valley, in Italy. George Washington grew it at Mount Vernon or on other of his estates, and Thomas Jefferson was so pleased its appearance that he wrote of the beauty of his alfalfa fields.

The Champion Shorthorn Heifer Merry Maid V.

During the season of 1908, Merry Maid V, then in her calf form won first prize in the junior calf section and championship of the breed at all the fall shows. In 1909 she won first as junior yearling and championship at all Maritime shows, later at Fredericton she was placed second to her stable mate in the championship class by Mr. Andrew Elliott, the judge. She has maintained her enviable reputation during the past season, 1910, by winning first as two-year-old and championship at the Dominion Exhibition, St. John, and also at the Halifax exhibition under the judgeship of Prof. Geo E. Day. She mainained the same rating at the Maritime Winter Fair, recently held in Amherst, N S, winning the grand chamsionship award. Merry Maid V's dam, Merry Maid had a similar career only she started her career by winning a grand championship for the first time when she was about six months old. She kept up her wonderful show record until this year. In her ten year old form she stood second in the aged cow class. Owned by C. A. Archibald, Bellevue Stock Farm, Truro, N. S.

NO LAZY MAN'S CROP.

The Eastern farmer, however, never adopted the crop generally, nor carried it westward. The goldseekers who came around the Horn to California stopped at Chile and found it flourishing where it had been left by the Spaniards. Alfalfa is known to have been grown in southern California in 1859, from there spreading eastward through the fertile valleys of the Southwest to Utah, Colorado, and on.

"Alfalfa demands good farming. It declines to grow on poor, wet, weedy sour and untilled lands. Many fail with it on first trial. Some have become discouraged and called it hard to grow, yet it is almost a weed in its rank spread in specially favorable localities. This fastidious nature has hindered its progress in the favor of careless farmers, who ignore its cardinal requirements. Its three simple demands are a dry, sweet, fertile soil; but these involve about all there is to good soil management—namely, drainage, liming for acidity when needed and adding the needed fertilizers, with proper tillage. Alfalfa refuses to be made a side issue; it demands the best field and care of the farmer to establish it. It develops his patience as it must be cut but sparingly the first year and must not be rudely trampled.

"Farming was not so hard before we knew alfalfa," complained a Kansas farmer. "There used to be occasional periods of rest, but now this plagued crop drives us the year round. In the spring, just as we are busy planting the corn, we must hustle away to cut that first crop of alfalfa. It won't wait; it must be attended to first. Then in June, when we're hoping for a few days' let-up, there is a second crop ready and another hay harvest is on us. Late in July, when it is hot and sultry and haymow is a steaming furnace, there is more alfalfa to harvest. In September we used to get a few days to visit our folks in the next county, but now that cussed alfalfa must be cut. Can't leave it or it spoils; and in October, when the corn harvest is about over, there is another hay harvest. It's just cut, cut, all the year—and that is not all. Our barns are full of the stuff, stacks fill every available feed lot and we are obliged to buy steers and lambs and pigs to eat it out of the way of the next season's crops. Alfalfa is no crop for a lazy farmer."

THE ANIMALS' FAVORITE.

Back in 1889 a rawboned young cowboy left a sheep ranch on Green River, in Utah, and came home to northern Ohio to help his gray and stooped old father make a bare liv-

How Can Alfalfa Growing Receive a Boost in the Maritime Provinces?

Alfalfa can be Successfully grown in the Maritime Provinces. In every issue for the last two months we have asked for suggestions from our readers in regard to best means for "Boosting Alfalfa Growing in Maritime Canada." Not more than eight or tenreaders have offered suggestions or asked questions. Surely this subject deserves more attention and assistance than our farmers are devoting to it. We know that a large number of our 10,000 subscribers have experimented with this useful legume. We want to hear from the unsuccessful experimenters as well as the ful ones. By relating your experiences you may lead the way for some other farmer to follow in your successful path or to avoid paths in which you have not been successful. If you have been successful, we know you have discovered enough merit in this wonderful plant to make you anxious to tell your fellow farmers about it. If you have been unsuccessful, the fault may lie at your own door; perhaps you left some essential condition unfulfilled.

State the methods you followed in preparing soil and seed, and by thus helping others you will be helping yourself. If you do not wish your name to appear we can with-hold it. Ask qubstions, read what other farmers say about Alfalfa Growing and intelligently apply any feasable ideas you may thus glean. Address communications to

THE MARITIME FARMER, Editorial Department, Sussex, N. B.

ing from a wet and weedy old farm. The boy brought back a bag of the seed of the wonderful alfalfa which had so delighted the hungry lambs when they returned from the frosty ranges for the corral-feeding at the end of the range season; but the old wet Ohio clay was too poor to grow alfalfa. First attempts to seed it failed, but the boy had a vision of fields like the irrigated valleys of Utah and persisted in sowing more alfalfa each year; and little by little it covered the farm as one after another of the fields were tilled and limed and manured. The best the father could do on the farm before alfalfa came was to sell eight hundred dollars' worth of wheat, hay, pigs and potato. In 1909 some fields yielded six tons of hay an acre, the corn from ninety acres grown on alfalfa sod measured almost nine thousand bushels, shelled. About fifteen hundred lambs were fed to winter fatness, and three brothers find this farm, now expanded to over three hundred acres, demanding their whole attention. This is not an isolated story of reclamation; it is being duplicated on a thousand farms from Maine to Oregon.

"Alfalfa is a dual-purpose plant, serving the grower in two ways. It has the highest feeding value of any of the common farm crops, because it is rich in digestible protein. Protein is the part of food plants that makes red blood, flesh and bone. Protein is the costly part of the food of animals and alfalfa furnishes a lot of it at the lowest cost and in a very palatable form. The agricultural chemist has shown that a good average crop of alfalfa from one acre in the Eastern States contains over five thousand pounds of digestible matter, of which nearly nine hundred pounds is protein; while its nearest competitor—red clover— returns only three thousand pounds of digestible matter containing only five hundred pounds of protein. In feeding value its relation to other common crops is best shown by comparison with the common crops on the basis of percentage of protein. Alfalfa hay contains 11 per cent digestible protein; red clover, 6.8; timothy, 2.8. Wheat bran, so generally used as a source of protein, contains only 12.2 per cent of protein.

In its palatability lies much of its virtue. All animals love it. Hens will pluck it; the family dog will nip the tender shoots as he passes through the field. Gorging and bloating may result when hungry animals are turned into a field and allowed to eat their fill. The cured hay has been ground into meal for stock food, and tests of alfalfa flour made into bread have shown it to be a palatable food for man.

"Alfalfa helps poor soils. It first demands that the farmers carefully drain, lime and manure such land before it will grow vigorously. Then it revolutionizes the whole stretch of the land by sending its penetrating roots deep and wide in search of plant food and moisture. Down into the hard subsoil these needle-tipped fibers grow—three, six, ten and even twenty feet. The constant growth and decay of these fine rootlets open millions of tiny tunnels through the hardest soil, where air and moisture follow; and what was once a soggy mass becomes a loose, friable soil in a receptive state for added fertility. It harbors its own nitrogen-gathering germ, which draws a supply from the air when an abundant supply is not to be had in the soil.

Alfalfa growing is not altogether easy. Though in some sections it grows almost wild, securing a stand is the difficult phase of its culture over most of the country. The best farmers have to study and experiment with it. A trial plot is advised by the experts before large areas are seeded. It is largely a soil problem. No amount of care will bring success if the soil is wet or sour, or devoid of available plant food to support the hungry young alfalfa plants the first year. Spring or summer seeding is quire generally practiced, though fall seeding is followed successfully in some sections. Plow early and pack the surface to hold the moisture. Spare no pains on the seed bed. Make it fine and free from weeds. Corn land is best for alfalfa, since weeds trouble less. Fifteen pounds of seed to the acre is used either broadcast or in the seed attachment of a grain drill. If the land is very dry follow the drill with the roller.

NURSING THE FIRST CROP.

"A nurse crop of barley has been used quite generally as a protection the first summer. The nurse crop aids in keeping down weeds, which may press the tender alfalfa. On the cleanest land the nurse crop is not needed. If the land has never grown clover inoculate with the alfalfa bacteria. Manured land seldom lacks the germs, but a few hundred pounds of soil from an old alfalfa field will do the trick.

"The first season's cutting must be light. After the nurse crop of barley is mowed off, clipping should be delayed until the small buds or shoots appear near the ground, which are the sure sign that the plant can bear to have its main stems severed. To cut alfalfa at any time before these shoots appear is to take great chances of killing it. To wait too long allows these shoots to grow up to be cut off and the plant is again stunted. The spring-sown field may be clipped twice the first season, but never violate this signal of Nature that the plant is ready to replace its top. Let the plants go into the winter with a good strong top growth. Bare alfalfa stubble fares ill in icy periods.

"Like most other plants, alfalfa becomes acclimated to a region and local variations have been developed. The strain grown on rich irrigated lands will not do so well under dry-farming conditions and the plant as developed in the hot Southwest, will not thrive in the Northwest.

"Alfalfa is coming again to its own. Corn, cotton and wheat have in turn occupied the spotlight of the countryman's approval as being the greatest of American crops, but none of these can furnish so distinguished pedigree or such a variety of uses and benefits in the realm of useful plants, as alfalfa. The average countryman has been afraid of alfalfa; afraid to attempt to grow it. So much has been said about its demands for fertile soils, drainage, good preparation for seeding, danger from weeds, inoculation, that he has gotten the impression that it requires a lot of scientific knowledge anh much trouble to get a stand. Far more has been said about the troubles with it than the benefits of its successful culture. Its superior virtues gs a food plant, as an aid in the improvement of soils and as an essential in the rotation on the stockfarm are too important to be neglected long by the American countryman."

The foregoing article on the merits of Alfalfa appeared in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post. I am deeply interested in your Alfalfa Boosting Campaign and trust that you will find space to publish this article. I have been successful in establishing a small plot of Alfalfa by strictly following the methods advocated in the Maritime Farmer on several occasions.

ALFALFA.

Cumberland Co., N. S.

A Typical Hereford Steer.

The subject of the above sketch is a typical Hereford Steer, two years and 11 months old weighing 1735 pounds. At one year and 11 months of age he weighed 1400 pounds. He was reserve grand champion at the 1910 Winter Fair and winner of the Sir Frederick Borden Silver Cup for the best animal, any age in the Shorthorn or Hereford classes. Owned by W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S.

Alfalfa For Prince Edward Island.

Editor Maitor Maritime Farmer:—

I have been a subscriber to your paper for several years and I must say that I find many valuable and helpful articles on farming in its columns.

I am much interested in the discussion you have started Re Alfalfa Growing and would like to know what you think of trying to grow it here. Our soil is light, well drained and rich, as we use large quantities of stable and sea manure. Red Clover and Alsike do well here. Would nitro-culture or soil infection be necessary? Could we sow with timothy seed as we do the other clover with wheat or barley as nurse crop? Do you know where Alfalfa seed can be procured? I will let you know next season whether or not I succeed in getting a crop.

DAN G. McCORMACK.

Launching, P. E. I.

From the measure of success that has been secured by a number of Prince Edward Island farmers, in growing Alfalfa, in an experimental way, we would certainly advise that you try to grow it. Knowing the place that alfalfa will fill in the economic agriculture of the Maritime Provinces, we advise that every farmer—not making a single exception—in these provinces try a piece of alfalfa. Confine your energies to a small area at first so that its cultural requirements may be understood.

The soil you mention should be all right if clean and not far from water. Alfalfa does best on well drained land, yet it is a terrific water consumer. The sea manure should supply the abundance of lime needed. Even on rich soil the plant will ultimately die if the proper bacteria are not in the soil. These can be introduced by treating the seed with nitro-culture at the time of sowing or harrowing in some soil from an old alfalfa field or plot at the

(Continued on page 254.)

THE MARITMIE FARMER

And Co-operative Dairyman.

Semi-Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

Official Organ of The Farmers, and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association The Nova Scotia and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association; The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association; The Maritime Bee-Keepers Association, and The New Brunswick Poultry Association.

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OUR GUARANTEE.—With each subscriber to the MARITIME FARMER, we positively guarantee, while his subscription lasts, that no advertisement is allowed in our columns unless we believe that any subscriber can safely do business with the advertiser, and we agree to make good any loss which any such subscriber may sustain by trusting any such advertiser who may prove to be a deliberate swindler; but we do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and responsible advertisers. To take advantage of this guarantee, written complaint must be made to the publisher within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proof of the swindle and loss, and within one month from the date when the advertisement appeared, and the subscriber must prove that in writing to the advertiser be said :—**"I saw" your adv. in the MARITIME FARMER.**

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SUSSEX, N. B.

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The Circulation of this issue is 9,500 Copies. Every one going to a bona fide subscriber.

JANUARY 24, 1911.

Dates of Issue

February 7th
March ... 21st

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.

Several articles on the advisability of forming Women's Institutes in the Maritime Provinces have recently been contributed to these columns by "Farmer's Wife," Andover, N.B. We have her assurance that she is going to continue the agitation. She is agitating a live question - one that is receiving the careful consideration and support of the best thinking class of farmers and farmers' wives and daughters in the most progressive agricultural districts of Canada. To many the Women's Institute is a mere term, to others only a vague idea of a women's club, while to those who know its work, and have enjoyed the benefit of its membership, it is a means of uplift and a great educational force. In no place has the institute made greater progress in the rural districts than in Ontario, and to see the organization at its best is to learn of its development in the older places of Ontario.

For many years there had been farmers' clubs, known as the farmers' institutes, the aim of which was to improve farming conditions by discussions on methods in agriculture, and by holding meetings of farmers, addressed by men who were graduates from some college of agriculture. Once a year a general meeting was held at some central place, to which the general public was invited, and to this meeting the wives and daughters of the farmers, who were members of the institute, generally attended. At these meetings there was often a demonstration in buttermaking or some other work that was of interest to women, and the idea was conceived by some of forming women's institutes, the object of which would be the improvement of the homes. It was hoped that such organization of the women of the districts would improve the social life of the community and thus be of social service.

At first the progress was slow, as people in the country are apt to look askance at all women's clubs, but the interest grew steadily, and the work spread more rapidly than its promoters could have dreamed, with most beneficial results. Soon the men, who were at first unfavorably disposed towards the women's institutes, became ardent advocates. They saw that while almost all other clubs for women have the tendency to take her out of the home, this sent her back to it a more intelligent housewife, and a more efficient homemaker. The motto adopted was "For Home and Country," and in brief it defines the aim of the organization. This year the annual meeting was held in Toronto for the first time, as it had been always held at Guelph before. If you were to attend a session of the general meeting you would find over five hundred women representatives from all parts of the province, each with her pencil and notebook earnestly taking notes of all that was being said, in order to be able to go back to her own local club and carry any points that would be of service to others.

As to the work taken up, it is as the motto suggests, whatever concerns the home or is of interest to us as citizens of so glorious a country as ours. This includes the work of a woman as housekeeper, such as methods of household administration, the buying of food or clothing, and the preparation of food, the care of the sick, and all things that serve to make living of a finer quality

From the first this was looked upon favorably by the Government, and as the Department of Agricultural had been helping the farmers' institutes, so from the first they were willing to help the women's institutes, giving a small sum of money each year to each branch to help along the work. In 1907, Mr. C. C. James, the Deputy Minister of Agricultural for Ontario, said: 'It was one of the most healthy signs for the advancement of agriculture when the women's institutes were instituted. . . . It means that they have started a line of work that finds a response in the hon e life of the country. . . . We are at last getting a grip on the agricultural community such as we have not had before. . . . The women of this country can do what the men cannot do, and they can make the men do what they would not otherwise have done. The centre of the farm work of this country is not on the front concession or on the back road; it is not in the stable or in the fields, but it is right in the home where the farmer lives. If we can start within the four walls of that home we will accomplish a great deal more than we have ever been able to do through conventions or dairy schools or anything else. . . . The farmers' institute work grows very well, but the women's institute grows at a tremendous pace. You have no idea of the great social revolution that is taking place in connection with the agricultural life of this country.' . . . Such words as these from a man who is acknowledge as one of the foremost men in agriculture in Canada are worth considering.

A woman on a farm comes closer to her husband's business than the wife of a man in any other business, and the success or failure of the farm depends quite as often upon the farmer's wife as upon the farmer himself.

At first the monthly meetings were made up of discussions of methods of cooking, cleaning, dairying, gardening, and marketing, and many of these subjects are still discussed, and shall be so long as these continue to be of importance in each home. But later the women grew more confident and more capable; and took part in discussions and studied many subjects that were more difficult because more remote from their immediate experience, though bearing directly upon the absorbing work of home making.

Once a year a delegate is sent by the government to each district, and is instructed to visit each branch. Thus each part is kept in touch with the central organization, and there can be no doubt that Ontario has no single force that is doing so much good for the women in the rural districts as the women's institutes. While this organization is not intended exclusively for the rural districts, no more than it is intended that the country should have all the good homes, it can be easily seen that while in the towns and cities there are many things to interest, and many clubs and societies for social improvement, this is the only one outside the church that meets country conditions.

There are no denominational barriers, as people of all nationalities and creeds work side by side most harmoniously, and neighbors who scarcely knew each other by sight have learned to know and esteem the good qualities of each other, and have been willing to share all benefits to be so derived.

Meetings are held each month, usually at the homes of the different members, and since topics discussed belong to the home, it is easy to interest the members, and not difficult to carry on meetings- in some localities where there are few families, such an organization would be a great boon. The Women's Institute ought to be a factor in the rural life of these provinces.

We feel confident that we have many other lady readers besides "Farmer's Wife" who are interested in this question. Let us have your views for publication so that all working together for a common cause we may strenthen the movement as much as possible, and hasten its inauguration in these provinces by the sea.

ASK INTELLIGENT QUESTIONS.

The following timely note appeared in a recent issue of "Farm and Dairy."

"The Farmers' Institutes this year are producing their annual crop of smart fellows. These smat fellows as a general rule are not noted as being the best of farmers in the section nor have they ever proved themselves to be any wiser than other mortals. They do delight, however, in tormenting the speakers with uncalled-for questions and provoking laughter at their expense when in all probability the speaker has forgotten more than they ever knew. Questions asked in the proper spirit are always to be encouraged. Smart Alec men, however, will spoil the best of meetings with their ill-timed interjections."

There are still a few of the class referred to above in the Maritime Provinces but we are glad to say that their number is diminishing. It would do our readers good to see one of this species "taking a back seat" at a Dairymen's meeting in Summerside a year or two ago, when he tackled Prof. R. Robertson of the Nova Scotia Experimental Farm with a taunt in regard to plowing ability. He did not know that Prof. Robertson was one of the best plowmen in Canada, so his Smart Alecism was spent in the wrong direction.

A 1911 RESOLUTION.

On page 253 will be found an article which constitutes a part of an address at Perth, Ontario, by Mr. Chas. F. Whitley, who has charge of Dairy Records for the Department of Agricultural at Ottawa brings out some facts discovered and brought to light by himself, through the work of the Cow Testing Associations, that should convince every man who keeps a cow that he should know whether or not that cow returns a profit and to know that profit. Start the New Year with a resolution that you will be one of those who will get rid of as many poor cows as you own at the very earliest opportunity. Don't be one of those who will keep twice or three times as many cows as your neighbor to obtain less milk This is one of the cases where the old adage "In numbers there is strength" does not apply.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

Now is the time to send for the catalogues issued by various Seed Houses. Send to reputable firms for their seed catalogues, study them carefully and get your supply of seeds early.

* * *

Send us one cash in advance subscriber to The MARITIME FARMER at 80 cents and we will send, post-paid, one pound of Alfalfa Seed, or send two at 80 cents each and we will send you one pound of Alfalfa Seed and a bottle of Nitro Culture.

Maritime Annual Stock Breeders in Annual Session.

The Annual Meeting of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association was held at the Agricultural College, at Truro, January 10th, 1911, and was well attended.

The keen interest with which the various matters were discussed would indicate that this institution still has work ahead.

One of the foremost subjects brought before the meeting was a Spring Horse Show. Expressions of opinion from the various members clearly indicated that, while our first show showed a balance on the wrong side of the ledger, it was a grand success. All the speakers were very emphatic about continuing it, and very hopeful about the outcome. It was decided to hold the show three instead of two days this year, and the dates chosen were, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 4th, 5th and 6th.

The annual report and financial statements were presented, and at view of the fact that they paid out about $355.00 more in prizes, had to purchase two hundred new poultry coops in order to accommodate the tremendous entry of birds, and had a Horse Show defecit to face, their accounts which showed a defecit of nearly $400.00 may be said to be satisfactory.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Directors for New Brunswick—R. A. Snowball, M. H. Parlee, Bliss M. Fawcett and A. E. Trites.

Directors for P. E. I.—Hon. John Richards, Jas. F. Roper, Gavin Harding and Albert Boswall.

Directors for Nova Scotia—C. A. Archibald, W. W. Black, R. S. Starr and S. A. Logan.

W. W. Black and R. S. Starr were appointed a committee to interview the Nova Scotia government for the purpose of trying to secure a grant for the coming Horse Show. Jas. F. Roper and Alex. R. McKay were appointed to interview the Prince Edward Island government and Col. H. M. Campbell and A. E. Trites were appointed to interview the New Brunswick government with the same object in view.

W. W. Black, R. S. Starr and A. E. Trites were appointed a committee to revise the Horse Show Prize List. 6

At a meeting of the newly elected Board of Directors, held immediately at the close of the annual meeting the following officers were elected:—President, Col. H. M. Campbell; Vice-President, for New Brunswick, Bliss M. Fawcett; Vice-President for Prince Edward Island, Hon. John Richards; Vice-President for Nova Scotia, C. A. Archibald, Secretary-Treasurer, F. L. Fuller.

At a meeting of the Directors the following resolution was moved by W. W. Black and C. A. Archibald and passed.

Resolution: Whereas the pure bred live stock interest in the Maritime Provinces is not in a prosperous condition, owing to the want of a demand for such stock at remunerative prices.

And Whereas; These Islands are lands are in direct communication with Canada through Halifax and St. John.

And Hhereas; These Islands are in need, and require a large amount of pure bred stock, as wellas grades, for which they are willing to pay prices that are far in advance of those obtained here.

And Whereas; The efforts already put forth by the Federal Department of Agriculture have produced good results.

Therefore Resolved: That this the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association respectfully request Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, to continue his efforts in the development of this trade.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association was held in the Assembly Hall of the Agricultural College on Tuesday evening. When the meeting was called to order at 7.30 o'clock by President Campbell, the spacious hall was packed to the doors. @

On rising to introduce the speakers the President gave a short resume of the work of the Association, dwelling particularly on the Horse Show and the last Winter Fair.

W. W. Hubbard, Secretary for Agriculture for New Brunswick was then called and gave a very instructive and inspiring address on the Possibilities of Maritime Agriculture

Prof. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, Ottawa, followed with a carefully prepared and very instructive address on the Value of Stable Manure.

Old Farmers are Generally Set in Their Ideas.

We never could see why the farmer should be so much more reluctant to keep pace with the march of improvement than are the mechanics and other classes in villages, but it seems to be so.For instance, the average farmer's ideas about keeping up the fertility of his soil are very crude, as a rule. It seems to be an easy matter with about nine out of ten farmers to so manage their farms as to constantly reduce their producing power. This state of things has prevailed from the Atlantic States to the Middle West and it is going on still.

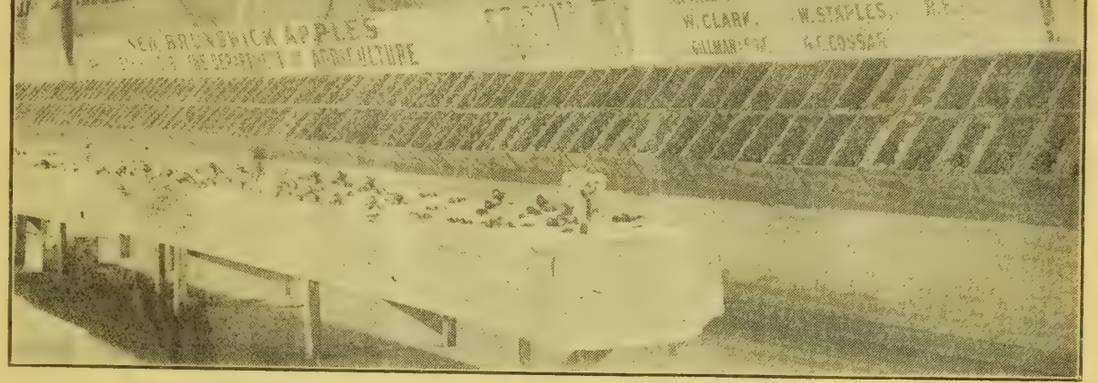
Do you suppose you could have induced the manufacturers of this country to so manage their plants as to destroy their producing power as we have destroyed the producing power of our farms and they do scarcely anything to stop it? No. Now why should we be so hard to convince, so stubborn against needed change, so set in our old and wasteful ways? We know our methods are wasteful, for our farms say so. Even the food consumers have become alarmed at the decline of our farms to produce food as they once did and so we have this talk on conservation.

One trouble in the way is that the farmers have not yet become willing to listen to what agricultural chemistry is telling them. Not one farmer in a hundred ever made a study of the chemistry of the soil. It is all Greek to them. And as one farmer said to us once: "We are all so mightily struck on our owm way of doing things that we don't learn much from others."

But in the meantime the soil is growing poorer. We ought to see farming add fertility to our farms? that. We farmers have made it poor. We ought to see that. Isn't it about time that we came down from our wasteful conceit to art the part of intelligent men? It is not intelligent to keep on wasting our fertility as we have done. We are responsible to the country for the way we handle our farms. The blight of waste is seen on every hand. It is a mighty poor exercise of brains that will allow that. Why is it?

We believe it is because farmers have not been willing to listen to the teachings of science. When the chemist has told them that their land needed lime have they believed him? Not really. They would say, maybe, "Why this is a limestone section." As though long years of tillage could not exhaust the surface lime and the land grow sour.

But it is difficult to get them to break out of the old ruts and do something in a wise way to stop the declining fertility. So they keep on, the great body of them, still disbelieving, still refusing to act. Here and there we may find a single farmer devoting time and a little money to the task of bringing up the productiveaess of his soil. But likely as not he is being laughed at by his neighbors. Can they laugh down the starved soil? Will sneers at book Our old ways have been destructive. Can we not see that?—Hoard's Dairy man.



Boxes of Fruit at the New Brunswick Fruit Show

The Big Fruit show held in St. John, N. B., last November was a clear demonstration of the fact that New Brunswick can grow apples of quality.

The 1910 Fairs in Nova Scotia.

A striking feature of agricultural progress in Nova Scotia is the rapid spread of country fairs. During the months of September and October twelve exhibitions were held throughout the province, exclusive of the Provincial Exhibition at Halifax. The interest aroused by these agricultural gatherings will have far-reaching activity in farming and stock breeding.

The series of exhibitions was bebun by the East Hants and Colchester Fair, which opened on 20th September. The display of live stock at this show was greatly admired. The exhibits included 176 cows, chiefly Guernseys and Holsteins and 100 horses, including high bred stallions and roadsters. A notable feature was the number of first class Clydedale colts. The butter exhibit was of natural rich color, and excellent flavor. Out of a possible 45 points allowed for flavor, not one of the samples was awarded less than 40. There was an extensive showing of fruit and vegetables, while the fruit shown was of large size, of good quality and rich in color. The poultry exhibit comprised 450 entries and was composed entirely of the best breeds.

The Nova Scotia Horticultural Exhibition for 1910 was held in Windsor on 11th October. There was a fine display of fruit, roots, grains, flowers, etc.—in all, 4000 exhibits. The horticulturists throughout the Annapolis Valley may be congratulated on their ability to display not only the large and highly colored fruit, but also such mammoth roots and vegetables. It is now predicted from various sources that in the course of ten years the apple production of the Annapolis Valley will amount to two and a half millions of barrels.

The Cape Breton County Fair opened on 12th October, and was a big sururise to visitors. That county is known as a great industrial centre, but is not so generally recognized as a rich agricultural district. There were in all 1421 exhibits, including 76 horses, 91 cows, 96 sheep and hogs, 38 dairy samples, 217 fowls and 396 roots and vegetables. These exhibits would be distinctly creditable to lands that are glowingly advertised as more highly favored by nature. Owing to the great increase of the industrial population, large quantities of agricultural products are imported into this county every year. The opportunity here for the skilled farmers and market gardeners with a little capital is unsurpassed in Canada.

The fair at Yarmouth, at the extreme west of the Province, was held on 12th October. This show is becoming bigger and better every year. The exhibit of cattle, especially the Guernseys, was particularly good. Among horses the Hackneys drew particular attention.

Successful exhibitions were also held at Shelburne, Digby, Bridgewater, Caledonia, Guysboro and Antigonish. The Bridgewater show for Lunenburg county was a record breaker both in point of attendance and quality of exhibits. The exhibition at Caledonia for Northern Queens was noteworthy for the excellence of the fruit and live stock shown. The various exhibits spoke eloquently of the agricultural possibilities of Queens County, which is rapidly taking a leading place among the best agricultural districts of Nova Scotia.

The little earth worm is a very valuable insect and should be spared whenever it is possible. By burrowing in the earth, the earth worm brings up subsoil and mixes it with top soil; opens the particles and permits air, water and organic matter to enter; and this causes chemical and physical changes that produce plant food.

If you have kept a record of your operations during the year, you can now determine what crops have paid you the best profits. This information will greatly assist you in arranging the rotation for your farm next year.

HORTICULTURE

Varieties of Apples, Plums and Pears for New Brunswick.

What are the best varieties of apples, plums and pears for New Brunswick orchardists to grow? That is a question which I, coming from Nova Scotia and knowing little of your fruit growing capabilities here, cannot answer. I can give you some suggestions and that is as far as I can go. The fact is just this:—The problem can only be solved by actual and careful experiments continued over a series of years and in different communities and localities of the province, because varieties that may be of the greatest value in the best portions of the St. John River Valley may be failures comparatively a few miles further north. You may have the experience of years—I dare say you have—pointing out the fact that you can grow in some localities varieties that are comparative failures a little further off. We find that in the Annapolis Valley certain varieties do better in one section and other varieties in another. Take for instance on the shore of Minas Basin there is a lime soil there, and Ribston Pippin and Blenheim do full better there, having a higher color, better form and texture, than in almost any other place in the valley. I think it is because of the limestone soil there. You have varieties of soil here that will be better adapted for one variety than another.

Now, in selecting varieties for planting, first and most important consider the varieties for home use. A man's first duty is to provide for his family and make them as comfortable and healthy as possible. Can he do anything better than by providing all the necessary fruits that the family use? There is scarcely a place in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick where a man cannot grow more or less fruit necessary for family use. That is the first essential to look after.

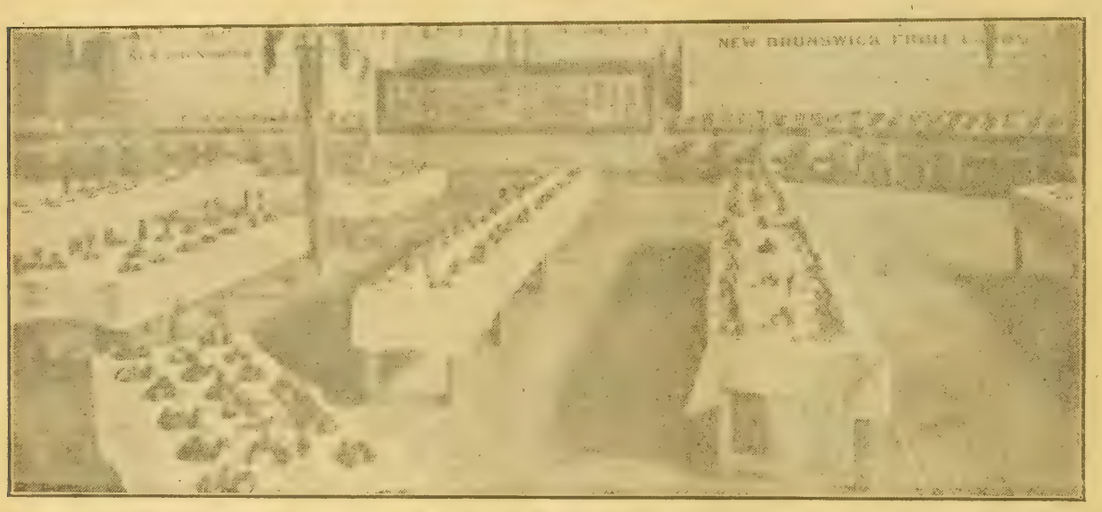
The following list of apples ripen about consecutively, from which a choice can be made—one may suit best in one locality and another in another. One of the earliest and the best of the early apples is an old English variety called the Early Red Merit. It is not of large size simply a medium but very early and a good table apple, usually very hardy. The second you might call Yellow Transparent, ripens early, a good bearer usually, a good cooking apple—that is about all you can say for it. The Red Astrachan is known all over the continent of America an is one of the best early apples. You all know it. The Early Harvest and Sweet Bough are also on my list. These are apples which should be tested and selections made of one or more for the use of the family. Then come Duchess and Gravenstein where it will succeed. I think the Gravenstein ought to succeed very well in the best of your fruit districts—in Kings, Queens and perhaps in Charlotte. The Dudley or North Star, AlexanAder, Ribston Pippin, Blenheim, and Wealthy are on my list. The King is a little bit tender but it is a splendid apple when you can grow it and there are few apples that can grow as well in Nova Scotia to-day. The Hubbard belongs to the rich Pippin family and grows well on light sandy soil. The Baxter, Wagner, Ontario, Yellow, Bellefleur, McIntosh Red and Spy are on my list also. The R. I. Greeoing, some of our growers claim, will do very well. The Baldwin, it seems it is a little too far north for that variety and the R. I. Greening also. We think the Annapolis Valley is about the limit. They do well in the northern part of New Brunswick or in P. E. Island, where they are improving very fast in fruit growing. The Ben Davis you want to sell late in the season—we will not say anything about that. Nonpareil, which is one of our standard apples is not a success on the Island—I do not know whether it would succeed with you. It is really the same apple called Roxbury Russet in the United States. It was imported from England as early as 1780 or earlier and became one of our standard apples. A few years ago there were more Nonpareils grown in the Annapolis Valley for shipment than any other variety, as many as all the rest in fact. I do not know wether it would suit you; it does not seem to do well in the northern part of New Brunswick or P. E. Island.

The President:—It grows very well in our locality. But isn't it a rather shy bearer?

Mr. Starr:—Not with us.

The President:—I think it is with us.

Mr. Starr:—The Newton Winter, which is a seedling, which has done well with us in Nova Scotia, also the Wellington, Cox's Orange Pippin and the Ross, so far as we have tried them, we think very highly of them. The fact is in all of these Maritime Provinces we have to look for new varieties to England and Maritime countries, that we do not originate among ourselves. No use going into the interior of the continent and getting such apples as the Stark, that the nurseries send out to us. The quality is not the same as grown here, it may be in time The best one of that class is the Ben Davis and the next best Gano, but of all other varieties we have tried the general verdict has been—we do not want them—Neither do you. It may be of some interest to know the value placed on some varieties as long ago as '63. At a meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association after a full discussion a vote was taken each man writing the names of what he considered the sorts for a commercial orchard. With very little variation, the list was as follows: Gravenstein, Ribston, Yellow Bellefleur or Bishop Pippin, Nonpareil, Baldwin, R. I. Greening. In 1880 a list was called for in the same way. In a full meeting the ten best sorts was declared to be Gravenstein, Ribston, Yellow Bellefleur—the Baldwin was put up a little higher, Nonpareil, Spy, King Blenheim, Golden Russet and Fallawater. The Fallawater was then making a good deal of noise in the English market bring 30 to 35s. per barrel. Such varieties as Ribston, Blenheim, King, Baldwin, Nonpareil, and Golden Russet are the best known and are always wanted on that market. These varieties still hold the front rank and are rapidly gaining front rank in Glasgow, Liverpool and London. They are also gaining favor with the orchardist as reliable producers. Many of our best growers said this year, while our orchards were practically a failure, the Ontario variety of trees were loaded to fill capacity with excellent quality showing that it has stood the difficulties of the past sea-



Barrels, Boxes and Plates of New Brunswick grown apples at the big St. John Fruit Show.

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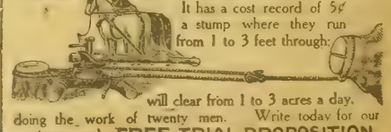

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son—that is one of the good qualities we claim for the Ontario.

PEARS.

I have noted some varieties that succeed well in Nova Scotia they do as well in New Brunswick. Among the early ripening ones the best bearer is the Maria. It is a native and I can give you a little bit of its history. It was found growing in the garden of Dr. Curran in Windsor, early last century, and Mr. Prescott, the father of pomology, grafted scions from it in his garden. He thought so much of the variety that he named it Maria, after his wife. In Windsor it is known as the Curran Pear and should have been called that, but it is universally known as the Maria. That I would follow up with Klapp, then Bartlett.

The President:—Can the Maria be obtained in the nursery?

Mr. Starr:—Yes, from Mr. Peck's. It is one of the earliest varieties. We have the Comet and two or three early American varieties, but they are not any earlier or better as a table pear. It is a little liable to black spot and crack, something like Flemish Beuty, but not so badly It requires careful spraying and you will get the very best results. Sutton or Sutton's G. B. is another which is some two weeks later. It grows larger and is much more hardy than the Bartlett. The Ross is another that is doing well with us. Vermont or Vermont Beauty, a small pear of the cycle type, is rather larger and of a high flavor. They are excellent table pears and always in demand.

Mr. S. L. Peters:—We cannot grow the Flemish Beauty.

Mr. Starr:—Follow up spraying well. I understand it is a hardy bearer in Quebec.

Prof. Macoun:—That is so.

Mr. S. L. Peters:—It used to be with us till a few years ago.

Mr. Starr:—It has to be sprayed.—If you want to grow pears grow hardy ones. The old fashioned ones are as good in ripening qualities and otherwise as the ones brought into the country recently. There is the Hardy, a splendid pear; it does well with us and should with you in better places. The Camese is a good bearer; Geo. Barry told me some years ago it was the best bearer he had. The Hall is an American pear that is pretty hardy, it is not a first class pear but is good for market and growth. The Casual is another of the same quality but larger and better in many respects. And then for another bearer there is the Deango. For the more northward districts the Flemish Beauty and Hall will be the most likely to be hardy. They should be careful to spray to prevent blackheart and crack. The list of pears is very large; Downing describes some 2000 varieties. Several years ago George Barry gave me a list of the six of the best in his experience as follows:Camese, Bartlett, Ross, Hartt, Shelding and Dango. Every farmer should have at least three or four pear trees for home use. You must not neglect the home planting of fruit trees.

PLUMS.

The Hybrids Japanese and American are very pleasing to look at but as a rule they have not the quality either for table or preserves when grown in this northern climate. Neither are they as reliable producers as we could wish. The Red June Sheldon and Slender Plume are the most promising. Among the earliest of the prolific varieties are; Sanders, Nectar, Artic, Washington, Imperial Gage, Lombard, Smith, Salome, Golden Prolific, Yellow Egg, Pond's Seedling and among the newer English varieties are American Green Gage and Cox Imperial.

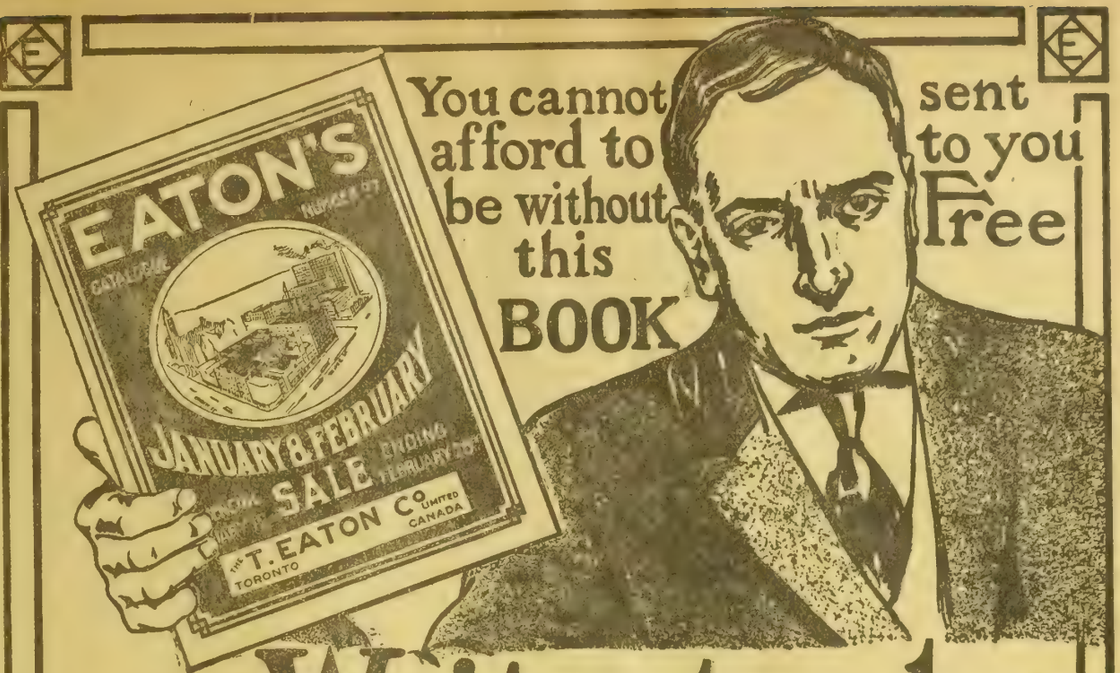
In conclusion I would say. Don't neglect to plant small fruits for home use—strawberries, currants, gooseberries. There is health and satisfaction in their use at home, if you have a sufficient quantity to send to market there is always a demand at good prices. You don't have to go very far from home to sell them. I don't know as I can say anything more except to answer some questions.

The President:—The Red Astrachan grows with us, St. Stephen, to perfection. 30 miles down the river it won't grow fit for anything.

Mr. Starr:—It does well on all parts of P. E. I. I have seen 35 plates on a table there on display.

Mr. Tappan Adney thought more attention should be given to determining the areas of New Brunswick adapted to fruit growing and in which certain varieties are ap to thrive or otherwise. Apples that will do well in one section will not be successful a short distance away, in many cases. More attention should be gipen to a proper naming of varieties.

An address by Mr. R. W. Starr before the N. B. Fruit Growers' Association.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DAIRYING.

C. W. McDougall, Dairy Inspector, staff Contributor.

Feeding for Milk Formations.

Milk is formed in the milk glands of the udder, from the breaking down of the milk cells. Thus, in the ash of milk we find lime and phosphate derived from this tissue, and since milk is a direct product of the cells, it becomes the highest form of food in the nourishment of the young. Again, if we examine "colostrum" (the name given to the first milk after the birth of the calf) it is easy to find whole cells which later disappear.

The cells from which milk is derived were composed of albumen, whilAe the casein, so largely present in milk, is the result of the decomposition of cells. The milk glands absorb their nourishment from the blood, and the quantity and quality of milk depends entirely on the size of the milk gland. This fact must not be confounded with the mere size of the udder, it is the rapid breaking up of the cells, not mere size, that produces milk.

As will be seen from this short analysis the diet is only a secondary consideration in milk production, but yet the manner of feeding has an effect on the quantity of milk. There must be a good supply of albumen for the production of gland-cells.

The albuminoid— (protein) ration— the proportion between digestible albuminoids and carbohydrates— must always be kept at a high level. If it be too low, the secretion of milk will be arrested by the necessity of storing up flesh or fat; if too high, a considerable portion of the albumen will become decomposed and unfit for milk production.

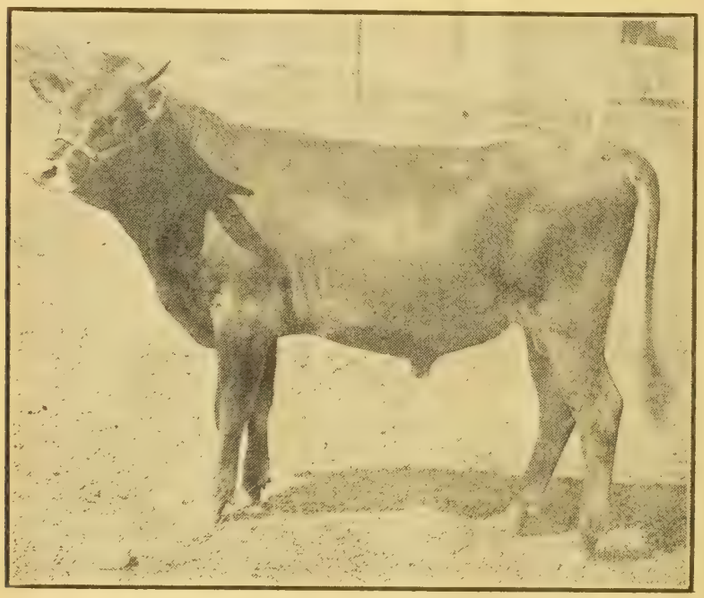
The diet of a milch cows should be especially rich in nitrogen. Therefore, hay alone would never do, but must be supplemented with bean or other nitrogenous meal. The importance of this rule is often overlooked, owing to the fact that deep milking cows will keep up their yield for a long period even on foods that are poor in nitrogen. Such a yield, however, is accomplished at the expense of their condition and the cow loses flesh.

This should never be permitted, as it eventually tells on the quality of the milk, and some time is required to get the cow back into condition again.—Modern Dairy Farming.

An interesting conformation of the last part of the abov? statement is found in Professor Haecker's experiments at the Minnesota station. He fed 14 cows for a year, seven on a narrow ration, one of protein to five of carbo-hydrates, and the other seven on a wide ration—about one to nine, if we remember correctly. The cows on the wide ration gave about as much milk and milk solids as did those on the narrow ration for the time specified, but they broke down badly afterwards and never recovered.

There is one other consideration to be taken into account; the work of the dairy cow and the office of the feed she consumes is not alone for the production of milk. At the same time she is usually carrying a calf, and the making of another life calls for the consumption of an additional amount of protein. Now, when this double draft comes and the supply of protein is insufficient, in other words the ration is too wide, there must ensue a serious strain upon the vitality of the mother.

There is good reason behind the counsel to feed the dairy cow a well balanced ration.—Hoard's Dairyman.



The Jersey Bull Chief Financier.

First Prize Senior bull calf and Reserve Junior Champion male at the 1910 Dominion Exhibition, St John, N. B.
Owned by H. S. Pipes & Son, Amherst, N. S.

Cost of Keeping A Cow.

The Office of Farm Management has during the last four years, been getting careful records from a large number of farms, and we find that the average cost of keeping a cow, in addition to the feed is about $45 a year. This includes labor, interest and depreciation on the oecessary barn room, dairy equipment, and interest and depreciation on the cow. If we credit the cow $10 for manure and $5 per calf annually, this leaves a net charge of $30 per cow, over and above the feed, or for five cows $105. This addition to $608 for the grain bill gives $758, which must be deducted from the gross income of $1,071, leaving $313 as the net income from 17 cows as compared with $756 from 12 cows. Do these figures not show us what is the matter with dairy farming in the east, and that change in the type of management is absolutely essential.

Some one may object that the class of cows assumed is not representative.

While I believe that the figures above are substantially correct for dairy sections generally, it is true that with better cows the figures are different. But let us see what the comparative figures are for a herd of cows giving an average of 300 pounds of butter each per year. These cows must be fed a little more than ordinary cows, and under the conditions assumed above the farmer can keep 11 such cows, raising everything. His income is now $90 per cow, the gross income from '11 cows being $900. By using all his concentrates the same farmer could keep 17 cows as above, the gross income being $1,530, but he must buy nearly 25 tons of grain and stand the extra cost of keeping six cows. After deducting the cost of the grain cows, we have left $550, as compared and $30 per head for the extra six witg $900 from 11 cows where the grain is raised.

Even if we adopt the most intensive type of farming, where the cows are fed soiling crops or silage during the summer and the valuable land is not used for pasture, the farm we have been considering can keep 17 cows, raising all their feed. Assuming the annual income for a cow to be $90, this gives a gross income of $1,530. Under the same system, by buying all concentrated feed used on the farm the famer could keep 35 cows, the gross income being $3,150. But in this case the grain bill is $1,592, and the extra cost of keeping 18 cows is $540, a total of $2,132, which deducted from the gross income leaves $1,018 from 35 cows, as compared with $1,530 from 17 cows. It seems perfectly clear, therefore, that under present conditions the dairy farmer who buys his concentrated feeds, unless his cows are bringing him a very large income per head, is playing a losing game.—W. A. Spillman, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Mature Cows Best.

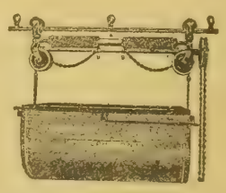
The production of milk and butter fat by dairy cows under normal conditions increases with each year up to the fifth and sixth year, when the cow is at her best. The length of time she will maintain her maximum production depends on her constitutional strength and the care with which she is fed and handled, says a bulletin from the Wisconsin Experiment Station. A good dairy cow should not show any marked falling off until after 10 years of age; many excellent records have been made by cows older than this. The quality of the milk produced by heifers is somewhat better than that of older cows, for we find a decrease of one to two-tenth of one per cent in the average fat content for each year till

Red Rose Tea is so popular because "it's good tea" and because when you buy a package you have the comfortable feeling you're getting an article fully worth every cent you pay for it. 62

Prices: 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c. and 60c.

From Coast to Coast

This year we were awarded medals or diplomas at all the leading exhibitions from New Westminister, B. C., to Halifax, N. S. Including the Dominion Exhibition, St. John, N. B., where we secured the Gold Medal. There is a reason for it. It is because our goods are the Leaders. For instance our Litter Carrier is the strongest, handiest and easiest working carrier made.



Hay Tools, Feed and Litter Carriers Barn Door Hangers, Cow Stalls Stanchions and Harvest Specialties to

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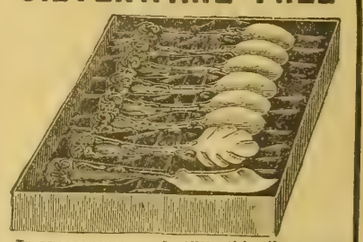

In appearance and utility this silverware is exceptionally attractive. They are buffer polished as carefully as any piece of Sterling Silver ever produced. A handsomer line in gracefulness of pattern and richness of finish is not found in the market. This beautiful 8 piece set of SIX TEA SPOONS, BUTTER KNIFE AND SUGAR SHELL in PUFF LINED RACK BOX is given FREE for selling only $3.00 worth of lovely Gold Embossed Picture Post Cards at 6 for 10c. The very latest designs in Views, Floral, Birthday, Comics, etc. The fastest sellers. Just show them and take in the money. Write to-day and get a package. Hurry now. for we give an extra present fos promptness. COBALT GOLD PEN CO., Dept. 613 Toronto, Ont.

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An ad. in the Maritime Farmer will increase your trade.

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This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1641 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait — write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT from time to time for the past twenty years. It was recommended to me by a prominent physician of Montreal, who called it the "great Nova Scotia Liniment." It does the doctor's work; it is particularly good in cases of Rheumatism and Sprains.

Yours truly,
G. G. DUSTAN,
Chartered Accountant.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 21, 1905.

COWS GIVE MORE MILK

---cattle make better beef---Bulls are no longer dangerous when dehorned with the

KEYSTONE DEHORNER.

Cuts 4 sides at once---No crushing or bruising. Little pain. The only humane method. Write for free booklet. **R. H. McKENNA**

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the cows have reached the full age. It is caused by the increase in the weight of the cows with advancing age; at any rate there appears to be a parallelism between the two sets of figures for the same cows.

Young animals use a portion of their food for the formation of body tissue and it is to be expected, therefore, that heifers will require a larger portion of nutrients for the production of a unit of milk or butterfat than do older cows. After a certain age has been reached, on the average seven years of age, the food required for the production of a unit of milk or butterfat again increases both as regards dry matter and the digestible components of the food. A good milch cow of exceptional strength kept under favorable conditions, whose digestive system has not been impaired by overfeeding or crowding for high records, should continue to be a profitable producer till her 12th year, although the economy of her production is apt to be somewhat reduced before this age is reached.

Separator Cleanliness.

The care of the separator is one of the duties that often falls to the lot of the farmer's wife. However tired she may be the separator must be cleaned and aired. One woman who was especially careful to keep it clean, decided to try whether one thorough cleaning a day was enough, and so she tried at night merely running water through after the milk was separated. When she churned afterward she had inferior butter that lost her something when it was marketed. Perhaps here more than elsewhere absolute cleanliness is necessary. Milk deteriorates quicker than anything else about the farm, and scrupulous care is necessary in handling it. Put the parts of the separator in the sun but put them up high where cats and dogs can't rub against them and cover them with mosquito netting so the flies won't walk over them. Keep the brush for cleaning the pipes sweet and clean. Never use the cloth used for general dish washing. It pays for you family's sake and it may add a few cents to the market price of your butter.

Good October Yields.

During these days of late fall when the cheese factories are closing and there is not much doing in some creameries, there are a good many cows whose production is well worth noting. If records of milk and fat are to be of value to the dairy farmer, assisting him to determine which cows to keep and which to beef, particular pains should be taken to include the yields of the early and late months of lactation. Four or five weeks yields may make considerable difference in totals that are apt to be considered complete when the factory closes. Don't be misled as to the value of a cow by incomplete records. It would be well to use every endeavor to prolong the milking period into the season when prices for butter are advancing.

The contrasts below show that some men are doing this.

October Records.
Cow Testing Association, Quebec.
!Low Average.

		Lb. Milk	Test	Lb. Fat
Griffin, Que.,...59 cows		346	4.4	15.6
Wotton, Que.,...30 cows		306	4.5	14.0
Medium Herds.				6
Pt. du Jour ...47 cows		542	4.3	23.4
St. Prosper ... 31 cows		609	4.5	27.9
Good Cows in Above Medium Herds.				
1	Calved April 8	710	4.2	29.8
2	Calved April 15	750	4.4	33.0

These good cows yield more than twice the fat given by the poorest cows above.

C. F. W.

WINDSOR TABLE SALT

"Waiter, this is better salt than we get in the States".

"Yes sir, that's what all the tourists say.

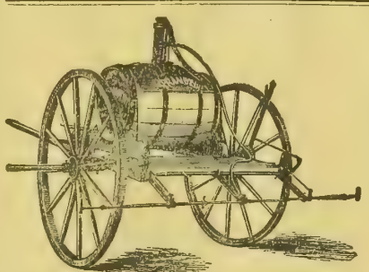
We always use Windsor Salt in this hotel. In fact, practically everybody in Canada uses Windsor Salt for the table."

"There, my dear, is a hint for you.

Now that we are going to live in Canada, we must start our housekeeping right with Windsor Salt.

Put the name in your 'want book'—

WINDSOR TABLE SALT". 45



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Every one GUARANTEED—if not as represented **fire it back** at our expense. Sold direct to the farmer. Turns that sugar bush of yours into a paying business. Don't take our word for it. Send for our new pamphlet. It tells what the fellow who has used it thinks.

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Staff-Captain Jennings, Box 477, Halifax, N.S.

LIVE STOCK

The Sheep Industry.

The impression is evidently gaining ground amongst the breeders of pure bred sheep in Canada that the only prospect of securing for themselves a steady annual market for their surplus stock lies in the direction of the encouragement and development of sheep raising, as a business in our own country. A year ago they were confronted with quarantine restrictions imposed by the United States, which created conditions for which they were not prepared and which, in the end, depressed sales in a marked degree. During the greater part of the past season the market has no doubt been a buoyant one, but latterly the feeling of confidence in a continuous demand for Canadian sheep in the United States has steadily declined. The recent sheep sales at the International were none too satisfactory for Canadian breeders, and it was evident that the outlook for a steady or increased trade was not particularly encouraging.

It may seem most natural that Canada should be able to obtain a firm and advantageous foothold in the markets of the United States for her sheep and wool, but it is now quite clear that, until the trade policies of the two countries become more firmly established, the Canadian sheep industry, when depending so largely on the United States for its export market, rests upon a very unstable foundation. Fortunately, however, other and very encouraging outlets are available. It may be noted at this point that the home market is not unworthy of consideration. This year not more than five carloads of lambs were shipped to East Buffalo from Ontario, while in 1907 almost 1000 carloads went to that city. The Toronto and Montreal markets have absorbed practically the whole output during the past season and at prices equivalent to that paid for similar grades in Chicago and Buffalo, a fact in itself indicating the strong and growing demand for mutton on the Canadian market.

Notwithstanding the proximity of the United States, the safest outlet for the Canadian product is still to be foundin the British and, possibly at an early date, in the European markets. The English wool market is the centre of distribution for the product of the great wool producing countries of the world, including Australia, New Zealand and the Argentine. If the sheep industry in this country can ever be developed to reasonable proportions, it is not to be expected that any more natural or reliable market can be found for surplus Canadian wools. In addition to this, when the extent of the industry may make possibly the necessary grading and sorting of the produrt, such that it may be placed upon the British market in attractive condition, the prices realized may be found much more remunerative than those at present obtained.

It is also clear that the great and natural outlet for our surplus meat products, including those of mutton and lamb, is to be found across the sea, there the producing power of the land is unable to yield sufficient for the necessities of the crowded populations of long inhabited countries. Great Britain has hitherto absorbed all the surplus of the world's meat supply, but it seems probable that she is shortly to have competitors in the market for foreign meats. There is a movement in Australia an Germany which will eventually result in the opening up of these countries to a chilled and frozen meat trade. A steady market is without doubt thus assured for all the mutton that Canada can produce.

The breeders of pure bred sheep, therefore, if our argument holds, would do well to direct their best energies to the development of the sheep industry in our own country. As a matter of fact, a strong local demand is the safest market in the long run. A material increase in the sheep population of the country would create a thoroughly healthy home market for breeding sheep and one much to be desired. The opportunities in this direction may well be worthy of somewhat careful consideration.

It is fortunate that, at this time, the Federal Government is interesting itself in sheep industry in the Dominion and is making a thorough investigation, with a view to the adoption later of a policy which may lead to its general encouragement and development. There is reason to believe that sheep raising in Canada may become at no distant date a decidedly profitable industry, and the Minister of Agriculture has undertaken a measure which we may expect to be productive of much good result. We learn that the members of the investigating commission having completed their researches in the United Kingdom, are to spend the next few months in studying conditions in the Dominion and are now engaged in interviewing a number of the prominent sheep breeders of Ontario. We are hopeful that they may meet with the full co-operation of sheep raisers and farmers generally in the prosecution of their work.

Why do Buyers Shun the Aged Bull?

Anyone who has attended sales of dairy stock can not fail to be impressed with the attitude of the average buyer towards the aged bull. It is a little difficult to understand just what is responsible for this state of affairs, says Kimball's Dairy Farmer. At a sale of Jersey cattle a bull that had proven himself a getter of high-producing daughters went for $90. At a Guernsey sale another aged bull whose pedigree should recommend him to any breeder went for $70. This bull, would have been worth many times this price upon an ordinary herd of grade Shorthorn cows. He has been kept by one breeder long enough to show the quality of daughters that he is able to produce. If one has even one or two purebred females he could not find a better bargain than a bull of this kind. At another sale of Holstein cattle a Paul Beets bull sold for $90. At a recent Waukesha sale the ofttimes winner, Golden Ben, who has headed Fox Brothers' show herd for several years went for $155. That this bull has show ring qualities is testified to by the fact that he won first and senior championship in 1908 in Wisconsin, first and senior championship in 1909 in Wisconsin, Minnesota, second at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific, and the Iowa State fair, and third at the National Dairy Show. He was shown with exceptional success at the Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois fairs and the National Dairy show this year. Yet when he was led into the show ring the auctioneer was forced to beg for sometime before the paltry bid of $155 was secured. At every one of these sales bull calves were selling all around the aged sires for several times these prices. Why is it? Why are breeders so short-sighted that they will pass up a tried and true proposition and gamble upon bull calves whose only promise of value lies in the records of their progenitors? Why is it that a man will pay more for an uncertainty simply because it is a calf than for an aged bull that has daughters and some granddaughters that will bear eloquenwt testimony to his breeding powers and the class of stock that can be put in the herd by the use of this sire? Possibly the young and inexperienced breeder feels like side-stepping the responsibility of having an aged bull upon his farm. His temper is always more oe less an uncertain quantity especially if he is of special value as a breeder. It is true that the utmost precaution must always be taken to protect the men upon the farm those who take care of the bulls and casual visitors from his easily excited wrath.

On the other hand, even the farmer who has nothing but ordinary Shorthorn cows would be justified in the building of a pen and a small stable where the aged bull can be kept with perfect safety to all concerned in order to have at the head of his herd a sire of such quality. Some of the best bargains that have ever been led out of a show ring are the aged bulls. Until people get over the notion that a bull must be sold to the butcher as soon as he begins to paw the dirt and show a few signs of his vigorous disposition the quality of the cows upon the average farm will not be materially improved. Every bull must be treated with respect whether he is cross or good-natured, young or old. His disposition is often about as uncertain as a stick of dynamite, but do not see farmers buying paper caps to blast rocks and clear stumps simply because they are safer than dynamite.

Cross-Breds vs. Pure Breds.

Everyone who is engaged in gereral farming ought to be interested in the production of pork on account of the high prices prevailing. There is every probability of these figures being maintained for some time. The number of hogs now in the hands of the farmers is said to be much smaller than eighteen months ago, many having been tempted to sell off their stock hogs.

One of the first questions asked by the farmer going heavily into hog-raising is: "Shall it be cross-breds or pure-brede?" A great deal has been said by the agricultural press against the crossing of breeds. For some years the writer raised cross-breds and for many years raised registered Berkshires, so he claims to be in a position to compare relative results.

If you go into the business of raising pure-bred hogs in these days of competition you must get stock with long and noted pedigrees, and with a certain conformation of body and color markings; these cost a great deal more than the average farmer can afford to pay. But the buying and raising is the easiest part; the tug of war comes when you offer your hogs for sale. You have to spend a large amount in advertising and keep everlastingly at it until you get a reputation, when you can cut the "ad" account to some extent. Most buyers do not come to your farm to see your stock, but write, asking descriptions, etc., and end by requesting that you ship the hogs to them "on approval." If the animal strikes their fancy, they keep him; if not, they send the hog back at the owner's expense.

Now, take the other side of the case. In buying purebred hogs to cross it is only necessary to get large young sows, not too ragged in conformation, but with no requirements as to points. They must, however be purebred. These can be bought for less than half price from almost any reputable breeder, as there are always pigs in every litter whose only defect is markings. Be

SHE HAD CONSUMPTION.

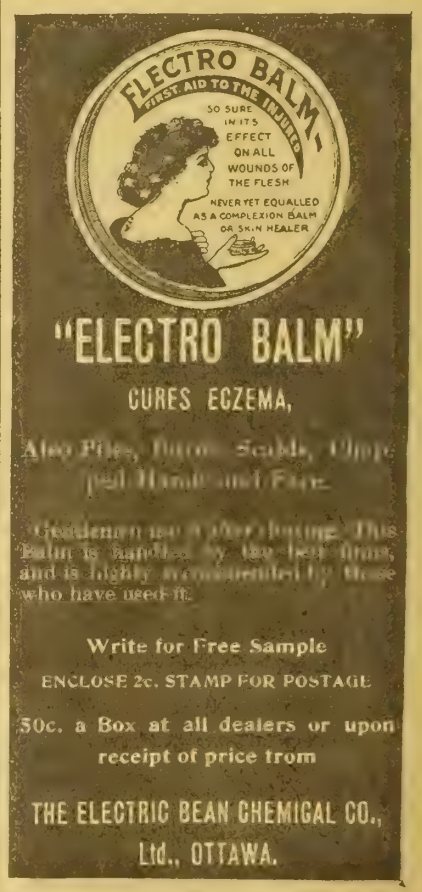
Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured Her.

Weighed 135 Pounds— Now Weighs 172.

Mrs. Charles McDermott, Bathurst, N.B., writes:—"I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have received through the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Three years ago I had consumption. I had three doctors attending me and they were very much alarmed about my condition. I was so weak and miserable I could not do my housework. While looking through your B.B.B. almanac I saw that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs, so I got a bottle at the drug store, and after taking ten bottles I was completely cured. At that time I weighed 135 pounds and now weigh 172, a gain of 37 pounds in three years. I now keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything, as I owe my life to it."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup contains the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, which, combined with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines, makes it without a doubt the best remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

Price 25 cents at all dealers. Beware of imitations. The genuine is manufactured only by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.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The new Vaginal Syringe. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses instantly. Ask your druggist for it
If he cannot supply the MARVEL accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies.
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Every seed you sow tries to reproduce its ancestors, in size, shape and flavor. But examine the seed as closely as you will, you cannot tell whether these parent plants were good or bad. You have to trust your seedsman for it.

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For over forty years we have been selling Field, Flower and Garden Seeds here in Canada, so people have had plenty of chance to prove Ewing's "Reliable" Seeds.

The result is that last year we sold far more than ever before. Could you ask for a better proof of quality?

Don't take chances! Get the seeds you know will turn out right—Ewing's Reliable. Send now for our Illustrated Catalogue, and if your dealer hasn't Ewing's order direct from us.

WM. EWING & CO., Seedsmen
McGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

11

careful to see that he is not related to any of the sows.

It has been my experience that if you mate a Berkshire boar to a Poland-China sow or any of the pure-bred sows the pigs of this union will grow faster and are much larger when six months old than pigs the same age by parents of the same breed. But if the cross is repeated the same results do not follow; it seems the offspring of cross-breds commence to degenerate. As a rule a sow will produce thrifty pigs until she is eight years old and the male will retain his vigor equally long. When your sows are six years old serve to some pedigreed boar of the same breed and keep the best of the pigs to replenish your stock when their old age compels you to sell your sows to the butcher.

I made more money on my registered Berkshires than on my cross-breds, because I could only get three and a half cents per pound gross for the latter. If I could have gotten the prices now ruling for pork, the cross-breds would have come out ahead. Where anyone has plots sown in alfalfa, clover and rape, respectively, grazing them in the order named—the cost of raising pork today won't exceed more than four cents per pound gross, under our own conditions. Of course you have to feed a little corn all the time and a good deal in finishing off.

Altogether I think it much more satisfactory to raise hogs to sell as pork than to sell as breeding stock, because you always have a good pork market at your command—T. F.

Beef Cattle Industry

Every student of agricultural progress must realize that the time has come when in our farming operations the live stock industry must assert its rightful position of being the very right arm of a successful agriculture," said Mrs. Thomas McMillan, of Seaforth, in opening the address on the "Beef Cattle Industry of Ontario." The average quality and condition of beef cattle sent to market, he said, are not so good as they were in former years. In Ontario, he said, there are four beefing breeds handled for the purpose of beef production the Shorthorn, Hereford, Polled Angus and Galloway breeds.

The first reason for the lack of satisfactory progress in the beefing industry must be laid at the door of the Shorthorn breeders. For years, in their desire to supply the West with breeding males, they had forgotten that the Shorthorn was a milking animal, and the milking proclivities fell off.

Agricultural preachers, he continued, had gone all over the province and told farmers it was impossible to get a cow with both milking and beefing qualities. This was not a fact, as Mr. McMillan said he could prove. Good milking cows were the breeders of good feeding animals.

The positive indifference of too many of the beef-growing farmers also was to blame for the lack of progress of the industry. In too many instances cattle are not half fed nor cared for.

The duty of beef growers, he said, was to produce beef which the consumers desired. Market prices always were good for good meat, and Mr. McMillan said he hoped that in the near future Canadians would have free access to the United States markets. "If we do get into that market," he declared, "it will do more for the beef cattle industry of Ontario than all the Government enactments of a generation. It will give us a steady market at fair prices, all the year round. We will not then be, as we are now, practically shut out of the British market for six months of the year. It will be a welcome change which will help our business."

"If you are going to grow beef cattle," said Col. McRae, "grow it, and if you are going to dairy, dairy, but don't try to do both." He claimed that the dairy industry was responsible for the falling off of the beef industry. The Ontario Government, he said, had done a great deal for the dairy industry, but had done nothing for the beef industry. Through the carelessness of the Dominion Government Canada had lost the British market. He admitted, in answer to a question, that a cow would have to give milk in order to breed good calves.

"That knocks his argument on the head," said Mr. McMillan.

The Famous "Prairie State" Incubator

is now "Made in Canada" by Gunn, Langlois & Co., Limited

As the largest egg and poultry house in Canada, we have been trying for years to interest Canadians in **"More and better eggs and poultry".** The demand for poultry products is growing fast—prices are high—but the supply is not increasing. Why?

Chiefly because, as a thorough investigation shows, Canadian farmers lack the facilities for producing eggs and poultry on a really profitable scale.

To be able to market eggs and poultry in the "off seasons", when highest prices prevail, you must be able to hatch **as many healthy chicks as you want, when you want them,** and to do this you must have a **thoroughly reliable incubator.** We found no incubator made here capable of meeting this demand.

We decided, therefore as the first step in helping to make Canada's poultry production what it ought to be, to find, or if necessary invent, an incubator that would make good every time—to **manufacture it in Canada**—and to sell it at the lowest possible price.

A searching and unbiased investigation of every incubator on the market convinced us that the **"Prairie State" is the only incubator** whose principle is correct—whose workmanship is honest throughout—whose results have been proven, thousands of times, by experts and novices, under favorable and unfavorable conditions, invariably better than any other incubator can produce.

We found **more "Prairie State" incubators in use among really successful Canadian poultrymen than all other makes combined.** The "Prairie State" has received **326 awards for efficiency** in competition with the best of the other incubators in America, and for **more than a quarter of a century** its popularity has been steadily growing among poultrymen who know.

These facts satisfied us that the "Prairie State" is the incubator Canadian poultry raisers need—the incubator which we could safely endorse, make and sell. So we have made arrangements to manufacture the "Prairie State" in Canada, in our new factory at Ste. Therese, Quebec—the finest wood-working factory in the Dominion.

Our reputation for nearly 40 years of square dealing is behind our positive claim that the "Prairie State" is the best incubator on the market to-day, bar none. It hatches more strong, healthy chicks than any other incubator because—

1. It gives the correct natural heat at both top and bottom of **every egg** *in every part of the tray, regulated to a fraction of a degree.*

2. Its sand tray, beneath the egg tray, give an absolutely even and easily regulated supply of moisture to **every egg.**

3. It gives a steady, even supply of pure, fresh air, free from any trace of lamp fumes, with no draft on the eggs.

4. It works satisfactorily under practically any and all conditions.

Let us repeat that every incubator we manufacture is honestly made throughout. The machine we send **you** will be the same in every detail as the "Prairie State" incubators which have won prizes at every important Exhibition, and which hatch the great majority of chicks raised at every Agricultural College in Canada.

For fuller particulars read our advertisements which will appear in later issues of this paper, or better still, **write now for our Catalogue.** It's full of reliable, practical information for everyone interested in poultry and contains the results of **actual tests** made by poultry raisers throughout Canada and the United States. Just fill in the coupon and mail it—the Catalogue will be sent you promptly—**free.**

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To Gunn, Langlois & Co., Limited, Manufacturers of "Prairie State" Incubators, Hovers and Poultry Supplies. 245 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Please send me, by return mail, a free copy of your "Prairie State" Catalogue.

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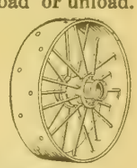
Address.....

Carries Enormous Loads. Won't Rot—Can't Break. Good for a Lifetime

Our Handy Wagon saves you hours every time you use it—so easy to load or unload.

Low Wheels Save Wagons—Cost Little

Outfit your wagons with our perfected wide-tire steel wheels—proof against breakage—won't wear out in YOUR time—can't strain. Priced way down. ASK ABOUT 'EM—now.



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Wonderfully increases the flow and quality of the milk, and makes Rich-flavored Butter and Cheese. Dairy experts know its value and feed it to their cows.

IMPORTED BY

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THE HORSE.

His Master's Voice.

Because a horse is disposed to lose his head and get panicky under certain conditions, he has been called a fool by some people who ought to know better. In this respect he differs from mankind in degree only, if at all. The spectacle of a panic-stricken crowd of people caught in a burning building furnishes a striking example of how the intelligent, thinking creatures may be impelled to commit foolish and insane acts when terror has usurped the throne of reason. Still, we don't call men fools because they occasionally fly off at a tangent under the stress of unusual momentary excitement. Except in rare cases of confirmed traits of meanness in a horse, accidents due to runaways might be avoided if the horse's master used a little judgment in handling his horse, especially if the horse has full confidence in the authority and good-will of his master. Doubtless good and bad dispositions in horses are modified to a certain degree by inheritance, but it is the observation of horsemen that environment—breaking, training and handling—are largely responsible for the making or marring of a horse's disposition. And in this respect he differs little from mankind. It is, we believe, an accepted fact among criminologists that criminal tendencies are inherited, and that an antidote for it is to take the child who is a victim of criminal inheritence, place him in a wholesome, moral atmosphere and to teach him to distinguish between right and wrong acts, and to realize the consequences that come to himself and to others as a result of his acts.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

is the remedy you can depend on. No other preparation has done so much for the horse and the horseman.

Kendall's Spavin Cure has saved **millions of dollars** for thousands of owners during the past 40 years. It is the quick, sure, safe cure that never fails to give the best results even when all other treatment may prove a failure.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

cures Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Swellings, Bony Growth, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises and all Lameness.

Kendall's Spavin Cure makes a **complete and lasting cure** because it cures the **cause** of the trouble.

It leave no scars or white **hairs** because **it does not blister.**

Every Medicine Shelf

should have a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure — the best liniment in the world for man and beast. No telling when you will need it. Get it now and you will have the right remedy when the emergency arises.

$1 a bottle — 6 for $5. At all dealers. Ask for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse"—or write us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Enosburg Falls, Vt. 50

The following item clipped from the "Western Horseman," and which we have no reason to doubt is authentic in all particulars, illustrates the possibilities of training and educating a horse when proper methods are used:

When George Sampson a horse buyer of Gaston, Ind., stepped out of a laundry in Muncie, prepared to go uptown, where he had left his horse and buggy, he looked up the street and saw a horse running at a breakneck pace down the street, and pedestrians and vehicles running to cover in all directions. When Sampson saw that it was his own horse. Stepping into the street, he shouted to the animal:

"Whoa, Frank, come here!"

The horse stopped short in its wild flight, turned around and meekly walked up to its master and rubbed its nose against him. Sampson caressed the animal and talked to it like a child.

Then, learning that a traction car had caused the animal's fright, "Sampson called to the horse to "come on," and the animal obediently followed him up to the car and walked all around it. Satisfying itself that the car was harmless, Frank, gave a loud neigh and was as tame as a kitten.

"The horse is part of my family, and he believes everything I tell him," was Sampson's explanation to the group of men who had seen the remarkable performance.

Feeding Broken Winded Horses.

For running horses, green food cannot be used. It makes the animal soft, but it may be fed to advantage to winded horses of slow draft. When that is done, it should be given in a fresh, succulent state; rye, vetches, etc., being fed before the seed begins to ripen, else it loses its digestive qualities, and a few roots or carrots with dry grain make a good winter feed.

In fact the principle to be recognised is to feed little and often, to avoid long fasts, and if it is necessary to work immediately after feeding, to go easily at first. Watering, too, should be attended to as well as the food, and long drinks when the horse is thirsty, avoided.

It is a good plan to keep a bucket of water in a corner of the manger, so that it can be taken when desired, if dry food is given, and in this way seldom will excess be indulged in.

When succulent green food is given of course there is not the same need for water. A little tar in the water may be found beneficial, and the animals soon begin to take it readily. A ball made of tar and tallow is greatly favored for broken-wind, if there is any sign of distress.

Cool, well ventilated stalls or boxes are of the utmost importance, as the animal should have as much pure air as possible.. Where the air is viciated by the emanations of excretions and the breathing of companions and the oxygen largely used up, the disease is liable to be aggrevated, and the affected animals should be regularly exercised.

Long spells of rest in the stable, followed by excessive spells of work only serves to aggravate the complaint. Good "hard" condition is wanted, and this can only be had with frequent exercise, or, when the horse is idle, a free run in the field.

Above all constipation should be avoided and the digestive organs carefully watched. A simule laxative like linseed oil may be used if necessary, but an occasional linseed or bran mash will fulfill the same purpose; but linseed mashes given to frequently are liable to make the animal to soft and induce excessive sweating. Such precautions may not cure, but they greatly reduce the original cause of the ailment and modify the trouble.

Ordinarily, medicines are not of much use, but when there is distress from excessive work an overloaded stomach, constipation, a hot stable, or close, muggy weather a sedative may be given as a temporary relief.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT No COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Cautery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDER,
WIND PUFFS,
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BONY TUMORS,
LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN,
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REMOVES

BUNCHES or BLEMISHES,
SPLINTS,
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SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

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Always Reliable. Sure in Results.

None genuine without the signature of The Lawrence, Williams Co. Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S.& CANADAS. CLEVELAND O

Finds Caustic Balsam to be Reliable.

I can say that I have for the past three years been a user of GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM, and have found it to be all that is claimed for it, and have in a great many instances recommended its use to others.—R. D. KIRK, Antigonish, N.S.

Canadians Appreciate Caustic balsam

I have been, selling GOMBAULTS CAUSTIC BALSAM for years, and it is giving my customers the best of satisfaction. I have also used it myself on different ailments with the best results. Too much cannot be said in its favor.—W. T. PRICE, Berkeley, Ont.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Working Two Year Olds.

There are many men who work their two-year-old carting colts in April and May—working them half-days in busy time. Personally, I see not the slightest harm in such a plan. I have adopted it myself and never had any occasion to regret it. Indeed, I think that a forward two-year-old works easier to himself than a three-year-old does; but that may be a matter of opinion. But if you intend to work your two-year-olds you must be very geoerous to them during the winter months. Give them good food and plenty of it, and have them in good, not to say high condition when they are put into breaking bridles. Breaking a horse in takes a lot of steel out of him, and if he is at all below par when a start is made with him it is a sorry animal indeed that comes out of the breaking bridles to take up his work on the farm. It should be borne in mind that a horse's spirit is easily broken, and that when a horse's spirit is once broken he has lost much of his value. He should be taught to take delight in his work and he will do so if not heavily put to it, and if well fed and consequently light hearted. And it should not be forgotten that a horse's condition must be put on gradually; you cannot make a horse fat in a week. Regular feeding on nutritious food, in quantities which accord with the work he has to do—and growing is as hard work as a fairly used horse ever has—ensure condition, which, if once obtained, should never be lost by negligence.

But though I see no harm in working horses gently at two years old, I am by no means an advocate of breeding from mares at that age. During the last show season I have seen some three-year-old mares with foals at foot, and I was sorry to see them. It does not matter what is the breed. A man had better work his mares—even to work them hard rather than breed from them before they come to maturity. There are many who hold a different opinion no doubt, but if they will think the matter over carefully they will see that both dam and offspring must suffer and not a little from early breeding. In more than one case I have seen a good three-year-old mare shown in a brood mare class and make a mark, but I have always thought "there is a good brood mare spoilt." It does them no harm, is the dictum of men who adopt this policy, which, being interpreted, means that they continue to breed saleable animals. But what would they have breed if they had had a chance, and how would they have developed if they had their growth stunted by being bred from at an immature age? I am convinced that there is no greater mistake than early breeding and a mare should never have a foal till she is four year old, however, well grown she may be.

MARK LANE.

POULTRY.

Shipping Poultry.

To get the highest price for poultry, shippers should exercise care in seeing that all fowls are properly fattened before they are shipped. Thin, poor stock, means a loss for everyone, as there is no demand for that kind of fowls and in order to get rid of them commission merchants are compelled to sell at prices away below the market and this weakens the market for fancy, fat fowls.

There is no time when shippers should give the packing and shipping of poultry mire care than just before Thanksgiving and Christmas, for then the supply as a rule is large and the fancy stock will sell first and invariably thin poor stock is sold last, for much lower prices.

In packing in a barrel or box where more than one kind of poultry is put in the same box be sure to put a slip on top with the number of each kind the barrel or box contains. This may insure larger returns, as many times when a commission merchant receives a barrel of poultry the top is torn off and if is packed with chicken on top it is taken for granted that it is all chicken, unless there is a slip to tell what the barrel contains.

Shippers should see that coops are in good conditian before using, so that they are not liable to come apart while in transit, as they are roughly handled sometimes. The coop should also be high enough to allow poultry shipped room enough to stand up. Low coops should not be used, it not alone being cruel, but a great deal of poultry is lost every year by suffocation. For turkeys, higher coops than for chickens should be used.

Coops may be loaded heavier in cold than in hot weather. Do not overcrowd the coops. Coops often arrive with a good deal of dead stock. Do not blame the commission merchant for heavy shrinkage of poultry smothered in transit through carelessness in overcrowding the coops.

Keep different stock separate as much as possible. If a shipper has sufficient stock to fill coops it is best to ship the hens, spring chickens, roosters, turkeys, ducks and geese separately. Of course, if a shipper has not enough stock of each kind to fill a coop separately, mixed coops can be sent.

Spring chickens weighing less than one pound should not be shipped, as they become a drug on the market.

In the first place, keep eighteen hours without food before killing. To dress chickens, kill by bleeding in the mouth or open the veins of the neck. Leave the head and feet on and do not remove the intestines.For scalding chickens the water should be as near the boiling point as possible. Be careful not to tear or remove the outside skin, as it spoils the sale. To dry pick chickens properly the work should be done while the chickens are bleeding; do not wait and let the bodies get cold. Before packing and shipping, poultry should be thoroughly dry and cold; but not frozen. Always see that the animal heat is entirely out of the body. Appearances add to the sale, and of course, the price.

Poultry should be shipped so as to arrive on the market from Tuesday to Friday. Receipts generally increase toward the end of the week and there is enough carried-over stock on hand Saturday to supply the demand. Merchants, rather than carry stock over Sunday, would sell at a sacrifice, as the stock, when in coops, loses coasiderable in weight by shrinkage, and does not appear fresh and bright. Besides, Monday is usually a poor day to sell poultry.

Tags with the name of the commission merchant and the shipper should be tacked on the end of the coop. Tack two tags, one on each end, so that if one gets destroyed the other is likely to remain all right Never tack the tag on the tops of the coops. Be sure and write your name and address on the tag.—Twin City Bulletin.

HORSEMEN ATTENTION!

Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment and Dr. J. Woodbury's Condition Powders will save and preserve the life of your horses. They cure Cough, Cold, Distemper, Colic, Glanders, Spavin, Pink eye and all diseases of the Horse.

TRURO, N. S.

Dear Sirs,—One of my horses had a bad cough, and I made a complete cure with three bottles of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse liniment. The cough was of twelve months standing. In my large expeience with horses, I consider this liniment to be the best made for all diseases of the horse, and I recommend it to my friends.

E. J. ANDERSON.

BEAR RIVER, N. S.

DEAR SIRS,—

We do not hesitate in recommending your Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We have used it in the woods for coughs, colds, distemper and cuts, and would say that no lumberman should be without it.

Yours truly,

CLARKE BROS.

In Laying Condition.

An old saying that a fat hen will not lay is true to a certain extent. The converse, that a very poor hen will not lay is equally true. The hen that is in the best laying condition must have some surplus fat on her body. The poultrymen that are liberal feeders of their stock, provided they feed with some certainty of judgment, usually have hens that are good producers of eggs. Those that starve their hens or are stingy of their feed will seldom get any eggs unless a few of the flock are strong fighters for supremacy at feeding time and get more than their share of the feed. A hen that has some surplus fat on her body has her want supplied and there has been some food to spare. She has some surplus energy. A poor hen has no surplus energy and she cannot lay well. It is all she can do to live and keep warm.

The first part of the egg to be formed is the yolk which contains 34 per cent. of albumen (which is a form of the proteids) and 64 per cent. of fat. A hen, the same as any other animal, takes food into her body to maintain it. Growth of the body and the production of eggs must come from the surplus, after the bodily wants have been supplied. Therefore, new eggs will not be formed until there is a surplus of fat to form the yolk. A hen may have so large a percentage of fat that it weakens her muscles and thus destroys the functions of the egg-producing organs. In such a condition she will not lay. An overabundance of fat will naturally make the hen sluggish and lazy. She will then become a drone and not a producer.

More than 65 per cent. of every egg is water. Water is also about 55 per cent of the body of the hen. It is necessary for the hen to have water in order to digest her food. It softens some foods and renders others partially dissolved and more easily digestible. All food contains some water. Vegetables contain a great deal, but the vegetable supply is not sufficient. Hens have no urinating organs and the water passes off through the bowels and a portion in the breathing. Hens need a very liberal supply of water in order to make eggs and digest their food. Many a hen that is a good layer and that is otherwise well fed, does not produce eggs simply because she does not get at sufficient supply of water.

When laying freely a flock of fifty hens will drink from four to eight quarts of water daily, depending upon the conditions. Where the albumenoids or proteins are fed largely to stimulate egg production, the fowls will drink more water because it takes more water to dissolve and soften that character of foods. The water should be supplied at regular intervals and should not be allowed to become stale or stagnant. If left standing it absorbs many of the impurities of the air. Water the fowls often and give them fresh water in clean drinking bowls. A little extra attention to the watering of fowls will increase the egg supply.

Care of Eggs.

Bulletin No. 140 from the U. S. Department of Agriculture gives the following rules for the production of good eggs:

Clean, dry houses and nests.

Daily gathering of eggs, and when very warm, twice daily.

Confining all broody hens as soon as they show symptoms of broodiness.

Rejection of all doubtful eggs found in hidden nests. Such eggs should be broken and used at home if good.

Placing all eggs as soon as gathered in a cool place in summer.

Keeping eggs perfectly dry at all times.

Keeping eggs cool and dry while on the way to town. (Many eggs are half roasted by carrying exposed to the hot sun.)

Marketing all eggs at least once a week and oftener when possible.

Keeping all eggs away from bad odors and musty places.

Using all cracked and dirty eggs at home.

The washing of eggs in warm weather is often objected to, as moistened eggs spoil more readily. The reason for this is that the moisture affords a breeding place for the germs of decay or other bacteria. If eggs are washed in a strong solution of baking soda and wiped dry this objection has little force, since the soda is a germ killer. Wet soda will scour off almost any stain from an egg shell, leaving it clean and fresh looking.

If every perspn who sells eggs were careful to sell only clean, perfectly fresh eggs that were known to have been gathered the day they were laid, there need not be the difference in price between what the producer gets and what the consumer pays, for the producer has to stand the loss in one way and the customer in another, and the producer of good eggs has to stand the loss the same as the one who sell old or bad eggs. It is not so much a question of oversupply that brings the price of eggs down in hot weather as that there are so many spoiled eggs find their way to market that the lower price is the middleman's protection and producer's loss. ...

Sale of Spot Eggs.

The report of Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick, who has been investigating charges that contraband food stuff has been largely sold in the city, indicates that a considerable amount of "spot eggs" has been consumed here contrary to law, chiefly by cheap bakers. No doubt the amount of this traffic has been exaggerated by the newspapers; and probably many undergrade eggs, not really unwholesome, have the reputation of being in tne "spot egg" class when they do not deserve to be totally condemned. But that dealers who handle eggs for local trade have sold all that they could find buyers for at the best price obtainable is doubtless true. There are few tradesmen who will throw away goods for which customers stand ready to pay a price, and especially when competition makes it necessary to work on close margins of profit.

We believe it may be confidently stated, however, that the rank and file of the egg trade here would be glad to see the law prohibiting the sale of spot eggs for food enforced strictly and jmpartially, if it can be done in a practical manner. It would be folly to attempt to construe the law to prohibit the sale of eggs from first hands in which any spot eggs were found, because nine-tenths of our egg supply would come under the ban of such a prohibition. But the great majority of our egg receipts are taken out of the cases and graded by wholesale dealers, and it is in this and smaller classes of trade where the sale of spot eggs can be practically and effectually stopped if the Board of Health can furnish enough inspectors of the right stamp to stop it.—N. Y. Produce Review.

The Sex of an Egg.

Referring to the above theory that eggs wrinkled at the narrow ends produce cockerels, an English writer says, to the student of embryology this fallacy is at once apparent. For the first few days the chicken is sexual; from then to about the seventh day it is distinctly hermaphrodite, and contains within itself the elements of both sexes. After this stage it diverges in one direction, one set of organs developing and the other diminishing according to whether the germ is going to produce a male or female. So that if the germ had a living consciousness it would not know at the sixth day which sex it would ultimately be.

Dollar Bottle Free.

Send for a bottle of my Veternary Medical Wonder. Cures Colic, Fever and Inflamation. Sent postpaid upon request. Agents wanted.

DR. BELL, V. S.
Kingston, Ont.

Full line of veternary remedies in stock includ ing Dr. Bells Wonder, Fine Blister for Spavins, Ringbones, Lumps or Bunches of any kind.

LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble can be stopped with

ABSORBINE

Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle. $2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 9 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1 a bottle, removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Weus, Bruises, Varicose Veins. Varicosities, Old Sores, Allays Pain.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 124 Tempie St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMANS Ltd., Montreal. Canadian Agents.

THE FARM HOME

This Department is now being edited by a very competent lady, who will be pleased to answer all inquiries. She solicits the aid of all who are interested in home making. This aid may be given in the form of short articles dealing with your experiences, questions or timely suggestions. Ladies, this department is yours. Use it to the best advantage.

In Time of War.

By Annie Fraust.

"Shall you be at the cadets' ball this evening?" said Cora Hart to her Cousin Nellie, as they sat together in the latter's room at Cozzins' West Point Hotel.

"O yes, balls all winter, balls all summer! I wish mother would go into the backwoods, for a few months to rusticate." And Nellie Hart threw herself on a sofa, as if entirely weary of such dissipation.

"Now; Nell, how ungrateful! Were you not the belle, last winter?"

"Nonsense, Cora!"

"Well, look your prettiest this evening; these 'milintary' men, as our Irsih girl calls them, are quite fastidious. Wear white and curls."

"Can't. My hear positively refuses to curl in warm weather."

"Mine don't; I can't get the curls out of it." And Cora shook down a mass of black ringlets over a saucy, piquant face.

"Cora, who was that gentleman who stopped you in the hall this morning, after breakfast?"

"Lieutenant Hilde. You repeat his question. He stopped me to inquire who was the exquisitely beautiful blonde that arrived yesterday. Now, Nell, take care; the Lieutenant is at present devoted to me, so don't intrude."

"But, Cora, Henry ?"

"Oh, Henry is at home. I must flirt with somebody. Because I am engaged, must I turn nun ?"

"But Henry will be here to-morrow ."

"I shall have dismissed the Lieutenant by that time."

"O Cora ! Cora !"

"O Nell! Nell! Hark! the dinner-gong, and I am yet in my wrapper. By, by!" And the little brunette flitted from the room.

The large ball-room was brilliantly illuminated, and gay groups were clustered in various parts, chatting, flirting, some dancing. Two tall, handsome men, in lieutenant's uniform, stood near a window conversing. They were half hidden by the falling curtains, and criticised freely the company already assembled.

"See, Clarence, there is your last flame, Miss Hart. How beautiful she is, to-night! Who but her would dare to wear scarlet tissue in summer. Does she not look like some tropical flower ?"

"Look at her companion," said Clarence.

"That is her cousin, Miss Ellen Hart, and the dignified lady in black crape is her mother."

"Is she not lovely? Those soft braids of fair hair, with the tiny, starlike for-get-me-nots twisted so gracefully around her head, and that pure white dress! She is positively angelic!"

"Shall I introduce you?"

"Do, my dear fellow."

Arm in arm they sauntered across the room.

"See, Nell," said Cora, "here come Lieutenants Wilde and Harvey. You know Joe Harvey?"

"Yes."

"They are coming this way. Now, Nell, if you dare captivate my Lieutenant—Ah, good evening, gentlemen. My, cousin, Miss Hart."

The two lieutenants bowed low. Harvey offered his arm to Cora, while Wilde stood near Nellie.

"Mother, let me introduce to you Lieutenant Wilde," said Nellie, as Cora waltzed off with Harvey.

"Wilde! Excuse me, but was your mother's maiden name Curtis?"

"Yes, madam, Laura Curtis."

"Then I may claim acquaintance with the son of an old schoolmate. Nellie, you have heard me speak of Laura Curtis?"

"Often, mother."

The conversation, turning first on friendly inquiries on the part of Mrs Hart, grew lively, and, if Lieutenant Wilde had before admired Nellie for her lovely dace, she now was no less attractive to him by her intelligence and graceful address.

Nellie Hart was the only child of a widowed mother, and heiress to a large property; and jealously did her mother watch every friend she even her fastidious taste found no fault with this new acquaintance. Quiet, modest in his address, every word and gesture showed the gentleman; and Mrs. Hart smilingly nodded assent to Nellie's inquiring glance, as the Lieutenant asked her to dance.

Having arrived at West Point only the day before, Nellie had made no acquaintances at the hotel; and, although many gentlemen were introduced to the beautiful blonde, Lieut. Wilde kept near her almost all the evening, and like a wily diplomatist, spent the intervals in conversation with Mrs. Hart.

"Nellie, Nellie," cried Cora, "I did not expect this of you."

They were seated near the window of the same room in which they had spent the morning.

"Why, Cora, you were fairly besieged by the United States army. How could I imagine you wanted Lieutenant Wilde?"

"I didn't want him. Fudge! little

"Oh, Cora, Mr. Wilde is very handsome."

Carson is fifty times as handsom?."

"But such a bear!"

"A bear, Cora! His manners are perfect."

"And such a fool!"

"Cora, he is one of the most intelligent men I ever conversed with".

"Ahem! you'll do!" said Cora, laughing heartily.

"I—I—"

Nellie crimsoned, and then turned from her mischievous cousin and began to take the flowers from her hair.

"Is that a hint that you are very sleepy, and would like to retire?" said Cora, after watching her operations for some minutes.

"No, we can chat in a wrapper, but I want to [illegible]."

"It don't come off, does it, like Mrs. Potter's? She danced her false curls down on Captain Colton's shoulder, and they hung most picturesquely over his epaulets."

"There!" said Nell, shaking down her hair in a golden shower, almost reaching to her feet; "that is comfortable."

"You look like an insane angel. Oh, if Lieutenant—"

"Cora!" said Nell, imploringly.

"Henry is coming to-morrow, so you can have your Wilde admirer all to yourself. Mrs. Wilde—the name would suit your present costume admirably. There! don't blush; I'll stop. Hark! three o'clock! I must run. Good-night!"

After Cora left her, Nellie went to the window, and stood there for a moment. It was oppressively warm, and, after extinguishing her light, she stood at the open window, looking out on the beautiful scenery. It was moonlight, and the rays shone full upon her; but, supposing all asleep at that hour, she did aot draw the curtain. From a bench under a clump of trees, entirely concealed by the deep shadow, Lieutenant Wilde, smoking his cigar, studied this tableau. The white dress, flowing hair and graceful figure, all bathed in the moonlight, were no mean study, even had the soldier been an artist. At last, the curtain fell over the window, shutting out the vision, and Clarence Wilde lazily arose and sauntered towards the hotel. As he passed Nellie's door, he murmured, "That girl is my wife, if I can win her."

The days glided into weeks, and Mrs. Hart still lingered at West Point. Cora was at Saratoga, yet Nellie expressed no desire to join her. Slowly, almost imperceptibly, two hearts were knitting together in the pleasant walks and rides taken at West Point. Long evenings, spent on the porch or in the dimly lit parlors, added their effect; and Mrs. Hart was gratified, but not surprised, when Laura Curtis' son sought her, to ask the hand of her daughter.

They were married! In Mrs. Harts lovely house on the Hudson all three lived, for the widowed mother pleaded hard to keep her child near her.

"If you should be called away to serve your country," she said to Clarence, one evening, after he had been married some months, " let me be here with Nellie."

"But these are times of peace," said the young wife, clinging to her husband and turning pale at the very mention of a possibility which haunted her.

"Long may they continue so," said he, bending to kiss her, "for your sake, Nellie!"

Four years passed on quietly in that happy home, and the voice of another Clarence, a fair-haired boy, rang through the house and over the lawn and garden.

One afternoon, Nellie and her mother were seated in the parlor, conversing. Little Claire, tired out with a day's pleasures, was fast asleep in Nellie's arms.

"Mother," said Nellie, "do you notice how abstracted and troubled Clarence has grown lately, and so tender, so loving—"

"Is he not always that ?"

"Yes, but so sadly loving now. He holds me, sometimes, pressed close to his heart, and looks in my eyes with such a heart-breaking tenderness! Oh, mother, I fear—I cannot tell what, but I fear some evil".

"Sitting here in the dark?" said the voice of Nellie's husband, now Cqptain Wilde.

"Yes, come in," said Mrs. Hart. "Here is Nellie complaining that her husband is too loving."

"Mother!" cried Nellie, then added "Come Clarence, take Claire and put him on the sofa, my arms ache."

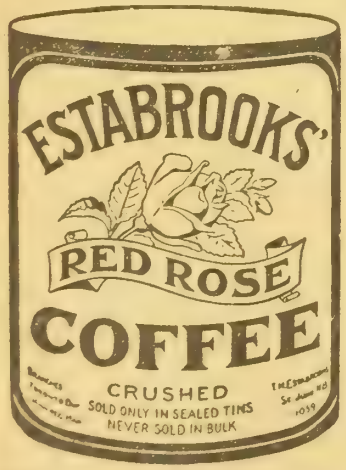
As Captain Wilde bent over his wife, to comply with her request, she felt that his hand was cold as death, and his whole frame trembling. He placed the child on the sofa, and then sat down beside Nellie.

"My wife," he murmured, drawing the golden-crowned head close to him, "oh, how can I leave her?"

"Leave me, Clarence, leave me?" cried Nellie, almost fainting with apprehension. "When? Why?"

"To-night, darling, to-night! My company sails from New York, to-morrow morning for Mexico."

Good coffee means a good breakfast. Nothing takes its place. Nothing tastes so good. Estabrooks' Coffee has the vigorous strength and delicate richness which brightens and satisfies the appetite. Clears the brain. A good starter for the day.



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Try it for breakfast to-morrow

72

OWES HER LIFE TO

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One day, Mr. Simpson of this town, told me about the trouble he had with his kidneys and I recommended him to try GIN PILLS, and gave him one to take. The next day he bought some for himself and both he and his wife have received great benefit from them. I have also induced many others to try them.

I am trying to get my sister-in-law to try them. I wish you would send me a sample box to give her."

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If you have a friend who is suffering from Kidney or Bladder Trouble or Rheumatism, send name and address, and we will gladly mail a free sample box of GIN PILLS. At dealers, 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, or sent on receipt of price. Remember — GIN PILLS are guaranteed to give relief or money refunded. National Drug and Chemical Co. Dept. M. F. Toronto.

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"Oh, that fearful war! Must it be, then?" cried Mrs. Hart.

"Yes, war is now positively declared. I have been expecting this order for some time. Nellie! Nellie! she has fainted."

Poor Nellie! this confirmation of her worst fears was too great a shock; but after the first insensibility was overcome, she strained every nerve to bear the parting bravely. Her husband was a soldier, and his country claimed him, and a brave, heroic spirit, never before suspected in the lively, but gentle Nellie, now sustained her. Not till the last kiss was given, the last farewell spoken, did this firmness give way; but as the carriage rolled away from the door, bearing with it the sunlight of her home, Nellie sank fainting upon the threshold. I have passed over the parting, nor can I speak of the agony that ensued. Such scenes, such emotions are sacred; let them be respected.

Time passed wearily in that lovely home. Every day, Claire added fresh agony to the young wife's sorrow by lisping inquiries for "Papa," and the bitter longing for news, the sickening dread of evil were seen in Nellie's languid step, low voice and anxious face. Mrs. Hart watched her idol carefully, yet sympathized too deeply in the sorrow to chide her for betraying it.

It was a bright afternoon in July, and Nellie, taking Claire for a companion, strolled down to a grove near the house, to let the child sail a tiny boat on a mimic lake there. It was a spot endeared to her by many scenes with her husband. They had often passed whole evenings there, sitting or strolling in the moonlight, chatting or silent, as the mood varied, but, as Nellie now bitterly recalled, always loving, kind. After they left the house, Mrs. Hart drew forth from her pocket a letter, received that mo*ning, which she had not dared to open in Nellie's presence. It was directed in a strange hand, to her, and post-marked Point Isabel. If all was well, certainly Clarence would have written to his wife, and the mother carefully concealed the letter until she could open it alone. Alas! her fears were realized. There had been a great battle—Palo Alto—and Capt. Wilde was dangerously wounded in the lungs. Mrs. Hart shuddered with dread as the task of imparting this information to Nellie rose before her. Slowly, she left the house, and walked down to the grove. Long before she was near enough to speak, she could see Nellie and Claire under the trees. Her step grew slower, as she came toward them, till, heart-sick with her task, she leaned against a tree, looking at her child, who, all unconscious of her great sorrow was talking to Claire. The boy's face was raised to Nellie's, as, with a low, sweet voice, she told him of his absent father, painting to the eager listening Claire the dangers of war and his father's bravery and gallantry.

"When will he come home, mama?" asked Claire.

"I cannot tell, Claire."

"Show me my pretty papa."

Nellie drew from her bosom the miniature which Claire called his "pretty papa."

"I wish he'd come home!" said Claire again. "I'm afraid the nasty soldiers will kill my pretty papa."

Nellie raised her eyes in silent prayer, and then she saw her mother.

"A letter! Give it to me! Quick! quick!"

"Nellie dear, first let me tell you—"

"He is not dead!"

"No, my child, but—"

"The letter! let me see the letter!" she grasped, taking it. It was short.

Madam: My friend and comrade,

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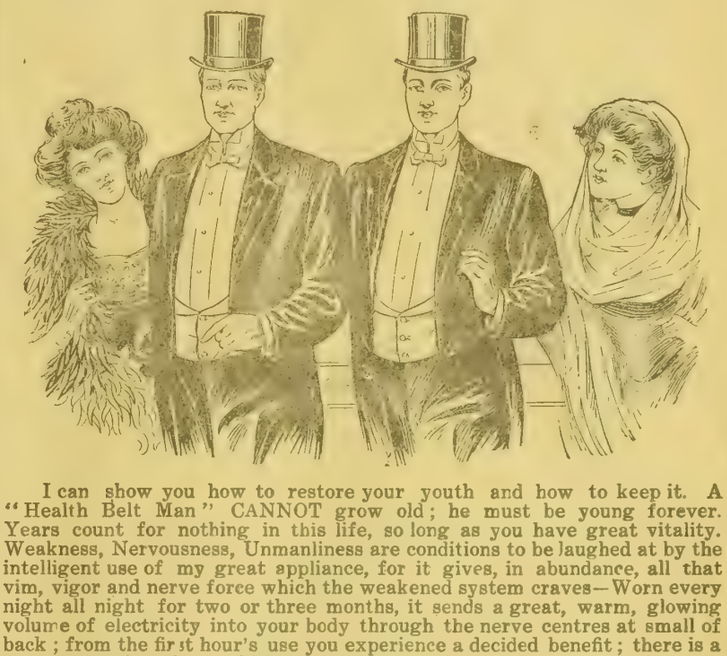

I can show you how to restore your youth and how to keep it. A "Health Belt Man" CANNOT grow old; he must be young forever. Years count for nothing in this life, so long as you have great vitality. Weakness, Nervousness, Unmanliness are conditions to be laughed at by the intelligent use of my great appliance, for it gives, in abundance, all that vim, vigor and nerve force which the weakened system craves—Worn every night all night for two or three months, it sends a great, warm, glowing volume of electricity into your body through the nerve centres at small of back; from the first hour's use you experience a decided benefit; there is a great mysterious force which gets right to work. No drugs to be taken; no conditions imposed except that dissipation must cease. Help nature that much; the Belt will do the rest. It takes the weakness and kink out of your back; it drives rheumatic pains away from all parts of your body, you will feel and look young and strong again; woman and man noticing your physical change will be more attracted toward you on account of your new vitality and life; in two months you can experience the full vigor of perfect manhood, or you need not pay.

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They fully describe my Health Belt and contain much valuable information. One is called "Health in Nature," and deals with various ailments common to both men and women, such as rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder, disorders, etc. The other "Strength," is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free, sealed, by mail.

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Dear Sirs—Please forward me your books as advertised free.

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Captain Wilde, desired me to write to you. In yesterday's battle he fell severely, we fear dangerously wounded, by a bayonet thrust, through the lungs. He is in the hospital, unable to write, but trusts to you to communicate the intelligence to Mrs. Wilde.

I remain, madam,
Most respectfully yours,
Joseph Harvey.

Mrs. C. J. Hart,
Palo Alto,w May 9th, 1846.

Nellie read every word. She did not faint, though her face grew white as marble and a cold chill gathered about her heart.

"I am going to my husband," she said in a calm, clear voice, as she returned the letter.

"Going to Mexico. No, no, I cannot let you!" cried Mrs. Hart.

"I must go. Come." And she moved for the house. She took but a few steps, and then fell upon the grass. All the forced calmness gave way, and she sobbed so violently and long that Mrs. Hart was alarmed. Yet, this paroxysm over, she persisted in her first intention.

(Continued next issue.)

Keep Minds and Hands Busy.

Women have a foolish idea that if they are shut out from fashionable society they are debarred form every thing that is best. Monstrous mistake! How little that is "best" one finds in fashionable society! The "best" things are open to us all. Cleanliness, comfort are simple things, affection, true thrift and economy, good reading, excellence in pleasant labor —all these we shall appreciate when we have learned to think. It is a pretty good rule never to allow yourself to think about any thing that makes you suffer helplessly. Sometimes it is good for us to suffer; but it is far better to put the painful thought aside with a strong hand and take up something that brings us a sense of harmony— the piece of needlework, the pleasant book. Women have a habit of torturing themselves over things that are in the past or over possibilities of the future. This is not thought, it is mere mental degeneracy.

I agree with the woman who started me on this subject that there is just now considerable morbid thought among women, superinduced by the vile reading. We have been deluged with, and perhaps, too, by some of the conscientious efforts people make to purify food and mental dirt and physical life. Shake off the lethargy of wondering and doubting and take hold of the nearest duty Put your best thought on the immediate thing that calls to you as necessary. Be sure it is worth thinking about if it is worth doing. The distressing "why?" of existence never bothers people whose minds and hands are busy.

Personal Responsibility.

There has been in the last few years a great change in the trend of popular thought. The old religious idea of casting our burdens on the Lord and relying on Him for care and for salvation has given way to a more material ideal of personal responsibility. The ideal of bodily and spiritual cleanliness as things for which the individual is directly responsible and which bear preeminently on his "salvation," the ideal of making humanity more "worth saving" by personal attention to the conditions that surround us, will go far towards bringing the millennium if we can only save the doctrine from its friends. People can be too clean, too pure, too honest, too pious—and some women never know where to

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We will undoubtedly buy and distribute in this manner, hundreds of thousands of these 50-cent bottles of Psychine.

And we do that to show our entire confidence in this wonderful preparation.

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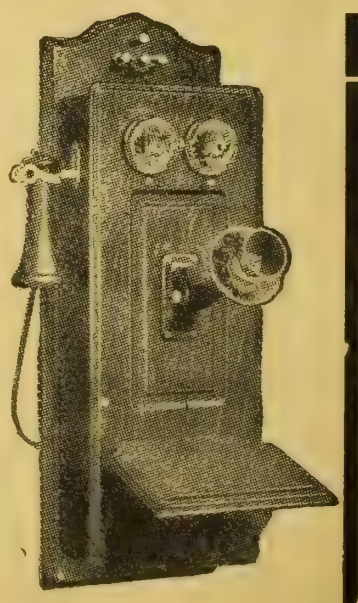

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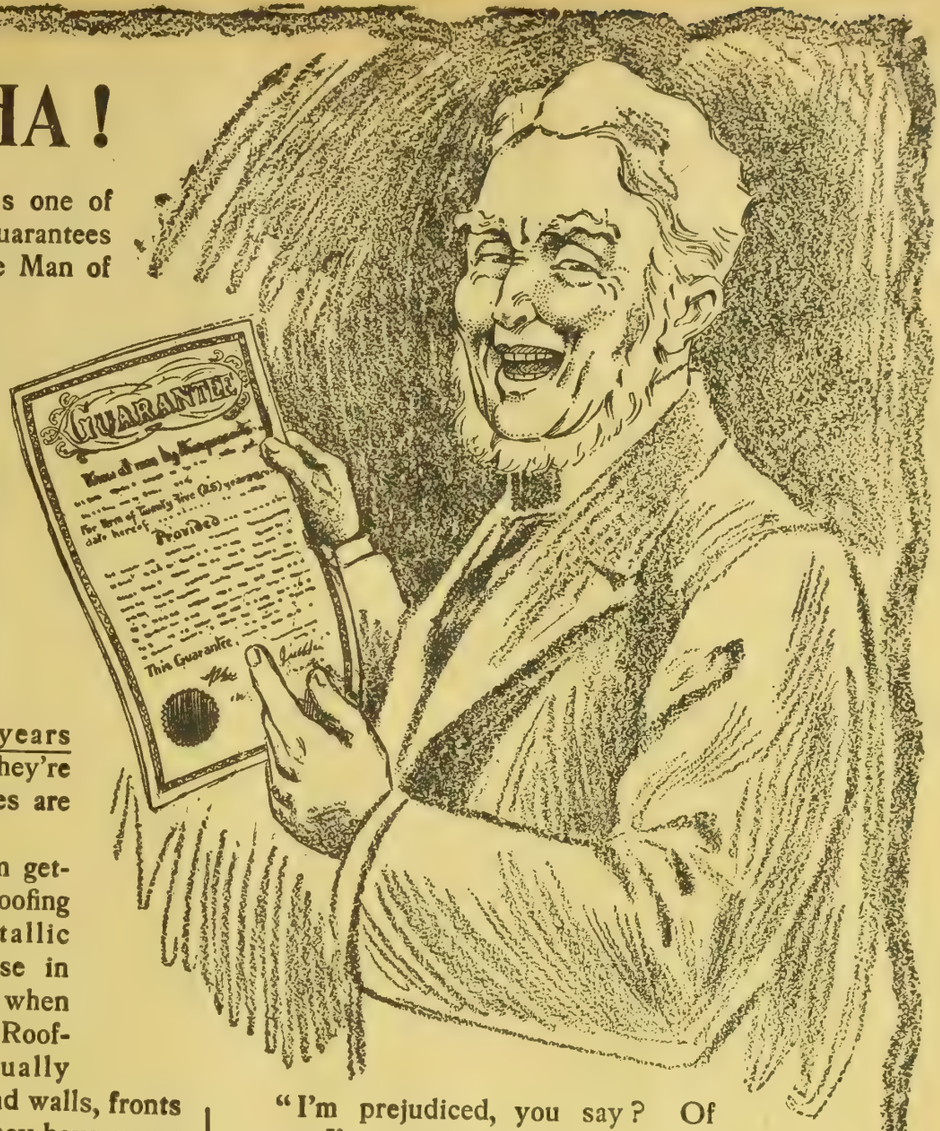

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"It certainly is a good joke, for it doesn't really guarantee anything to anybody, and isn't legally binding. Ask your own lawyer and you'll find I'm right."

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The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited, Toronto.

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Dear Sirs:—"I take great pleasure in testifying to the good qualities of your 'Eastlake' Shingles. We put your painted shingles on our Town Hall here in 1885, 23 years ago, and although they have only been painted twice since that time they are in good condition yet. I consider the lock on the 'Eastlake' the very best, and believe that a roof covered with the galvanized 'Eastlake' will last for ever."

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Hardware Merchant.

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Agents wanted in some sections. Write for details, mentioning this paper.

stop when it comes to carrying out some idea of "rightness."

Women take fright too easily at the idea that they may be doing wrong. Conscience is capable of being a fool, and I have known plenty of harm to result from people following it. If any woman, newly awakened to thinking, should read these lines let her remember that speculation is not necessarily thought. Introspection, a morbid looking into self, a mere wondering about sex reproduction and life and love and death and the hereafter is not thinking—or, at least, not thinking at its best.—County Contributor.

In Just One Glass.

A drinking glass used in a school for nine days, was recently put under a miscroscope, and here is what was found:

"The human cells scraped from the lips of the drinkers were so numerous on the upper third of the glass that the head of a pin could not be placed anywhere without touching several of these bits of skin. The saliva by running down the inside of the glass, had carried cells and bacteria to the bottom. By counting the cells present on fifty different areas on the glass, as seen under the miscroscope, it was estimated that the cup contained 20,000 human cells or bits of dead skin. As many as 150 germs were seen clinging to a single cell, and very few cells showed less than 10 germs. Between the cells were thousands of germs, left there by the smears of saliva deposited by the drinkers. No less than one hundred thousand bacteria were present on every square inch of the glass."

A nice, clean glass this! And yet in almost every schoolhouse today are similar glasses out of which our children drink.

Little Buster.

How she received such a name none but "Little Buster" and her schoolmates ever knew. Somehow the name in a droll way seemed to suit her, for she was always playing such amusing and unexpected pranks that she kept the scholars in a state of convulsions when the teacher's back was turned.

Little Buster annoyed the teacher sometimes in spite of the awful torture he threatened to inflict, which were in themselves enough to scare a South Sea cannibal. Little Buster was never afraid, but would sit with both hands tightly pressed over her lips, fearing every moment that she must give vent to her feelings in one shriek of laughter. It was well for her that she did not, for when Mr. MacGregor's temper was tried too severely, he felt like "scalping" Little Buster; but she was so little and he was so big, that he really had not the heart to do it. After all these gruesome facts had been duly impressed upon her wicked self, Little Buster crawled under the desk to eat an orange to soothe her ruffled feelings, also to tell her seat-mate Bliss what she thought of that terrible man. The "terrible man" saw her, but after one of these explosions it was convenient for him to become absorbed in his book, so after arranging matters to suit herself, Little Buster decided to reform and actually did half an exercise—a very difficult one—before recess came.

She could have done the whole exercise for Little Buster was clever, but she and Bliss read about "The Heathen in Japan" between times and did not quite believe Mr. MacGregor, when he said during lesson-hour that heathen children never acted in school and always knew their lessons.

"It must be dreadful to be a heathen child," said Little Buster with a pensive sigh.

Mr. MacGregor's lip twitched suspiciously. "It must be pleasant for the teacher," was his comment.

"That is where I shall teach some day," said one of Buster's little friends. "Little girls who are going to teach should not hold their books upside down," said Mr. MacGregor insinuatingly.

"Heathen children are smart ain't they?" asked Little Buster waving her hand frantically.

Mr. MacGregor frowned indignantly.

"I mean they be, ain't they?" Two mischievous eyes were dancing behind a mass of curls.

"Miss Margaret Churchill," in a freezing tone, "they are very clever indeed."

"Well," triumphantly, "it says in this book that they read sideways, upside down and every way."

Little Buster had gone too far. Mr. MacGregor had a quick temper and springing from his chair, he shook, yes, actually shook Little Buster.

"Do you think you are coming to school to act smart under my very oose? Do you?' with another shake. "Well I will soon show you who is teaching here and you had better improve your manners very quickly. With a clear conscience I could throw everyone of you into the cellar and leave you there all day. You deserve something worse than that too," and with this parting shot Mr. MacGregor stamped off in indignation. "Whatever shall I do with these little torments?" he thought. "If I only had the high school students I could manage but when one has to teach babies what can an old batchelor like I do? I did not plan to teach a nursery when I came here."

Mr. MacGregor had been accustomed to teaching boys only, and when his new pupils' awe of him abated he was in despair, for none of his methods of punishment could be used with girls. Mr. McGregor was in a decidedly bad humor and that day proved an eventful one. His hat was hanging on a peg behind Little Buster and Bliss, and by reaching over the desk Bliss succeeded in depositing it on her head. The girls in the front giggled and Buster in fear for her friend snatched the hat off, so of course it was she who was commanded in a terrible voice to stand in the corner.

Little Buster felt both injured and innocent, so she felt it only fair when she besmeared teacher's hat with mucilage while he was arranging his desk before going to dinner. But Mr. MacGregor did not take her innocence into consideration when he gracefully raised his hat to the primary teacher, and was astonished to see her quickly conceal her face under her sunshade with something which sounded like a suppressed giggle. The mucilage was not dry and

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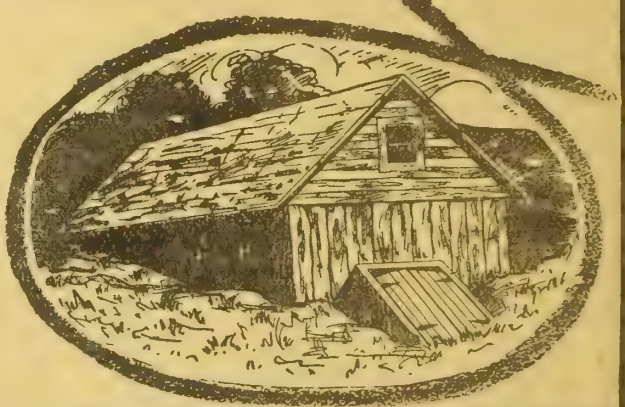

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54

it drew his hair on end with an expression which seemed to say, "I am alarmed." Mr. MacGregor did not know this, of course, and an embarrassed silence followed during which the poor man felt that the world was ill-using him, especially when no amount of tugging would remove his hat and he required the services of a barber before he was again presentable.

"You're in for it," called Little Buster's brother when he saw the teacher coming. "In fancy I can see yon hero's flashing eye. And lo! the gentle Annie is not with him."

Little Buster was not whipped, O no! But her punishment was almost as hard to bear. She and Mr. MacGregor had always been very great friends. He boarded next door to her and they often had interesting talks over the garden fence. To be sure he was not interested in dolls or playing house, but his shining knife made charming chaits and tables for this same household and on bright fine days they sometimes went for a boat row accompanied by Bliss and her other little friends. None of these good time now for Mr. MacGregor ignored her entirely except to bid her a cold "Good-morning" or "Good night," and was dreadfully cross when she did not know her lessons perfectly. In fact, she thought he did not like her a bit now and she tried to think he was a horrid, stiff old thing; but she knew better, and she knew it was only his marvelous control over his temper which kept him from punishing her many times before.

The coldness did not pass as the term drew near its close. Mr. MacGregor was not cross all that time, of course, but he thought he had spoiled Little Buster by amusing her out of school hours and he determined to have nothing to do with her in the future.

But one day something happened which changed his opinion of her. Little Buster lived very near a big lake; so near in fat that the wind blew the spray right into Little Buster's pansy garden. From one side of the lake there was an outlet to the sea in the shape of a tiny creek. Before it reached the sea it broadened gradually and when the tide was in the lower meadows looked like a twin to the Kilmarnock lake. In the midst of this meadow was a huge mound of earth covered with shrubs, resembling a small island. The shrubs were either dead or decaying, having of late years been continually washed by the water so that it was a desolate little island indeed, but on its summit were many curious stones and sea shells.

Mr. MacGregor was rather fond of geology, so one evening when he was feeling homesick, he took his books and miscroscope and walked over to the island. The sun was just shedding its last gleaming rays over the horizon and Mr. MacGregor paused a few moments to admire it; then wended his way to the top of the island where he had been examining a rock a few days before. He became so absorbed in his work that he did not notice the tide creeping in until awakened by the dull swish of water. To his horror, he saw that the path by which he came was transformed to a shining street of silver; the hush of darkness was settling down, and every means of escape cut off by the tide. Mr. MacGregor was a brave man, but he felt a shudder run down his spine, for it was yet early spring and even if he were not drowned the long chilling hours of suspense were enough to try the heart of the bravest.

He called several times but no answer came. There was a social in the next village and most of the people in the community were attending it, including Mrs. Hardy, his boarding mistress, and Little Buster's parents

He had not practised the art of swimming enough to be of service to him now for the distance was long. So around and around the island he paced, the most miserable man alive. "I'll swim it," he said in desperation. "If no help comes before the water gets to the top of this island. I will do it or die in the attempt."

The dackness grew deeper and deeper, so after placing his broad white handkerchief where it could wave in the wind he abandoned himself to his fate.

Now this very evening Little Buster happened to be left alone, her big sister having been called unexpectedly to practice for a concert.

As darkness came on and her sister did not return, Little Buster grew afraid. "I'll go over to Mrs. Hardy's," she thought. "Even if Mr. MacGregor does look at me as if I were a little savage. I will go upstairs and play with Irma's dolls." Irma was Mrs. Hardy's only daughter, who was teaching in a distant college and Mrs. Hardy gave Little Buster permission to play with the motherless dolls whenever she liked, providing she was careful of them, and Little Buster always was.

When she entered Mrs. Hardy's door, she was astonished to find everything in darkness. She knew Mrs. Hardy was away and like a flash she remembered seeing Mr. MacGregor going over to the island.

"My! S:posing he should have let the tide creep in around him. Papa did once," and with this dreadful fancy preying upon her mind, Little Buster clambored up in the window-seat and peered toward the lonely island. It was quite dark but she could see something which looked like a man and yes—she was sure she could see a white handkerchief fluttering.

She was certain now it was Mr. MacGregor's and he would be drowned. With a terrified sob Little Buster ran downstairs, straight down to the shore. She never thought of getting help, she never thought of any-

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Why will you be weak? Why do you go on from day to day when you know you are losing your nerve force—your manhood—when you see a cure within your grasp? Do not delay a matter which is the key to your future happiness. Whatever your condition to-day, you will not improve as you grow older. Age calls for greater vital force, and the older you get the more pronounced will be your weakness.

I want you—if that means you—to come to me, and if I say that I can cure you I don't ask you to pay me until I DO SO, if you give me reasonable security for the Belt while you use it. That is fair, surely. You take no chances, as I know what I can do, and I'll run the risk.

All men cannot be MILLIONAIRES, but thousands of them could be much better off FINANCIALLY, SOCIALLY, and in every other respect if they would guard their HEALTH. With VIGOROUS HEALTH—a body full of ELECTRIC ENERGY—a man can make OPPORTUNITIES if he don't find them, but, lacking in the COURAGE, and SELF-ASSURANCE that is born of MANLY VIGOR, he is but a derelict—a vessel without mast or rudder—cast hither and thither by every storm of life that besets his pathway. GIVE ME A MAN that has exhausted his VITALITY—suffering from PAINS AND ACHES — MENTAL DEPRESSION — SLEEPLESSNESS — NERVOUS DEBILITY — WITHOUT HOPE — AMBITION —COURAGE gone—drifting with the tide — and I can transform him into a STRONG MAN—a man of push—a man that will make his way in spite of all obstacles—if he has anything left to build upon, if he will follow my advice and use the DR. McLAUGHLIN ELECTRIC BELT as I direct. Save your tobacco money for a few weeks—cut out a few of your health-destroying, soul-destroying habits—procure one of these appliances—USE ELECTRICITY, and use it in the right way to invigorate your body, and you will look upon the day you gave your case to me as the TURNING POINT of your life.

Mr. Alex. Marr, Russell, Ont., says: "Anyone who is skeptical about your Belt, tell them to write to me. I feel like a new man."

Dear Sir,—I am able to say that I believe I am completely cured of Rheumatism. I have not felt a sign of it for two months, and I can recommend your Belt to any sufferer of Rheumatism.—Fred Lemon, Bognor, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to report a good account as regards my health. I am beginning to find myself stronger in every way. Certainly your Belt does its duty and its work is sure. — William P. Morter, Box 87, Hawkesbury, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I wish to say that your Belt has done me more good than all the medicine I ever took. I used it every night for about three months, and since then I do not need it. I can sleep good, and feel as good as ever I did. I am only too pleased that I made up my mind to get your Belt. You have my permission to use this letter if you wish, as I will be only too pleased if it will help anyone to get a cure.—Yours sincerely, John Hunt, Davisville, Ont.

Dear Sir, — Received your letter of the 4th inst., and in reply I can say that your Belt gave entire satisfaction. With best wishes, I am, Sir, yours very truly, Ernest Ryerse, 106 Queen St., St. John, N.B.

Cultivate cheerfulness. It pays Energy and cheerfulness — that's a combination that can't be beat. Feed your system with this great Invigorator—Electricity. Apply it with my Belt—the only correct system, and it will overcome your weakness, your pains, your aches. Animal vitality, that's what you lack. If you want to feel strength and energy in every part of your system; if you want to feel the life-blood dancing through your veins; if you want to make your mark in the world, build up your vitality with my Belt, and you can be a Man among Men.

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thing but that her teacher was going to be drowned and Little Buster must save him.

She could not row her father's boat. It was all she could do to lift an oar, but her brother had a small one which she could handle with skill, yet on a dark night, with the wind blowing a hurricane, the water was scarcely safe for a grown person.

Little Buster was not a bit brave—at least, she did not think she was—and her little heart beat fast when the cold spray blew over her face and the boat danced up and down. Oh, how it made her arms ache and how cold she was.

A fog was coming up, and Little Buster was drenched so her curls clung to her wet cheeks. It is strange when one is in the most danger or the occasion requires great solemnity, one is most apt to think of trivial matters and Little Buster though she knew how her kitten felt when it fell in the rain barrel.

The fog grew so dense at length that she could see nothing but the heaving water and dark, dark clouds In vain she strained her eyes, there was nothing but a deep sea around her and the scream of sea-gulls overhead. At length she grew so lonely and sick with cold that she let the oars drop to the bottom of the boat and kneeling down sent up a pitiful little prayer; but scarcely was the petition uttered before the boat gave a bump against something and she could see a faint outline of the island.

"O Mr. MacGregor!" she cried. "I'm here! do help me!" and scarcely realizing what she was saying, "I won't ever crawl under the desk anymore."

Mr. MacGregor had grown calmer before Little Blossom reached the island, but oh, what a thrill that cry sent to his heart. He could scarcely believe that his life was yet to be spared. He did not stop to wonder that a child was there in the darkness. As quickly as possible he drew both Little Buster and the boat ashore, his heart too full to speak. "Why, Margaret," he said, realizing for the first time, his rescuer was a girl. "However did you get here?", but Little Buster could not tell. She cuddled up in his arms and cried and cried.

Very gently he placed her in the boat and rowed for the shore. The cold grew so intense that he feared the child would perish, so he took off his coat and rapped her in it.

When half frozen, Mr. MacGregor, with Little Buster in his arms stumbled into the Churchill sitting-room he found a very excited family.

Buster's brother, after returning from the Boy's Club, was sent in search of the missing child, but when neither she nor Mr. MacGregor could be found, they began to fear that he had ventured on the river, taking Little Buster with him, and Mr. Churchill was on the point of starting for the shore when they came in.

Mr. MacGregor reproached himself bitterly, for having caused so much trouble, but they were so delighted to have Little Buster safe and sound that they readily forgave him. Indeed, there was no time to bear grudge for Mr. MacGregor and Little Buster were severely chilled, so that blazing fires had to be kindled, blankets heated and ginger tea prepared.

In spite of the danger to which she had been exposed, Little Buster slept that night, as happy as a queen, with her little black kitten curled up beside her. "Kitty," she murmured dreamingly, "Kitty," it's just like a story, only we didn't all get married and live happily ever afterwards."

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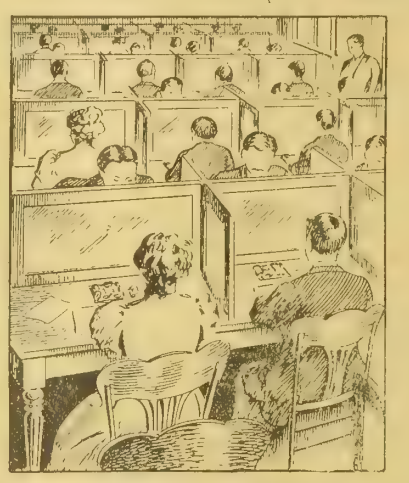

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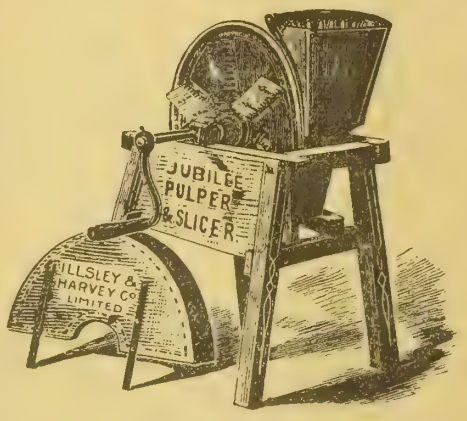

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A Means of Increasing the Profit Per Cow.

In this advanced twentieth century, we should seriously inquire, are there any cows in this county to-day that do not earn a profit)

Chart No. 1 gives the age and the production of each cow in an Ontario herd of 14 grades and is typical of scores of herds in that particular district, as well as, probably, many other districts. One thing is certain, it would be easy, from our records, to tabulate the results of plenty of herds far poorer than this. There is every indication of a dead loss with at least three poor cows, one of them a 7-year-old.

CHART NO. 1.—PRODUCTION OF AN ONTARIO HERD.

SEVEN BEST COWS.

Cow	Lb. Milk	Lb. Fat	Age
1	5460	185.4	5
2	5060	178.9	8
3	5000	170.3	7
4	4870	169.6	10
5	4620	165.6	7
6	4670	160.8	6
7	4463	160:3	9
	34,143	1,190.9	

SEVEN POOREST COWS.

Cow	Lb. Milk	Lb. Fat	Age
8	4150	144.4	6
9	4280	139.7	6
10	3790	132.6	7
11	3640	125.2	6
12	3480	124.0	3 Loss
13	3390	112.6	7 Loss
14	2890	98.8	3 Loss
	25,620	877.3	

From these figures there rings out the challenge of the poor cow, a challenge to a modern farmer's intelligence and forethought. How long is she to be allowed to misappropriate good feed and act as a common poacher? Should she not be arrested as a vagrant and waster ?

The figures also emphasize the heavy burnden on the good cow. They not only have to "make good" themselves besides helping to pay off the mortgages, but they have the herculean task of dragging a few hundred thousand poor cows up a heavy grade before all, good bad and indifferent alike, can be represented as showing anything like a fair average yield.

The following details of this herd are worth careful consideration:

ONE COW EQUAL TO 14.

Chart No. 2.—Analysis of Production of an Ontario Herd.—1. Average yield of herd, 14 grade cows, 4,269 lbs. milk 3.4 test, 148 lb. fat. Average yield of 7 best cows, 4,878 lb. milk, 3.5 test, 170 lb. fat. Average yield of 7 poorest cows, 3,660 lb. milk, 3.3 test, 125 lb fat. The best cows average 1,218 lb milk and 45 lb fat more than the poorest.

2. The total earnings of the best cows are $85.23 more than the poorest. The total earnings of cow No 1 are $20.70 more than cow No. 13

3. With cost of feed $35, the 7 poorest cows average $1.60 profit, making a total profit of $11.20.

4. Cow No. 1 makes $19.60 net profit. Cow No. 11 makes $1.40 net profit.

5. Thus cow No. 1 makes as much profit as 14 cows like No. 11.

ONE COW EQUAL TO 42.

Fancy keeping seven cows for a whole 12 months to make the magnificent profit of $11.20 ! This mean eight hours' labor for one cent. How many of such cows would a man need to make a profit of $1,000.00 ? Further than this, in comparing the yields of 524 Ontario cows, I found that one quarter of them gave an average yield of 282 pounds of fat and one quarter of them gave only 145 pounds of fat. With a value of 24 cents per uound on the fat, and $34.00 on the cost of feed, the profit in the one case is $33.68, but in the other only 80 cents. Stated in another way it means that one of the good cows made as much profit as 42 of the poor ones.

LOSS OF HALF A MILLION A MONTH.

As far as the ordinary factory patron is concerned he wants only good cows, cows that are profitable. Unless a cow is just on the dead line where income and expenditure just balance, she is kept either at a profit or a loss. If kept at a loss, in what does the loss consist? At least both cash and time. Let us make a very simple calculation to ascertain the loss in cash. In the month of September there were 3,000 cows recorded in Ontario testing associations with an average yield of 722 pounds of milk. On dividing tae cows into two groups, those giving above that average and those giving below it, we find that the better cows produced more milk than the poorer cows to the value of $2,852.00 On the average the better cows produced 163 pounds of milk more than the poorer cows. Let us be liberal and cut off all the odd 63 pounds; then assuming that half the cows in Ontario could have produced only 100 pounds more milk per cow, we arrive at thir astounding result, that through keeping poor cows instead of fairly good cows there was lost in just one month the huge sum of half a illion dollars. Every month the poor cows are behind the good cows in that proportion of cash earnings. The poor cow must go ! Cow testing helps to detect her.

ENERGY GOING TO WASTE.

There is also a most serious loss of time and energy. The chart indicates loss with three out of 14 cows. Some patrons are keeping twice as many, and in other cases actually three times as many, cows as their neighbors to obtain even less milk. It has frequently been stated, that one half of the cows in the Province do not pay, but so as to make no wrong deduction let us take only 3 out of 14; this would mean 214,000 worthless cows in Ontario. Estimating that the time spent in going after the cows, milking and feeding them, and cleaning the stables amounts to only 15 minutes per day per cow, this amounts to 90 hours lost during a year, which with 214,000 cows amounts to over 19 million hours' time lost in Ontario every year on poor cows. This is a teriffic waste of energy.

Time is money. We pay low-grade, casual, unskilled labor 15 cents an hour, sometimes 20. Is the farmer, the head of the going concern, the President of the company, to be rated as low or lower. What return per hour does he expect for his labor, for his thought and skill as manager? From the humanitarian and philanthropic standpoint especially, it is impossible to estimate the harm now being done to the country from this waste of time and human energy; or, on the contrary, the vast amount of good that would ensue not only to the men themselves, but to their immediate dependents, the women and children. if this Niagara of wasted power were turned into profitable channels. Two and a half million horse-power wasted as irretrievably as that of a squirrel in a cage—endless revolution nothing accomplished!

APPALING WASTE OF ENERGY.

An important national problem receiving attention to-day is the conservation of our natural resources. What we need, and I submit this is a problem of far greater importance, is an awakening to this appalling waste of dairymen's energy, this sacrifice of human life in Ontario.

Chart No. 3—Production of Two Ontario Herds.—1. Average, 15 grades, 6,210 lb. milk, 3.6 test, 228 lb. fat. Lowest yield, age 4, 5,210 lb. milk, 3.6 test, 191 lb. fat. Profit varies from $16.00 to $37.00 a cow. (Feed $40.00.)

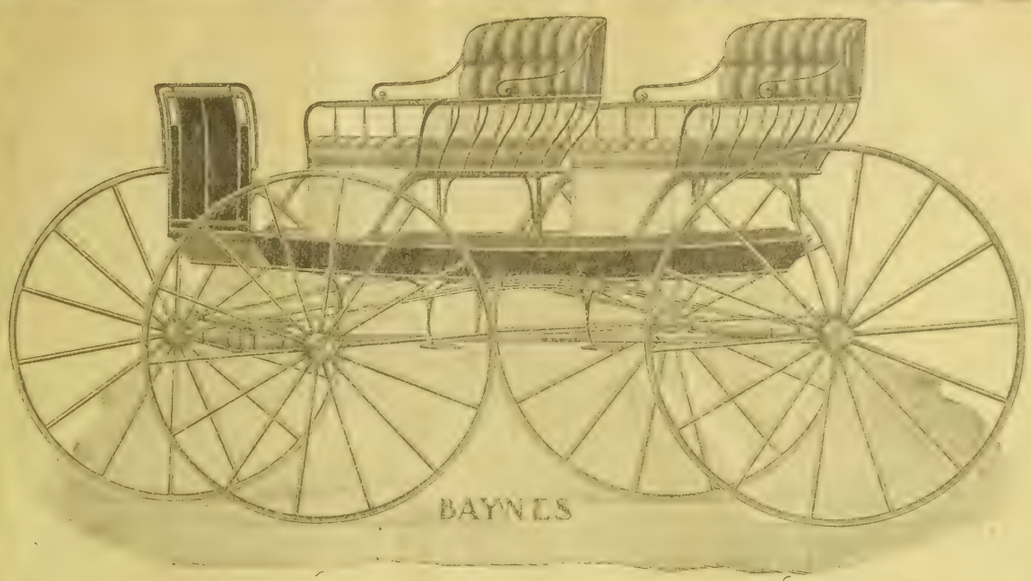
2. Average 9 grades, 6,567 lb milk, 3.6 test, 241 lb. fat. Lowest yield, age 2, 4,690 lb. milk, 4.0 test, 187 lb. fat. Herd includes two 2-year-olds, three 3-year-olds. Average profit, $25.00 per cow. (Feed, $40.00.)

Eeach cow made a fair profit.

Note the remarkable extra increase in profit as the milk yield increases. A yield of 4,500 lbs. milk may give $5.00 profit above cost of feed, but a yield of 9,000 lbs. milk may give $40.00 profit; that is, twice as much milk, but eight times as much profit.

Chart No. 3 is intended to emphasize one or two points. First and foremost is the fact that each cow in both herds earns a profit above the cost of feed. There are no exceptionally heavy yields, but there are no poor cows being carried at a loss. That is what makes these two herds so satisfactory. Both of the two lowest yields of fat (one from a 2-year-old) are actually higher than the best yield in the first chart. His brain should discriminate.

These represent two fairly good average herds, due to selection of records; herds of fairly uniform production, herds in good working order on a profit bearing basis, and herds that will probably be considerably improved. Such herds are needed on every dairy farm and are easily within the grasp of any man who will adopt cow testing.



No. 605—QUEBEC CONCORD.

Think how often you need a two-seated rig ! Here's the one that will give you genuine satisfaction. It is a strongly built wagon, that will stand lots of hard knocks, yet it doesn't look heavy.

Baynes Buggies

Hung on long, heavy, E. T. springs, it rides easy with one or four people. When you want to carry only one or two the back seat comes out in a jiffy. With the Baynes Quick Shifting, Ball Bearing Shaft Couplings you can change from shaft to pole or back again in about 20 seconds.

If your dealer hasn't one of our Catalogues, write us direct.

Liberal Commissions to Baynes Agents all over the East.
Write to-day for Particulars.

W. E. MULLALY, 104 Waterloo St., St. John, N. B.
The Baynes Carriage Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

FARMER AGENTS WANTED.

We want farmers to sell the Empire Cream Separator. Our proposition is atractive and our machine the best. Write today for particulars.

The Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada,

Sussex, - - N. B.

If you do not happen to be a farmer and can handle our Separator we will be glad to hear from you.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN THE MILK YIELDS.

The brighter side of the picture is the steady growth of cow testing associations, in the number of individual farmers taking up the system privately, and in the substantial increase in milk yields they have obtained. Several instances of such definite gains were published in our last annual report. We still have much to accomplish, we should be able to show a similar or even a better increase than the dairymen in Sweden, who in six years have made a gain on 50,000 of 31 per cent. in the yields of milk. This will come when our farmers are known by the sign of the triple S''—silo, scales and samples.

The Dairy Division has endeavored to give just as much encouragement to cow testing in the East; a representative of the Department is always available to help any locality that shows any interest in the matter. The Department still offers to pay any maker at the local factory for testing the samples, so that the farmers are at a minimum of expense, having just to provide scales, dipper and sample bottle.

More than three times as many cows were under test in 1909 as in 1906, the figures running close to a total of 54,000 during the year. These are cows in connection with associations. In addition to this several thousand blank record forms have been distributed to individual farmers, not belonging to associations, who are always keeping records as a result of frequent announcements made by the Department.—Part of an address by C. F. Whitley, Ottawa, Can., before an Ontario Dairymen's Convention.

Alfalfa for Prince Edward Island.

(Continued from page 235.)

same time. The nitro-culture can be obtained by sending 25 cents to the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, stating you want a nitro-culture for alfalfa. It is best to sow alfalfa alone and not with timothy and clover; the dates of maturity differ very much.

A thin nurse crop may be used; say barley at the rate of three pecks per acre. If the barley seems to shade the alfalfa too much or seems to be stealing plant food from it mow down the barley, leaving it on the ground. The seed may be obtained from any of the Canadian seed houses.—C. W. McD.

Short Courses at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

...The seventh annual Short Courses at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, held during the first two weeks of January, have just been completed. Each succeeding Course has been better than the former and that of 1911 marks the highest attainment yet. You can feel the spirit of progress in the air in the Maritime Provinces. For years, these provinces have been little more than marking time and, in contrast to the rapidly developing western provinces, have actually seemed to be going backward. But a new spirit is now manifest in the east, and nowhere is it more evident than at the Agricultural College in Truro—it is the spirit of optimism.

There were actually enrolled in the 1911 Short Courses 259 pupils, and a considerably larger intermittent attendance. Of these, 87 were from Prince Edward Island, 16 from New Brunswick, a few from Great Britain and the balance from Nova Scotia. From Nova Scotia itself, the attendance from the fruit counties, Hants, Kings and Annapolis, was 50 p. c. lower than in 1910, for the fruit crop of the past season has failed to bring in its usual stores of gold and, as a result, these people of the fruit trees are staying at home. But from the other parts of Nova Scotia the attendance has been a record one.

The enthusiasm of these Short Course students is what most strikes the visitor. They study the seeds, and listen to lectures on soil cultivation; they study fruit growing and spraying and all that sort of thing; they judge cattle and horses and hogs and sheep and poultry and learn how to care for them. to lectures on the treatment of diseases and wounds in stock; they study milk and how to manufacture They see demonstrations and listen it into its various products, the use of separators and other dairy equipment; and so on with poultry and farm drainage and manures and fertilizers they proceed, until they are almost bewildered with the fund of knowledge that it sets before them. But the best of it is not just what they learn, just what they see, but the spirit they manifest. It is the spirit of appreciation of eastern agriculture, the spirit of optimism, the spirit that more than anything else in the east will conquer and accomplish things.

There are men on the college staff well known all over Canada, but the management deems it best to offer to the students, in addition to these, the services of men supplied by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, men like Shutt and MacNeil, and Raynor and Clark and Robertson. Then there were men from the Departments of Agriculture of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and farmers who have accomplished things in the East. Notably among the latter when R. J. Messanger and F. C. Johnson, of Bridgetown, N. S., both of whom, as fruit and in a measure stock farmers, have attained an enviable degree of success and men like Bishop, of Auburn, N. S., the king of cranberry growing in the east.

When the Short Courses first began at Truro, the College could secure for demonstration purposes little else than the stock kept in the College Farm Stables. But in these years a leven has been working and from such men as Samuel Dickie, Central Onslow; C. A. Archibald, C. P. Blanchard, Retson Bros., and others near Truro, the demonstrators were able to gather in to the live stock pavilion a suberb collection of live stock of all kinds. The College itself possesses some uncommon fine stock. Such a collection, for example, as the Clydesdale stallion, "Royal Baron" (first at the Highland and Scotland and at the leading shows in America), the Hackney "Cliffe Rosador", a many times prize winner in England and the Thoroughbred, "Lucifer II.", erstwhile King's Premium horse in England, and the Standard Bred, "Achille," 2.15¼, whose progeny are winning such fame for him, make a quartette of stallions that we fancy could not be excelled anywhere in Canada. The same excellence exists among the cattle and other stock. There are cows with milk records running all the way from 7,000 to 18,000 pounds of milk per year, and beef cattle and hogs of equal excellence. Taking it altogether, the live stocv show made during the Short Course classes was such as to inspire every student in attendance to to improve his own live stock and so advance on the most permanent basis his own farming interests.

There was a Ladies Course too, attended regularly by 27 and intermittently by a great many more. These ladies studied dairying and horticulture and poultry and domestic science. They judged horses and cattle and they listened to many of the lectures given in connection with the Men's Shourt Course. This Ladies' Short Course is as yet in its infancy and it is hoped will form the nucleus of a thoroughly organized ladies department in connection with the agricultural College.

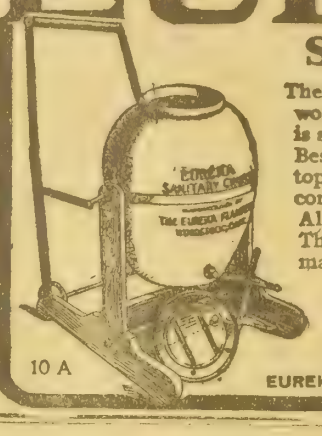
On one evening the Mayor and Councillors of Truro tendered a reception. They came over to the College Building and brought with them singers and speakers and tempting refreshments. It was a great evening. Men of the town and country met together and mutually joined in the delight of a rejuvenated agriculture which will mean so much to the eastern provinces of Canada. At this function speeches were made by the students from all the provinces and those from Prince Edward Island made use of the opportunity to express their appreciation of the Course by presenting to the College a Cup, to be competed for annually by the regular students in attendance in a competition for the best judges of grains and other seeds.

Principal Cumming and his colleagues have had a strenuous two weeks of it, but they all wear a look of satisfaction. They've had some hard work, but they say it is not hard work when you've got an appreciative lot of people to work for. Never was there a more appreciative class than that of 1911 and never was there a better satisfied faculty.

But the end has not come yet. These Short Courses, like the College itself, are only in their infancy. They have touched only the few. The great bulk must yet come and the numbers of students must grow. Much already has come out of these Short Courses. One man, before the rest of his class mates, stated that he had come because the College had been the means of getting his boy to stay at home and farm, another man said he had come because his neighbor, who had been at Truro before, had made such big improvement in his farm. Many more such tangible evidences of results that have followed attendance at the College could be given. But if it is for nothing else than to catch the contagion of enthusiasm, it will do the farmers and the farmers' sons of the east good to attend the College classes in years to come. The importance of agriculture in the Maritime Provinces is being realized as never before. It will pay those engaged in the calling to acquire every bit of information they can. Success to the Agricultural College.

EUREKA

SANITARY CHURN



There's no comparison between the ordinary wooden churn and the "EUREKA". Barrel is stoneware—top is clear glass.
Besides being absolutely sanitary, the glass top enables you to see how the churning is coming along without opening the churn.
Also made with Aluminum top.
The "EUREKA" is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By tilting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be quickly and easily moved—while the barrel remain upright.
If your dealer does not handle the "EUREKA," do not take a substitute but write us for catalogue.

10 A

EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the members of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association will be held in Hall No. 6, Monument National, 296 St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal, Que., on Thursday, February 9th, at 10 o'clock a. m., to hear reports of the President, Secretary-Treasurer, Registrar, Record of Performance, Test-Work, and of Committees. Also for the Election of Officers, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

All interested in the breeding of Ayrshire cattle are invited to attend.

The Directors will meet in the Parlors of the Queen's Hotel (corner of Windsor and St. James street) on Wednesday, February 8th, at 11 o'clock a. m.

A Banquet will be held in the Queen's Hotel, on Thursday Evening at 7.30 o'clock. A number of visitors and eminent speakers are expected to be present and give addresses. All are cordially invited to attend this banquet and hear Ayrshire interests discussed. Price per plate will be made known the day of the meeting, when tickets will be for sale.

On Friday, February 10th, the members are invited to visit Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, where an interesting and profitable day may be spent, inspecting the College, the Ayrshire herd at the College farm, as well as other noted Ayrshire herds in the vicinity of Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Make a point to wait over and take in this trip.

I beg to remind members that the annual fee for 1911 is now due. A prompt remittance to the accountant, National Live Stock Records, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont., or the Secretary-Treasurer, will be esteemed a favor. May I ask those who have not remitted the fee for 1910 to kindly do so at once.

JAMES BRYSON, President,
Brysonville, Que.
W. F. STEPHEN, Secy-Treas.
Huntingdon, Que.

The blacksmith should never be allowed to put his knife on the sole or frog of the horse's foot except to trim away ragged portions.

Most of the unsoundness of horses is due to a hereditary tendency bred into the colt. This is one reason why it is so necessary to select a good stallion.

Provincial Agricultural Exhibitions

Should They be "Ended or Mended"?

Editor Maritime Farmer:

Under the caption of "The Agricultural Exhibition—Should it be "Ended or Mended" over the nom de plume of Farmer's Son, Truro, N. S., the following article appeared in the January 12th issue of the Halifax Morning Chronicle:

"Re the Agricultural Exhibition, many are asking the question, whether it were better to mend it or to end it. In order to get at the real merits of the question, it is necessary to go back a few decades. Half a century ago the Government of the day was making generous contributions to the Provincial Colleges, but the curicula of these institutions at that time were extremely narrow, placing the very highest premium on professional work. The A B course in its design purely an arts course, in its working out proved itself an artful course as well, being admirably arranged (we do not say with intent), to make lawyers, doctors, teachers, etc., of farmers' sons, and it is not too much to say that because of this discrimination, the training a young man got 'in the early history of these colleges was indirectly, if not directly, prejudicial to the farming interests. The farmer, while paying seventy-five per cent. of the subsidies to these colleges, was getting little or nothing in return. (We are now speaking from the book.) This inequality could not exist for long; the times were ripening for a change, and with the change came the Agricultural Exhibition, the earliest recognition by special legislation of the farmer's rights. From this it would appear that the exhibition came not as a gratuity but as an equitable claim, it is fair to assume that the Agricultural Exhibition, in its infancy, was a centre of light and knowledge, and as such served well its day and generation.

THE SYSTEM OF AWARDS.

"It is not to our purpose to follow in detail the history of the Agricultural Exhibition. Like the individual it had its ups and downs, lining up somewhere at the end of the year. We wish only to note some factors, that in our opinion rendered the exhibition abortive of the best possible results. And first among them, was an imperfect system of awards, which in its application greatly favored the few at the expense of the many. Some one may ask, was ever a system of awards devised that did not do this? And let some one answer. To qualify what we have said, the system was not so arranged as to do the least possible harm to the many, which may be taken as the underlying principle, in the working out of any system of award.

"The decentering of the Provincial Exhibition, i. e., holding it in favored sections of the province, seems to have been mistaken policy, for the prize-list revised in the interests of the particular district, the tendency has been to align one section against another. The prize list itself has not escaped criticism. It is claimed that well defined rules of appraising have not been observed; that the farmers' interests might have been better served, had SPECIAL PREMIUMS been awarded to such products as were naturally best suited to the conditions of soil and climate, and that might therefore, be expected to yield the best returns for the labor expended. On the contrary, instances have been pointed out of some exotic stunt or prickly hot-house growth being placed at the very top of the sheet. The product of misapplied labor has been too often recognized as of the highest merit, while the more marketable product requiring the minimum of labor has been passed over as of little or no merit. There is always a strong temptation especially to the scientific farmer, to exploit the impracticable, to make go something that has been let go. Of the two, labor wisely directed or science unwisely directed in point of utility, the former is of more value than the latter.

"We do not think an absolutely perfect system of awards possible, and even more problematical one that can be expressed in terms of dollars and cents, but a wise policy of discrimination should do so much to minimize the defects and evil tendencies of an imperfect system.

THE PROFESSIONAL SHOWMAN.

"Misconception of the real object of an Exhibition must be held responsible for the existence of a professional type of showmen, who figure in the game solely for the fee simple, and it is a well known fact, that some of our leading agriculturists have been willing to exploit the finances of the exhibition in this way. While such are not to be classed as undesirables, neither are they, for obvious reasons, the most desirable exhibitors. The Agricultural Exhibition, in the past, has been monopolized or over-specialized in the interests of the few, while the average farmer, the great mass of the industrial world, have been looking on as mere spectators. We are here confronted with a most difficult problem: How are the hundred and one diverging elements to be brought together. The farmer of limited means cannot hope to successfully compete with his neighbor of unlimited means. No common ground can be reached through the prize-list. The only possible centralizing force is an INTELLIGENT HEAD. It is fair to assume that the average farmer has got beyond the stage where he can be satisfied with a cardboard distinction even though it may be gilt-edged. Granted everywhere in quality, quantity, classification, arrangement, etc., yet an Agricultural Exhibition is virtually a dead language without an interpreter. To be made instructive, the products of the farm, whether directly or indirect from the soil, must be studied in the light of the hundred and one conditions of their development. This has never been done in the past, and can never be done in the future, without a radical change in the whole system, and when this becomes an accomplished fact and the Agricultural Exhibition becomes an affiliated course, we will then and not till then look for a GENUINE FARMERS' REUNION.

THE FARMER'S STANDPOINT.

"There are those who are persuaded that, had the management, instead of featuring outside influences, wisely applied themselves along the lines indicated to the raising of the standard from a farmer's standpoint the Agricultural Exhibition might have been more successfully financed and without any sacrifice to the character of its status.

"We do not argue against an Agricultural Exhibition per se, on the contrary, if placed where it should be, UNDER THE DIRECT MAEAGEMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, we believe some practical scheme might be evolved, where by to better illustrate the teaching and in many ways add to the popularity of this very useful institution. This is purely speculative now, but we hope that someone in the near future may take up this aspect of the question.

"But, unfortunately, we have to do with PRESENT CONDITIONS. The Agricultural Exhibition has fallen into degeneracy; it has become a monstrosity, a huge white elephant, serving at best as a mere background from which to view the main features of the procession. If the Exhibition is to continue as such, if it is to be a continuous show, then by all means let the promoters, or performers, be held responsible for its financing. But we do not think public sentiment can favor the existence of a functionless and emasculate organism.

EVIDENCES OF PROGRESS.

"The Agricultural College at Truro with its efficient staff of teachers, conveniently arranged sessions and free tuition; the experimental farm in the heart of one of the most fertile areas of the Province, and model dairying and stock-raising stables within easy radius; the Horticultural School in the Annapolis Valley, the fruit growing section of the Province the specialized courses and subjects in the technical and common schools —these represent some, but not the sum total, of recent Government aid to the farming industry, and we must not lose sight of the fact that the expense of keeping these institutions up to a high standard must increase from year to year. Moreover, we must add to this the fact that the Provincial Colleges are no longer the special wards of the Government and that by widening their curicula they have been able to meet the farmer half-way, and effectually remove the last trace of inequality. With all these evidences of progress before us, we are compelled to sit up and count the fast receding milestones. By the introduction of better facilities, more scientific and more modern methods of teaching, the Agricultural Exhibition has been superseded and no longer has any right to be recognized as a necessary industrial factor."

A SUGGESTED REMEDY.

It is a well known fact that the Halifax Exhibition, although under the care of a competent manager, Mr. Hall, has failed to come up to that educational and financial standard which its progenitors hoped it would attain. Instead of the agricultural interests of the province having the balance of power in regard to the directorate of the exhibition, the industrial element in Halifax seem to have the most to say in the matter and have hampered the agricultural element as best suits their own ends. We feel confident that if the manager had a free hand to act the agricultural end of the show could be made more educational, and undoubtedly, in order to attain that end it might be a good idea to divorce the agricultural interests in so far as exhibitors are concerned and let each stand on its own merits.

I would heartily endorse a scheme that would bring our agricultural exhibitors in the Maritime Provinces under the direct management of the departments of agriculture of the various provinces and the College of Agriculture, at Truro.

With the latter institution at the head of such a movement we might look for a marked advaocement in the educational features of our fall fairs.

I would like to offer a scheme as a remedy for exhibition ills—a scheme which, I believe, would cost our governments and our people less money than exhibitions are costing them now, and which would greatly enhance their educational features.

I would advocate instead of holding large provincial exhibitions every year, that two-day district fairs be held at conveniently situated stations on the various railway lines and that a man be appointed to visit the secretaries of the respective fairs and assist them with the advertising, visit the town councils and help to create a healthy public interest. These fairs would be held in consecutive order and would each be held for say one, or at the most, two days, that a special demonstration train be equipped, carrying the most ideal individuals obtainable, of the various breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry from the herds and flocks of our most successful breeders. That ideal specimens of fruits and vegetables of all kinds grown in the Maritime Provinces be also carried on this train. These animals, fruits and vegetables would be used for contrast purposes after the local exhibits had been judged. That the train also carry a corps of practical agriculturists, headed by Prof. M. Cumming and members of his staff, who would act as judges at the fairs and deliver lectures on agricultural topics. Provincial fairs might be held, say, every second or third year, where the various district exhibitors could meet for provincial or inter-provincial competition.

I believe if this system were carried out that more of our farmers would come forward as exhibitors at the local fairs, and hope to win a fair share of success and that such successes would be the means of inducing them to go forward in the lines of stock improvement and generally improved farming and orcharding conditions. Having made improvements along these lines they would feel more confident in coming forward and help to increase the attractive and educational features of the provincial fairs.

I offer these suggestions with the hope that they may appeal to others as they do to me. I confidently believe that a scheme such as I have roughly outlined would revolutionize the exhibition affairs of the Maritime Provinces and would materially bring about that standard of education hoped for by the progenitors of our exhibitions and that our exhibitions would be "mended not ended."

JUST A FARMER.

Antigonish Co., N. S.

A Good Three Year Old Record.

We have recently received two snap-shots of a pure-bred Ayrshire heifer owned by T. J. Hawkins, proprietor of Fairview Stock Farm, Stewiacke East, N. S. We regret that the photos are not clear enough to make a presentable cut as the heifer in question Mayflower V., is an exceptionally fine three-year-old specimen. She drouped a nice bull calf on December 21st, 1910 and shows a well balanced, milky looking udder. She has been giving an average of forty-four pounds of nilk per day which is a good record for a heifer during her first l acation period. Mr. Hawkins' advertisement appears in this issue.

"Sells his Crown Wire and Iron Fences and Gates at factory prices, also barbed, coiled, and plain wire, fence tools, etc. Ask for free catalogue."

The Incubator.

Practically, the incubator marks the boundary between the conditions under which poultry growing may be made profitable and those under which it cannot ne made to pay the actual expenses ,normally at all events. Of course it must not be asserted on the strength of this that at all times and under all circumstances it is impossible to make a profit out of poultry raising without the help of the incubator. One man may have a particular strain of birds for which he can be sure of a ready sale at fancy prices. Another may be located in a place where poultry products are sure to bring extravagant figures; while still another may have such a low cost of living, such a total lack of other employment and such an overflow of help in his own family that he can make money out of his hens by the old-fashioned methods of poultry production; but these will, after all, be found to be the exceptions that prove the truth of the general rule.

The incubator is to the poultry raiser what the horse-rake or the self-binder, is to the hay and grain grower, and all who have given it anything like a fair trial, will willingly bear testimony to this. One good sized incubator will do the hatching, which, if done by hens, would take up the time that would represent the laying of over nineteen dozen eggs worth, in round figures from three and a half to four dollars at moderate market rates for good fresh eggs for table purposes, while it produced by high class pure bred fowls, they would be worth double or treble that sum at a low computation.

Then again, the life of a good well made incubator properly taken care of is such, that it need hardly enter into the farmer's calcilations, and the cost of furnishing it with oil for hatching of eggs, is also very trifling so that it is safe to reckon that the time spent by the hens in doing the work of one incubator, after the farmer had furnished them with the eggs would cost the equivalent of chickens already hatched.

Let it be looked at from any viewpoint, and the employment of hens for hatching and brooding chicks is a miserable waste of capital and energy. The wonder is that it can be even seriously contemplated by anyone who has given the matter a moment's consideration. A decently managed incubator will hatch a far higher percentage of chicks than will the most skillful and motherly of hens, and then, after the chicks are out of the shell, the simple inexpensive mechanical brooder will, with proper management, put the hen, in the matter of mothering, still more to the bad by comparison.

In considering the incubator and its bearing on poultry production, however, one must take into consideration that the use of the incubator and the brooder is the inevitable out come of thought and system in poultry raising, and this may of necessity count for much. The poultry raiser who even takes a serious view of the proposition cannot fail to be impressed at once with the folly of permitting the hens to do the hatching and brooding. This is the beginning of the introduction into poultry raising, and it takes into its wake regulations and restrictions which mark the difference between profitable and unprofitable poultry production.

The farmer who uses an incubator will not permit his hens to run all over the place and get beyond his observation and control. He cannot permit them to do so if he wants them to spend their time in laying eggs for the incubator instead of hatching whenever they feel like it. To keep them under observation they should be held within a walk or yard where they will be fed and watered regularly, and where they will lay eggs in clean sanitary nests which have been carefully prepared for them with several important purposes in view.

First, they must be kept free from vermin, dirt and disease germs of all sorts and they must be so arranged that the eggs will come out of them absolutely clean and free from soilure. The nests are so arranged that the poultryman knows not only the age of his eggs but the identity. This is an important matter for various reasons. It enables the poultryman to know just which of his hens are good producers, and which are not, and at the same time it enables him to have the eggs gathered as fast as they are laid, thus insuring their freshness. Every farmer who has paid any attention to poultry raising knows whether eggs are intended for hatching or for the table it is undesirable that tney should be subjected to the animal heat from the body of the hen any longer than is necessary, and that they should variably be removed before another egg is laid in the same nest. All these precautions contribute to the market value of the eggs whether they be intended for hatching or the table. True their observance costs a little attention but everyone knows that the advantages gained, more than make up for the extra labor.

The use of the incubator reduces the poultry business to something more closely resembling an exact science than usually characterizes farming ouerations, no matter how carefully they happen to be conducted. It enables the farmer to work out experiments in breeding and mating his fowls and thus encourages and facilitates the material improvement of flock, generation after generation, by the reservation of the best producing individuals and their offspring for breeding purposes. The poultryman is enabled with accuracy to trace the breeding of his fowls, and thus insure straight line breeding while making desirable family crosses of individuals within the tribal lines. It also enables him to protect his flock from the very undesirable effects of close and continued in-breeding, and this would be nearly if not quite i mpossible without the incubator.

In short, practically everything that makes for the intelligent and systematic production of proultry and eggs of the best types is contributed to by the employment of the incubator.

It is not pretended that none have failed to use the incubator with satisfactory results right from the beginning as they have made mistakes as all human beings are liable to do at times but if every allowance be made for these failures, and for the many other failures which have never been made, the balance of profit. would be found over-whelmingly in favor of the incubator, as one of the most important and even essential appliances of any profit-producing poultry plant.

By the employment of the incubator the hens on the place may be kept up to the highest possible point of productive efficiency from the beginning to the end of their career. The hatching hen is apt to be thin and badly out of condition after having brought out eight or ten chicks, and reared half the number to partial maturity, and if the greatest of care is not exercised, she is liable to become infested with vermin which, if not carefully eradicated, may bring serious trouble into the whole flock. Hens with ragged coats, and with comb and gills pale and colorless, have no place in the poultry plant which is operated with incubators and along up-to-date lines. The poultryman feels that he cannot afford to have useless and inefficient fowls about the place. It will cost more to put hens which have fallen so far back into good marketable condition than it would to produce a good, fresh and healthy pullet by the incubator route.

It appears strange that there should be any conservative feeling among Canadian agriculturists in the matter of recognizing the value and even the necessity of the incubator on the farm today.

The only point that the purchaser of an incubator wants to bear in mind, is that he get a machine that is built for the cold climate of Canada.

The Famous Rayo

The Lamp with Diffused Light

should always be used where several people sit, because it does not strain the eyes of those sitting far from it.

The Rayo Lamp is constructed to give the maximum diffused white light. Every detail that increases its light-giving value has been included.

The Rayo is a low-priced lamp. You may pay $5, $10 or even $20 for other lamps and get a more expensive container—but you cannot get a better light than the Rayo gives.

This season's Rayo has a new and strengthened burner. A strong, durable shade-holder keeps the shade on firm and true. Easy to keep polished, as it is made of solid brass, finished in nickel.

Once a Rayo User, Always One.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

The Imperial Oil Company
Limited.

Houdans.

Subscriber, Westmorland Co., N. B.,—I saw some Houdan fowl at the recent Moncton Poultry Show. They had a rather attractive appearance. Will you please tell me what are the most prominent characteristics of the Houdans ?

Ans.—The Houdan breed is one of the best of French breeds of poultry, combining the useful with the agreeable. The flesh is delicate and savory. It has also the advantage of early maturity a quality which is more and more in demand at the present day. On a farinaceous and milk diet, well considered and applied, a Houdan chicken of from four to six months may make a fair show in the market. The flesh is of capital quality, the eggs are large, the shell milk-white, weighing between 2 and 3 ounces. In point of flavor, too, they have their merits. From the market standpoint, of course, it is not so much delicacy of flavor as size that counts.

LORNE LOGAN

Logan Bros.,

Proprietors of

Homestead Farm

Amherst Point, N.S.

S. A LOGAN

Sent on Approval

We know that you will be charmed with the New Scale Williams Piano.

We know that you will be delighted with its elegance and refinement.

We know that you will revel in its glorious tone—its tender touch—its magnificent action.

This is why we will select a

New Scale Williams Piano

—and ship it to you direct from the factory—subject to your approval

If, for any reason the piano which we select, does not give satisfaction, return it and we will pay the freight charges both ways.

Write us for full particulars about our Plan of Shipping New Scale Williams Pianos on approval, and buying them on Easy Payments.

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO. LIMITED
OSHAWA, Ont. 115

Stem Wind WATCH and RING **FREE**

Genuine American Watch, Stem Wind, Stem Set, beautiful case Guaranteed time keeper also Ring with Sparkling Gem,

both **Free** for selling 24 Jewelry Novelties at **10c** each. Write for Jewelry When sold send us $2.40 and we will send watch and ring

FRIEND SOAP CO., Dept. 808, Boston, Mass.

Our New Term will begin Tuesday, January 3rd.

We wish to thank the people of the Maritime Provinces for the patronage enjoyed during 1910—the most generous in all our history of 43 years.

We will show our appreciation by striving to prove ourselves worthy of the confidence of our patrons.

THE St. John Business College

S. KERR

Principal.

F. C. WESLEY CO

ARTISTS, ENGRAVERS, and ELECTROTYPERS.

59 Water Street, St. John, N B.

Cattle and Sheep Labels.

Metal Ear Labels with owner's name, address, and any numbers required. They are inexpensive simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

F. G. JAMES
Blowmanville, Ont.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never disappoints those who use it for obstinate coughs, colds and irritations of the throat and lungs. It stands unrivalled as a remedy for all throat and lung diseases. Sold by all dealers.

The Homestead Holsteins.

Editor the Maritime Farmer:—

Your correspondent had the pleasure of a visit to "Homestead Farm" a few days ago and found all the stock in splendid growing condition. There were about 60 head of Holsteins still on hand with some 6 or 8 head to be shipped in a few days.

This herd has a great record. Starting some twelve years ago the Messrs. Logan Bros. bought Nina Rooker (Imp. from Holland) and three of her daughters from the Experimental farm and three of the famous Jacoba family from Messrs. J. E. Page & Sons. These together with their noted bull "Pete Van Voran" made one of the best foundation herds in Canada. Since that time have been exceedingly successful in the selection of sires and have maintained the standard of the herd so far as conformation is concerned and are gradually increasing the per cent of butter fat and keeping up the quantity of milk, and we might add, that they are improving the stock of their fellow breeders and dairyman, not only in the Maritime Provinces, but as far as the Pacific Coast.

This year at the Maritime fall shows I find that with only one or two exceptions every first prize animal in the Holstein class was of their breeding or a descendant of their stock.

Twelve head were sent this year to the New Westminister show after being shown at St. John, and although over two weeks in the cars they won first in every class shown, where more than one was shown in a class they followed up with 2nd and 3rd.

The following is a list of the winnings in strong competition:

Bull, 2 years old—1st, Van Voran Vale.

Bull, 12 months old—1st, Dandy Dick; 2nd, Prince Oatka.

Aged Cow—1st, Lady Mary Rooker; 2nd, Princess Lida Posch; 3rd, Artis Juba Oatka.

Heifer, under 2 years—1st, Jacoba Rooker.

Heifer, under 18 months—1, Fanny Orne Rooker.

Heifer, under 12 months—1, Sadie Korndyke.

Heifer, under 6 months.—1, Homestead Ida Rooker.

Champion Male—Dandy Dick.

Champion Female—Lady Mary Rooker.

Aged Herd of 5—1st prize.

Young Herd of 5.—1st prize.

Three animals of the get of one sire—1st prize.

Milk test open to all breeds—1st to Lady Mary Rooker.

Champion Dairy Cow, open to all breeds—Lady Mary Rooker.

They also won the specials of both Canadian and American Holstein Associations.

These cattle were sold to Thos. R. Pearson, "Sunny Croft Farm", Port Hammond, B. C., and will make the foundation of a great herd.

Besides these, Messrs. Logan shipped 5 head of two-year-old heifers to the Wyoming Experiment Station, at Laramie, Wyoming, and several choice individuals to different parts of the Maritime Provinces.

At present they are offering for sale a few young bulls about fifteen months old. They are in good condition and are a very breedy looking lot.

Their Shropshires number about 40 typical uniform breeding ewes and a dozen ewe lambs. All the rams are sold. For the last four years they have been using imported rams from England and by feeding and careful selection have a flock that would be hard to duplicate.

Last but not least, we took a look at the Clydesdales and they are certainly worth more than a passing glance. The first is a row of six brood mares, all imported but one and all in the pink of condition. Handy Andy is getting more massive as he matures and the three of his get were all first in their classes at both Halifax and St. John Exhibitions and we think he is the coming sire.

This season's sales include the yearling stallion "Labori Again", sold to Fred C. Clark, Victoria, P. E. I. This is a very promising colt and we may expect to hear from him later. The yearling filly, "Homestead Rose" was sold to Donald McIntyre, of Amherst.

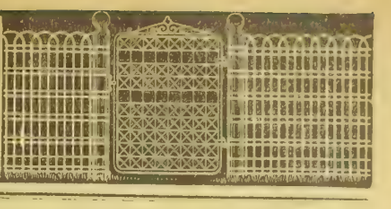
Logan Bros. are always glad to have visitors who are interested in good stock.

AN ADMIRER OF GOOD STOCK.

Peerless Lawn Fence

Is Strong and Attractive. All the wires are uniformly crimped, large gauge, steel spring wire, heavily galvanized and coated with white enamel paint. Never sags, never rusts. Improve your property with a Peerless Fence. Cheap as wood and more handsome and durable. Also full line of farm and poultry fence and gates. Write for information.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Dept. K, Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.



Encouraging Results in Sheep Raising

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

Roderick Lee, of Kenneth, Carleton Co., N. B., sold to Mr. John McIntosh, of Glassville, N. B., 12 lambs the first week in August. The twelve weighed 1180 lbs., for which Mr. Lee received $59.08. These were April lambs.

Mr. John Anderson, of East Glassville, N. B., sold to the same buyer 13 lambs from 7 ewes for $50.00. They were about the same age as Mr. Lee's lambs. Mr. Anderson also sold the wool from the same ewes, together with a ram's fleece—54 lbs. of washed wool in all—for $11.88. That is, his flock of 7 ewes and a ram produced for him $61.88.

These figures are an indication of what care and good judgment can do in this county in sheep raising. The writer has not seen any Ontario results that will beat this— fancy stock raising barred out.

REV. F. W. MURRAY.
Glassville, N. B.

Farmer Ads. Bring Results.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

Please take my advertisement out of your paper, or I will not be able to keep a hoof on the farm. Everything advertised is sold and orders have been turned down that could not be filled. Sales extended from Pictou County, N. S., to Northern New Brunswick, with one order from Charlestown, Mass. Patrons invariably expressed satisfaction, which is very pleasing to the breeder. Sheep went into winter quarters in good condition and inquiries are already coming in for next season's delivery.

ANDREW McPHERSON,
Rocklin, Pictou Co., N. S.

Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada.

The annual meeting of the Clydesdale Association will this year be held on date of Friday, Feb. 3rd, at 2 p. m., in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto.

J. W. SANGSTER,

Advance Programme of Nova Scotia Farmers' Annual Meeting, Windsor, N. S., January 24th, 25th and 26th, 1911.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24.—7.30 P. M.
Opening Address, President H. S. Kennedy.
Addresses of Welcome.
Address, "The Resources of Nova Scotia," Prof. M. Cumming, Secretary for Agriculture, Truro.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25.—9 A. M.
Report of Directors.
Report of Exhibition Commissioners.
Introduction of New Business.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25.—2 P. M.
Report of Superintendent of Agricultural Associations.
Discussion—"The Future Policy of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association", opened by the Secretary.
Address, "Horse Breeding in Nova Scotia." J. Standish, V. S., Truro.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25.—7.30 P. M.
Address, "Drainage" Prof. W. H. Day, Guelph.
Discussion, F. L. Fuller, Truro; Prof. E. S. Archibald and others.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26.—9 A. M.
Election of Officers. Reports of Committees. Unfinished Business. Conference of Representatives of Agricultural Societies, on the "Future Policy of Agricultural Societies."

THURSDAY, JAN. 26.—2 P. M.
Address, "Beef Raising," William O'Brien, Windsor Forks.
Address, "Dairying", Prof. Edgar Archibald, Truro.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26.—7.30 P. M.
Address, "Rural Education" Prof. P. J. Shaw, Truro.
Address, "Some Important Factors in Fruit Growing." W. H. Woodworth.

This programme is subject to slight change.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a very valuable medicine for throat and lung troubles, quickly relieves and cures painful breathing and a dangerously sounding cough which indicates congested lungs. Sold by all dealers.

10 IN ONE—Most useful small tool made. Nickelled Key Ring, Nail Cutter, Cleaner, Eraser, Pencil Sharpener, Watch Case Opener, Pipe Cleaner, Cigar Clipper, Bottle Opener, Screw Driver. Sample 15 cts. Desk A.

THE CONTINENTAL AGENCY.
Montreal.

MUMFORD BROS.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MUMFORD'S BUILDING, ARGYLE ST.

Halifax, N S.

Personal attention given to sales of Butter Eggs Hogs Beef, Poultry Fruit, Vegetables etc. Consignments solicited Proceeds of sale remitted promptly Halifax prices sent on application TELEPHONE ...

F. A. KIERSTEAD,

Commission Mrchant,

City Market - St. John, N. B.

Residence, Albert St., Sussex N B Phone 131

Dealer in Meat, Poultry, Produce, etc. All consignments carefully attended to and returns are promptly made as soon as goods are sold

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS

who are hustlers can make big money following up enquiries and taking orders for our widely-advertised Kitchen Cabinets, Davenport Couches Scales Fanning Mills, etc. Exceptionally liberal arrangements made with capable men for either full or spare time. Write for particulars to THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Chatham, Ont.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is not a common, every-day cough mixture. It is a meritorious remedy for all the troublesome and dangerous complications resulting from cold in the nead, throat, chest or lungs. Sold by all dealers.

1 Cent a Word.

This department is one of the most valuable in the MARITIME FARMER. At a cost of only one cent a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange. The address must be counted as part of the advertisement and each initial or a number counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order and advertisement must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office. Copy must be received not later than Friday before the date of issue, which will always be found on the editorial page of the proceeding issue. No black faced type or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small ad. as noticeable as a large one. The rate for this column is one cent a word, each insertion. MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

AGENTS WANTED, apply THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Ottawa, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.—WALTER EATON, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N S.

SEND POST CARD TO "PECK'S NURSERY, Wolfville, N. S.," and get printed price list of fruit trees, &c.

FARMERS.—Make second growth fir shingles last like cedar at a cost of 24 per m. Recipe $1.00 bill —J. S. McLEOD, Drummondville, N.S.

FIVE young Guernsey Bulls for sale, from good big stock.—T. D. BLAIKIE, Great Village, N. S.

FARMS WANTED.—It will be to the interest of all persons having farms for sale to communicate with ALFRED BURLEY, 46 Princess St., St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE.—Two shear Border Leicester Ram, winner of first prize at Halifax as a lamb and second as a shearling; also shearling ram of good breeding. Prices reasonable,—RETSON BROS., East Court Truro, N S.

REEVES MUNROE, CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, TAYMOUTH, NEW BSUNSWICK, Hydro Electric Plants for all purposes, Telephone Engineering etc., etc.

FOR SALE.—200 bushels of Registered Selected Oats of eleven years' selection Early blossom variety. Price on application.
DONALD INNES, Tobique River, N. B.

WANTED —Experienced man and wife to work on farm in County of Lunenburg. Reasonable farm supplies, no rent. Also other farm help wanted. Apply P.O.Box 558 Lunenburg N S.

FOR SALE.—One P. B. Holstein Bull, "Artis Laddie," three years old. Bred by Logan Bros For further particulars apply to L. M. SMITH, SEC'Y SCOTCH VILLAGE AGR. SOCIETY, HANTS CO., N. S.

BAIN WAGON FOR SALE.—We are offering one heavy Bain Lumber or Farm Wagon for sale cheap, on easy terms. For particulars write M. A. MacLEOD, SUSSEX. N B, or W. C. MacLEOD & SONS, LOCH LOMOND WEST, N. S

ALL kinds of books on Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Gardening, Bees, Fruits Flowers, Vegetables etc Catalogue free.—MORGAN'S POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, London, Ont.

THREAD POWER FOR SALE.—One second hand two-horse Moody thread power for sale cheap, First set of planks still on the machine. Write POWER care of MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

AGENTS.—The sale of Palham's Peerless Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc., has increased forty per cent in New Brunswick because we deliver trees to contract grade. Our agents make money in proportion. We want, now, reliable agents in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly. Write for best terms. PELHAM NURSERY Co., Toronto, Ont.

MEN WANTED.—We want a reliable man in each locality to introduce and advertise our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics and other goods direct to the consumers as well as to the merchants. $15.00 a week salary and expenses or commission. No experience needed. The largest advertised goods in Canada Write at once for particulars. W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO., LONDON, ONT.

SPRING BROOK FARM AYSHIRES.

Headed by two imported Bulls. Stock all ages, for sale. Exceptionally fine lot of young Bull Calves from cows that won at Amherst 3rd in aged cow class. 1st and 4th in three year olds, 1st and 5th in two year olds.

McINTYRE BROS.
Inspection invited. Sussex, N. B.

FAIRVIEW offers for sale Ayrshires two Bulls, fifteen months old, also one bull calf three weeks old, dropped by a three-year-old heifer that is given forty-four pounds of milk a day and sired by an imported bull which came from a great producing strain. Booking order for Berkshire's of March litters also Chester Whites of May litters Order early and obtain some of the best stock in the Maritime Provinces. Inspection invited.

T. J. HAWKINS,
McKay Station, Col. Co., N. S.

FOR SALE.

Pure bred Cockerels and Pullets, S.C. Brown Leghorns, prize winners; S. C. Black Minorcas, R. C. White Wyandotes, Barred Rocks, all from big egg producing strains. Also 1 Rubber Tire Landau, in first-class shape.

E. T. JORDAN,
Kentville, N. S.

Charlottetown Prices.

GRAIN.—Oats, white 34c, black 37c.

FEED STUFFS.—Bran, retail, $1 25; Shorts, $1.40 to $1.50; Middlings, $1 45 to $1 50; Oil Cake, $2.25 to $2 50; Corn Meal, $1.75 to $1.80.

LIVE STOCK.—Butcher's Cattle, 4½c dead; 5c live; Stockers, $20 to $30; Milch Cows. $30 to $60; Sheep, $3.75 to $5 00; Hogs live, 6 to 7c per lb.

DRESSED MEATS.—Beef (carcass) 7c to 9c per lb; Beef, (retail) 9c to 14c; Mutton, (carcass) 8c to 9c; Lamb, 9c to 10c; Pork, 8c to 9c.

HORSES.—Drafters, $150 to $225; Roadsters, $150 to $225; Carriage, $150 to $225.

DAIRY PRODUCTS —Creamery Butter, 23c to 24c solid; Prints ½c to 1c more; Dairy Butter, 19c to 21c.

POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS.—Eggs, 30c to 35c; Fowl, 10c to 11c; Chickens, 10c to 14c; Ducks, 13c to 15c; Geese, 13c to 14c; Turkeys, 20c to 22c.

FRUIT.—Apples, $2.50 to $4.00 per bbl.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 45c to 50c per bus.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Hay, $8 00 per ton; Straw $5.00 to $6.00 per ton; Beef Hides. 8c to 8½c Sheep Skins, 50c to 60c; Lamb Skins, 40c to 50c.

Since last report there has been little or no change in prices here except in pork which has advanced sharply and is now selling at 9 cts for selects dressed for inspection with heart, liver and lungs left attached, which really means 9¼ to 9⅜c for hogs dressed as they used to be. Although the price is lower than a year ago it is a good one and there should be money in growing hogs at this price. The supply has kept up fairly well but the trade could take care of very many more than are coming out

Trade has been on the quiet side in all lines, the want of snow has prevented travelling and very little oats and heavy produce is being offered and the market is without special interest. Poultry is practically all cleaned up and our quotations are merely nominal, We understand that Beef of strictly first-class quality is very scarce, but the market is well supplied with the lower grades. We are pleased to report that the Earl Grey is keeping up communication between here and Pictou which means a lot to merchants in general and particularly to the shipper of farm produce. Eggs are purely nominal in above quotations and while a few could be placed at this price it would be impossible to sell any quantity over 28c or 30c. Limed stock can be bought in case lots at 26 to 27c.

Halifax Prices.

Dairy Rolls, 23 to 24 cts, per lb; Cheese, Twins, 13½ per lb.; Cheese, Large, .12½ per lb.; Storage Eggs; .26 per dozen; New Laid Eggs .32 to 35 per dozen

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Canadian Onions, 75 lb. bags, $1.40; Lettuce per doz. heads, .60; Cucumbers, each .20; Cabbage, per doz. 1.00; Turnips, per bag 1 00; Beets per bbl. 1.50; Carrots, per bbl. 1.50; Cauliflower, per doz. 1.25; Potatoes P. E. I. per bag 2.25; Potatoes, N. S., per bag 2.25; Apples per Bbl 2.25 to 4.50; Parsnips, per bbl. 1.50; Cape Cod Cranberrie, per bbl 10 00 to 12.50; N. S. Cranberries, 9.00; Celery, per doz. 1 00.

FRESH MEATS AND POULTRY.—Fowls, per lb. 12c; Turkey. per lb, 24c: Lamb, per lb. 10c to 12c; Chickens, per pair 70c to 1.00; Geese, per lb, 16c to 18c; Ducks, per lb, 15c to 18c; Beef, per lb. 9c to 10c; Mutton, per lb 7c to 8c; Veal, per lb. 7c to 8c; Pork per lb, 8½c to 9½c; Blue Wing Duck, per pair 60c; Rabbits, per pair 10c to 15c.

FLOUR AND FEEDS—$4.70 to 6.30.; Beans, 1.95 to 2.10; Peas Round, 4.75 to 5 00; Peas Split. 5 75 to 6.00: Oatmeal Standard in bbls. 5.30 to 5.40; Oatmeal Standard in bags 5.10 to 5 30; Rolled Oats in bbls 4.80 to 4 90; Rolled Oats in bags, 4.60 to 4 70; Middlings. 25 00 to 26.00; Bran 22.50 to 23.00; Shorts 24.00 to 24 50; Feed Flour, bag 98 lbs 1,65 to 1.75; Cornmeal, in barrels, 2 95 to 3 00; Cornmeal in bags, 1.40 to 1.42½; Feed Oats in bags, .47 to .48; Hay 10.00 to 12 00.

PORK.—American Clear Fat Backs, $26.50; P. E. I Mess, 24 50; P. E. I. Short Cut Backs, 25.50; American Bean, 28.00; Rumps, none; Jowls, 14 75; Pigs Feet, .50; Hams, .16: Roll Bacon, .13½; Side Bacon, .17; Lard in pails, .15; Lard in cases .16

BEEF.—American, $19.50; Best Canadian, 20.50; ½ Bbls. Pork and Beef, 50c extra.

BUTTER CHEESE AND EGGS.—Creamery Prints, 28 cts, per lb.; Creamery Solids, 26 to 27 cts, per lb.; Dairy Solids, 23 to 24 cts, per lb.;

St. John Prices

GRAIN.—Oats, 45c to 50c per bushel, Buckwheat, $2.25 to $2,75.

FEED STUFFS —Bran, $22 per ton; Shorts, $24 50 to $25 50. Oil Cake, $2 20 per cwt Linseed Meal, 7c per lb.; Cottonseeds Meal, $41 per ton; Corn Meal, $1.25 per bag; Flour, $5.30 to $6.25.

Live Stock.—Butcher's Cattle, $9 00 to $10; Milch Cows. $35 to $40.

DRESSED MEATS,—Beef, (retail) 10c to 20c, Mutton, 10c; Veal, 10c to 12c; Lamb, 9c to 12c; Pork, 9c to 9½c

HORSES —Drafters, $175 to $225; Roadsters, $160 to $180; Carriage, $175 to $200.

POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS.—Eggs, 30c per doz; Fowl, $1 00 to $1.50; Chickens, $1.00 to $1.50; Ducks, $1.25 to $1 70 per pair; Geese, $1.25 to $1 60; Turkeys, 26c to 28c per lb

Fruits.—Apples $3 25 to $4 00; Cranberries, $8 00 per bbl.; Maple Products, 30c per bottle.

VEGETABLES.—Carrots, $1 25 per bbl.; Potatoes, $1.60 to $1.80 per bbl.; Beets, $1 20 per bbl.; Turnips, 90c per bbl.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Hay, $10.00 to $11.50 per ton, Straw, $8 00 per ton; Wool, 23c washed, unwashed, 16c to 17c; Beef Hides, 8½ for green, 9 to 9½c cured; Calf Skins. 15c to 17c; Sheep Hides in good demand, fresh take off; Tallow, rendered, 7c; Tallow, unrendered 3c; Bones, 50c per barrel; Slaughter Fat, unrendered, 4c per lb.

The Market is poorly supplied in all kinds of produce, poultry and meats. I think on account of the want of snow, potatoes and poultry are in strong demand. Veal, of good quality, would bring a good price at the present time.

Dates to Remember.

Canadian National Dairy Show, Montreal, Oct. 2nd to 7th, 1911.

Chatham Exhibition, Chatham, N. B., Sept. 11th to ——, 1911.

Maritime Horse Show, Winter Fair Building, Amherst, N. S.. April 4, 5, and 6, 1911.

Prince Edward Island Provincial Exhibition, Charlottetown, P. E. I. September 19 to 23, 1911.

Fredericton Exhibition, Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 16 to 23, 1911.

The Everitt Car Growing.

The Tudhope Motor Co., of Orillia, have closed a great many agency contracts for their new "Everitt" car. Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, St. Catharines, Ottawa, and other centres are now represented.

Quality and Quantity.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

Following are Government tests of Jersey cows owned by B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ontario.

	P. C. Butter Fat.
Brampton Cicero Tilley	5.6
Brampton Lady George	4.2
Bramptoo Agatha	68.2
Brampton Blue Fern	6.
Brookhill Financial Countess	6.2
Brampton Alecente	5.9
Brampton Blue Fly	5.2
Brampton Betty	5.4
Artocrtaic Fanny	5.
Brampton Ruby	4.1
Stockwell's Rosy	5.3
Brampton Lady Oaklands	5.9
Brampton Fereor Tister	5.3
Brampton Lady Hauplo	5.2
Brampton Japs Blonde	6.1
Nunthorpes Susanne	4.7

Lowest test 4.1.

Highest test 8.2.

Average for 16 cows under test 5.51

Quality or quantity? But these Jerseys are doiog both.

Brampton Lady George, the little two-year-old, finishinb her year's work on the 8th February, is going to make a record well up in the five figure column. Now milking nearly eleven months she is still giving thirty pounds per day. She was in the dairy test at Guelph and competed in the test at Ottawa when milking nearly twelve months. She is just one of the two hundred in the Brampton Jersey Herd.—B. H. Bull & Son.

Belvoir Farm.

In Ayrshires and Yorkshires, R. J. Messenger, of Bridgetown, N. S., is laying some good foundation stock. His motto in Ayrshires is "Production Not Show." His stock bull is a son of McQuitliston Secretary, one of the best production bred bulls that ever came from Scotland, and whose dam is a 12,000 lb. cow. He has two cows that have closely approached the 7000 lb. mark, on indifferent care and feed. Another heifer in the herd is a grand-daughter of Barcheskie Kings Own and Nellie Burns. In Yorkshires the females are of the Oak Lodge Cinderella Strain. While the present stock boar is from Gus. Langelier's prize winning stock. His sire is a championship and 1st prize boar at several shows, while his dam is a 1st prize sow.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They do the work whenever you require their aid. These tablets change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, gloominess into joyousness. Their action is so gentle one don't realize they have taken a purgative. Sold by all dealers.

Orchard Hill Farm

Offers for sale White Plymouth Rocks, 1 cock, 1 cockerel, 2 hens, 4 Pullets; R. C. White Leghorns, 2 pullets, also 2 geese and gander.

F. W. SHORT,
Brown's Flats, N. S.

Gold River Farm Chester Whites.

Do you want a pure bred, registered Chester White boar or sow? We have two litters, A 1 stock, that will be six weeks old early in Februarv. Price $6.00 per pig F. O. B. our station. Send your order today and if pigs are sold before it arrives your money will be returned to you. W C. MACLEOD & SONS, Gold River Farm, LochLomondWest. N.S.

KINNEAR POULTRY CO., LTD.
SUSSEX, N. B.

We have now mated for this season's hatching twenty pens of specially selected utility R. I. Reds and B. P. Rocks for best market and laying stock. Eggs $3.50 per 100. Eggs for pens of birds mated for Exhibition stock, $1.00 per 13.

We pay best cash prices for strictly new laid eggs laid weekly, and buy live poultry at all times

Get our prices on some new and second-hand incubators.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is not a common, every day cough mixture. It is a meritorious remedy for all the troublesome and dangerous complications resulting from cold in the head, throat, chest or lungs. Sold by all dealers.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM.

Ayrshire—Two bull calves, 11 mons. old, and a few young calves. Females, any age. Guernseys—Three Bull Calves dropped in Dec. Females, any age. A number of young Chester White Swine, both sexes. J. FRANK ROACH. Telephone 111, Sussex, N. B.

Stallions, Mares and Cattle for Sale.

Imported Clydesdale and Percheron stallions and mares. Milking Shorthorn and Ayrshire cattle. I expect to have a new importation to arrive about the 10th of February. If you are desirous of purchasing any of these breeds write me about your wants.

A. H. Thompson, Fredericton, N. B.

Aldermere Fruit and Dairy Farm.
YORKSHIRE SWINE.

Book your orders now for Spring Pigs, ready for delivery April 15th. All pigs registered. Prices very reasonable.

P. L. MORSE, - - Berwick, N. S.

Breeders Directory

Our charge for inserting names in this Directory is $1 per year for each line under each heading. Money must be paid strictly in advance. Names taken out promptly when time is up. Stamps taken.

Jersey Cattle.

Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Guernsey Cattle.

John N. Chute, Berwich, N. S.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex, N. B.
Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Holstein Cattle.

F. W. C. Nase, Nerepis Station, Kings Co., N.B.
Jos. R. Taylor, Upper Dorchester, N. B.

Ayrshire Cattle

R. J. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S.
John A. Hughes, Petitcodiac, N. B
The S. H. White Co. Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B.
Hon. W. Owens. 4026 Dorchester St., Montreal.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex N. B.
Syd. J. Goodliffe, Sussex, N. B.
Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N. S.

Shorthorn Cattle.

C. C. H. Eaton, Canard, N. S.
Isaac Chipman & Son, Chipman's Corner, Kings Co., N. S.
Walter E. Eaton, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N.S

Oxford Down

Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N. S.

Cotswolds.

Donald Innis, Tobique River, N. B
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.

SWINE—Berkshire.

J.R. Semple, Brule, Col. Co., N. S.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co, N. S.

Yorkshires.

J. R. Semple, Brule, N. S.
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
The S. H. White Co. Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
R. J. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S.
Wm. A. Churchill, Lakeside, Yar. Co., N. S.
Boyd A. Wetmore, Harvey, Albert Co. N. B.

Chester Whites.

W. H. Moore, Scotch Lake, N. B.
Howard W. Corning, Coeggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S
W. C. McLeod & Sons, Loch Lomond West, N. S.

POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Walter McMonagle & Sons, Sussex N. B.
S. Jones, Sussex, N. B., White Plymouth Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorca, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns,
W. J. M. McLeod, Loch Lomond, West N. S., Houdans and Silver Grey Dorkings and R. C. R. I. Reds

Prize Poultry Sale

Expecting to be away from home a great deal of my time, I must reduce my stock 60 per cent. Beginning Sept. 1st I offer many of my noted winners and breeders, also the finest lot of cockerels and pullets to be found in eastern Canada. Prices most reasonable, in reach of all. Address :

SETH JONES,
Box 39, - - SUSSEX N. B.

Ayrshire Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep.

Heard headed by the grand good bull, Choice Goods of Springhill, four years old, sired by the noted bull Lessnessock King of Beauty. Choice Goods can be spared from Springvale, to avoid inbreeding. Has proved himself a good sire and a sure stock getter.

FRED S. BLACK,
Springvale Farm, Amherst, N. S.

Meadow Brook Stock Farm,

Chatham, N. B.

Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns, Berkshires. Look over our winnings at late Amherst Horse Show and you will be convinced that we have the stock. Send your Pure Bred Mares to be bred

J. B. SNOWBALL, COMPANY Limited,
Proprietors

JOHN BENNETT,
Superintendent.

OUR BIG SHOW

will be held in January. Send your name for a copy of our prize list which will tell you all about it. Liberal cash and special prizes offered for all varieties of fowls, etc. This is the recognized leading poultry show in New Brunswick, January, 12, 13 and 14, 1911.

Westmorland Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Moncton, N B.

30 Fine, Large, Vigorous Cockerels For Sale.

In Minorcas, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. All extra good breeding stock. At Amherst Fair, we won all the firsts in Minorcas but one.

Two Car Loads of Poultry Supplies Just Arrived.

Including the following goods :

Beef Scraps, Animal Meal, Crushed Oyster Shells, Bone Meal, Blood Flour, Alfalfa Meal, Granite Grits, Prepared Charcoal, Dry Mash, Scratch Food, Poultry Dust Bath, Sunflower Seed, Hemp Seed, Flax Seed, Millet Seed, Oil Cake Meal, Kaffir Corn and a large stock of all the Galvanized Fountains, Food Pans, Feeders, Bone Grinders, Poultry Remedies, etc. Write for Circulars and Prices.

KINGSDALE POULTRY AND SUPPLY COMPANY, Limited, SUSSEX, N. B.

Maple Grove Ayrshires

I have for immediate sale several young Bulls fit for service, many of them prize winners at the recent exhibitions. Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable.

M. H. Parlee, Lower Millstream, N. B.

FOR SALE.

One R. C. R. I. Red Cock, 2nd at Amherst; three Brown S. C. Leghorn Cockerels, one of these is the 2nd prize cockerel at St. John Dominion Exhibition. Four S. C. R. I. Red Cockerel, these are good ones for the money asked. Also a few Pullets of each of the three varieties.

W. H. HENRY, Shubenacadie, N. S.

GLENVIEW FARM.

Guernseys, Jerseys & Poultry.

We are offering for sale two Guernsey Bulls about one year old. One is a grandson of Millwood's Perseverance 2nd, official record 653 lbs. of butter, the other a grandson of Imported Fairy of Seagrove. Barred Plymouth Rock, White and Buff Wyandotte, S. C. Brown Leghorn and S. C. Rhode Island Red cockerels and pullets for sale.—WALTER McMONAGLE & SONS, Sussex, N. B., Long distance 'phone.

Craig Bros. B. P. Rocks.

Leaders again. A clean sweep of the four cockerel prizes at the last big Fair; 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen, 3rd pullet. In Utility Class 1st Pen, 1st and 2nd pairs of Cockerels, 1st and 2nd pairs of Pullets with the reward of Rhodes Cup. Price of eggs and stock gladly given on application to

BOX 447, Amherst, N.S.

Dairy — Shorthorns.

FOR SALE.—10 Bulls and some choice Heifers with calf, colors dark red or roan, ages from seven months to two years. The head of this herd is an imported bull from Cumberland Co., England; and was the best calf from one of the best dairy herds in that country. Inspection and enquiry solicited. Address W. T. WOOD, Highfield Farm, - - - Sackville, N. B.

Holsteins for Sale.

Maple Green Farm offers for sale, in registered Holsteins : Bull, No. 1, 18 months old; bull, No. 2, 29 months old, is in fine show shape and has been first prize bull in his class, both as a calf and as a yearling. Could also spare a few cows that have large yearly official records. For particulars, write

R. L. HICKS, - Dalhousie Jct., N. B.

FOR SALE.

Yorkshires, Early Litters. Prize winning stock, both sexes. Farrowed Jan. 11th. $5.00, five weeks, registered. Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. J. MESSENGER,
Bridgetown, N. S.

Ayshire Bull for Sale.

Dora's Bold Boy, 28680. Two years and four months old. Bred at the College farm, Truro. This is one of the best bred bulls in the province. A sure stock getter, will make a rattling big bull.

D. M. CAMERON,
Elgin, Pictou Co., N.S.

Sea View Stock Farm.

I have for sale several choice pure bred young Holstein Bulls, of various ages. Write or call for full information.

J. D. IRVING,
Bouctouche, N. B.

"HOMESTEAD FARM" HOLSTEINS.

Just now we can part with a few young bulls, fit for service, combining the blood of all of our best service bulls. We will also supply a few calves if desired.

We have a few Shropshire rams left that we will sell cheap in order to clear out this fall. Write or come and see them.

LOGAN BROS. N. S. 'Phone 602. AMHERST PT., N. S.

FINE NICKEL BUGGY HARNESS

For the next 30 days I will sell a set of $15.00 Nickel Mounted Buggy Harness for only **$12.00**, and if you are not satisfied, I will refund the amount. This Harness is made of No. 1 stock and is made as follows : Bridle, 5-8" box loop cheeks, patent leather blinds, glass rosettes and nickel chain front; breast collar, folded with buckles for traces; breeching, folded saddle, full leather, strong and good looker; reins, black bit and russet hand part.

EDGAR AYER - Box 31, - Sackville, N. B.

Wish - Ton - Wish Stock Farm.

HARDING BROS., PROPS.

Breeders of High-Class Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Large English Berkshire Pigs. At present we are offering some good bull and heifer calves and a young bull or two fit for service. We are booking orders for young Berkshire Pigs for May delivery.

Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

HARDING BROS., Props.,
Welsford, Queens Co., N. B.

BELLEVUE STOCK FARM.

Bellevue won male and female championships and all the herd prizes in Shorthorns at the 1910 fairs. The championship for Ayrshire bull has been held by us for three years with our Morton Main's Gerthrope, an Osborne bred bull. We have for sale an 18 month old bull, out of the Ayrshire cow that won first prize in the dairy test at the Amherst Winter Fair in 1910. All our prize winners, with the exception of our herd bulls were bred by ourselves. Write for prices or call and see us. We breed our winners and sell them too.

C. A. ARCHIBALD, Proprietor. - - - Truro, N. S.

COBEQUID FARM HOLSTEINS !

Offering a bull, two years old, and a bull, one year old, from Lottie LaHanda, record 17 1-4 lbs. butter in 7 days and 10286 lbs. milk in 1 year, at 13 years old. Sired by Sir Rooker Posch Artis, champion bull at Halifax and senior champion at St. John. For further particulars, address

SAMUEL DICKIE, Central Onslow, Col. Co., N. S.

BROOKLAND'S HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

I am offering for sale one pure bred Holstein bull, Eke DeKol Paul, Jr., three years old, dam, Lady Pietertje DeKol. Record day for milk, seventy pounds. Sire, Eke DeKol. This bull is also first cousin to Grace Fayne 2nd Homestead champion seven day cow of the world, 35.55 lbs. butter. Also a half-brother, six months old, out of same cow, sired by Ormsby Veeman.

Write for prices. First come, first served.

C. H. Giles, 'Phone 464 P. O. Box 119, Brooklands, Fredericton, N. B.

MAPLE FOREST STOCK FARM.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

ADDRESS :

S. J. GOODLIFFE, - Sussex, N. B.

COVENHOVEN STOCK FARM,

ST. ANDREWS, - NEW BRUNSWICK.

We have several choice young French Canadian Bulls for sale, at very reasonable prices; also an excellent lot of young Tamworth Sows. Visitors are most welcome.

J. R. OSTLER, - - - - Superintendent.

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd.

For foundation stock, herd bull or family cows, both show ring and long-distance producers (300 to select from.) Go to

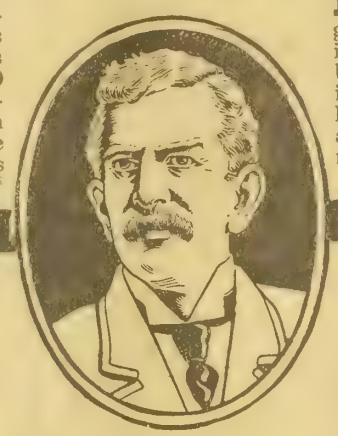
B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

Refuse Any Roofing Which is NOT Guaranteed for at Least 25 Years

Why should you take ANY risk when you can make the maker take ALL the risk? The cost to you now will differ very little, no matter what roof you put on. So you might as well get the most you can for your money. Don't you think so?

OSHAWA Steel Shingles are clearly, positively, responsibly guaranteed—signed guarantee written in plain English—which plainly states that if your roof of Oshawa Steel Shingles gives any kind of roof trouble within 25 years from the day it's first put on, you get an entirely new roof free. There's $365,000 capital, 50 years' of honorable dealing, and the biggest business of its kind in the British Empire back of this written guarantee making it as legally binding as any that could be given you, Now then, why on earth will you take chances with any other kind of a roofing?

IT'S only natural that salesmen for other roofing should "knock" this guarantee of mine. How else are they going to get around it and induce you to buy their roofing, which is **NOT** guaranteed? What do you think my business reputation would be worth in a year or two if I issued a guarantee that wasn't absolutely square? Don't let any man bluff you—get his promises down in writing, and signed—like mine are. Then the roof will **HAVE TO** make good. Then **FIRST** cost will be the **WHOLE** cost, and you'll know what you can count on.



The ONLY Roof That is Guaranteed At ALL

Isn't it reasonable to assume that makers of other roofing would give you a written guarantee if they **dared?** If they are so sure their roofing will last as long as mine, why can't they do as I do—give a guarantee that's good for a new roof if the first one gives any trouble? There is nothing to prevent them giving you such a guarantee except their roofing. Is it because they are afraid to take the risk of having to give you a new roof? They want YOU to take that risk. Will you do it? Or will you buy our guarteed Oshawa Steel Shingles, and have something you can positively depend on? Which is the best bargain from your point of view?

Isn't This The Kind of Roof YOU Want?

A roof that you are absolutely sure will settle every solitary bit of roofing expense for a whole quarter-century. A roof that you pay the same for **NOW** as you pay for other kinds of roof, but which will need no patching, no fixing or replacing for the next twenty-five years. A roof that makes your building absolutely weatherproof, with never a crack or hole for water or wind to squeeze through, a roof that is fireproof, wind tight, lightning-proof, a roof that needs no painting, no repairing—spring or fall, summer or winter, for all of twenty-five years. They **SAY** these things about some other roofs—but I positively guarantee them for my Oshawa Steel Shingles.

Cost Far Less Than Wood Shingles

Don't be too quick about deciding that a wood-shingle or a tar-paper roof is the best you can afford just now. You ought to do a little figuring. Get all the facts about Oshawa Steel Shingles. You'll find they cost about the same as wood-shingles to put on—then, of course, far less to keep on and keep in perfect condition. Figure cost per year, and Oshawa Steel Shingles are by far the cheapest. That's no mere idle talk, either. I guarantee my roof, remember, which means that its cost **NOW** is the **ONLY** cost **FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.**

Proof Against Both Fire and Lightning

This alone makes my "Oshawa Steel Shingles" worth more to you than any other kind of roof. Half a million dollars wouldn't cover the damage lightning does to Canadian farm buildings every year—all of which would be saved if these buildings were roofed with my Oshawa Steel Shingles. If there were no other reason for your choice of Oshawa Shingles, this one alone would be enough.

For the life of me I can t understand why any sensible man will go blindly ahead and buy an out-of-date wood shingle roof, or a metal roof which is **not** guaranteed in writing, without seriously investigating the facts about my Oshawa Steel Shingles.

It is so clearly to his own advantage to get the most he can for his money—you'd think he would be glad to know more about roofing material which is better than any he has yet used. Surely it must be that tendency in human nature to doubt things which seem "too good to be true." By giving way to it many a man robs himself of the fruits of modern industrial progress.

Here I offer to sell you a roof which you know to be good, and which I guarantee (with a guarantee I have to back up or go out of business) to stay a good roof for all of 25 years. Now will you please give me any good reason why any man—YOU, my friend for example—should not be interested enough in getting the best roof for HIS OWN buildings, to send for my book and get all the particulars about my Oshawa Steel Shingles? The book is free—the information it contains is valuable to any man who owns or will ever own any kind of a building. Will YOU please write for it?

G. A. Pedlar

PEDLARIZE All Your Buildings—Inside and Out

By "Pedlarizing' I mean doing for the whole building what Oshawa Steel Shingles do for the roof. I make other kinds of sheet metal building materials—for ceilings, side walls, outside—that make your whole building more fire-proof, more sanitary, more beautiful, more substantial. You should know about them. May I send you a booklet and pictures that tell the whole story? It's free. Just ask me to tell you about "Pedlarizing.

Can't Leak, Rust Rot, Warp or Burn

Oshawa Steel Shingles cover your roof with one big, seamless sheet of heavyweight galvanized steel, without a crevice or crack anywhere for water or wind to get into. And it stays that way for twenty-five years. I guarantee it. No leaks of any kind. Keeps out the cold of winter and heat of summer—and being steel affords the best kind of fire protection. Can you imagine any better kind of roof?

I Want to Send You My Valuable Book--"Roofing Right"

Let me have your name and address, please. I want you to read my book, I believe that when you really get a clear and correct understanding of all sides of this roofing question you'll never be bamboozled with flimsy, unsatisfactory roofs which soon become little better than no roof at all. Do get my book of facts. Write the address nearest you (see below) and they'll send you a copy entirely free.

Write to Address Nearest You. Ask for "Roofing Right" Booklet No. 17

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa

Established 1861

HALIFAX 16 Prince St. | ST. JOHN 42-44 Prince William St. | QUEBEC 127 Rue de Pont | MONTREAL 321-3 Craig St. | OTTAWA 423 Sussex St. | TORONTO 111-113 Bay St. | LONDON 86 King St. | CHATHAM 200 King St., W.

PORT ARTHUR 45 Cumberland St. | WINNIPEG 76 Lombard St. | REGINA 1901 Railway St. S. | CALGARY Room 7, Crown Block | EDMONTON 633 Fifth Ave. North of Jupiter | VANCOUVER 319 Pender St. | VICTORIA 434 Kingston St.

ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE. WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME SECTIONS. WRITE FOR DETAILS. MENTION THIS PAPER.

10,000 Copies Circulated Each Issue — Published Twice-a-Month — $1.00 A Year, 20 p.c. off if Paid in Advance.

The MARITIME FARMER
AND CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYMAN

Published twice-a-month in the Interests of the Farmers of the Maritime Provinces of Canada

Vol. 16. SUSSEX, N. B., FEBRUARY 7, 1911 No. 9

After 25 Year's Use

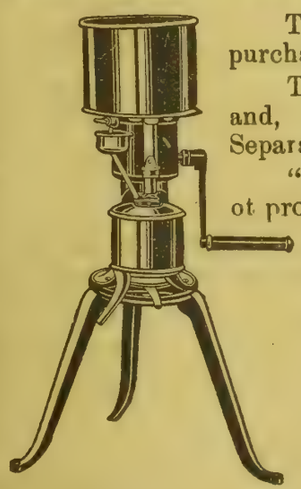
in the Dairies of Half a Million Customers

THE MELOTTE

has demonstrated that it is the

MOST EFFICIENT, SERVICEABLE and PROFITABLE

CREAM SEPARATOR ever constructed



Cap. 280-720 lbs. per hour.

The "Melotte" pays its original cost within 12 months from date of purchase in EXTRA CREAM alone, and there is NO COST for repairs.

The "Melotte" skims more milk with LESS POWER, in LESS TIME, and, under all conditions MORE EFFECTIVELY than other Cream Separators.

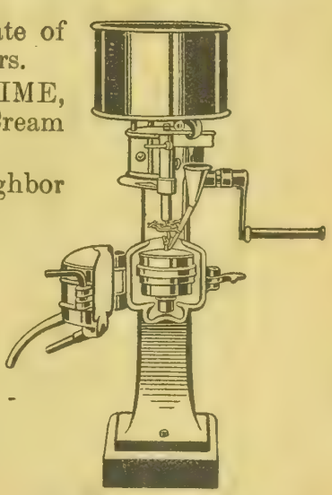
"Melottes" are ALWAYS READY to separate. Ask your neighbor ot prove this statement.

If you want a Cream Separator, TRY A MELOTTE, then you'll BUY IT and be a SATISFIED USER.

It's a TIME-SAVER, MONEY-EARNER, SATISFACTION-GIVER

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

MELOTTES are all GUARANTEED to give entire satisfaction, and every machine can be operated before being purchased when in doubt.



Cap. [illegible]-1300 lbs. per hour.

Write for NEW RECOMMENDATION BOOKLET which is ALL TRUTH.

ADDRESS "SALES MANAGER"

R. A. LISTER & CO., Limited,

82 Water St., ST. JOHN, N. B., or 62 Stewart St., TORONTO.

POTASH

Is Absolutely Essential to the Successful Production of all **Farm, Garden** and **Orchard Crops.** It is quite futile to hope and pray for better crops than we had last year, while you do nothing to restore or maintain the fertility of your soil. You've got to do something to make conditions for plant growth as favorable as possible, before you can expect maximum returns from your farm. **POTASH** is an Indispensable Plant Food and has No Substitute. It is obtainable in the highly concentrated forms of

Muriate of Potash
and
Sulphate of Potash

of all leading Fertilizer Dealers and Seedsmen.
Write us for Free Copies of our Bulletins, which include:

Artifical Fertilizers: Their Nature and Use;
Records of Fertilizer Experiments in Canada.
The Farmer's Companion, etc., etc.

The Dominion Agricultural Offices of the Potash Syndicate,
TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO, ONT.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

We want several Live Agents in all parts of the Maritime Provinces to look after renewal and new subscriptions.

Liberal Commission to right parties. Address

The Maritime Farmer
Sussex, N. B.

THE CAPITAL.

Do You Want to Sell Your Separator and Buy "The Best by Test"

WRITE US giving the name of your separator—the capacity—how long you have used it and how much you want for it and we will make you an offer that may surprise you. If you don't want to buy a separator we have Steel Ranges, Kitchen Cabinets, Scales and Fanning Mills to sell. Write us now.

The National Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
Moncton, - - N. B.

There is Nothing so Kingly as Kindness and Nothing so Royal as Truth.

Thus speaks the master mind of the poet and it is true.

Would you my reader, be kind to yourself and to your loved ones? If so, read this little advertisement through to the end and prove for yourself **the truth** of the statements contained therein.

A. The use of Oxygen as a Therapeutic Agent is an established proven fact.

B. The Common-Sense care of the Body, as re, diet cleanliness and lots of fresh air, an absolute necessity.

C. It is an unquestioned fact that in almost every home, some poor sufferer dwells.

D. The methods adopted usually, "powders, pills and medicine." In hundreds of cases proven useless.

E. The 20th Centuary Method of keeping the body well and strong is by the use of the wonderful Oxygenator. A Marvellous Machine which has the power to so effect the Body that largely increased quantities of Oxygen are transmitted through the Pores to the Blood, thus driving out diseases and Building Up the System.

F. This wonderful machine, The Oxygenator, sells for **$25** and **$35**, (two sizes). They last for life and may be used by men, women and children.

G. To those who do not care to buy. They can be Rented by the Month.

H. My friend, figure up, will you? how much it costs to keep your family well for three years and then remember that the Oxygenator lasts for Life.

I. Our splendid 72 page book, Oxygraphy, sent **Free** for the asking.

J. Hundreds of these machines at the present moment in the homes of the people throughout the Maritime Provinces.

K. If you write us, we will be pleased to furnish you with their names and addresses.

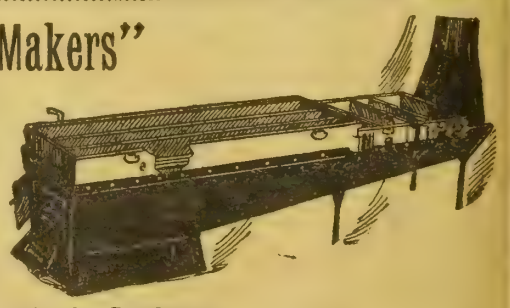
L. Trained Lady Attendants, Beautifully Furnished Offices, Courteous Treatment. You are invited to call or write.

M. Telephone, Main 2367. Our Chief Executive Office is located at Suite 20, Robinson Bldg., 19 Market Sqhare, St. John, N. B.

MARITIME OXYGENATOR CO. C. Fraser MacTavish, Gen. Mgr.

P. S.—We are in need of three or four bright young men and women. to qualify fo Managers of our Branch Offices- If interested write the Manager.

"Maple Syrup Makers"



You must go at it in the right way to make money out of your Maple Grove. A "Champion Evaporator" will get more syrup out of a given amount of sap, with less trouble, than any other Evaporator on the market. Any boy 14 years old can use it. Write for Catalogue.

The Grimm Mfg. Co., Limited, 58 Wellington St., Montreal, Que

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ANY housewife buying goods at the stores mentioned below may have their cash purchases apply on Asepto Soap Premiums. Every cent you spend counts toward a premium. A sure and mighty convenient way to save without increasing living expenses. Over 300 premiums of honest value to select from. The list will be increased every few weeks. Furniture will be offered next. The old way was to allow premiums to apply on Soap Wrappers only. Now at any of these stores—no matter what you buy—everything has its equivalent in Soap Wrappers. That is every five cents spent counts the same as one wrapper, while purchases of our goods as here advertised entitles you to two coupons—the one the merchant allows and the ones found in or on our goods themselves.

Dr. White's Honey Balm.—A cough syrup that is safe and sure. We are positive that no other cough syrup equals it. Price 25c. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.

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Scott's.—Nitre, Glycerine, Iodine, Iron, Squills, Friar's Balsam, Carbolated Oil, Camphorated Oil, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Oil of Tar, Sewing Machine Oil, Spirits of Camphor. Price 10c per bottle. Equal to 2 soap wrappers.

Asepto Soap Powder.—Has been the greatest success of any soap or powder ever put on the market. This is the best evidence of its quality. It is antiseptic as well. It absolutely sterilizes every article washed. Think what this means to a family. Price 5c, and the trade mark counts for premiums.

The following stores are now in a position to explain to you what this offer means :—McLeod & Spence, Port Elgin, N. B.; F. L. Rayworth, Bayfield, N. B.; W. H. Chapman, Northport and Amherst Shore, N. S.; The Sussex Mercantile Co., Ltd., Sussex, Petitcodiac, Penobsquis, Elgin and Havelock, N. B.; R. G. Innis, Norton, N. B.; W. H. Martin, Waterside, N. B.; F. C. Fillimore, Riverside, N. B.; Thorne & Perry, Cody's, N. B.; J. S. Robinson, Narrows, N. B.; H. G. Turnbull, Digby, N. S.; Baird & Craig, Hartland, N. B.; I. M. Tompkins, East Florenceville, N. B.; E. Foster Nicholls, Clyde River, Shel. Co., N. S. Others are being added continually. If your dealer has not got coupons see that he gets them.

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" 3	450 lbs.	10 to 15 cows	$50
" 4	670 lbs.	15 to 30 cows	$65

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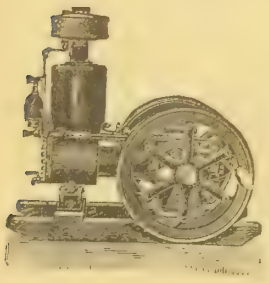

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Stationary and Mounted, in 1 1-2 to 30 Horse Power

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Every part of the **"Ideal"** is interchangeable—a mighty strong feature. The cylinder, instead of being cast with the base, is cast separate and bolts on the base. The valves, instead of sealing directly on the cylinder head are enclosed in a valve cage, and the valve cage is inserted in the cylinder head, so that when the valves become worn, the valve cage and valve can be taken out and ground without removing the cylinder head.

The idea of casting the cylinder separate from the base is a good one, for when the walls of the cylinder become worn, you don't have to buy a complete new engine, you only require a new cylinder that can be bolted on the base. Another good feature is an extremely long piston with double rings instead of using three rings. We use three sets of two rings each on the Ideal.

Another thing, there is a speed regulator on this engine which enables you to run the engine at any speed, and, of course, when you reduce the speed of the engine, you also reduce the fuel consumption. For instance, if a man had a 6 H. P. engine and wanted to run a cream separator with it, he could reduce the speed and thereby cut down his fuel consumption to suit the work.

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"Ideal" Gas and Gasoline Engines are built on honor and built to give their operators satisfaction, and they do it. We do not build a cheap or low grade engine, but do cater to that class of buyers who wish a first class article at a reasonable price.

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Official Organ of The Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, The Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations, The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association and The Maritime Bee-Keepers' Association.

Volume 16. Sussex, N. B., February 7, 1911. Number 9.

Nova Scotia Farmers in Annual Convention.

A Large Delegation and Interesting Meeting.

THE fifteenth annual convention of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association was held in the Opera House, Windsor, N. S., on January 24th, 25th and 26th. A delegation of upwards of one hundred farmers representing the County Farmers' Associations, Agricultural Societies, Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association and Maritime Stock Breeders ' Association were present when Howard Kennedy, President of the Association, called the first meeting to order on Tuesday, January 24th, at 7.30 p. m.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

To the Officers and Members of the Nova Scotia Farmers Association.

Gentlemen:—It now becomes my duty and I assure you I esteem it a privilege, to present the opening address to the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association as President of that institution.

In reviewing the agricultural situation throughout the province I feel that we have great reason for encouragement, in many respects greater than ever before. The results of agricultural operations for the year just past, although rather disappointing in some lines, (notably in fruit) have been unusually satisfactory. In regard to fruit we have to record the nearest to a complete failure that we have experienced in many years. Yet, after all, conditions are not just as bad as they might be, as on every hand I hear the encouraging report that the trees never showed better indications of good results in coming years. So while we sympathize with our brothers in the Western Counties, or at least those of them who are especially engaged in fruit farming, on the failure of this year, we also rejoice with them in the prospects of successful years to come.

The root crop has varied to a considerable extent throughout the Province, but will come well up to the avergge. I am pleased to note here is shown year by year, an increased area devoted to roots. To my mind nothing better indicates a tendency to better cultivation, rotation, economical feeding and better farming in all lines. All other crops are exceptionally good, especially hay which has never been excelled in our Province.

Live stock, which is really the backbone of agriculture, is receiving more attention, both in regard to breeding and feeding, and is sure to respond accordingly.

Agricultural education has been carried on in all the lines of former years, with considerable advancement at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College. This institution we are pleased to see doing its best to keep up with the requirements of the Province; and we need have no fear about it keeping up. The principal trouble seems to be to get the farmers to recognize their needs and to see in the College an opportunity for their relief. I feel that whether others do so or not, we may well congratulate ourselves on our College, with its efficient staff and equipment. When doing so we should try our best to persuade as many young men as we can, who intend to follow agriculture as their occupation, to start by taking a full Course at the College. I feel sure that you will agree with me that, of all things working against our succes as farmers, none are having so serious an effect as lack of agricultural education.

The Provincial Exhibition, although not the success financially that we would like to see it, was more than usually encouraging as far as the agricultural showing is concerned. Live stock in most lines was exceptionally good, as were also roots, garden vegetables, etc. Although we may not agree with everything regarding the management of our annual Provincial Exhibition, yet we must admit that it is yielding a great influence towards the betterment of our conditions. Country fairs are all right and should receive more attention than they do. I feel that if we gave moe attention to County Shows, it would not only stimulate the production of a better article or animal, as the case may be, but also that the exhibitor would thereby become educated, not only in producing but also in fitting and showing, when after a few successes locally, we would expect to see him try his fortunes in the Provincial also.

The local fairs held throughout the Province, are all reported to have been eminently successful in all respects. The winter fair continues to show marked improvement each year and is fully justifying its establish-

A. S. McMillan, C. H. Black, S. Freeman, R. M. Jackson, Wm. O'Brien, W. H. Woodworth, Howard Kennedy, F. W. Bishop, H. W. Corning, C. R. B Bryan, E A. Archibald

Officers of the Nova Scotia Farmers Association for 1911-12.

ment.

Now, Gentlemen, considering the advantages of all these institutions together with the work carried on by our County Associations, Agricultur-all Societies and other sources of education at our command, should we not ask ourselves the question—are we, as farmers, making the improvement we should with all these advantages? Let each one seriously consider and answer for himself. But let us very briefly look at the facts as they exist. Let us consider the small proportion of farm produce we supply in our own markets (which are constantly growing) and the satisfactory prices ruling in these markets. Yet all we supply them is very small compared with what is imported from other Provinces of the Dominion, and in many cases, from places where agricultural conditions are no better, if as good, as our own. Yet we find the farmers of the other Ptovinces competing with us in our own markets and making satisfactory profits, notwithstanding they are suqject to heavy freight charges, middlemen's profits and many other disadvantages.

Is it going too far to say that we should at least supply our own markets with all the finished products of the farm, such as meats, dairy produce, poultry, eggs, fruit, vegetables, etc.? I think not, as the fact that we can do so has been already demonstrated by a few throughout the Province who are now doing their full proportion towards that end.

In conclusion let me remind you that each annual meeting of this Association should mark a long step toward the goal, to which we as farmers, should be striving. And that to uphold this standard the active assistance of each member is required.

I now solicit the co-operation of each one of you that this meeting may be just a little better than any of the past. As then, and only then, will we be justified in feeling that we are making some advancement.

My sincere wish is that not only this Association but also all in any way interested in agriculture throughout our Province, may experience a greater amount of happiness and prosperity throughout the coming year than they have enjoyed in any of the years of the past.

The President's address was followed by the following addresses of welcome:

"THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS."

The President and Members of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association:—

Gentlemen:—

As Mayor, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you, on behalf of the citizens, to the town of Windsor.

You represent a profession the most ancient, the most independent and the most important in the world. The first man prcticed it; it is self-supporting and dependent only on the Almighty; Humanity cannot exist without it. Farmers should never forget this and respect themselves accordingly.

Your association has done a great work for the farming community in advocating the establishment of colleges and model farms, and in the dissemination of knowledge. In days gone by physical strength was considered the great, if not the only requisite for making a farmer, but now the successful farmer must also be a scientist and a good business man. I hope the day will soon come when your efforts will bear fruit to such an extent that our farmers can supply the wants of Nova Scotia in many lines, now largely supplied from outside sources.

We are delighted to have you with us in the Avon Valley and hope you will find your sojourn here pleasant as well as instructive.

I have the honor to be,

Yours respectfully,

FRED CURRY, Mayor.

WELCOME TO MUNICIPALITY OF WEST HANTS.

Mr. President and Members of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association.

On the behalf of the Municipal Council of West Hants, we extend to you a most cordial welcome to this, the Shiretown of our County.

Our Council, composed as it is almost entirely of farmers, and representing a district which is to a great extent an agricultural community, has a very special pleasure in greeting its fellow agriculturists from the various sections of the Province.

We look with pardonable pride upon this Caunty of Hants, with its central position, its varied resources its dyke lands and its orchards, its fertile valleys and its broad uplands, its possibilities for dairying and stock raising and we feel that when the sons, yes and the daughters, of our farmers learn more and more to appreciate the beauty and nobility of their profession and apply to it more and more of the ever developing science of agriculture this County will, together with the other Counties of our fair Province take its proper place amongst the food-producing sections of our Dominion.

We therefore realize that such a gathering as this of the farmers of the Province, with its comprehensive programme and its able speakers, must be of great interest and will surely prove a wonderful stimulus to those of our people in a like occupation.

We trust that the business of your association may be satisfactorily accomplished and that your leliberations may tend to further that great industry which you have already done so much to develop.

W. K. DIMOCK,

Municipal Clerk.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY THE WINDSOR AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Mr. President and Members of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association.

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to welcome you on behalf of the Windsor Agricultural Society to our twon.

We cannot help but remark on the good results obtained by the pleasant intercourse between the members of the association, as well as from instructive addresses delivered by the experts who we note are to address us.

At the last meeting of the association held in this town, your members could see a new Windsor raising from the ashes. To-day you see a town prosperous to an extent equal to the best period of its prior existence.

If it were possible, we would like to take the members of the association for a drive through this country and we think we could show them an equal advance in the farms. We have learned much and perhaps better still, we have learned to apply our knowledge in the improvement of our places. This is due to no small extent to such institutions as the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association.

Even if we are not all privileged to attend the meetings we learn from our delegates, and as the best mode of instruction is undoubtedly through the eye, and as we see our good farmers by improved methods bettering their conditions so we, with this object lesson before us, endeavor to pattern after the best models of what we know to be good farming.

We look forward with a great deal of pleasurable anticipation to the rich treat your association has provided for us in the way of addresses by the best authorities on agriculture, and we join with the citizens of Windsor in most heartily welcoming you and them amongst us.

On behalf of the Windosr Agricultural Society.

WM. O'BRIEN, President.

A Typical Leiceter Ewe.

First in the class for ews, two shears or over at the 1910 Halifax and Charlottetown Exhibitions and at the Maritime Winter Fair. Owned by Albert Boswell, Pownal, P. E. I.

REPLY TO ADDRESSES OF WELCOME.

Mr. W. H. Woodworth, 1st Vice-President of the Association, replied to the addresses of welcome by making fitting reference to the kindly reception given the association at this meeting and at the meeting held in Windsor in 1903. He was glad to note that although Windsor had suffered a severe reverse by the devastation of fire, it had a class of optomistic citizens who had again rebuilt larger and better than ever. The cotton factory. the fertilizer factory and other industries were a credit to their town as was King's College and their other schools, which had left their impress in the many fine scholars sent out to the various avocations. He was glad to state that old theories in regard to farming were being exploded and that the majority of Nova Scotia's citizens realized that a combination of mental and physical forces were necessary to the successful prosecution of an agricultural calling. The Agricultural College was rapidly making its influence felt along these lines and improved farm machinery was lessening the drudgery of farm life.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Following the reading of the above addresses Messrs. Samuel Freeman and C. H. Black were appointed a committee on Credentials, after which Professor M. Cumming delivered an able address on

THE RESOURCES OV NOVA SCOTIA.

Before beginning his address Prof. Cumming referred to an incident that occurred at a dinner party recently held in Toronto, at which he was a guest, and at which a prominent member of the Canadian Northern Railway Company remarked that Nova Scotia was destined by its wealth of natural resources to be one of the most talked of countries on the American continent during the next ten years. He was sorry to state that a good many of our people do not seem to realize the extent of their heritage and were rather prone to discourage rather than encourage intending settlers. Nova Scotians must cease knocking and, encourage a boosting campaign.

The development of Nova Scotia's natural resources was bound to make it burst forth as one of the foremost provinces of the Dominion. He showed the great advance made in agriculture, manufactures, minerals, fishing, etc., and said that if such progress was made in other places the papers would be full of it and all the people would be talking about it. The advances made along industrial lines had created a great demand for agricultural products. The comprehensive survey of Nova Scotia's forest resources, by Dr. Ferno, marked an initial step in the conservation of our forests and he was glad Nova Scotia had led the way in this movement. Nova Scotia's varied resources had not, however, rightly helped her agriculture as divided attention and consequent lack of agricultural interest, in some sections, had been the result. The professor stated that too often farmers were soil robbers and in order to get out of that old rut they must plow more extensively, grow more clover and roots in order that more live stock, our main reliance in conserving soil fertility, may be maintained. Inxcreased numbers of live stock meant increased fertility and farmers ought to interest themselves in improving the quality of live stock as well as increasing their numbers as the keeping of poor cows was a crime. Feeding, breeding and weeding should be the farmers' motto in live stock operations. He went on to enumerate some of the advances that would follow such a system and used Denmark's record as an example. The fruit growing industry was increasing by leaps and bounds and rightly so, as Nova Scotia had the best fruit growing proposition in Canada.

Nova Scotia's markets were unlimited yet large amounts of money were annually being sent abroad for products that could be home grown. While farmers were beginning to get the full value of their products it was not due to any system of cooperation on their part but owing to the unhealthy development of population viz:—A decrease of rural population and an increase in urban population. He referred to the large number of great men contributed by Nova Scotia farms to fill places of importance in every walk of life and said that it was a noticeable fact that every great man traces back in one or two generations to the farm, where our young people are brought up under healthful influences. There was only one solution for the remedying of the distress and want of work that prevailed in populous centres and that was a "back to the land movement."

PROF. CUMMING'S WORK APPRECIATED.

Mr. L. D. Robinson spoke of the splendid opportunities afforded to young men by the Agricultural College and gave great credit to Prof.

We will give $5.00 to the school boy or girl who makes the most number of words from the letters contained in the words "The Maritime Farmer". No letter is to be used in one word oftener than it appears in the words "The Maritime Farmer." The only condition is that each person competing must send in at least one paid in advance new or renewal subscriber to "The Maritime Farmer." Make up your lists boys and girls, show them to your friends, get them to help you win the prize by subscribing to The Maritime Farmer. Contest closes March 15th. Address Circulation Manager, Maritime Farmer.

Cumming, whom he considered the best authority on agriculture in Canada.

Rev. G. R. Martell moved a vote of thanks for the splendid address of Professor Cumming. He said that he had hundreds of country boys under his care and as a rule when they left home it was because fathers never gave them anything to own, or rear, not even a calf to make merry with. He urged farmers to give their boys an interest in the farm, a piece of land to cultivate, some money occasionally, some good clothes, and if they did we should not hear so much of our young men going away. No boy can do better than stay in Nova Scotia, a goodly heritage. C. P. Blanchard seconded the motion, which carried with a hearty vote.

Professor Cumming responding said that whatever success attended the Government's agricultural policy was not all due to himself. There were others joined in the common cause for the betterment of agriculture who deserved their share of praise.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING

The following reports were received and discussed:—

REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

The duty of your Directors is to report at this time upon the progress and work of the year passed; not only should we report our own work, but that in which we are particularly interested, the progress of Agriculture in the Province.

The attendance at our annual conventions continues to increase, and at these times we are glad to meet old faces and heartily welcome the new.

With regret we have to refer to the loss we, not only as subjects, but as agriculturists, were called upon to bear last May by the death of our late beloved King Edward VII. He seemed to be drawn very close to us by the love and interest he took in agriculture and its advancement. Later on, one who was his representative in this Province, we refer to our late Lieut.-Governor, D. C. Fraser, was called by Him who knows best, to join those who have gone before. Him most of us personally knew and loved and your directors at a meeting shortly afterwards, passed the following resolution and forwarded it to his sorrowing widow and family:—

"Whereas, the late The Honorable D. C. Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, had, during his term of office, so prominently identified himself with the gatherings of this Association, with the various exhibitions, with the public meetings and classes held at the Agricultural College, and, in fact, everything pertaining to the advancement of the agricultural life of the Province, and

Whereas by his whole souled manner in accomplishing these missions he had endeared himself to every member of this Association.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association put on record, on behalf not only of its own members, but of the whole farming community of the Province, their feeling of personal loss in the decease of the late Lieutenant-Governor."

The Crop Report of the Secretary for Agriculture, shows that with the exception of fruit, which has been a signal failure, and potatoes which have been a partial failure, they have been exceptionally good, and the year has been one of the most prosperous.

The Provincial exhibition was a success as far as exhibits went, but the attendance and receipts were disappointing. Several successful County Exhibitions were held, and the Horse Show in the spring at Amherst, and the Maritime Fat Stock Show were most decided successes.

The Agricultural College continues to grow in usefulness and attendance. It becomes the members of this Association to do all in their power to encourage the shows and exhibitions, and urge the young men and young women of this province to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by having such a College in their midst.

We might say that this Association received invitations from the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the United Farmers of Alberta and from one or two Western newspapers to send delegates to Ottawa to join with delegates from other provinces, chiefly the West, to approach the Government in respect to "reduction in the tariff and other reforms." The finances of the Association and the indefiniteness of the program we considered did not warrant us sending one, or committing ourselves without authority and discussion by members of this Association.

The Programme for this meeting was arranged a little earlier than usual and distributed to Agricultural Societies and County Associations and others, so that they might prepare themselves for the subjects to be brought up.

We extend a hearty welcome to Prof. W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, Guelph, who has taken an advanced position in the Drainage Question in Ontario and we shall no doubt acquire much valuable knowledge from his address and talks.

The Financial Statement shows a balance, but at the expense of a reother expenses. We understand the duced report, a thing we regret but we saw no other way and meet our matter of finances will be brought up for discussion in the Secretary's paper upon the "Future Policy of this Association," so we do not further refer to them, than to present the balance sheet for the past year.

In conclusion we invite and anticipate all will endeavor to make this convention a profitable one by taking part in the discussions and giving your thoughtful consideration to the questions and resolutions that will be brought before you.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

To be presented at the Annual Meeting, Windsor, January 24th, 25th and 26th, 1911.

CR.

Balance January 1st	$ 9,34
Government Grant	1000.00
Membership Fees	14.50
	$1023.84

DR.

Annual Meeting	$ 677.71
Annual Report	77.47
Executive Com. Expenses	54.10
Secretary's Salary	150.00
Stationery and Printing	4.50
Postage and Telegrams	10.96
Balance December 31st	49.10
	$1023.84

CHAS. R. B. BRYAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Durham, N. S., January 2nd, 1911.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

We, the undersigned auditors of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, have this day examined the books of the Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. R. B. Bryan, and find them correct and neatly kept.

E. S. ARCHIBALD,
J. P. LANDRY,
Auditors
Truro, N. S., January 4th, 1911.

REPORT OF EXHIBITION COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association.

Your representatives upon the Board of Commissioners beg to report, that, the last Provincial Exhibition, (from an exhibition standpoint) would compare favorably with any show held in Eastern Canada. As many of you were there, either as visitors or exhibitors, a short review of the different departments is all that will be required.

The Main Building made a very creditable appearance while the annex contained the "Made in Halifax" exhibit, which was certainly very attractive to all and a credit to the firms exhibiting.

Machinery Hall and the Transportation Building contained a good showing of Machinery, Carriages, Automobiles, Motor Boats, etc., as well as a fine display of road machinery. The latter being put to good use by giving actual illustrations on the grounds.

FISHERIES.—While on the whole the display was not as large as it might be expected from a Province situated as Nova Scotia. Yet there was a fairly good display of Cod, Herring and Lobsters. Also a fairly good showing of Models and Marine Architecture as well as something entirely new in the show of Sea Plants, Ferns, Shells, etc.

The Mines Building contained a good exhibit of minerals, both in the raw and finished state and was a source of revelation to strangers.

The Art Building contained, probably the finest exhibit, ever held in Halifax, and consisted of many valuable works from noted artists. Some pictures in this building coming from Toronto, Montreal and even Paris.

The Educational Exhibit was probably the fullest and best in our history and deserves particular mention.

AGRICULTURAL HALL. contained a grand display of Seeds, Vegetables, Roots, etc., while the Dairy Products exhibit was also good We expected from the small crop of apples to see a very poor showing of fruit, but strange to say, Horticultural Hall contained one of the best shows ever put on within its walls.

LIVE STOCK.—In the horse department, the best show of heavy horses ever seen on the grounds was held. While the medium weight and light weight horses made a show above the average. The beef cattle were not as strong as we had hoped, but the dairy cattle exceeded any show ever held in the Maritime Provinces. Sheep and Swine were fair, while the poultry exhibit was by far the largest ever held at a provincial show in Eastern Canada.

From an agricultural, industrial and educative point of view we consider the past show one of the best ever held, but we regret to say that the people did not attend in the numbers in which we expected them.

After considerable thought the Commission cut out all special attractions for the past two years. But it now seems plain to us, that they must return to them even to a greater extent. One thing which we again wish to impress upon you, is the manner in which the grant is paid. Unless some change is made, in its payment, also the free use of the grounds for legitimate purposes, during the summer months, is obtained thereby putting us on an equal footwith other provinces, we can never hope for success.

Under present conditions we are handicapped even at the beginning of the new year with a large sum of money on the wrong side of the ledger.

We, therefore, wish to again impress upon you the necessity of some means by which the present conditions can be changed. The idea has been advanced from some quarters that future provincial shows be held in different parts of the province. This we think would be a mistake when we take into consideration the plant that we have, the accomodation for the people, and the central point at which the show is held. We consider that it would be most disastrous to think of moving any where else.

We would again appeal to you as citizens of Nova Scotia, to help, not knock, this our own provincial exhibition and demonstrate to the world at large, that we, the province by the sea, which is likely in the next few years, to be the most talked of province in the Dominion, can put on a show equal to the best.

In closing this report, we wish to refer to the kind treatment we received as your representatives on the board, and to the good work which was again done by Mr. Hall, the secretary and manager. Largely to his efforts was due the success of the first "Work Horse Parade," which proved such an attraction on the opening day.

We conclude by thanking you, gentlemen, for the honor you have placed on us by electing us your re-

We conclude by thanking you, presentatives on the wishes to the best of our ability.

Respectfully submitted,
R. S. STARR,
CHAS. R. B. BRYAN,
Commissioners.
Windsor, N. S., 25th Jan. 1911.

(Continued next issue.)

Looking for Ideas.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

I hope to glean some good ideas from articles contributed to the columns of the Maritime Farmer by successful Alfalfa growers. I sowed nine pounds of seed last year, on ground where I had a good crop of potatoes the previous year. I sowed it with half the usual quantity of wheat as a nurse crop but it was a failure, although I had a fine crop of clover on the remainder of a two acre plot.

H. H. GREENE.

Cheverie, N. S.

A $5.00 Prize.

We will give a prize of $5.00 to the person making the largest purchase from one or more of the firms advertising in the February, March and April issues of The Maritime Farmer. Send for catalogue and information to each advertiser and see if they have something that you want. The only condition attached to this offer is that you mention the Maritime Farmer when writing and that you send us a list of those to whom you have wrutten and the amount purchased from each advertiser. We believe our advertisers can offer you better value than can be obtained elsewhere and see no reason why you should not patronize and secure this prize. All lists must be mailed us by April 30th. Address, Advertising Manager, Maritime Farmer Sussex, N. B.

THE MARITIME FARMER

And Co-operative Dairyman.

Semi-Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

Official Organ of The Farmers, and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association The Nova Scotia and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association; The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association; The Maritime Bee-Keepers Association, and The New Brunswick Poultry Aassociation.

Subscription Price $1.00 per year. When paid in advance 80 cts. Persons taking advantage of the 80 cent rate when subscribing are only entitled to it by paying in advance each year. When subscription gets in arrears, $1.00 per year will be charged. Subscribers are requested to bear this in mind. This paper is sent to subscribers unless a definite order for dis. continuance is given.

The date after your name on the little green label on front Page is, in every case, the time to which your subscription is paid.

OUR GUARANTEE.—With each subscriber to the MARITIME FARMER, we positively guarantee, while his subscription lasts, that no advertisement is allowed in our columns unless we believe that any subscriber can safely do business with the advertiser, and we agree to make good any loss which any such subscriber may sustain by trusting any such advertiser who may prove to be a deliberate swindler; but we do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and responsible advertisers. To take advantage of this guarantee, written complaint must be made to the publisher within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proof of the swindle and loss, and within one month from the date when the advertisement appeared, and the subscriber must prove that in writing to the advertiser be said :—**"I saw" your adv. in the MARITIME FARMER.**

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or R. D. ROBINSON PUBLISHERS, Ltd.
SUSSEX, N. B.

Notice to Advertisers—Changes for ads. should reach this office one week before date of issue, in order to insure insertion.

The Circulation of this issue is 10,000 Copies Every one going to a bona fide subscriber.

FEBRUARY 7, 1911.

Dates of Issue.

February. ..... —21
March ....7—21

DO SOME PLANNING.

Take time right now to do a little planning, and include in your plans all the various departments of your profession. Start at the house with your plans, make some much-needed improvement, especially at the woodpile and woodshed that will keep the wood for kitchen use dry; let the good wife aid you with her timely suggestions; she spends greater part of her time here, and knows her needs better than you do.

Go next to your stables and note any little changes that would expedite your own labors—a feed chute, a trap door, or an additional window would save many, many steps. Note the shingles and boards that have been drawn by the sun and need nailing down. Look over your henhouses and see if they can't be improved on, the same in regard to your fattening pens, that they may be in readiness for the pork when the time comes for it to be rounded into shape for slaughter. Look to your fences, the protection of your crops; a loose board or slack wire may mean the loss of considerable money. Your fields, from which you draw sustenance for yourself and family, are to be objects of much planning. The crops to be planted, the rotation which you are to pursue, the fertilizers you are to use, the best methods of caring for and applying the manure produced on the farm, the grasses, grain crops, forage crops and pasturage grasses should be imported points in your plans.

Systematize these plans. Every business man gets his accounts into shape, and once a year, at least, takes stock, and finds where he stands. Each year business methods are increasing among our farmers. Look around you and you will see that the men who succeed are the men who plan, and having planned, carry into execution such of their plans as are deemed best. We farmers plan too little. We have farming methods and ways different from any other sections of our country, and the fault is largely due to our failure to study conditions as they exist, and plan to better them. Plan to increase your forage crops, so as to have plenty for your own use and to sell; plan to increase the yield of your poultryhouse; plan to make your dairy more of a success; plan to give your family more reading matter; plan to increase the circle of your social life; plan to join a farmers' organization, if there is one in your neighborhood; if not, form one and be among its charter members; plan to raise the best, and get the best price; plan to be a factor in your county—an advocate for good schools, good roads, good churches, and good offices. You will be surprised how much you will expand during the coming year.

THE RIGHT KIND OF A FARMER.

The right kind of a farmer is a man of brain, as well as brawn. Indeed, the business of farming in these days, with its varied machinery, calls more for brain than muscle. He should be a man who, first of all, feels a real professional pride in being a farmer, who brings up his sons to feel proud that their father is a farmer. Then, he should give them some fair chance to be proud in the character and appearance of the farm Such a man will make good farming grow in the hearts of the men about him. Being a man of brain, he will of necessity be a reader and student. He will bring to the daily work of farming a mind trained to study and think, and he will reach out for the thoughts of other men.

He will be an animal farmer for only in the association of varied animal life can a man grow in intellect as he should and the farm grow in fertility Every other style of farming lessens the mental interest of the farmer, and the productivity of the soil.

He will be a man of taste, in the order and arrangement of his farm buildings and his home. He will try as far as he can to make the farm a thing of beauty as well as profit. He will be a public spirited man taking solid interest especially in the district school, striving always to make it the intellectual center of his community. A farmer who takes but little interest in the district school is giving proof at the outset that he cannot fill his place.

In a word, the right kind of a farmer will strive "toward the mark of his high calling". He will look on it as the most honorable, progressive vocation among men. He will constantly give evidence to his fellow men that he thinks "there are some things better than money", and that chief among them is being. ',The right kind of a farmer", and one good thing about it is that such a man will make dollars where the wrong kind of a farmer makes pennies. Besides, think, how much larger and firmer is the satisfaction he derives from the life he lives.

ARE YOU INTERESTED?

We are fully convinced that alfalfa can be successfully grown in the Maritime Provinces. Seeing is believing. We have seen it growing in various parts of Maritime Canada. We have seen it after outliving the rigors of three winters and each succeeding season gave a thicker and heavier yield than the preceding crop. Farmers who are intimate with the wonderful properties of the alfalfa plant must be convinced that it is worth giving a trial. Many have given alfalfa a trial; some have made a decided success of the undertaking others have made a decided failure. Those who have been successful in establishing small plots are preparing to go forward and increase their alfalfa areas. These are they who have carefully studied the plant, perhaps by reading how others had conducted their operations or perhaps by experimenting year after year and by eliminating, one by one, the mistakes of previous attempts. They persisted and were rewarded by a bountiful crop. They now understand how to treat, and succeed with, larger areas. Those who have failed to get a proper stand of alfalfa have not fulfilled all the conditions conducive to the plants' growth. To those we would say do not give up, but study the conditions affecting alfalfa growing. Study your soil conditions and make the latter conformable to the former and we feel confident that ere five years have elapsed large fields of alfalfa will be flourishing all over the Maritime Provinces. Tell your fellow readers through the columns of the MARITIME FARMER how you have succeeded and thus give them the benefit of any ideas you have gleaned. Our columns are open. Use them for your own and your fellow readers' mutual benefit.

MAKING YOUR ORDER INDIVIDUAL.

A popular girl once received roses, violets and bonbons on the same day from twelve different admirers.

One of these tokens had a card bearing the giver's name. Most of them did not.

As a result, most of the gifts lacked a distinct personality and were piled in a heap till they could be sorted.

That is the way with inquiries and orders which come wandering into a salesroom by thousands every day.

The correspondent looks his order over and does his best to figure out from it, what kind of a person he has to deal with.

Sometimes he succeeds and puts his precious ten minutes of letter-writing time, not on the small boy, but upon the man with money to spend.

Often he does not!

There is a story of a salesman who followed up a very promising automobile inquiry and found that it came from a ten-year old boy in a tenement.

At best such letters are piled in a heap, all to be treated alike. We wish you might know how differently treated is the letter which comes from a MARITIME FARMER Reader.

"Here," says the merchant, "is another letter from a Maritime Farmer,—one of those solid, progressive, straightforward, intelligent soil-workers and citizens of the Maritime Provinces. We can afford to extend him every courtesy, because year after year he will be well worth the trouble."

It pays to begin your order with the words: "I am a MARITIME FARMER subscriber."

PAY ATTENTION TO LABELS ON SEEDS.

When buying seeds we should always look for he information concerning certain weed seeds, which, if present in any quantity at all, should go with seeds that are offered for sale. These labels apply to 15 noxious weed seeds. These weed seeds appear mostly in seed grain. Two of them, viz., ragweed and wild mustard may be present in Alfalfa and red clover so that a label is required.

Some of the seeds besides the two just mentioned and about which information should be given are wild oats, purple cockle, cow cockle, perennial sow thistle, ergot of rye, field bindweed—and what should be looked for in any seed coming from the Prairie Provinces, ball mustard, hare's ear mustard and pennycress.

Some of the wholesale houses protect themselves by putting on the labels. Some of the dealers, however, neglect to do this as they find that farmers will not buy such seed when labelled. Inspectors are insisting on the label being present.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Did you ever know a farmer to become rich or happy or popular, or make his wife and his family more satisfied with their homes, or do any good in any other way, by always declaring that the farmer is the oppressed and downtrodden of the world? Yet some farmers are always talking that way and never seem to want to see the other side of the picture.

* * *

"Hello, Dick."

"Hello, Charlie: How do you find the pure bred live stock trade this winter?"

"How do I find it? Why I find it by advertising in the MARITIME FARMER, of course."

How Can Alfalfa Growing Receive a Boost in the Maritime Provinces?

Alfalfa can be Successfully grown in the Maritime Provinces. In every issue for the last two months we have asked for suggestions from our readers in regard to best means for "Boosting Alfalfa Growing in Maritime Canada." Not more than eight or ten readers have offered suggestions or asked questions. Surely this subject deserves more attention and assistance than our farmers are devoting to it. We know that a large number of our 10,000 subscribers have experimented with this useful legume. We want to hear from the unsuccessful experimenters as well as the successful ones. By relating your experiences you may lead the way for some other farmer to follow in your successful path or to avoid paths in which you have not been successful. If you have been successful, we know you have discovered enough merit in this wonderful plant to make you anxious to tell your fellow farmers about it. If you have been unsuccessful, the fault may lie at your own door; perhaps you left some essential condition unfulfilled.

State the methods you followed in preparing soil and seed, and by thus helping others you will be helping yourself. If you do not wish your name to appear we can with-hold it. Ask questions, read what other farmers say about Alfalfa Growing and intelligently apply any feasable ideas you may thus glean. Address communications to

THE MARITIME FARMER, Editorial Department, Sussex, N. B.

James A. Telfer.

The above cut is a picture of Mr. James A Telfer, Proprietor of Sunny Brae Sheep Ranch, Sussex, N. B. Mr. Telfer is the pioneer sheep rancher in New Brunswick of which we have any account. After visiting nearly every sheep raising section on the North American Continent Mr. Telfer's choice fell on the Markhamville hillsides where he has purchased a thousand acre farm where he purposes to engage in sheep raising on an extensive scale. Mr Telfer is well known by reputation to many of our readers as one of the active members of the firm of Telfer Bros., Paris, Ontario, who have an enviable record in sheep showing records all over Canada and the United States. Mr. Telfer is young, industrious, and is an optimist of optimists to whom many of our readers look for inspiration in furthering the sheep raising industry. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have thousands and thousands of acres of hillside pastures such as Mr. Telfer has selected that are crying out to our young men "Remain on the farms and develop their natural resources.

The Nova Scotia Agricultural College Encouraging Alfalfa Growing Expeirments With Nitro-Culture.

Editor Maritime Farmer.

I have during the past few days been compiling a report of the returns from the use of nitro culture on the various leguminous crops throughout the Maritime Provinces. We have this year shipped 524 cultures, as compared with 430 in 1909, 110 in 1908, 75 in 1907 and 50 in 1906. The reports and results of experiments with nitro culture on the Alfalfa crops, of which over 250 were tried in the Maritime Provinces, are very interesting to note, being as follows: Alfalfa showing good results from the use of nitro culture reports 23 cases of excellent crops, 15 good crops, 19 fair crops and 10 poor crops. Alfalfa showing no difference from the use of nitro culture reports two cases of excellent crops, 5 good crops, 8 fair crops, and 20 poor crops, making a total of 102, and these from Nova Scotia alone. About the same percentage were found for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, with the exception of a poor crop of no difference, that being considered lower in the other two provinces than in Nova Scotia. All this is briefly summarized in the Report of the Secretary for Agriculture for 1910, which Report will be out of the printer's hands about the first of March.

I am enclosing a letter from J. R. Dunn, of Lyon's Brook, Pictou Co., N. S., in re his experience with Alfalfa, as this is a very fair representative of fully 40 p. c. of the reports from the use of nitro culture on Alfalfa.

I have been very much interested in your discussions in re alfalfa, quite naturally, when you consider the amount of work and also the data which we have collected in this co-operative work, for, although the farmer pays 25c per bottle for the culture, the same only pays for the material and, as we are short handed the extra work which devolves from this has been performed mostly after hours.

We also have had very fair results from nitro culture in our experimental work during the past year, so much so in fact that I am planning to try several strains, under different methods of treatment with lime, phosphoric acid, potash, cultures, with and without a nurse crop, different dates of trimming, dates of seeding and the like. I would not, however, advise our Governments to take any such steps as the testing of this in various parts of the province as yet, reasons for the same are, I think, apparent to you. On the other hand, if we have sufficient persistent and energetic farmers to thoroughly test this crop, we will have more satisfactory returns and more interest will be taken in the same.

Wishing you and your paper success, I am,

Yours sincerely,
E. S. ARCHIBALD.

Truro, N. S.

Following is Mr. Dunn's letter:—

Lyons Brook, N. S.,
Lec. 29th, 1910.

E. S. Archibald, Esq.,
Agricultural College Farm,
Truro, N. S.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your letter of Dec. 23, I may say that in 1909, I sowed one acre of Alfalfa. I used culture on the whole field. I sowed it on July 1st. On August 15th, I ran mower over it to catch weeds of which Sow Thistle was most promiaent. Clover was then about 10 inches high. Later I cut the second crop over about one third of field for feed as it looked as though it was too heavy and going to smother. The next summer, 1910, the uncut was the heaviest and thickest although the whole field produced about 4 tons of hay in the two cuttings. I did not cut the third crop as I wished to leave all for protection this winter. A small part of this field was killed by water, but did not lay on it; it just seemed to fill the soil as it seeped from the higher portions of the field. I intend resowing this field after two more years and tiling this low portion.

A Champion Oxford Down

This One-year-old Oxford Down Ewe was champion over all Hamshires, Oxfords and Suffolks at the 1910 Maritime Winter Fair and also champion at three State fairs,
Owned by Jas. A. Telfer, Sunny Brae Sheep Ranch, Sussex, N. B.

A Good Colswold Ewe.

This Two-year-old Colswold Ewe was first in her class at the 1910 Maritime Winter Fair and also champion at three State fairs.
Owned by James A. Telfer, Sunny Brae Sheep Ranch, Sussex, N. B.

The culture I procured in the spring of 1910, I used on seed for a 4-acre field which I sowed on June 14th with barley. This does not do as I have a poor catch and a lot of other grass and weeds which would naturally crowd out the Alfalfa. Of course the soil will be inoculated but my experience with Alfalfa leads me to the conclusion that it is only a waste of time to use any nurse crop to start Alfalfa. This is not my first experience with Alfalfa and I have had failures enough to convince me that a good stand of Alfalfa can only be secured by giving it a dry soil, preferably clay, in good state of cultivation, a thorough treatment of culture, (which must be fresh) and allow 25 lbs. of seed per acre. Clip down all weeds before they seed and leave some aftermath for protection. Possibly Alfalfa should not be cut after Sept. 15th. I have some very nice fields of Alfalfa and some not so nice and the best has been handled just as I outlined above. In preparation of soil I prefer a last year's root field. By thoroughly discing in spring at intervals of 10 days until every seed is germinated and killed you have my ideal soil for Alfalfa. My advice to farmers, generally is, sow Alfalfa every year and use culture (unless you find by experiment that your soil is inoculated) if grass gets in re-sow and you will find that every time you cultivate and sow Alfalfa you get better results. I consider one acre of good, thick Alfalfa worth $100.00 to any stock feeder and will answer all inquiries sent to me.

Trusting this will be satisfactory, I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,
J. R. DUNN.

Getting Soil Gradually Inoculated.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

After four or five attempts to get Alfalfa established on my farm, I am not at all disappointed with the results.

My plan has been to sow a small quantity of seed, say 5 lbs. per acre, along with my other clover seed using nitro-culture, then when I followed this with clover again I plowed under my aftermath have my soil inoculated so that I am surer of a catch than I am on land that has never been so treated.

YOUNG FARMER.
Stewiacke, N. S.

A Blocky Southdown

Grand Champion Wether at the Maritime Winter Fair, 1910.
Owned by Jas. A. Telfer, Sunny Brae Sheep Ranch, Sussex, N. B.

HORTICULTURE

S. C. Parker, Berwick, N. S. Staff Correspondent.

The Apple Scab and its Control.

At the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, at Windsor, N. S., November 28, 1910, the first and the most important question was "What shall we spray?" This is the more important than the other question, "What shall we spray with?" We are convinced that the poor set of fruit in some sections of New York State the past season was due to no other reason than that the spraying was not done at the right time. Hundred of thousands of dollars are lost each year because of such mistakes and neglect in regard to spraying. The scab disease of apples is caused by a very minute plant which we call a fungus. It grows in the skin of the apple, forming the black spots so familiar to you all. Every scab spot starts from a spore (or seed) which germinates, grows into the skin of the leaf or apple, and continues to grow until the scab spot is formed. Now it is just as impossible for these spores to germinate without moisture as it would be for a wheat seed to germinate in a dry bin of the granary. This explains, then, why we have so much more scab during wet than dry seasons.

Now, we may ask, How does the spray prevent infection? It does so by coating the surface of the young fruit or leaf with a substance which preveots the spores from germinating. Bearing this in mind, we can return to the question, "When shall we spray?" We must spray before this infection has taken place. Since infection takes place in the rain, or while the trees are wet, we must spray before rains to prevent it. This is a disease you cannot cure; you must prevent it. Don't wait until the rain is over, fearing that it will be washed off. Twenty minutes before the rain comes is sufficient to to hold it quite well. After the wet weather is over the spray is not needed. "How early in the season must we begin to spray?" This depends largely on how early the spring crop of spores is ripened up. The fungus is carried over winter on the dead leaves on the ground, developing a crop of spores in the spring which are shot into the air like peas from a pop-gun and carried to the young leaves and fruit buds by the wind. Watching this for the past three years we find that in New York State these spores begin to ripen up about the time the blossoms are ready to open. Therefore we can usually prevent the early scab infection by spraying just before the blossoms open. This application is important when the early season is wet, for two reasons. First, the scab attacks the stems of the blossoms and they fall. You will complain of a poor set anh consequently a light crop. Secondly, it attacks the leaves; and although often not conspicuous it breaks the skin of the leaf, so that when spray is applied later it enters the leaf and burns it. We are often asked how early may this first application for scab be given? Will the dormant spray for blister mite made before the leaf buds burst answer for this also?

Remembering what I have already stated, that we prevent scab only by coating the surface of the young fruit bud and leaf to prevent the fungus from getting into it, the case seems clear. How can we coat the buds and leaves with the spray before they are opened?

This is not all theory, however. We have tried it for the past two years and find that the dormant spray has practically no effect in controlling apple scab. The proper time, then, for the first application for scab, at least under New York conditions, we find to be after the buds and leaves are exposed so that you can get at them, but before the blossoms have opened, getting it on ahead of the rains if possible.

A block of 75 Duchess trees well sprayed in our experimental plot yielded 16 times as many pears per tree as the adjoining block in the same orchard, sprayed by the owner only after the blossoms fell. The set was poor in this case even on our plot, but the contrast was evident, nevertheless it is true that these results would not be obtained every season. If we were sure the early season would be dry this early spraying could be omitted without loss. It is largely, then, a form of insurance. Perhaps if one could watch the weather closely enough, this could be omitted many seasons. The second application should be given immediately after the blossoms fall, or when about two-thirds have fallen. By this time new surfaces have been exposed by growth, which will not be protecteh by the early spray. important of all from the standpoint This is usually found to be the most of uroducing scab free fruit.

If only one application is to be given I should make it at this time. This is also the most important in plison combined with the fungicide controlling the codlin moth, and the makes this application the most important one for the two worst enemies of the apple crop—scab and coddlin moth. This should never be omitted. The third application should be made about two weeks after the second. Like No. 1, its importance will vary with the season.

after Some seasons a fourth is found to be necessary, about seven to eight weeks after the third, to prevent a late infection that sometimes occurs as the fruit begins to ripen up; and also to protect against a possible second brood of codlin moth. Whether either of these possibilities require consideration under Nova Scotia conditions or not you know better than I.

Now comes the question, "What shall we spray with?" As you all know, Bordeaux mixture has long been the standard fungicide for this purpose. It has been very effective in controlling the fungus, but has under certain weather conditions shown a decided tendency to russet the fruit, and in some cases cause objectionable foliage injury. This has been known to occur in many cases where all known precautions have been taken, and it has been demonstrated beyond doubt that wet weather following soon after the application favors Bordeaux injury, causing russeting of fruit and burning of foliage. It is only within the past two years that considerable agitation has been aroused concerning the substitution of sulphur compounds for Bordeaux in the control of fungus diseas of plants. Confining ourselves to the work on apples, we find that concentrated lime sulphur solution properly prepared and applied, in combination with lead-arsenate, has been successfully used in an experimental way for the past four years and by many practical men on a commercial scale during the past season.

Prof. Cordley, of Oregon, reports successful control of apple scab as early as 1907, and that the russeting of fruit which resulted from the use of Bordeaux was avoided. His results were equally good in 1908 and 1909. Scab was as effectively reduced in every case by lime sulphur as by Bordeaux. There was no russeting on lime sulphur sprayed fruit, while on the Bardeaux plats it ran from 31 to 52 per cent. Prof. Scott, of Washington, D. C., reports experiments in Arkansas in 1908, and in Virginia in 1909. The results in both cases agreed in general with those obtained by Cordley in Oregon.

Scab was controlled as well by lime sulphur as by Bordeaux, and very slight or no russeting of fruit followed the use of the lime sulphur spray.

Prof. Brooks, of New Hampshire, reports that in 1908 scab on McIntosh was reduced from 61 to 15 per cent. by Bordeaux and 14 per cent by lime sulphur.

In 1909 at Cornell, scab on Greenings was reduced from 42 to 36 per cent. by lime sulphur, and to 3 per cent. by Bordeaux. In 1910 it was reduced from 98 to 11 per. cent. on Baldwins by lime sulphur, and to 18 per cent. by Bordeaux in one archard, and to 14 and 17 per cent. cent. respectively in another. On Greenings it was reduced from 79 to 10 per cent, by lime sulphur and to 17 per cent by Bordeaux. The Hubbardston had 94 per cent. on the unsprayed and 3 per cent. on the lime sulphur trees. There were no Bordeaux trees in this variety. Another Greening orchard gave 6.9 per cent. on trees sprayed with lime sulphur, and 6.6 per cent. on the Bordeaux plan.

Summarizing these results we have a record of three years for Cordley in Oregon, two years for Scott in Virginia and Arkansas, not including the present season and two years of our work at Cornell. Aside from this experimental work, a few growers made the venture and used lime sulphur as a summer spray in 1909, and a very large number in 1910. Some conflicting results are reported as would be expected. The conclusions to be drawn from the sum of all this work, however, is that lime sulphur solution, properly prepared and used, may be successfully substituted for Bordeaux mixture as a summer spray for apples, its chief advantage being that it largely if not entirely avoids the danger of russeting of the fruit which so often follows the use of Bordeaux, and that aside from russeting, the fruit has a decidedly finer finish where the lime sulphur is used. It is well known that Bordeaux injury is most likelt to occur when wet weather follows soon after the application. With the lime sulphur spray, we seem to be less at the mercy of the weather conditions. The chemical propeties of the two fungicide are entirely different. In properly made Bordeaux the copper which is doubtless the caustic or burning ingredient, is in the insoluable or harmless form when applied, and does not cause injury until it has been chemically changed by exposure to certain weather conditions. In case of lime sulphur, the soluble sulphur which is doubtless the caustic ingredient is applied in the soluable form and soon changes to the insoluble. We are convinced, then, that whatever burning is caused by lime sulphur is caused at once, while the spray is drying on the tree. The weather following the application would, there-

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CONTAINS VALUABLE INFORMATION

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fore, be expected to have little or no influence on the amount of injury in the case of lime sulphur. In fact, we have sprayed with lime sulphur in all kinds of weather, and from carefully kept notes have been unable to correlate the amount of injury with any particular weather conditions. We are convinced, however, that the weather conditions of the season previous to time of application may have an influence in producing a foliage that is more or less susceptible to injury. We have noted that in general apple foliage seemed to be more easily burned by lime sulphur in 1910 than in 1909 in New York State. This we believe to be partly due to the fact that the wet spring of 1910 was more favorable to fungus infection which, as already described, made the leaves more susceptible to spray injury. It is also quite possible, as claimed by Prof. Cordley, that the season affects the leaf physiologically to make it more or less susceptible to spray injury.

It is therefore true that while there seems to be little danger of fruit injury from lime sulphur, we do have the problem of foliage injury to [illegible] growers have had slight, and a few, quite objectionable injury. In most cases this occurs all at once, and the trees soon recuperate.

What we want to know then is, what precautions can be taken to avoid the danger of an objectionable amount of foliage injury? Most cases that we have been able to inspect personally have been traceable to one or both of two causes. In many cases a miscroscopic examination would reveal the fact that the scab fungus was present in almost every burned spat, and in many cases the trees or certain branches had been too heavily drenched. Over-drenching of the foliage is very likely to cause injury some seasons. The spray should be thoroughly applied or evenly distributed so as to coat all parts, remembering that the spray only protects those buds that are actually coated. On the other hand, holding the nozzle still in one place too long to over-drench that part of the tree should be avoided. We have been able in this way to spray many acres of orchard, satisfactorily controlling scab and codlin moth and retaining as healthy a foliage as could be desired. A slight spotting of some leaves occurred soon after the application, but this could hardly be detected a few weeks later.

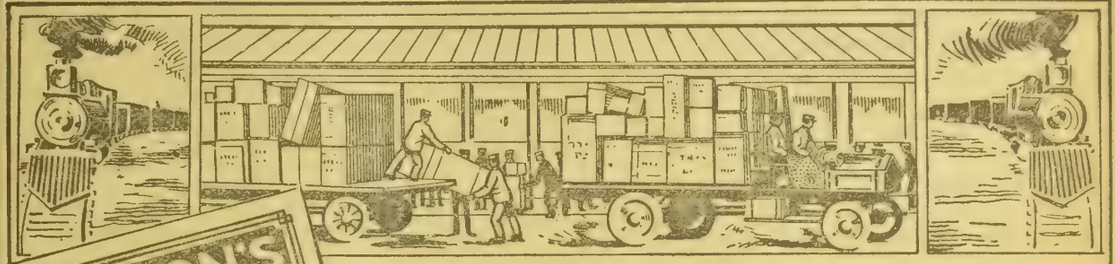
Another important question is what poison can be combined with the lime sulphur to control the codlin moth and other insects? All the above discussions refer to the use of lime sulphur combined with lead arsenate. It had been predicted that the addition of lead arsenate would reduce the fungicidal value of the lime sulphur solution because of a chemical reaction. We have tested this point very thoroughly this season, and find that the effect is exactly the reserve of this prediction. The fungicidal value of lime sulphur sulphur seems to be almost if not quite doubled by the addition of the lead arsenate. Evidently then the chemical change is beneficial rather than otherwise. Arsenite of lime was quite highly recommended by some a year ago, but the work of the past season has demonstrated that this combination is likely to cause serious foliage foliage injury. Paris-green has given similar results. At present lead arsenate is the only poison that we know to be safe to use with lime sulphur on foliage. There are many forms of lime sulphur preparations. The above remarks apply only to the concentrated solution. It can be prepared at home or purchased from several manufacturing firms. The home boiled urohuct, if properly prepared, gives practically the same results as the factory boiled. It is prepared by boiling together in a large pot 60 pounds lime and 125 pounds sulphur, with enough water to give 50 gallons at the finish. Boil about one hour. When cooled to 60 degrees Fahr. its strength is measured by testing with a Beaume thermometer and diluted accordingly.

A good commercial concentrate should test about 33 degrees Be. and should be diluted about 1-40. To this may be added lead arsenate at the rate of 4 to 6 pounds per 100 gallons and the spray is ready for use.

In conclusion, let me say that I have talked with a large number of growers of Western New York, and feel safe in saying that more than 90 per cent. of those who watched the results of the past two seasons will not use Bordeaux mixtdres for apple scab next year. Bordeaux as a summer spray for apple scab, we believe, is largely a thing of the past. We would not say that lime sulphur solution has come to stay. It will stay only until we find a better. It is not perfect, and we are not going to rest until those imperfections have been overcome or a more perfect substitute has been found.

The ideal spray would be one which could be effectively applied under all conditions without the slightest possibility of injury to fruit or foliage. This is not an impossibility. We beliefe it is coming soon.—By Prof. Erritt Wallace, of Cornell University.

EATON'S



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DAIRYING.

C. W. McDougall, Dairy Inspector, staff Contributor.

Value of Good Milk.

There is no subject of much greater interest to any living creature than good milk. It is an article of food that is indispensable in many of our homes and enters every household in some form or other. Dr. D. F. Luckey, state veterinarian of Missouri, before the Missouri State Dairy Association, gave some very interesting and valuable information concerning the food value of milk and the farmers' relation to the production of good milk. We take the following paragraphs from his address, which we consider worthy of serious consideration:

Good, pure milk is a precious food. It gives life and strength to the babe and the invalid. To the laborer who goes forth in the full strength of years it gives more energy than other food that he can purchase at the same cost. To the professional man it is ever a restorer of his wasted nerves. To the housewife it is the ultimate consummation of convenience and usefulness. It is the one perfect food of the Divine Chemist. In the great plans of nature there is no substitute for it. The man who produces it should have a clear mind clean hands and a pure heart.

Bad, impure milk may be dangerous food. It any of its natural properties are removed from it, or water adhed to it, it loses, at least a part of its food value. It may only fill space at a time when nourishment is most needed. If it contains either filth or preservatives, it may actually become poisonous. If it is from diseased cows or is contaminated with disease germs on its way to market, it may produce disease and even death. It should not be produced and handled for the human family like a scavenger gathers offal for hogs.

Dairymen should never go on record as oppsong reasonable reforms in the dairy business. No one can deny that heretofore there has been a general lack of cleanliness and sanitation about dairies. Long practice of watering, skimming and adding preservatives to milk has apparently led some dairymen to believe that they have an inherent right to practice such fraud There can be no doubt about it being wrong to sell milk from tuberculous cows; or to sell skimmed milk for whole milk; or to use preservatives in milk; or to sell filthy milk. When a few dairymen stand out in the open in favor of these fraudulent practices they cast serious reflections upon the whole dairy industry. The public is led to believe that dairymen are a lot of crooks. The respectable dairymen should be the most severe in reproof of those who are bringing disgrace upon this, the most honorable of all industries.

Dairymen should not only discountenance practices that are palpably wrong; they should take active steps to right all wrong. It will pay. If the dairymen do not correct their own faults, the public will do it for them. The public is already aroused on the milk question and are demanding corrections. Opposition by a few crooked dairymen to reasonable reforms, not only brings the dairy industry into bad repute, but turns people from the use of dairy product.

Good milk is the cheapest article of food now in use. Filthy milk from diseased cows is dear at any price. The demand for the highest priced milk in the cities, on account of its high class, is greater than the demand for the cheaper grades. Dairymen should strive to produce nothing but milk of high quality, free from dirt, preservatives and disease, and then ask a profitable price for it. The public has already shown a willingness to pay a profitable price for good dairy products. Instead of trying to produce milk at a low cost, epen at a sacrifice of its purity and quality dairymen should go to any necessary trouble and expense to produce wholesome milk and then ask a profitable price for it.

A pint of milk is said to equal in food value four eggs, one-half dozen oysters or a pound of steak. It is available as a food for infants and invalids. It is easily digestible. It is little trouble to prepare for the table It can be used in a great many different ways in cooking. Altogether it stands alone for convenience and usefulness. Compared to other articles of food and drink milk is selling too cheap today. If dairymen will stand together and discountenance the dirty filthy practice of some of their own number, make an effort to secure absolute purity in all their own products and educate the public up to the real value of good milk they will not only command better prices, but are sure to create an increased demand for their products.

Greatest Profit in Feeding Young Cattle.

Prof. F. B. Mumford, head of the agricultural department of the Missouri College of Agriculture says:

"It requires about one-half as much grain to produce 100 pounds of gain on calves as on two-year-olds. The work of the Missouri Agricultural college has definitely demonstrated that the most profitable age to fatten cattle is while they are still young. The older the animal the more food is required to produce a given gain." Other stations have also investigated this question and have arrived at the same result.

The central experiment station farm at Ottawa, Canada, found by comparing 1,000 pounds live weight in the case of calves, yearlings, two and three-year-olds, that the profit for each, 1,000 pounds was:

For calves	$31.00
For yearlings	27.00
For two-year-olds	19.10
For three-year-olds	12.80

When all of the cattle of all ages were purchased at 4 cents a pound and sold at 5 cents a pound, the profit on $1,000 invested in feeding cattle was:

For calves	$577.50
For yearlings	284.00
For two-year-olds	198.75
For three-year-olds...	177.50

Nine-tenths of all the cattle fed in the middle west are two-year-olds at the beginning of the feeding period. When these cattle are in thin condition at the beginning of the experiment they are often fed with profit; but starting with calves in the same condition it is unquestionably true that the calves return more profit for each thousand dollars invested than the older cattle.

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THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

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What Profit Per Cow in 1910?

Business men of Canada will shortly take stock, close their books for another year's trade, and figure out how they stand financially as a result of their hard labor and enterprise. How many farmers are preparing their 1910 balance sheet which will act as a sign post for 1911 transactions? Perhaps the steers paid well, while small fruits and poultry brought in a good supply of cash. But did each cow in the herd earn a good profit, or are some being kept as thankless guests?

A very few minutes book-keeping per month might show a clear profit above cost of feed of forty dollars with some cows, only three dollars with others, and possibly no profit at all on one or two. It would not take long to decide which to dispose of. Would it not be a sensible resolve to keep only such cows as will make good returns? Determine that your herd shall show an increase of forty per cent in the milk yield inside three years; you can easily gear the whole herd up another notch or two if some poor cows are beefed. The scores of dairymen who are now reaping large profits per cow date their success invariably to the time when they commenced keeping milk and feed records of each separately. Blank forms are supplied free on application to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

Fat Lost in Buttermaking.

Butter consists chiefly of butterfat, and therefore the aim of the buttermaker is to collect as much of the fat from the milk as possible, and then convert it into butter, so that a minimum amount of fat may be lost in the process of manufacture. Where butter is made for prafit it will be found more economical to employ a centrifugal cream separator, than to obtain cream by any other method. When cream is obtained by the separator there is about .1 per cent. of butterfat left in the separated milk, but by the shallow pan system of cream raising there is as much as .7 per cent. of butterfat in the skim milk even when the cream raising is carried out under the best conditions This means that when a cream separator is utilized the butter yield is increased by about 10 per cent. or 10 pounds in every 100. The first loss of fat occurs in the process of extracting the cream from the milk, which although it can be reduced to a negligible one, cannot be avoided altogether. Afterwards the amount of fat lost depends chiefly upon the skill of the buttermaker. Prime butter contains from 84 to 86 per cent. of butterfat, the remaining 14

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Boils Cured.

Mr. A. J. Saulnier, Norwood, N.S., writes:—"Two years ago I was troubled with boils on my neck and back, and could not get rid of them. A friend recommended me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after using two bottles I was pleased to note the boils were entirely gone, and I have not been troubled with any since."

Pimples Cured.

Miss Eva A. Skinner, Granby, Que., writes:—"I am pleased to recommend Burdock Blood Bitters as it has done me much good. My face was covered with pimples, and being advised by a friend to try Burdock Blood Bitters and have them removed I did so and I now have not a spot on my face."

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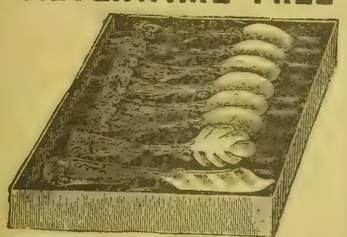

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to 16 per cent. consisting of the constituents of milk other than butterfat, viz; water, casein, etc., and salt, if, as is usually the case, it is added to improve the flavor of this product. If butter contains much less than the above stated percentage of butterfat, when freshly made it has a milky flavor which soon changes to rancidity. When butter contains much more than 86 per cent. of butterfat the flavor is rather 'fatty' and to most people it is unpalatable In many instances an undue loss of butterfat is sustained through failing to ripen the cream previous to churning. Where the cream is properly ripened, and other parts of the process of buttermaking are skilfully carried out the loss of fat is reduced to a minimum. The butterfat globules when in the milk are not in quite a free state—they are held in a kind of mechanical entanglement with the casein. Butterfat globules vary in size in the milk of each particular breed of cow, and also in the milk secreted by each individual cow of any one breed. In the ripening of the cream the viscosity of the casein is largely destroyed. The fat is then free and the smallest of the fat globules can be collected together with the large onces in the process of churning, instead of being washed from the butter in the buttermilk. It will thus be observed that by ripening the cream an undue loss of fat is avoided.

Watering the Milch Cow.

Did it ever occur to you that a cow giving a large quantity of milk must drink more water than one that is dry or one that gives a comparatively small quantity? If you will stop to think a moment you will readily see that it is logical to suppose that it requires a great deal of water to produce milk. Eighty-seven per cent. of milk is water. Of course, if a cow gives only a gallon of milk a day—eight pounds—she would only require about seven pounds of water for the milk production. If she gives three gallons she would require 21 pounds; if six gallons, 42 pounds. That water must come from what she drinks, especially so if she is fed principally on dry feed, as most cows are.

There is no theory about the water consumption of dairy cows. It has been demonstrated the amount consumed bears a certain ratio to the milk produced. Missouri Chief Josephine, the cow that produced 100 pounds of milk a day at the Missouri Experiment Station last year, drank 81 gallons, or 258 pounds of water, a day through the winter months. The practical side of this question is an important one. You know that to warm 250 pounds of water on a stove heated from the freezing point to 100 degrees F., with burning fat, for instance, would take a considerable amount of fat and that it would be expensive. Whether you heat water on a stove or allow a cow to heat it in her stomach, the same amount of heat is reqdired. For this reason it is better to give the dairy cow warm water than ice water. It saves feed; it also saves a shock to the delicately organized system of a high-producing cow. If you want to get maximum returns from your milk cows this winter, do not compel them to break ice in the water tank. If you have no better way of supplying water several degrees above the freezing point, get a tank heater. The cost is nominal, the expense for the fuel is very small and it is correct to say that even a small herd of good milk cows will pay for a tank heater in a short time.

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Talk No. 1

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By

The Philosopher of Metal Town

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Milking After Freshening.

Many dairymen make the mistake in milking their cows clean immediately after calving. This is not a good plan, as it has a tendency to produce milk fever. If one stops to think, one realizes at once that milking a cow clean as soon as the calf is born is not Nature's way of doing. While the new born calf begins to suck very soon after birth, it does not take large quantities of milk the first few days; in other words, it does not suck its dam's udder clean during the first week. To aid in preventing milk fever do not empty a fresh cow's udder, but milk her only partially clean during the first few days. In keeping the udder somewhat distended milk fever is prevented, just as it is by the air treatment of this disease, which is one of the best remedies ever invented. As most dairymen know, this treatment consists in pumping the udder full of sterilized or filtered air, tying the teat orifices and then gently kneading the udder. Imitating Nature's methods usually give good results, and keeping the udder of a fresh cow distended during the first few days is one of the things the dairyman, who is apt to be troubled with milk fever, should bear in mind. —American Exchange.

Herd Building.

1. Milking clean—to obtain all that a cow can give, and to prevent early drying off.

2. Use of purebred sires — from strain of large producers, to acquire good qualities and perpetuate dairy tendencies. Of what value is a "scrub?"

3. Regular and careful feeding—as to time, quantity and quality; adjusting the grain ration to the production of milk and butterfat; to get the utmost value for the foodstuffs grown or purchased.

4. Providing succulent feed— as roots, ensilage and soiling crops, to sustain and prolong the flow of milk.

5. Culling out poor cows.—No one wants them either to feed or breed from. Beef them.

6. Good care—including kind treatment, and everything conducive to comfort, cleanliness and health so as to give the cow an opportunity to work to the best advantage. Better methods, not necessarily much outlay of cash.

LIVE STOCK

Beef Raising in Canada.

Bulletin No. 13, on "Beef Raising in Canada," issued by the branch of the Live Stock Commissioner department of Agriculture, Ottawa, is a splendid piece of work. It has the proportions of a complete volume, and 83 beautiful half-tone illustrations, which to the eye of the beef cattle fancier must be as delightful as interesting. To the student and beginner also it affords ample means of learning much of the different beef breeds by comparison.

The bulletin itself is compiled by Mr. J. B. Spencer, B. S. A., for the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, and published by direction of the Hon. Sidney A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture. It will undoubtedly be the means of disseminating much useful knowledge with reference to the best breeding, feeding and marketing of beef cattle. In its preparation, it is stated by J. G. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner, every effort has been made to secure the most accurate and reliable data regarding the industry. The publication of the information contained in it, together with the views of experienced feeders and, in many cases, descriptions of the methods which they have found most successful, should be of considerable value to all interested in the subject of beef raising.

The following subjects are taken up and discussed with great amptitude. The Beef Bullock; Modern Breeds of Beef Cattle; The Breeding Herd; The Beef Herd; Rearing and Finishing; Fattening in Central Canada; Fattening in the Maritime Provinces; Veal; Cattle Feeding in Alberta; The Beef Industry of British Columbia; Housing; Marketing the Principles of Feeding; Dehorning; Estimating of Weight of Live Cattle Fresh Beef for the Farmer's Table; Constitution of Beef Ring.

The section devoted to the fattening of cattle in Central Canada will be of peculiar interest to farmers engaged in that industry in the Prodince of Ontario. In order to arrive at the best systems of fattening cattle, sets of questions covering the principal points in the process were submitted to a number of the leading feeders who have for many years been successfully fattening steers on a more or less extensive scale. In addition to the valuable information submitted by these men the lessons learned from the experiments conducted at the experimental farms have been drawn upon, and these with the practical knowledge of the writer form the basis of the tresise.

Farmers engaged in beef raising in any part of Canada will derive much benefit from the up-to-date conclusions arrived at upon this important industry.

Small Sheep for Small Households.

An interesting and important experiment is being conducted on a farm near Six Mile Bottom in Cambridgeshire. Its object is to determine what breed of sheep is the most suitable to the wants of the British household. In this matter the Colonial producer showed himself in advance of those who remained at home, for long before our own farmers recognized the fact he saw that the want in Great Britain was for small joints. Fifty years ago the fattest and biggest sheep was ever considered the best, but in those days the appetite for cold meat seemed to have been much greater than it is to-day, when the householder wants a small joint that can be practically consumed at a single meal.—From Country Life.

A DAIRYMAN'S PROBLEM SOLVED.

Starr's Point, Oct., 28, 1910.

A. A. ARCHIBALD, ESQ., Truro, N. S.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiry as to the success I have had in feeding Blatchford's Calf Meal. I am pleased to report that I have used a great deal of meal during the past four years and have found it a great help in raising young calves and pigs when milk is scarce As I have been selling all my milk; I have substituted the meal entirely to young calves after they were a week or ten days old and found no trouble to raise good calves in this way. I have had grade Jersey heifers started on Blatchford's Meal drop their first calf at eighteen months and give 20 pounds milk per day I can recommend the use of this meal as a substitute for milk if fed with judgment.

Yours truly,
J. RUFUS STARR.

MOST dairymen are tempted to sell all the milk that they can produce. It may not be the best for them to do so, but when bills have to be met, something must be done, otherwise embarrassment for the time being often stares them in the face. We believe they all realize the importance of raising the young heifers and bulls, but you know how it is, things must be arranged temporarily at least, it is impossible to give calves the milk This is something that institute speakers overlook, nevertheless it is an actual condition that must be met somehow. There was a time when one could go out in the back districts and get new milch cows, but that day has gone, too. How to get calves to maturity without milk is the problem. We have solved it for you, but unless we can tell you more about it and unless you will have confidence enough in what we have to suggest, you should not read another line. Our

Blatchford's Calf Meal

is not a tonic, a patent medicine or an offal from a large manufacturing plant. It is a substitute for milk and **will** make bone, flesh, fat and muscles, etc. It is not only the best, but it has stood the test. We have been manufacturing it for a longer time than any of the other supposed calf foods.

We thoroughly understand dairy conditions in the Maritime Provinces and have given your conditions a great deal of attention. We know what you want and so do you, but unless you give Blatchford's Calf Meal a trial, you will still be without what you want. Nothing short of a trial will convince.

Let us assist you in your business. We can do it. Write today for catalogue.

Blatchford's Calf Meal Factory, = Waukegan, Ill.

Or A. A. Archibald, - - Truro, N. S.

Wintering the Calf.

With the approach of cold weather, when most of the spring calves ase cut off their skim milk and pasture, the dgiry calf faces a critical time in its development. In the first place, the dairy calf is very susceptible to cold, and should never be exposed to cold drizzling rains. Its winter quarters must be warm and comfortable. A shivering calf will mean a shabby looking calf, in spite of the best feeding. A clean, warm, dry, well-bedded, well-ventilated stable with a sunny exposure, is the proper place for a calf during cold and rainy fall and winter days. You cannot get too much sunlight in a calf barn, hence see to it that it is propided with plenty of windows.

A good winter ration for a spring calf is good clean clover or alfalfa hay, supplemented with silage and a little grain. Clover hay is rich in muscle-forming elements and its bulkiness tends to develop a strong, capacious stomach in the young animal. Silage has a wholesome, tonic effect upon the calf, giving it a healthy, vigorously growing condition.

In addition to the rough feed the calf should be fed about three-quarter pound of grain daily. This amount should be gradually increased, so that toward spring, when the calf is about one year old, it will receive 1½ pounds a day. One part linseed meal and two parts wheat bran make a very satisfactory combination of grain. The linseed meal, beside being rich in growing elements, has a tonic value, and gives the calf a sleek, fine looking coat. bran is valuable because of its bulkiness and because it is especially rich in bone-forming material.

Keep salt constantly before the calves. They have a craving for it and need it. Also see to it that the calves receive plenty of water.

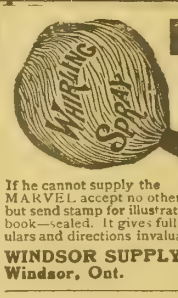
Calves must also have exercise for best development. A strong constitution is of first importance, and this cannot be developed by continuous confinement. The calves should therefore, be turned out daily. During cold weather an hour at noon will be sufficient. If they have been properly fed they will jump and kick around enough to keep them warm for a short time outside, even on very cold days.

Do not neep the calves tied up in rigid stanchions except during feeding. The best plan is to provide pens holding about half a dozen calves each. The calves in each pen should be as nearly the same size as possible. It is a bad practice to place a little calf with a lot of big ones. Clean the pens and feed thoughs every day. Watch the calves to see that they don't suck each other. As soon as one begins to suck place it in a stanchion and keep it there a few days.

Potatoes as Cattle Feed

Several inquiries have been received this season asking what value is possessed by potatoes as a feed for stock, especially cattle. The low price of potatoes this year has left a great amount of the crop in the producer's hands, and to realize any profit on the crop many were obliged to find some other outlet than the regular market. One farmer gives his experience in feeding potatoes as follows:

"Having a dairy and plenty of small potatoes this winter, I thought I would try feeding them to my cows. I had no pigs to feed them to, and even if I had, I should have fed them to the cows, if the



Every Woman

is interested and should know about the wonderful

MARVEL Whirling Spray

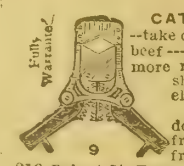
The new Vaginal Syringe. Best —Most convenient. It cleanses instantly. Ask your druggist for it.

If he cannot supply the MARVEL accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO.,
Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

The publisher of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states:

"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

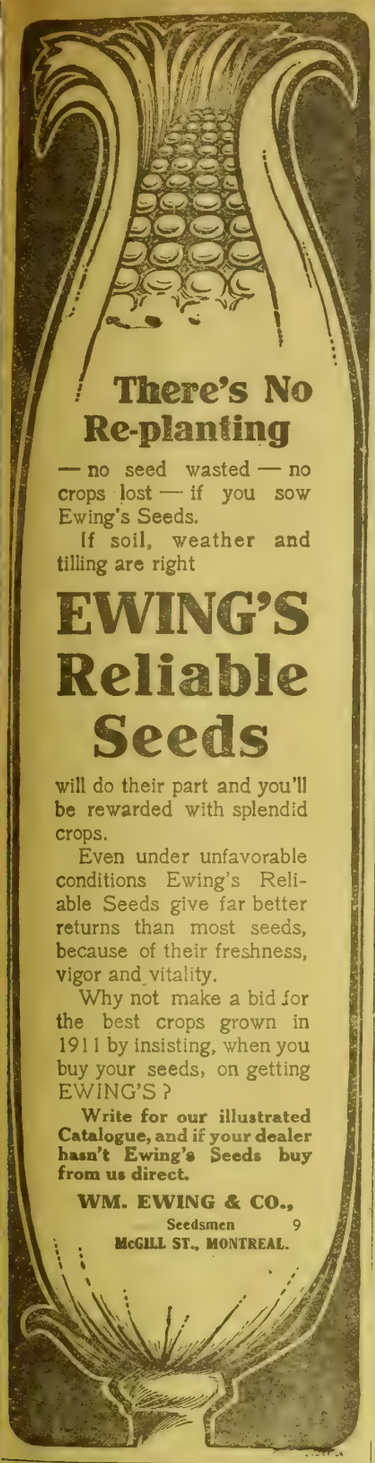


CATTLE FATTEN QUICKER --take on weight faster---make better beef --- when dehorned. Cows give more milk---and half the danger in shipping by rail or boat is eliminated.

KEYSTONE DEHORNER does the work in 2 minutes Cuts from 4 sides at once Write for free booklet.

219 Robert St. Toronto, Ont. R. H. McKENNA. Late of Picton, Ont.

A few minutes delay in treating some cases of croup, even the length of time it takes to go for a doctor often proves dangerous. The safest way is to keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house, and at the first indication of croup give the child a dose. Pleasant to take and always cures. Sold by all dealers.



There's No Re-planting

— no seed wasted — no crops lost — if you sow Ewing's Seeds.

If soil, weather and tilling are right

EWING'S Reliable Seeds

will do their part and you'll be rewarded with splendid crops.

Even under unfavorable conditions Ewing's Reliable Seeds give far better returns than most seeds, because of their freshness, vigor and vitality.

Why not make a bid for the best crops grown in 1911 by insisting, when you buy your seeds, on getting EWING'S?

Write for our illustrated Catalogue, and if your dealer hasn't Ewing's Seeds buy from us direct.

WM. EWING & CO.,
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McGILL ST., MONTREAL. 9

It Speaks for Itself

No springs,
No clogs,
No Brakes,
No Cog wheel.

THE BEST.

because it is the strongest and most mechanical. It runs on the most satisfactory and strongest steel track made. Write for circular and price list to

Louden Machinery Co., Guelph, Ont

Manufacturers of Hay Tools, Barn Door Hangers, Cow Stalls and Stanchions and Hardware Specialties.

Advertise your For Sale Live Stock in the Maritime Farmer and watch results.

value had been equal, and it is a good deal more trouble to cook and mash the potatoes and mix in meal than to feed them raw. Out of the dairy of ten cows, two were fresh, and two were farrow, the rest due to freshen before April 20th, except one due in May. The ten were fed one bushel per day among them, beginning early in January, but the fresh cows, which were getting one pound of grain to three pounds of milk, showed no effect. The other eight were getting one pound of grain to four of milk, and after one week of feeding potatoes, they came right up on their yield. I will give their record of the six cows with calf, and also that of the two farrow ones, three weeks before, and one month after I started the potatoes.

Week Commencing	Six Cows	Two Cows
Dec. 12	605	204
Dec. 19	610	209
Dec. 26	541	208
Jan. 2	573	208
Jan. 9	628	232
Jan. 16	637	240
Jan. 23	530	232

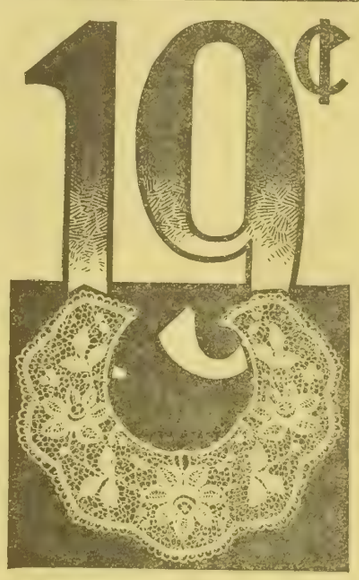
"It was during the week of January 2nd, that the regular feeding of potatoes began, although some had been fed before that time. It will be noticed that although the farrow cows did not fall appreciably during the two weeks beginning December 19th and 26th, respectively, the six with calf dropped from 610 lbs. to 541 lbs., or 69 lbs. It is only fair to suppose that this drop was not due to any outside condition or the farrow one would have fallen off to the same extent, whereas, their difference was only one pound, a negligible quantity. It is also fair to suppose, that had the potatoes not been fed, these six would have continued to drop, and the two farrow ones would have remained the same during the whole period. We find, however, a gain of 16 pounds a week for each cow, during December 26 and January 16th, including those which were farrow. At the price I received at this time for milk, $1.78 per 100 pounds, this figures out to 40.9 cents per bushel apiece per week. This is the amount of potatoes brought, owing simply to the increased production caused by them. Since, without potatoes, they probably would have continued to fall off, still more should be credited to the potatoes, but 41 cents per bushel is pretty good. Many of these potatoes were unsalable, even as small ones, there being many of them which had been partly frozen. They were not even cut, so the only labor was the feeding of them. These cows have 40 pounds of good silage per day, so that they were not in need of succulent food. If they had been they would come up even

"I thought at first that perhaps more on their milk yield. their ration was too narrow to furnish them sufficient carbohydrates as the grain fed was cotton-seed meal and pea meal—but had this been the case the two fresh cows would have shown more gain; and their ration was narrower; whereas, they showed none. If I had fed these eight cows one pound of grain to three pounds of milk, and they had risen on their milk flow as much as they did on the potatoes, the grain equivalent of one bushel of these potatoes would have been 13 pounds, worth 20 cents. As after trial with more grain than one pound to four of milk, I had decided that that was the most profitable ratio, for cows that were drying up, I feel certain that the amount of grain would have had no more than that much effect, and it might have had less. Under these circumstances, I felel justified in concluding that potatoes are worth at least 20 cents a bushel, to feed cows."

Every statement concerning Red Rose Tea is made most carefully. Every claim that has ever been advanced has been fully borne out by the tea itself. You, if you use it, have always found it good tea. So good that no other tea pleases you as well. You may try substitutes but you always return to Red Rose simply because it has the fine quality and full value that pleases and satisfies. 63

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Prices: 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c. and 60c.



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Send us this ad., together with the special price mentioned below, and we will send you, PREPAID, a beautiful Guipure Lace Coat Collar exactly like the above illustration, length 21 inches, width 4 inches, your choice of ecru or ivory shade. Examine it carefully in your own home and if you don't find it the best value you ever saw, and worth at least 35c, return it and we will refund your money with out question. Our special price.... 19c.

PAQUET'S FEBRUARY SALE

CATALOGUE NO. 27.

is filled with bargains just as good as this one. We can't print them all in this space. Write for a copy of this Catalogue to-day. It's FREE.

THE PAQUET COMPANY LIMITED.
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.
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Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. ☞Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

THE HORSE.

Azoturia.

The cause of Azorturia, "Monday morning disease," may be ascribed as we have formerly stated, to the fact that horses in good, hard flesh and being fed oats and good hay, while working, are rested for a day or two on the same amount of feed as when at work. While the horse is idle, the nourishment from the feed is not used by muscular exertion, but is stored in the liver. Nothing will be noticed in regard to the patient being sick until after it has moved, say half a mile or so. The horse usually comes out of the barn feeling unusually well; will jump and play for a quarter of a mile, says Prof. Barnes of the Colorado Experiment Station. Then he becomes dull and stupid, lags back and gets lame in one or both hind legs. If allowed to stop, he may recover in one or two hours so he can be taken back to the barn. If compelled to keep moving will sooner or later drop in the harness.

The explanations of the symptoms seems to be that the nourishment which is stored in the liver is thrown onto the muscles all at once, and causes a congestion, so that the muscles cannot take care of it; hence the stiffness. The muscles over the rump and hind leg are usually hard or board-like. The urine is coffee-colored, and in a great many cases, is as black as blood. The coloring matter of the blood comes through in the urine.

For treatment, the first thing to do is to stop the animal as soon as the symptoms appear. Then draw the urine. Rub the muscles over the affected parts. Give the horse some form of laxative. Keep the horse on his feet if possible. Give him assistance when he makes an effort to rise, or otherwise the horse loses courage, and will remain down until he dies. If treated early, most cases of Azorturia recover.

That's the only way you can afford to keep them, because any lameness means less work and less profit to you.

Spavin, Splint, Curb, Sweeney, Ringbone, Swelling or Lameness need not prevent your horses from working. Simply use Kendall's Spavin Cure.

It works while the horse works—takes away the pain—reduces swellings—makes legs and joints sound and strong—leaves no scars or white hairs because it does not blister.

Kendall's

Spavin Cure

has been the horseman's standby for 40 years and is used all over the world.

Burns, Ont. Sept. 10th 1909.
"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure and it cures Old Stubborn Cases."
WILLIAM H. DOUD.

Keep your horses sound as a dollar. Get Kendall's today and you will have it tomorrow if needed. $1 a bottle—6 for $5.

When you buy, ask for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse" or write us 51

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Shoeing the Fractious Colt.

Before a colt is shod for the first time, it should be prepared for the shoeing by handling its legs in such careful manner that it will understand that no harm will be done. The colt is taken to the blacksmith shop first, but this is a poor plan, because it does not understand what is to be done and generally causes trouble.

The following is a good method for preparing the most vicious colts for shoeing. Tie a long strap around the colts neck, passing it along near the side and between the hind legs, making it fit closer to the body; then pass it under the strap which is around the neck; then tighten up the strap gradually, holding the colt by the bridle.

The colt will probably pull some at first, but speak kindly. When accustomed to the strap lower it to a point just above the hock and gradually pull upon the strap until the leg is lifted, at the same time pull back or to the side of the bridle to keep the colt from stepping ahead; then take hand. The same can be done with the other leg, and after this process has been carried through several times it is easy enough to lift the colt's legs.

Blankets for Horses.

Horse blankets are a necessity upon every farm. Every farmer well appreciates the fact that his horses need protection when they are hitch-out of doors during cold or stormy weather as is almost daily necessary. While every farmer appreciates the necessity of having blankets to protect his horses out of doors, not all, and probably not a majority, appreciate the fact that there is economy in using blankets in the stable. The saving of labor in grooming the horse, his improved appearance which is the result of a shorter and sleeker coat of hair, together with a saving of feed, due to the fact that less of his rations is needed to keep up the animal heat in cold weather, and his greater utility in the harness due to the fact that he will perspire less freely, will all argue for the use of stable blankets upon the horses which are to be worked or driven during the winter months. Here it will pay better to use a good grade of blanket than for use out of doors because the blankets are in use continually and the cheaper and poorer quality will soon become worn and useless.—Michigan Farmer.

DR. J. WOODBURY'S HORSE LINIMENT

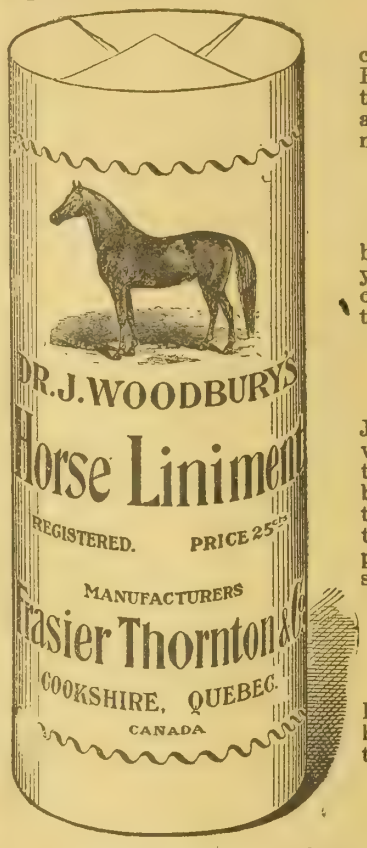
INFALLIBLY THE REMEDY

For the removal of Splints, Bog Spavins, Enlargements of any and every description it has no equal. Given internally, it will promptly relieve and remove any and every character of Cough, Enlargements of the Glands, Affections of the Kidneys. For Distemper, Strangles and Colic it is infallibly the remedy.

All horses that are stabled should have an application of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment to the hoofs of the fore feet to prevent their becoming feverish, dry, brittle, hard, contracted or otherwise injured.

Insist on having Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We warrant it to effect that for which it is recommended when used according to directions.

Its beneficial effects are so prompt and decided that it has excited the admiration of the leading horsemen of the Dominion and secured their highest confidence.



Bear River, N. S.
Dear Sirs:—We do not hesitate in recommending your Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We have used it in the woods for coughs, colds, distemper and cuts, and would say that no lumberman should be without it. Yours truly,
CLARKE BROS.

Hubbard's Cove, N. S.
Dear Sirs:—I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment in my stable for years and consider it the best liniment on the market for both internal and external use. Yours truly,
C. C. McLEAN.

Truro, N. S.
This is to certify that I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment with the very best results for colds, coughs, distemper and all lung diseases. It is the best thing to give horses in the spring to keep them in condition. It purifies the blood, cleanses the lungs from impurities, which may exist, and gives the system healthy action.
NEWTON LEE,
Owner "All Right," 5817.

Elmsdale, N. S.
Dear Sirs:—Kindly send me 6 dozen Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. I have not a bottle in the store and it is the only kind my customers will take.
Yours truly,
ELMSDALE MERCANTILE CO.,
Elmsdale, N. S.

Dear Sirs:—I cured my horse with Dr. J. Woodbury's Liniment. It was a bad case of distemper. I always recommend this liniment to my friends as the best for all diseases of the horse.
Yours truly, H. R. WHITEHEAD.

Dear Sirs:—One of my horses had a bad cough, and I made a complete cure with three bottles of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. The cough was of twelve months' standing. In my large experience with horses, I consider this liniment to be the best made for all diseases in the horse, and I recommend it to my friends. E. J. ANDERSON, Truro, N.S.

Manufacturers:

Fraser Thornton & Co., Cookshire, Que., Can.

Dried Hoofs.

A condition that bothers horsemen quite frequently, is that of dried or brittle hoofs, and this is more especially noticed during the fall months. Most authorities agree, that while this condition may be due, in part, to dry weather, that it more often indicates a debilitated condition of the animal and a lack of proper nourishment. The time honored method of treating a case of this kind is the use of a cold mud poultice. However, one authority suggests that allowing the horse to stand his feet in cold mud over night is about as comfortable and beneficial as if the owner were compelled to do the same thing. For immediate remedies, it is suggested that the horse's feet be bathed in warm water and then oiled, preferably with olive oil. It will be noted in most cases that brittle hoofs and also thin hoofs, and the only way of properly remedying this condition is to increase the rations which the horse is receiping, and be careful to give him the most nourishing feed. This will increase the circulation of the horse, and enable him to build up hoofs that will be stronger and possessed of the proper amount of moisture.

If troubled with indigestion, constipation, no appetite or feel bilious, give Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets a trial and you will be pleased with the result. These tablets invigorate the stomach and liver and strengthen the digestion. Sold by all dealers.

POULTRY.

Getting your Chicks Over the Critical Period.

If all the chicks that are hatched every year lived through what is commonly termed the critical stage of their lives, that is, the first ten days or two weeks, the number of fowls raised to maturity for breeding purposes and market would be increased by nearly 50 per cent.

The problem of getting chicks safely over this point is no doubt the greatest drawback of any which confront those interested in poultry culture. It is a factor, the cause for which has been attributed to nearly everything connected with the artificial process of changing an egg to a chick, from the moment the egg has been placed in the incubator to the time the chick has finally closed its drooping eyelids forever in its struggle to weather the trying ordeal of the first few days of its life.

It is doubtful if those who have experienced this unfortunate, seemingly unaccountable circumstance, realize how much consideration, experiment and study has been devoted by experts and others keenly interested in this particular problem for the purpose of finding a successful remedy.

Those who have specialized on breeding, have sought to find a solution in mating their pens to produce a higher fertility, more vigorous germ, purer blood, etc. Others have depoted their attention to the kind of brooder, hover, colony house, etc. that would give ideal conditions in temperature, ventilation and range as a means of giving new born chicks a start in life that would safely carry them over the "dead line" as it were. And still others have spent years in perfecting the machines which have superseded the "old hen" as hatchers in an endeavor to produce chicks with strength, life, vigor and actipity that, on the day they popped out of the shell they would have an "air"—an expression if you please, they possessed "life that's eternal," except for the hatchet.

During the past summer the Prairie State Incubator Co., started out to solve this perplexing problem on an entirely different line and conducted a series of investigations and experiments that will intensely interest every one anxious to learn how to overcome this ever prevalent loss.

The methods they pursued were particularly unique, yet so commonsense and practical that they gain the endorsement of all who have learned of them immediately, and the success which has been attained in a number of actual tests proves their investigation as being one of the greatest achievements of recent years.

At the outset they concluded that as Nature held the secret of the cause for the loss of so many chicks during the first few days after hatching, the only successful solution would come through a better knowledge of her process—her methods of hatching strong, vigorous chicks. With this "natural" clew they began studying Mrs. Hen, and so anxious were they to let nature have full, uninterrupted sway that they waited until the old hen "stole" her nest waited until the eggs were laid—until she began to set, and then they set to work. With the most accurate apparatus they could obtain they tested the temperature under the hen, the ventilation she allowed the eggs; obtained the humidity, moisture) from time to time, making very careful and accurate record of all this.

There object was to find out just what kind of condition "nature" obtained, for they realized, and you have noticed that the hens which "stole" a march on you and brought off their own broods invariably have brought off more chicks than those you took the pains to set in a nice, hand-made nest. But above all she rarely ever lost her chicks during the critical period. And why? Because they were hatched right. That's the whole secret.

It is without qdestion the greatest step ahead in artificial incubation ever attained. They applied this nature— knowledge to the construction of the egg chamber in the 1907 Prairie State Incubator, and if you were fortunate enough to attend either the New York or Chicago Shows you must have seen the biggest, happiest lot of incubator hatched chicks you ever looked upon. Chicks just like the old hen that "stole" her nest brought off. Chicks that were full of red blood and activity; with abundance of strength and vigor to cross the "dead line" and thrive. Read their adveryisement in this issue—then send for their catalogue, and get the most interesting bit of poultry news you have read in many a day. It tells all about over 60 experiments they made with hens and incubators, and how they improved their machine so that it "hatched like a hen" and hatched every fertile egg.—Inland Poultry Journal.

ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain. Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain Does not Blister, remove the hair or lay the horse up. $2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind$1.00 bottle.) For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele. Allays pain. Book free.

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LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MUMFORD'S BUILDING, ARGYLE ST.,
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Personal attention given to sales of Butter Eggs Hogs Beef, Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables etc., Consignments solicited. Proceeds of sale remitted promptly, Halifax prices sent on application TELEPHONE 1905

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Full line of veternary remedies in stock including Dr. Bells Wonder, Fine Blister for Spavins, Ringbones, Lumps or Bunches of any kind.

Why Eggs Are Stale.

Very little is known about eggs. Everybody knows that fresh-laid eggs are far superior to stale rggs, and in consequence, great prices are paid in time of scarcity for eggs which approve themselves as fresh-laid. That an egg may be stale when laid seems almost incredible, but it is known to be a fact; a fresh laid egg, which had barely time to become cold after being excluded by the hen, has been known to be positively "stale" and in a condition of semi-decay. The probable reason was that the hen laying the egg had carried it in the oviduct for several days, and the high temperature had caused it to get quite a start towards rottenness.

A recent number of the New York Produce Reviews tells of a case, gleaned from a Kansas paper, which illustrates the point. In telling of work which is being done at the Kansas Agricultural College, the account says: "For years it has been the general belief that a fresh-laid egg was sterile, but this theory has been exploded by finding all kinds of contamination within the shell of a fresh laid egg. The worst discovered so far in one egg has been a minute worm and a piece of stable manure. This may sound 'fishy', but if a person understands the anatomy of a hen, it will seem perfectly feasible. The fact that the alimentary canal, oviduct and uretur all have one common outlet, makes possible the above mentioned contamination. Should the hen be in poor condition, it would be possible for foreign substances and bacterial contamination to become inclosed in the egg."

These studies into the causes of the deterioration of eggs will do much good and not a little benefit will come from the killing of the useless male birds. No males whatever should be kept excepting those needed for breeding, and all market-egg layers should be kept free from the contamination of the male. A fertilized egg decays quickly—"the germ of life is the germ of decay"—and the germ within a fertilized egg begins to develop from the animal heat of the hen's body, while being passed along the oviduct. The development is arrested by the egg becoming cold, after exclusion, but may begin again by the eggs being stored in a warm place, as a kitchen pantry in summer or a freight car exposed to the hot rays of the summer sun.

Decided progress will have been made towards a better state of things when all the male birds not needed for breeding are killed off, eliminating the danger of contamination from the male germ.—Profitable Poultry.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

I desire through your columns to offer a word of commendation in behalf of the proposed poultry circles—co-operative societies— which have been so prominently adpocated of late throughout our Provinces.

The plan as outlined is a good one though it does not go as far as I should like to see it, nevertheless I am glad that a commencement is being made.

For a number of years I have been making investigations into, and taking part in this work in different portions of the world, and wherever it has been my privilege to see the matter taken in hand, or wherever I have viewed it as an established fact, I have invariably noted that the effect of such efforts has been to the immense benefit, not only of the producers, but also of the consumers.

Co-operation is the one and only way by which the poultry industry of the Maritime Provinces will ever attain to the position which it undoubtedly should hold; so strongly am I convinced of this that I find some difficulty in writing in unexaggerated language upon the subject.

Coincident with a heavy increase in the price of meat both in Africa and England, I noted a wonderful increase in the demand for poultry as an article of diet, a demand which enabled poultrymen to increase their prices and yet to keep them below those asked for prime beef or mutton. This state of affairs must hold sway here if our farmers and others will engage more extensively in poultry raising.

I should also like to offer a word of commendation in respect of the resolution which has lately be placed before us asking for legislation to restrict the sale of unsound eggs, this is a highly creditable step and one which will inevitably benefit the producers; it is worthy of the support, active support, of every poultryman in Eastern Canada! May the good work go on and prosper.

JNO. BAYNES.
N. S. A. College, Truro.

A Few Precautions

Never feed mashes on the ground or in the runs. Some of it is certain to be left over, be fouled and become sour and breed disease. Feed mash in a trough and scald the trough regularly with boiling water, thus keeping it sweet and clean. Where filth accumulates bad smells arise and germs of disease are multiplying. It is Nature's warning. The majority of diseases among poultry are caused by the owner's neglect. The prompt removal of a sick, dumpish fowl to sunshine, fresh air and special treatment and a thorough disinfecting of the poultry house will prevent a spread of disease. Watch your flock. Note the color of the fowl's comb and their droppings. Watch for soft shelled eggs and egg-eaters and the feather eaters. Look out for lice, one of the worst enemies of the poultry and see to the dusy bath in winter so that the hens can rid themselves of these miserable pests. A slight odor of good lice killer in the poultry house is a good indication that things are right but it is not conclusive unless there is cleanliness with it. Always keep an eye on the nest box. Here also lice hide.

Our New Term will begin Tuesday, January 3rd.

We wish to thank the people of the Maritime Provinces for the patronage enjoyed during 1910—the most generous in all our history of 43 years.

We will show our appreciation by striving to prove ourselves worthy of the confidence of our patrons.

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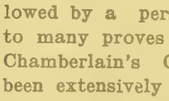

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An attack of grippe is often followed by a persistent cough, which to many proves a great annoyance. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been extensively used and with good success for the relief and cure of this cough. Many cases have been cured after all other remedies had failed. Sold by all dealers.

THE FARM HOME

This Department is now being edited by a very competent lady, who will be pleased to answer all inquiries. She solicits the aid of all who are interested in home making. This aid may be given in the form of short articles dealing with your experiences, questions or timely suggestions. Ladies, this department is yours. Use it to the best advantage.

His First Night Away.

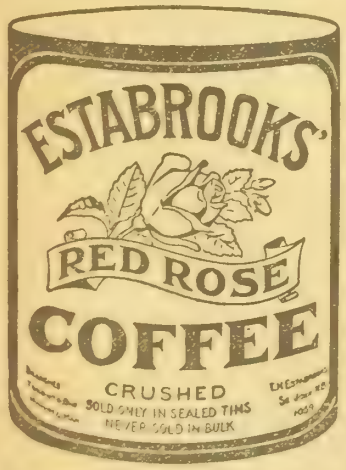
By Strickland W. Gillilan.

The neighbor lad had teased, and so had he,
Till Mother sighed: "Well, if it has to be!"
Anh Father said: "Sure! Let him run along;
It's so near by there's nothing can go wrong."
So Mother rolled his gown into a lump
Smaller than one her throat held; put his comb
In with it; and he left, with joy a-jump—
First time he stayed all night away from home!

He choked a little when he said good-night
To stranger-parents; and he saw a light
Shining in his own house, two worlds away
In the next block; then dreamed till dawning day
That he was homeless. At their breakfast-time
He could not eat, but made his homesick flight
Without adieu—to him no social crime—
When first he stayed away from home all night.

And Mother met him with her arms outspread,
And in her loving bosom hid his head
A long, long time while neither of them stirred
Nor anybody said a single word.
In her pang old as maternity
Forewarned her of long partings that must come;
For him has ended all eternity—
First time he'd stayed all night away from home!

Estabrooks' Coffee is full of snap and fine flavor. It gives genuine satisfaction to the last drop, and brings back the cup for more. It is as uniformly good as Red Rose Tea. It does not contain an atom of chicory, nor any other adulterant. You will certainly enjoy it.



Sold only in 1 and ½ lb. tins.

Try it for breakfast to-morrow

73

In Time of War.

(Continued from last issue.)

In vain her mother begged her to desist from her preparations for departure, she remained firm in her resolve; and, leaving Claire with her mother, she sailed from New Yark a few weeks after the news reached her of her husband's danger. There were other ladies, officer's wives on the vessel; and, when Nellie's sad errand was known, much sympathy was shown, and many little attentions paid her. She looked so fair and frail to start upon that long voyage to a country where war was raging, and the terror lest she should reach Mexico only to find herself a widow, kept her lovely face touchingly sad and pale. Mrs. Colton, the wife of the captain of the vessel, who had nerself two sons in the war, was very kind to Nellie, and, when the vessel arrived at her destined port, she offered to accompany her on her search, pleading a desire to see her own "boys" as an excuse to cover the kindest intentions towards the sad sufferer. Through the long voyage, Nellie had been calm and quiet; but now that certainty was so near, the trembling frame, flushed cheeks, and nervous, hurried manner, all betrayed the torturing suspense.

The troops landed, and Nellie and Mrs. Colton, comfortably perched upon bags of provisions, in the baggage wagon, drove slovly after them towards the interior.

After all her travels, Nellie stood at last, with her kind friend, at the door of the large church where, making a temporary hospital, the wounded from Palo Alto still lay. Months had passed! Was Clarence there? Nellie went in with such a faltering step and pallid face that Mrs. Colton thinking she was fainting, made the inquiries herself.

Captain Wilde, discharged after several weeks' illness, had left the hospital, and joined his regiment.

"Where is he now?"

"I cannot tell. My post is here."

"But he is well?"

"O yes; the wound was not so dangerous as was supposed."

"We must find him."

"Stop, Mrs. Wilde!" said Mrs. Colton, "you can do nothing to-night; sit down. There, I knew she would faint!"

But Nellie did not faint! She saw that nothing further could be done then, and, after one glad, silent prayer of thanksgiving, she turned to Mrs. Colton.

"There are others here needing assistance as much as my poor husband did. Cannot we be of some use?"

"We are very short of nurses, that is a fact," said the man, who acted as porter; "but I guess you ain't got the stuff in you for a hosuital nurse"

"Let me do something," said Nellie, imploringly. "I cannot sit here and think. To-morrow I will find my husband."

But many to-morrows passed, and found them still in that old church; and many a hard soldier blessed the soft hand, sweet voice, and tender care that replaced the often careless treatment of the hired nurses.

At last, Nellie heard of Clarence. He was at Monterey, again wounded; and Nellie finding travelling difficult and her position a painful one, took leave of Mrs. Colton, who was obliged to return to her husband, and joined the regiment as a sulter-woman, in place of one left ill at the hospital.

Marching over a new country, heart sick and weary, Nellie still bore up bravely, in the hope of seeing her husband. One day, weary and disheartened, she was leaning against a tree, crying bitterly, when some one touched her on the shoulder.

"What's the trouble, my girl?"

She looked up.

"Captain Harvey!"

"Mrs. Wilde, Nellie Hart, how did you come here, and in this dress?"

"Oh, Captain Harvey, where is my husband?"

"At home, I hope."

"What do you mean? This is no time for jesting."

"Nor do I jest. Clarence lost an arm at Monterey, and sailed from here for New York nearly three weeks ago. Come! do not look so white. A lame husband at home is better than a dead one here."

"At home! Oh, what shall I do?"

"Why, you had better come with me. Mrs. Harvey is with me, and we will decide what is best for you."

Nellie followed him mechanically to the tent, where Mrs. Harvey conducted camp housekeeping. There the overtasked frame gave way, and she sank down fainting. For many days she lay very ill, and then came back to consciousness to find herself in a private room in a hospital. It was no unkindness that left her thus so lonely. Captain Harvey's duties called him forward, and his wife had no choice but to follow hi. Returning health came slowly, and, finding that there was no vessel bound for home for several weeks, Nellie quietly resumed her own hospital cares. Like some angel visitant, that fair face bent over the sufferers, often increased now by battles on all sides, many carried long miles to die on their arrival at a place of rest, many delirious with pain, many swearing and cursing till she turned faint with horror. Up and down the long aisles from obe bed to another she passed, keeping up her own strength with the comforting thought of her husband's safety at home.

"We shall be loth to lose you," said one of the physicians taking her aside one morning, "for you have the steadiest nerves I ever saw in such a fraile frame. Can you assist me now? and your reward shall be a piece of good news."

Accustomed to the sight of blood by frequent contact, Nellie's ready skilful fingers were at his service for a long tedious operation; and silent blessings were showered upon her h?ad by the sufferer, who, manfully crushing back every groan of pain, felt his heart swell almost to bursting, as her low voice whispered comfort in his ear, and her hand wiped away the drops of perspiration from his face.

"That is over," said the doctor, as she gently laid the soldier's head on the pillow. "Now for the news".

"Yes, tell me now."

"A homeward bound vessel leaves Point Isabel next week, and you can join the disabled soldiers who go from here to-morrow. May God reward you for the good you have done here," the doctor added, solemnly, "and bring you safely to your husband."

In the parlor of Mrs. Hart's home on the Hudson, early in the year of 1847, were collected a group of old friends. First, seated on the sofa, was Captain Wilde, his one arm round Claire, who asked now as constantly for "mamma" as he had before done for "papa." Mrs. Hart Hart,sat opposite, sewing, and on another sofa, sat Cora, now Mrs. Henry Russell, and her husband.

"One more day" said Cora. "Nellie will surely be here to-morrow."

"She will hardly come to-night. The vessel arrived to-day. Oh, if I could only meet her!" said the Captain, who, still ill from the effects of two wounds, had been with much diWculty dissuaded from going to New York to meet Nellie.

There was a light step in the hall and up the stairs, but nobody heard it. A moment later, Cora left the room to look at her little girl, who slept in a room overhead. As she opened the door, one cry escaped her but she surpressed it and went in.

"Oh", cried Captain Wilde, again, "I feel as if I could not wait an-

"Ladies and gentlemen," cried Cora, at the door, "allow me to introduce— O pshaw, she's gone!"

other night before seeing Nellie."

A figure glided by her towards the Captain, and Nellie was in her husband's arms.

THE END.

Match Making.

"Olive, what do you suppose I have been thibking of?" said Miss Lois Palmer, as she clipped off her thread, with a pair of bright, substantial scissors, at the end of a long seam.

"It is impossible for me to im-

HER PHYSICIAN ADVISED

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Columbus, Ohio.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during change of life. My doctor told me it was good, and since taking it I feel so much better that I can do all my work again. I think Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fine remedy for all woman's troubles, and I never forget to tell my friends what it has done for me."—Mrs. E. Hanson, 804 East Long St., Columbus, Ohio.

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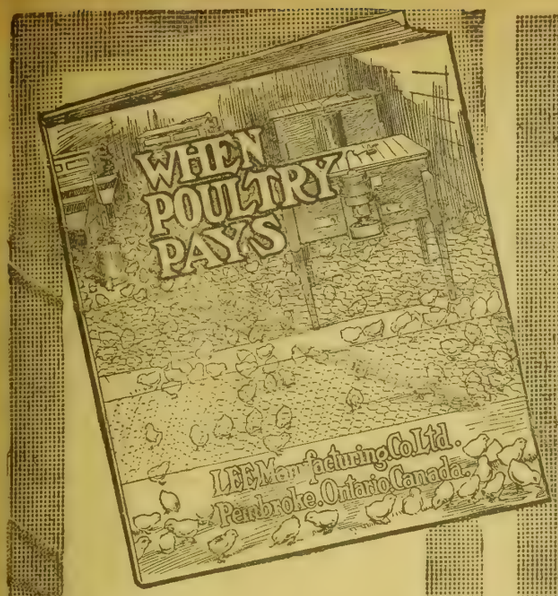
Women who are passing through this critical period or who are suffering from any of those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of the fact that for thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills. In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



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agine, Aunt Lois; what have you?"

"Something that concerns you."

"Me ?"

"Yes, and a certgin other person."

"I can think of no one you would be likely to associate in your mind with me."

"Well, there is somebody, and this isn't the first time I've thought of it."

"About what?" was the question Olive longed to ask, but she restrained her impatience.

"'Twould be a capital match," said Miss Palmer in a way as if she was speaking to herself, and was unconscious of the presence of her neice.

Clasping her plump, rosy hands, and pressing them firmly down on the sewing work which rested on her lap, her countenance assumed a look of abstraction, as if, by turning the matter in her mind, she was endeavoring to prove, in a manner satisfactory to herself, the truth of what had involuntarily escaped her lips."

"Yes, a capital match," she repeated after what seemed to Olive a long time, and nodding her head with a quick decided motion, by way of giving emphasis to her words. She then drew a long breath, and settled down into the easy attitude natural to her, as if content with the conclusion she had arrived at.

All this time, she had been totally oblivious of the bright expectant face turned towards her.

"I declare, Olive," she said with a little start, "I'm so used to being alone, that I forgot you were here. You want to know about it; I see by your looks that you do. But, after all, there isn't much to tell. The truth is, a few days ago, I was passing by where Mr. Annesley lives, and the thought struck me, all at once, what a nice thing it would be if you could be mistress of the fine old mansion, surrounded by grounds laid out so beautifully, and in a manner so exactly suited to your taste."

"But the owner of the house and grounds might be of a different opinion."

"I don't believe he would—I have a particular reason for thinking so." The last part of the sentence, however, merely passed through her mind so that her neice was none the wiser for it.

"My opinion may be in the way, then," persisted Olive.

"You would stand in your own light then, as many a foolish girl placed in a similar position, has done before you."

"Well, aunt, for the sake of breaking up the monotony of this dull afternoon, and diverting our attention from that incessant drip, drip, drip from the eaves, what if you should describe Mr. Annesley to me?"

"You know, child, I've no talent at description; when you see him, you can judge for yourself

"You can at least tell me how old he is."

"He doesn't look as if he was a day older than thirty-five, though people do say—"

Here Miss Palmer abruptly broke off, setting her lips firmly together. Olive, who half suspected that, on second thought, her aunt concluded that it would be best not to divulge what was supposed to be his age, looked up from the low ottoman on which she was seated, with a smile warm and bright, though, as must be confessed, with a spice of mischief in it.

"What is it that people say about Mr. Annesley's age?" said she.

"No matter," replied Miss Palmer a little captiously.

"Now, Aunt Lois, it is too bad to excite curiosity, and then refuse to gratify it."

"What is the use of repeating the idle gossip that is always floating about in a country village like this?"

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But they can't help it. If more work is put on them than they can stand it is not to be wondered that they get out of order.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a specific for lame, weak or aching backs and for all kidney troubles.

Mrs. Napoleon Larmour Smith's Falls, Ont., writes:—"I take pleasure in writing you stating the benefit I have received by using Doan's Kidney Pills. About a year ago I was terribly afflicted with lame back, and was so bad I could not even sweep my own floor. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, which I did, and with the greatest benefit. I only used three boxes and I am as well as ever. I highly recommend these pills to any sufferer from lame back and kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

"What is floating about in the village, I shall be certain to hear before long."

"That is true, on the whole I may as well tell you as not. People do say that he is ten years older than he looks to be."

"And what does he say?"

"To confess the truth, I don't think that any one has ever heard him contradict it; but then he would not care if people said he was twice as old as that. At any rate, he is a good man, and that is better than both youth and beauty."

"Aunt Lois," said Olive, with a look of great demureness, "why don't you set your cap for him."

"Olive! Olive Palmer! never you speak of such a thing again," replied her aunt. "I wouldn't set my cap either for him, or the best man in the United States, even were I sure of succeeding."

The voice in which this was spoken was sad rather than stern, while a look of patient, sorrowful resignation, which Olive had seen more than once dim the brightness of her aunt's face—usually the impersonation of cheerfulness and good humor during the few days she had been with her—revived the memory of a conversation she had heard when a child, which, though she was too young to fully comprehend its import, left a vague impression on her mind that something many years previous had happened to cause unhappiness to her father's only sister. Tears sprang to her eyes in a moment.

"Forgive me, dear Aunt," said she "I didn't mean to say anything that was wrong, anything that would hurt your feelings."

"I know you didn't, dear child, so there is nothing to forgive."

Miss Palmer remained silent a few moments, many a sleeping memory of long ago assuming sudden vitality and flitting through her mind, mirroring, as they passed, their lights and shadows on her countenance.

"Olive," said she suddenly, and with an air as if it had cost her an effort to break the spell, which those revived memories had woven around her. "I am going to tell you what made the subject I spoke to you about, suggest itself to my mind."

"You mean about this Mr. Annesley?"

"Yes. At first I thought I would not, but if you would like to know, I don't see as 'twill do any harm."

"I should, of course, like to know, for, as my father tells me, I am a true daughter of Eve."

"Well, it was because you look so much like a young girl Mr. Annesley once expected to be married to."

"Were you acquainted with her?"

"O no; I never saw her, and had disappointment. It isn't more than never seen him, till long after his five or six years since he came to live at Beechdgle."

"Then how do you know that I look as she did?"

"I will tell you. About three months after Mr. Annesley moved here, as I was passing his house, the sun broke through the clouds which had obscured it all the morning, when, twenty or thirty paces in advance of me, a gleam of something bright, like gold or silver, flashed out from the midst of a luxuriant tuft of clover which grew by the wayside; I remembered, at the same moment, that it was the first day of April, which caused me to call to mind the old adage, 'that all is not gold that glitters.' Not caring to excite the merriment of a group of boys, who had stationed themselves at a short distance to watch the fate of several packages of sand and sawdust they had deposited on the sidewalk, I concluded that I would pass the tuft of clover so leasurely as to enable me to decide whether it was tin or silver, gold or glass, which shone with so much brilliancy."

"And which did it prove to be?"

"Gold—a plain gold locket, with a black ribbon attached to it."

"And did you find the owner?"

(To be continued.)

At Last The Perfect Washer

Our "Champion" is easily the champion of all washing machines.

All cogs and machinery covered.

Lever and High Speed Balance Wheel operating together simply cut the work of washing to the lowest possible point.

Don't think of buying a washing machine until you have seen the "Champion". If your dealer can't show it, write us for booklet. 76

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, - ST. MARY'S, ONT.

How to be Content.

Talk and discuss matters, but let them be mainly matters pertaining to your business, and get the foundation for thoughts and the texts from discussions from good, reliable papers and books, and then apply the methods of practical tests and see if you are not only more successful in financial matters, but also more happy and contented on the farm. The young people certainly will be. One of the best methods for keeping them on the farm is to supply plenty of good reading, giving them a little time to read and encouraging them to stay at home, and do so yourself as far as possible. Work less, read more, think more and gain more happiness, contentment and wealth.

GUNNS "Prairie State" Incubators

Get the Most Chix

because they come closer than any other incubator to matching Nature's own conditions. The hen sitting on the ground is still, on a small scale, the most successful hatcher. But she **can't hatch** 20 or 30 dozen eggs at a time, and she **won't hatch** them at the right season to make winter layers or cockerels that are ready for market at off seasons, when prices are highest.

The most successful Canadian poultry raisers therefore use the "Prairie State" Incubator because it practically equals, on a great big scale, the hen's success with her little setting.

Gunns Prairie State Incubators are built not so much to sell, as to hatch chicks. Note that. We are making incubators and marketing them at rock-bottom prices simply because they will help in our campaign for "More and better eggs and poultry"—not because we want to make profits out of incubators.

Gunns Prairie State Incubators are **honestly made** in our own factory at Ste. Therese, P.Q.—the finest wood-working factory in the Dominion. No poor material or flimsy construction is tolerated, for we have a reputation for 40 years of square dealing at stake.

They are designed so that the **heat is distributed evenly** to every egg in the tray. There are no cold or hot spots.

The **correct temperature is maintained,** within a fraction of a degree, whether the temperature outside the incubator be zero or 80 degrees.

The moistened sand tray gives an absolutely **even and easily regulated supply of moisture** to every egg. This prevents drying up the eggs, and brings out big, strong, healthy chicks.

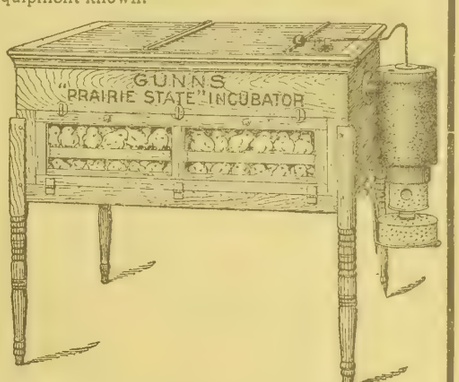
An even **supply of fresh air,** free from lamp fumes, is provided, greatly increasing both the hatch and the vitality of the chicks.

Thus Gunns Prairie State Incubator supplies so perfectly the conditions of natural hatching that it not only brings out a very high proportion of chicks, but **the chicks live.** When

GUNNS UNIVERSAL HOVERS

are used for brooding, results are even better than those secured by natural methods. These Hovers enable you to raise chicks successfully at any season and in any numbers. Gunns Combination Colony House Brooders make the most convenient, practical equipment known.

Write for our book on Practical Poultry Raising. It tells all about the "Prairie State" line, and how to raise poultry for profit by common sense methods that have proved successful. Meantime, note these prices:



GUNNS
Prairie State Incubator

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No. 1.—150 " " — 22.50
No. 2.—240 " " — 32.00
No. 3.—390 " " — 38.00

GUNNS
Universal Hover

With lamp, lamp case and smoke couductor $7.00

GUNN, LANGLOIS & CO., LIMITED, 245 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

"Gunns Prairie State Incubator Gets Chix." 11

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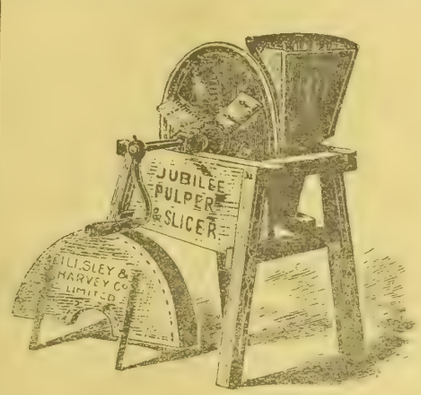

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We can make prompt shipment. Send your order now. Fully guaranteed. Post card will bring you price, and the next one your order. Send at once.

ILLSLEY & HARVEY CO., Ltd., - Port Williams, N. S.

Do you know that Croup can be prevented? Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse or even after the croupy cough appears and it will prevent the attack. It is also a certain cure for croup and has never been known to fail. Sold by all dealers.

Stock Raising a Valuable Fruit Raising Ajunct.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

Frequently when speaking to the fruit growers of the Maritime Provinces, I have expressed my surprise at the extraordinary quantity of commercial fertilizer used by them. I have inquired very carefully from a large number of the fruit growers, who use fertilizers in the Maritime Provinces, and am bound to say that where the fertilizers have been used with intelligence and where careful experimenting has been done, the fertilizers pay the fruit growers well, though I am persuaded that there are hundreds of tons that are wasted for want of careful experimenting upon the part of the users. I am convinced, therefore, that it pays Maritime fruit growers to use commercial fertilizers if they use them intelligently.

I write, however, to suggest that there may be a substitute that would pay even better than commercial fertilizers. The substitute which I have suggested on many occasions in the buying of concentrated animal feeds and the keeping of stock—poultry, pigs, beef or dairy, or a combination of these, as the individual needs may suggest.

The criticisms that meet me at once are that poultry can only be grown profitably in small flocks and are not large fertilizer producers; that hogs, beyond a few for home use can only be kept profitably in combination with a dairy; that beef production and dairying cannot be carried on profitably by fruit growers. And there is much truth in these criticisms. Nevertheless, the case is by no means proved that the fertility of our apple orchards cannot be maintained by a proper combination of poultry, meat and dairy production.

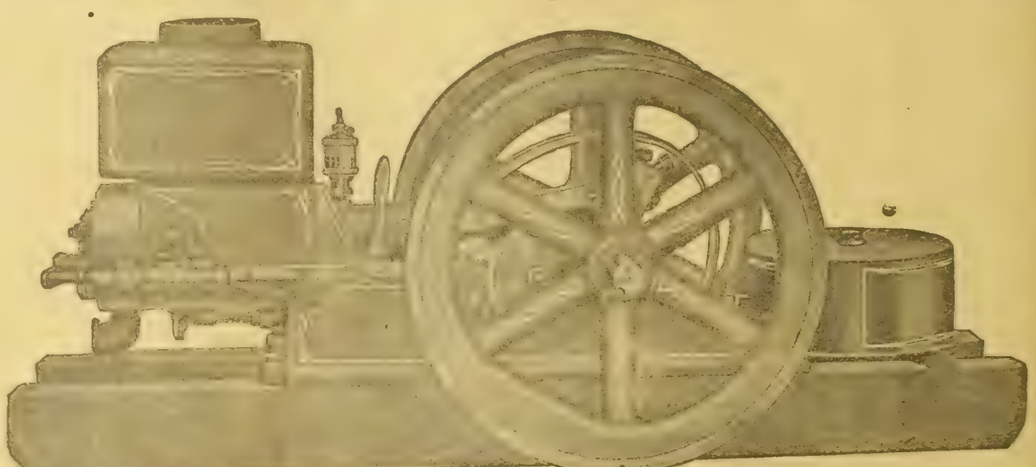
Without dogmatizing, I would suggest that there may still be a good profit in poultry production in the Maritime Provinces in connection with the orchard, and I would also come to the rescue of fowl as producers of fertilizer. In proportion to the food which they eat, and making allowance for the large quantity of plant food removed in the form of eggs, I believe there are no better fertilizer producers on the farm than poultry. This is particularly true in the case of the orchardist inasmuch as the orchard is an ideal place for poultry, and if kept under proper conditions, the manure value of the feed is distributed to the very best advantage. I would also say that as consumers of the waste product of the dairy nothing exceeds in value the hen. She will turn skim milk into money value to a greater advantage than any other animal. As consumers of waste products from the dairy, the hog also takes a high place. Consequently, hogs can also figure on the fruit farm as a profitable by-product within certain limits.

I am inclined to concede that under present conditions it would be extremely difficult to make beef growing profitable, except it may be an occasional steer, reared or produced under chance circumstances.

But I make a stand in favor of dairying, and I am firmly of the opinion that notwithstanding the high price of feeds, the scarcity and consequent high price of good fodder and pasture lands, and the limited local ing were intelligently followed, the market for dairy products, if dairy-food bought co-operatively as large quantities as commercial fertilizers are, and the by-products carefully fed for pork, eggs and poultry, a good profit could be secured, with only a very nominal value given to the manure.

I am willing to admit, however, that this cannot be done with the

The "Waterloo Boy" Does the Work of Many Men on the Farm.



The Engine you will eventually buy.

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J. D. FRIER, - - Sussex, N. B.

HORSEMEN ATTENTION!

Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment and Dr. J. Woodbury's Condition Powders will save and preserve the life of your horses. They cure Cough, Cold, Distemper, Colic, Glanders, Spavin, Pink eye and all diseases of the Horse.

TRURO, N. S.

Dear Sirs,—One of my horses had a bad cough, and I made a complete cure with three bottles of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse liniment. The cough was of twelve months standing. In my large expeience with horses, I consider this liniment to be the best made for all diseases of the horse, and I recommend it to my friends.

E. J. ANDERSON.

BEAR RIVER, N. S.

DEAR SIRS,—

We do not hesitate in recommending your Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We have used it in the woods for coughs, colds, distemper and cuts, and would say that no lumberman should be without it.

Yours truly,
CLARKE BROS.

ordinary three thousand pounds a year cow, nor can it be done in the slipshod way with the inconvenient dairy buildings too often doing service for these purposes on the fruit farm.

However, my purpose is not to go into details as to how this may be done, but to express my firm conviction that it can be done, and to ask that the poultry and dairy men of the province come to my rescue and show the details whereby the fertility of the soil can be maintained by animals that will give a profit in themselves, with only a nominal value estimated for manure, and this in sufficient quantities so that the enormous drain on the resources of the Maritime Provinces for commercial fertilizers may be stopped. In all probability it will be found fruit grower is too indifferent and, not that my proposition is impossible on the fruit farm, but that the therefore, probably too ignorant of the problem involved in the keeping of animals, to work this out successfully. Let us hear from the fruit growers as well as the dairy and poultry men on this question.

A. McNEILL.
Chief Fruit Division, Ottawa.

FLORICULTURE.

Inquiries in this department answered by H. E. Goold, Sussex, N. B.

A Chatham Correspondent:— Can different colored roses be budded on one bush and when should it be done? Is it safe to plant gardy lilies in the ground as late as the middle of December? I have a corner of a bed that can be covered so that the frost will not reach it until that time. Could tulips also be planted then? What is the best season of the year to purchase palms and where can they be obtained?

Different colored roses can be budded together and the spring would be the best time to do so.

It is quite safe to plant the lilies if well protected, but they must be well covered, as green bulbs thus planted are apt to rot if they freeze and thaw much. I have never planted tulips as late as you speak of, but I have understood from others who have done so, that they do well. I am afraid that I hardly understand your meaning, as to the best time to procure a palm. They are for sale at all seasons of the year by the principle florists who would give you directions for their care, when you make your purchase.

H. O. P., St. John, writes:— I have an Amaryillis that was sent me last spring. I potted it in a large pot and it grows nicely but no bloom or sign of bloom yet. I give it plenty of water and it is in a good sunny window. Should it have any fertilizer? If so, what?

The large pot is the trouble with your Amaryllis. Probably it will not bloom until it is thoroughly pot bound. Do not give it any fertilizer until buds appear, when a few applications of cow manure will improve the size and appearance of the flowers.

H. A. M., St. Stephen, writes:— Will you kindly tell me the treatment for asparagus? Mine has grown well until recently. It is turning brown and nearly all the sprays had to be taken off. I have tried parafine emulsion, but it has not saved it. I do not think it has been dry but perhaps too wet.

The foliage sent is of the Asparagus Phimosus Nanus. It has the appearance that this plant sometimes has when the roots have become decayed from allowing water to stand about the roots. It does not usually present this appearance for any other cause. I would suggest drying the soil partially and spraying the remaining foliage frequently with clean tepid water, spraying the crowns thoroughly. Be very particular that no water be allowed to remain in the jardinere or saucer if such is used. Treat this plant in a general way, exactly as you would a fern and see that it is protected from cold draughts. It will undoubtedly be slow in starting but have patience and it should come all right as there is no appearance of insects or any disease beyond the trouble spoken of. Never use kerosene emulsion unless there are insects on the plant, as it can do no good and if improperly used will do much harm. It would be interesting to know the formula you need.

M. A. H., St. John, wants to know if she should have the deep snow removed from her bulbs.

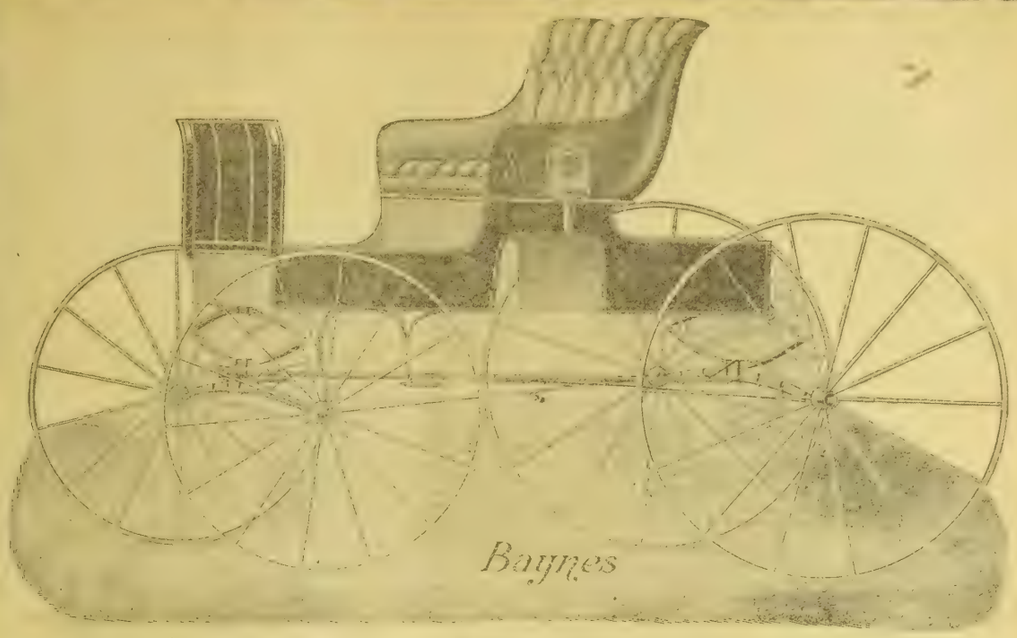
Snow in the garden is useful and welcome as a mantle on the ground it is the best kind of mulch and helps the bulbs and everything else that is living over winter. Do not bother to remove the snow from beds, and do not worry if you have to throw the snow over the beds when cleaning the walks. It is much better to have the snow there than the bare ground. Bare ground lets off moisture in the sunshine and in the wind.

If not done before winter arrives, and you have plenty of stable litter on hand, it will be a good plan to mulch around all plants, trees and shrubs that are set out in the fall. Put the mulch on the snow but be careful if there is danger of injury from mice or rabbits.

If you have cold frames with vegetables, give air whenever possible. That is when the sun is shining directly on the frames, there is little else to be done. The spring opening will soon be here and now is the time to attend to all repair work by seeing that tools and equipments are ready. Look over the stock of seeds. Get the catalogues and make out your new orders for the season's supplies.. Remember that old carrot, beet, lettuce and parsnip seeds had better be thrown away. Most other seeds can be used if only one year old.

Old Fuchsias put in cellars last fall can now be brought to the light and repotted. After new growth has started, be careful not to let the leaves of the plants touch the glass during frosty weather.

From time to time, wash off the leaves of all house plants, using perhaps just the merest trifle of soap in the first washing water. Some



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It has the "Twentieth Century" Shafts with which we are now fitting all.

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These shafts are a big improvement over any others made

Ask your dealer—or write us—about the "BAYNES UNLIMITED GUARANTEE" which goes with every buggy. It's worth looking into.

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They have cured others, therefore we can vouch for their power to cure you. If you are troubled with Anaemia Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heart Palpitation or any complaint arising from impure Blood, Sluggish Liver, Unhealthy Stomach or Weakened Nerves—buy them—They will put new red blood in your veins and electrify with new life your entire system.

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The Electric Bean Chemical Co. Ltd. Ottawa

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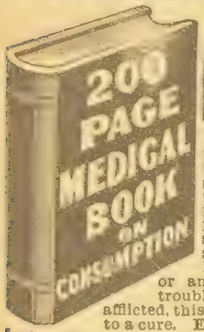

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1641 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait — write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

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This elegant watch, stem wind and set, fancy engraved SOLID SILVER cases, FULLY GUARANTEED, will be sent you FREE if you sell only $3.60 worth of our beautifully colored and embossed post cards at 6 for 10c. These are the very latest designs in Views, Floral, Holiday, Comics, &c. The swiftest sellers. Just show them and take in the money. Send your name and address, plainly written, and we will forward you a package of cards and our big premium list. Don't delay, for we give this extra present for promptness.

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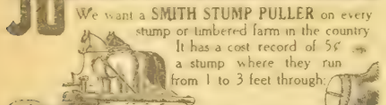

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF MINARD'S LINIMENT

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people use a drop or two of ammonia in the washing water and while it will clean the leaves efficiently, it Rill do no harm. Use tepid water and a clean soft sponge.

Bulbs that are potted and bedded in the cellar can be brought to the light now and by bringing them in at different times a succession of bloom can be had until out of door flowers put in an appearance. Easter Lilys and Duch Hyacinths will last a long while if kept in cold storage.

R. O. A., writes:—Chinese Primroses started from seed in Septem. now in 3-inch pots and about three inches high and not budded. Do you advise throwing them out or carrying them over until next year? If the latter what method would you follow?

Chinese Primroses now in 3-inch pots and not in bloom or budded are very useful at this time. Potted now into 5-inch pots they will grow fast, but are best kept in a temperature of from 50 to 55 degrees. Chinese Primroses are not satisfactory if kept until they are too old.

Miscellaneous Questions.

Constant Reader:—I have several acres of old potato land which is quite rich. I want to seed it down to timothy and clover without taking a grain crop off it. When should I sow it to get a crop of hay next year?

2. How could old poor meadow land be built up to grow hay without too much expense for fertilizers?

3. Will clover grow on land which is not deeply drained?

4. Which takes the most plant food out of the soil, oats or buckwheat?

The land in question cannot be so treated as to give a crop of hay from any grass or clover seeding in 1911. If, however, it is particularly important to get a crop of hay rather than a crop of grain next year, the following plan is practically certain to give good results.

Prepare land thoroughly and sow at usual time next spring. Sow a mixture of oats 2 bus. and peas, 1 bus. or vetches ½ bus. per acre. At the same time sow 10 lbs. red clover and 12 lbs. timothy per acre. Cut the crop of oats and peas or vetches in July when just beginning to turn in color, or possibly even a little earlier.

2. Old meadow cannot be built to grow hay without using plenty of barnyard manure, or else following a short rotation, and using small quantities of manure. Roots, grain, clover hay and pasture is a good rotation.

3. Yes, alsike clover especially will do well even on undrained land.

4. Buckwheat is probably the more exhausting crop to grow for the reason that it will do better on poor soil than will oats.

J. H. GRISDALE.

Cross-Firing.

Will you kindly suggest a possible remedy for cross firing in a four-year-old pacer? He toes out slightly behind. He appears to be ballanced; goes straight and is strong. Have squared the toes of hind shoes and weighted them on the outside.

There is no rule laid down by which every horse that cross fired can be shod so as to overcome the trouble. It can only be obtained by careful experimenting. It would be folly for me to advise you at long range to shoe him without seeing him go. If he was nearby where I could see his gait I might be able to assist you.

The Famous Rayo

Does Not Strain the Eyes

Don't use a small, concentrated light over one shoulder. It puts an unequal strain on your eyes. Use a diffused, soft, mellow light that cannot flicker, that equalizes the work of the eyes, such as the Rayo Lamp gives, and avoid eye strain.

The Rayo is designed to give the best light, and it does.

It has a strong, durable shade-holder that is held firm and true. A new burner gives added strength. Made of solid brass and finished in nickel. Easy to keep polished. The Rayo is low priced, but no other lamp gives a better light at any price.

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Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

The Imperial Oil Company
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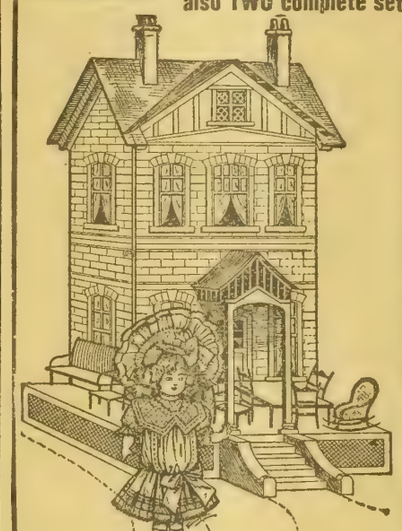
THIS MAGNIFICENT DOLL'S HOUSE AND HANDSOME IMPORTED DOLL

also TWO complete sets of beautiful furniture for the house and this lovely gold-laid jeweled ring



GIRLS, THIS IS A CHANCE OF A LIFE-TIME. DON'T MISS IT. This magnificent doll house is a perfect little palace, **EXACTLY LIKE THE DRAWING IN EVERY DETAIL,** with its quaint gothic roof with two chimneys, fine porch, lovely verandah and broad handsome front steps. The outside of the house is finished in red brick, and the inside is beautifully papered throughout, and every window has curtains. **IT IS FURNISHED COMPLETE** with the loveliest furniture you have ever seen—two complete sets, including sofas, chairs, tables, beds bureaus, wash-stands, etc.

THE HANDSOME DOLL WE GIVE YOU WITH THE HOUSE is a little beauty. Fully jointed so that she can sit down, turn her head, move her arms and legs, and she is dressed with fine underwear, shoes, stockings, etc., complete from hat to shoes.

Girls, if you want to secure **ABSOLUTELY FREE** this handsome doll house, lovely doll, the two sets of furniture and the beautiful jewelled ring, send us your name and address at once and agree to sell only 25 of our handsome jewelery novelties at only 10 cents each. They are handsome novelties, everybody wants them and you can sell them very quickly in a few minutes after school. When sold, return us the money, only $2.50, and we will promptly send you all 5 handsome presents carefully packed, exactly as represented. We arrange to stand payment of all charges on these presents right to your door. **DON'T DELAY,** write us to-day, and in a few days you can have the magnificent house and all the beautiful presents.

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Staff-Captain Jennings, Box 477, Halifax, N.S.

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101 Rebecca St. - - Hamilton Can.

The Westmorland Poultry and Pet Stock Show.

The Westmorland Poultry and Pet Stock Association held its 3rd and most successful exhibition in the hall over the Market, Moncton, N. B., on Jan. 12th, 13th and 14th. There were over 1000 entries and much more competition than last year. The birds were also of better quality and in better condition. Mr. George Robertson, Ottawa, judged the birds Of course, we cannot say it was satisfactory to all concerned because some people never can see why the other fellow beats them, but there is one thing quite sure Mr. Robertson placed the awards on the birds that were entitled to them and the birds that were not entitled to them did not get them even though it was the only bird in its class. We think the exhibitors will take the hint so forcibly placed before them and put up better birds next year for the show. The new Poultry Inspector for the province, Seth Jones, was present and added to the success of the show by giving lectures and demonstrations at different times on such subjects as "The Breeding, Care, Housing and Feeding of Poultry," and "The Killing, Dressing and Marketing of Chickens."

One exhibition worthy of special mention were two Ferrets belonging to Mr. J. V. Jackson. Ferrets are great rat killers and to give the enthusiasts an idea of their ability in this respect, two rodents were set free, separately, and were quickly put out of existence by one of the Ferrets.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Glen View Poultry Yards, 1 c, 2 and 3 h, 1 r; Alex. Donald, 1 and 2 p.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Glen View Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1, 2 and 3 h, 2 r, 1 and 3 p; Joe Crockett, 2 c, 4 p; Watson Lutz, 3 c, 4 h, 4 and 5 p. Samuel Steeves, 4 c, 3 and 5 r.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS— Watson Lutz, 1 and 3 c, 2 and 3 h, 2 and 3r, 1 p; Robert Knight, 4 r, 2 p.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—O. James 1 c, 4 and 4h, 1 and 3r, 1 and 2 4p; A. A. Tuttle, 2 c, 2 and 3 h; J. B. Thompson, 2 r, 3 p.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS— J. V Jackson, 1 and 3 c, 1 and 2 h, 2 and 3 r, 1, 2 and 3 p.

R. C. BUFF LEGHORNS— J. V. Jackson, 2 h, 2 and 3 r, 2 p.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—O. James, 1 c, 2 h; Michael Day, 3 c, 3 h; N. J. Govang, 3h, 3 r, 2 and 4 p; Wm. Walters, 1 r, 3 p; Geo. D. Brown, 2 r; R. A. Knight 4 p.

DARK BRAHMAS.—J. E. Warren, 1 and 2 h, 2 r, 2 p.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Glen View Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1 r; O. James, 6 h, 4 and 5 r, 6 p; Walter Jonah, 3 r, 2, 3 and 5 p; A. A. Tuttle, 1, 3 and 5 h, 1 and 4 p; Fletcher McFarlane, 6 p; J. W. Y. Smith, 3 c; R. P. R. Fraser, 2 h.

RAD CAPS.—R. Swetman, 2 and 3 r, 2 and 3 p.

BLACK LANGSHANS.— Alex. Donald, 1 and 2 h, 1 r, 1 p.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.— Geo. H. Seaman, 2 c, 3 h, 1 and 2 r, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 p; E. Bowser, 3 c, 2 h.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.— R. A. Knight, 1 c, 3 h, 1 r, 1 p; S. McKie, 2 c, 1 and 2 h, 2 and 3 r, 2 and 4 p. James Dustan, 3 p.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.— Hartley Steeves, 2 and 3 r, 2 and 3 p.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS— J. W. Y. Smith, 1 c; Hartley Steeves, 1 and 2 p; Glen View Poultry Yards, 2 and 3 h, 1 and 3 r, 3 p.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.— A. Leaman, 1 c, 1 h, 1 r, 2 and 3 p.

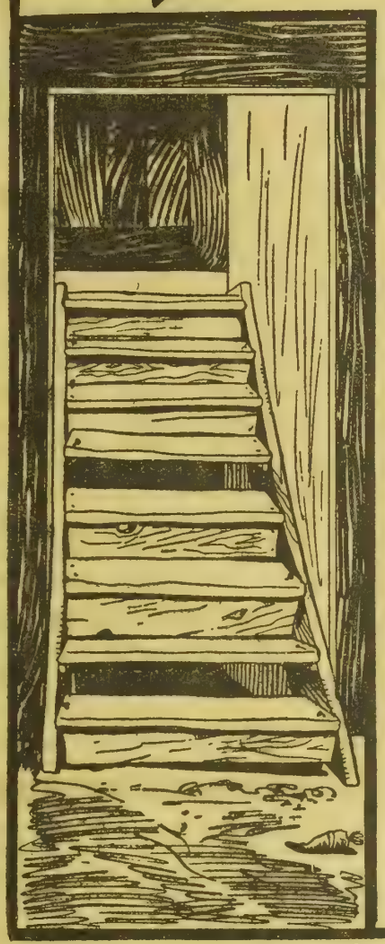
COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES— N. J. Gauvin, 3 r, 2 and 3 p.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS— Fred Steeves, 2 c, 2 and 3 h, 2 r, 2 and 3 p.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS— Mrs. J. V. Jackson, 1 and 3 c, 1 h, 2 and 3 p; C. Gauvin, 2 c, 3 h; G. H. Seaman,

Concrete Stairs Need No Repairs

Easy to Build and Last Forever



NO matter how you view it wooden stairways can never be considered economical.

Wood deteriorates rapidly under ordinary usage, and requires frequent, and often extensive, repairs to keep it in good condition.

Concrete stairs will be as good fifty years later as the day they are first put up. Age, which proves so destructive to wood, serves only to intensify the strength and hardness of concrete. Needing no repairs or painting, concrete first cost is last cost.

Let us send you our new illustrated book free—"*What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete.*" Photographs and diagrams show many examples of concrete work as applied to the construction of farm utilities. Much of this work you'll find you can do in your spare time. **Write for the book to-day.** It may save you dollars, though it only costs a cent.

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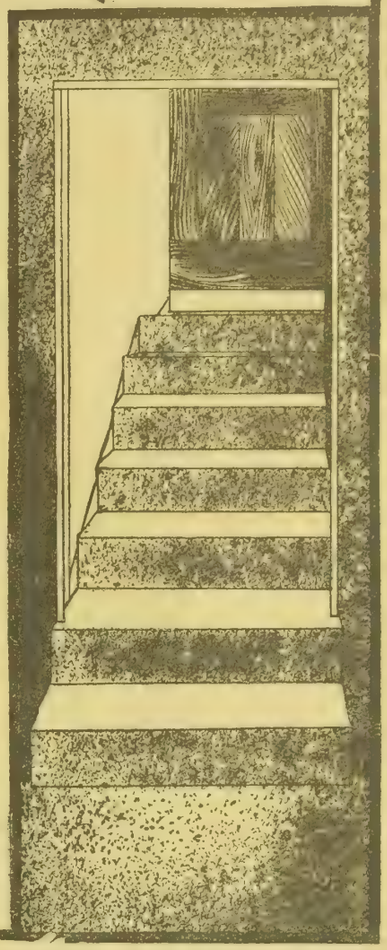


THE "B T" LITTER CARRIER HAS FEATURES THAT YOU WILL APPRECIATE.

Its construction is simpler than any other—fewer parts to wear out.

Its parts are heavier and more strongly built.

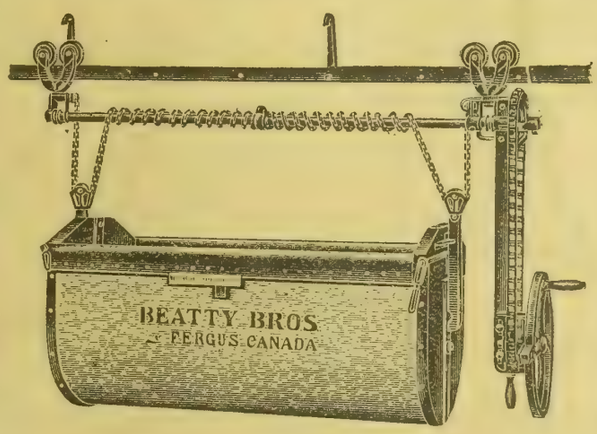
Only the very best of materials are allowed to enter into the construction of the "BT" Carrier.

These features together with the following points of advantage have made the "BT" Litter Carrier famous.

1st. In lifting we use double purchase. This is an exclusive feature of merit on our carriers.

2nd. The bucket on the "BT" Carrier can be tipped either way to discharge—most buckets will tip only one way.

3rd. It is made of 18 gauge galvanized steel, being some four gauges heavier than the material used by the other firms.



4th. The bucket can be elevated higher than any other. The bottom of the box is within three feet of the track when wound up.

5th. The "BT" Litter Carrier Track is heavier per foot and stronger than any other on the market. It is made of the toughest and stiffest high-carbon steel.

If you are thinking of buying a Litter Carrier, let us send you our new catlogue on the "BT" Litter Carrier. It is just off the press and it is free.

Write to-day for catalogue and information.

BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Ont. - - -

We also manufacture Steel Stalls, Stanchions and Hay Tools.

These Mighty Weeels are Tried and True

Thousands of users testify to the superiority of T-K Wide-Tire Steel Wheels. They have four times the strength and durability of ordinary wheels—defy the worst roads, rocky sandy, hilly or muddy, and lighten the draft on horses from 25 to 50 per cent.

TK Wide Tire Steel Wheels and Handy Farm Wagons

Our wagons are designed especially to meet the demands of farmers for a wagon to do all kinds of work on the road and around the farm. They are built low for ease of loading and unloading, and will roll over the ground with the heaviest load without tiring the horses.

Write for descriptive catalog telling how T-K vehicles and wheels will earn more money for you.

Tudhope-Knox Co., Ltd., Orillia, Ont.

The Halifax Seed Co., Ltd., of Halifax, N. S., have leased the four-story stone building 166 Granville St., just one block north of the old stand. This move was made necessary by the rapidly increasing business of their Mail Order Department. Farmers and market gardeners generally throughout the Maritime Provinces are sending their orders into this house, rather than to the Upper Provinces, and the United States as their goods are delivered in much less time than if sent to these points. The Halifax Seed Co., Ltd., will send postpaid their 1911 Seed Annual to any parties who may be interested in this line.

Kindly mention The Maritime Farmer when sending in your name and address.

Intercolonial Railway Calendars for 1911.

The 1911 calendars of the Intercolonial have more of real artistic merit than for several years past, being a new departure in design and coloring and those fortunate enough to receive them will find them tastefully ornamental as well as all they should be in the way of general utility.

On a background of green and brown, a capital representation of pine cones, the words "Canadian Government Railways", "Intercolonial Railway" and "Prince Edward Island Railways" appears at the top in block letters of shaded guinea gold. From the centre of the lettering space the I. C. R. emblematic moose head appears, surrounded by a halo of scarlet, in which is the usual text " The Fast Line, The People's Railway."

The centre of the calendar is taken up with a richly colored sketch of the "Ocean Limited Express" skirting the shores of Bedford Basin, on the way out of Halifax. The scene is well chosen, the cloud tints and the coloring of the far blue expanse of water having a most natural effect, especially to those familiar with the scene and its surroundings. The calendar tab is of sage green, with lettering and figures of white. On each side of the tab a panel of dark brown with yellow lettering is devoted to extolling the excellence of those two famous I. C. R. through trains, the "Ocean Limited" and the "Maritime Express". A border of purple gives a finishing effect to the general design and completes a calendar that ought to be greatly admired and eagerly solicited.

1 h; O. James, 2 r, 1 p; R. A. Knight, 3 r.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—Randolph Jones, 2 c, 2 h; A. Donald, 1 r, 3 p; Geo. H. Seaman, 1 r, 2 p; Mrs. J. V. Jackson, 3 c, 1 h, 1 p.

R. C. BLACK BANTAMS.—Mrs. J. V. Jackson, 1 c, 1 h.

R. C. BLACK BANT&MS.—Mrs. J. V. Jackson, 1 c, 1 and 3 h, 1 and 3 p; R. Jones, 1 r, 2 p.

BLACK TAILED JAPANESE BANTAMS.—Mrs. J. V. Jackson, 1 c, 1 h.

BANTAMS, A. O. V.—J. W. Humphrey, 2 c; Jos Steeves, 1 and 2 h.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—R. B. Stewart, 1 c, 1 r, 2 and 6 p; R. P. R. Fraser, 2 c, 1 h, 2 r, 3 and 5 p; Mrs. Wm. Duncan, 2 h; Alex Donald, 3 and 4 h; A. E. Stone, 1 p; D. D. Leger, 3 r, 4 p.

S. S. HAMBURGS—John Stewart, 1 r; Mrs. J. H. Ward, 2 and 3 r, 2 and 3 p; Wm. Balser, 1 p; M. L. Tracey, 2 and 3 p.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.— Fred E. Steeves, 1 c.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.— Glen View Poultry Yards, 1 and 2 c, 1, 2 and 3 h, 1, 3 and 4 r; John E. Warren, 3 c, 1 and 2 r.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—M. W. Mitchell, 1 c, 2 and 3 h, 2 p; Watson Lutz, 2 c, 2 and 3 r.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—J. E. Warren, 1 c, 1 and 2 r, 1 and 2 p; J. V. Jackson, 2 and 3 h, 3 r, 3 p.

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS.— John Stewart, 2 p.

BLACK SPANISH.—Wm. Walters, 2 h; Robert Swetham, 1 r, 2 and 3 p.

BLACK ORPINGTONS.— John Humphrey, 2 c, 1 h, 2 r, 1 and 2 p.

WHITE ORPINGTONS.—R. P. R. Fraser, 1 r, 1 h, 1 and 2 p.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS. — Wm. Howell, 1 c; Randolph Jones, 2 h, 2 r, 2 and 3 p.

HOUDANS.—Alex. McDonald, 1 c, 2 h, 1 r, 1 p; Randolph Jones, 2 c; A. A. Tuttle, 3 c, 1 and 3 h, 3 r; ' Michael Day, 3 h, 2 r, 2 p; N. J. Govang, 3 p.

BREEDING PENS.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—1, R. P. R. Fraser; 2, Glen View Poultry Yards; 3, A. A. Tuttle.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, cockerel mating—1, Samuel Steeves; 2 and3, Glen View Poultry Yards.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, pullet mating—1, Glen View Poultry Yards; 2, Watson Lutz; 3, S. Steeves.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, cockerel mating—1 and 3, Glen View Poultry Yards; 2, J. E. Warren.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, pullet mating.—1, Glen View Poultry Yards; 2, J. E. Warren.

UTILITY STOCK.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—J. E. Steeves, 1 c, 2 h, 2 p; E. R. Gunning, 2 c, 3 h, 3 r; C. L. R. Weldon, 3 c; A. Lutz, 1 and 3 p, 1 h, 1 and 2 c.

WYANDOTTES.—Wm. Cowling, 1 c, 1 h; J. W. Y. Smith, 2 h; J. E. Steeves, 1 c, 2 and 3 h, 3 p; C. L. R. Weldon, 1 and 2 p.

BREEDING PEN, UTILITY WYANDOTTES.—1 Wm. Cowling.

BREEDING PEN, UTILITY PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—1, A. Lutz; 2, C. W. Osborne; 3, J. B. Steeves.

DUCKS.

PEKIN DRAKE, old—1, J. W. Humphrey; 2 and 3, J. V. Jackson.

PEKIN DUCK, old—1 and 3, J. V. Jackson; 2, C. W. Osborne.

PEKIN DRAKE, young—1, Watson Lutz; 2, J. V. Jackson; 3, Elias Balser.

PEKIN DUCK, young—1, Elias Balser; 2, 3 and 4, J. V. Jackson.

ROUEN DRAKE, old—1, J. E. Steeves

ROUEN DUCK, old—1, J. E. Steeves.

ROUEN DRAKE, young—1, C. L. R. Weldon; 2, J. E. Steeves.

ROUEN DUCK, young—1, C. L. R. Weldon; 2, J. E. Steeves.

A. O. V. DRAKE—1, P. N. Hamm; 2, J. W. Humphrey.

A. O. V. DUCK—1, J. W. Humphrey; 2 and 3, P. N. Hamm.

BREEDING PEN DUCKS—1, W. Balser; 2, J. V. Jackson.

GEESE.

TOULOUSE GANDER, old—1, J. W. Humphrey.

TOULOUSE GANDER, young—1, W. Cowling.

TOULOUSE GOOSE, old—1, J. W. Humphrey.

TOULOUSE GOOSE, young—1, W. Cowling.

A. O. V. GANDER, old—1, Hartley Steeves; 3, J. B. Steeves.

A. O. V. GOOSE, old—2, Hartley Steeves; 3, J. W. Humphrey.

A. O. V. GANDER, young—1, J. G. Stockford; 2, W. Lutz.

A. O. V. GOOSE, young—1, J. G. Stockford; 2, W. Lutz.

TURKEYS.

BRONZE—J. W. Y. Smith, 1 c, 1 p; C. W. L. Weldon, 2 r, 2 and 3 p.

PIGEONS.

WHITE FAN TAILS—1 and 2, J. V. Jackson.

COLORED FAN TAILS—1 and 2, J. V. Jackson.

WHITE HOMERS—1, R. P. R. Fraserer; 2, J. W. Y. Smith.

COLORED HOMERS.—1 and 2, R. P. R. Fraser.

TUMBLERS—1, J. V. Jackson; 2,

DAY AFTER DAY-YEAR IN YEAR OUT AN IHC PAYS BIGGEST -PROFITS-

NOT only should your cream separator pay you the best possible profit at the start—but it should keep on paying biggest profits for a lifetime.

The durability of a separator is just as important as its skimming qualities. Many separators break down just when they are beginning to pay for themselves. Avoid loss and disappointment by getting an I H C Cream Harvester. They skim as clean and run as easily years hence as on the day they were bought.

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have proved their value by years of perfect service. If you investigate all cream separators you will appreciate I H C features and advantages all the more. You will find that I H C Cream Harvesters are the only separators with gears which are dust and milk proof and at the same time easily accessible; I H C Cream Harvesters are protected against wear at all points by phosphor bronze bushings—not cast iron or brass. I H C Cream Harvesters are constructed with larger spindles, shafts, and bearings than any other separator, insuring greater efficiency and durability; the I H C bowl is free from slots or minute crevices—that is why it is so remarkably easy to clean.

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Made in two styles—Dairymaid and Bluebell—each in four sizes The I H C local dealer will be glad to explain the many I H C Cream Harvester advantages, all of which have much to do with your dairy profits. Ask him for catalogues and all information, or, write nearest branch house for information desired.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton

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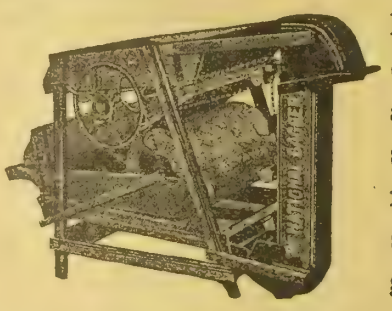
I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning these subjects.

THE NATIONAL FANNING MILL IS NECESSARY TO YOU.

Its use will result in Clean Seed Larger Crops Better Prices.



Furnished with double bagger and full set sieves complete for all kinds of separating and grading.

A Postal will Bring you all Information and Prices.

THE NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

Regina, Sask., Edmonston, Alta., Toronto, OTTAWA.

Maritime Branch - - - MONCTON, N. B.

P. E. I. Central Seed Fair.

Will hold its meeting in Charlottetown on

Tues., Wed., Thur., Mar. 14,15,16,1911

OPEN TO THE WHOLE ISLAND.

The exhibit will consist of all kinds of Farm Seeds, grain in the Sheaf, Domestic Science and Poultry.

The Educational meeting will be a strong feature by a staff of experts.

Excursion tickets from all points on I. C. R. at one way First-Class fare, with the Standard Certificate for return will be issued. Certificate good for winter Boats and P. E. I. R. R. Every person must get the Certificate when buying his ticket. The Certificate must be signed by Secy. of Seed Fair and good for week of Fair.

The Prize list is the largest that has been offered in the Maritime Provinces and will consequently bring thousands of bushels of seed grain together. A Copy of prize list can be had by asking the Secretary.

JOHN H. GILL, Little York, P. E. I.

Randolph Jones.

JACOBINS—1 and 2, J. V. Jackson.

CARNEAUX—1 and 2, R. P. R. Fraser.

POUTERS—1, J. W. Y. Smith; 2, J. V. Jackson.

A. O. VARIETY.—1, J. V. Jackson; 2, J. W. Y. Smith.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Cup donated by J. W. Y. Smith for the four best Wyandottes, awarded to A. A. Tuttle.

Silver Cup donated by J. F. Edgett for Barred Plymouth Rocks, won by Watson Lutz.

Cup donated by Lloyd Edgett for Black Minorcas, won by R. B. Stewart.

Cup donated by J. B. B. Toombs for Silver-laced Wyandottes, won by R. A. Knight.

Cup donated by H. T. Brewster for Single Comb White Leghorn, won by Odbur James, Sunny Brae.

Silver Cup donated by A. A. Tuttle for four best birds of any breed, won by Odbur James.

Prize, value $7, donated by J. D. LeBlanc, for four best birds of any variety, won by Odbur James.

Special prize donated by George E. Dawes for the whitest bird, won by Odbur James.

Special prize donated by A. B. Bray for the best conditioned bird, won by Odbur James.

New Brunswick Crops 1910.

The following statistics gathered by the Provincial Department of Agriculture show the crops for 1910, so far as statistics are gathered, to have been better than last year, with the single exception of the potato crop. The yield per acre of wheat was last year 18.5 bushels per acre, this year 19. , af oats last year 29.1 bushels per acre, this year 29.7; of buckwheat last year 24.7, this year 24.6, of potatoes last year 187. bushels, this year 127., of turnips last year 511, this year 500.8. The hay crop, for which statistics are not gathered, was an usually large one, running it is estimated fully 25 p. c. above the average crop.

The number of live stock kept on farms in December, 1910, compared to December 1909, was as follows:—

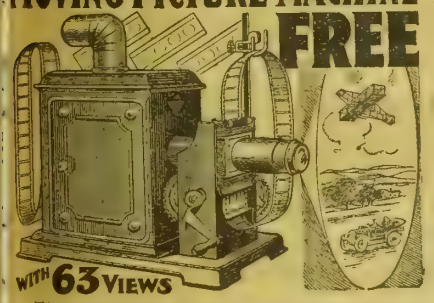
	1909	1910
Horses	57,715	61,042
Cattle	199,481	215,829
Sheep	143,274	147,489
Swine	70,010	80,022

Following are the crops and total yields of the crops for which statistics were gathered in the two years:

1909.	Acres	Bushels.
Wheat	14,447	268,079
Oats	194,815	5,682,338
Buckwheat	56,735	1,405,775
Potatoes	47,853	8,968,098
Turnips	6,531	3,340,862

1910.	Acres	Bushels.
Wheat	13,988	265,848
Oats	196,795	5,847,877
Buckwheat	56,305	1,390,717
Potatoes	47,744	6,067,276
Turnips	6,310	3,160,158

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE FREE



WITH 63 VIEWS

This wonderful imported Moving Picture Machine with 2 films with 63 views. ALL GIVEN FREE for selling 24 pieces of our goods at 10c. each. Get this marvelous Machine and earn plenty of money. Write for goods. When sold return $2.40 and we will send Moving Picture Machine and films with 63 views. FRIEND-SOAP Co., Dept. 806, Boston Mass.

Your cough will disappear. Doctors prescribe 108 every day, The Greatest Cough Medicine on earth. Once you have it in your home you will never again be without it. The greatest Cough Medicine for children. Get a bottle to-day—25 cents at all dealers.

In answering advertisements you are sure of a prompt reply if you say: "I saw your advertisement in the Maritime Farmer."

Prize Winners at the P. E. I. Poultry Show.

The third annual show held under the auspices of the Prince Edward Island Poultry Association was held at Charlottetown on January 4th, 5th and 6th, 1911. There was keen competition in nearly all classes. The exhibit was a splendid one and was well worth seeing. The members of the association are to be congratulated on the good showing they made and the excellent management by which their show was maintained. ...

L. G. Jarvis, Grimsby, Ontario, placed the awards.

Following is a complete list of the prize winners:

NOTE:—c, cock; h, hen; r, cockerel, p, pullet.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — L. H. D. Foster 1, 2c; 1, 2 and 3h; 1, 2r; 1p. Joseph Curran, 3c; 1h. P. Smallwood, 3r; 3p. L. Pigott, 2p.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. — A. F. Houston, 1c; 2p. Dr. Fraser, Pictou, 2c; 2h; 2r. H. E. Miller, 1, 3h; 1r; 1, 3p J. T. Ives, Pictou, 3 r.

BUFF P. ROCKS—L. D. H. Foster, 1 and 2c; 1, 2 and 3h; 2 and 3r; 1p.

WHITE WYANDOTTES— George Lightizer, 1, 4c; 2r; 1, 2, 3p. G. A. McCormack, 2c; 3r. H. E. Miller, 3c; 2h; 4p. A. O. F. Gill, 1h. A. F. Houston, 3h. H. V. Lane, 1r.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Dr. Fraser, Pictou, 2c; 2h; 1r; 2p. Geo, Chilton, 2r; 1p.

WYANDOTTES, A. O. V.—George Chilton, 2h. E. W. Manson, 1, 2r; 1, 2, 3p.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—H. P. Beer, 1c; 2h. C. H. Wisner, Pictou, 2c; 3h; 2r; 2p. D. A. McKinnon, 1h. H. V. Lane, 1r; 1p. J. Whitlock, Sr., 3p.

BLACK ORPINGTON.—H. S. Lowe, 1c; 1h. A. F. Houston, 2c; 2h; 3r. J. McPherson, 3c; 2r; 4p. J. Whitlock, Sr., 4c; 4h; 4r; 3p. C. Wisner, 3h. A. Williams, 1r. H. Gurney, 1, 2p.

ORPINGTON, A. O. V.—C. H. Wisner, 1c; 1h; 1r. E. Mills, 2h. A. Williams, 1, 2p.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—W. A. Millar, 1c; 2, 3h; 1, 2, 3r; 1p. G. B. Williams, 2c; 1h. W. H. Dewar, 4r. L. B. Crockett, 2p.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—John F. Burke, 1c; 3h. G. Chilton, 2, 3c; 2h; 2r. J. Whitlock, Sr., 1h; 3r; 1, 3p. A. F. Houston, 1r; 2p.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN—J. Whitlock, Sr., 1c; 1h; 1p. Geo. Chilton, 2c; 3h. J. Lapthorne, 2h; 1, 3r; 2, 3p. H. V. Lane, 2r. A. Williams, 4r; 4p.

LEGHORNS, A. O. V.—A. F. Houston, 1c; 2, 3h; 1r; 1p. George Simmons, 1h; 3r; 2p. J. F. Blanchard, 2r; 4p. A. Boates, Summerside, 2r; 3p.

LANGSHANS.—A. Williams, 1h.

S. C. BLACK MIEORCAS—W. Cudmore, 1c; 1h; 1p. C. Lapthorne, 2c. J. F. Burke, 2, 3h; 1r. H. V. Lane, 2r; 3p. H. Howatt, 3r; 2p.

MINORCAS, A. O. V.— Everett Mills, 2c; 3r, G. Chilton, 2h. Dr. Fraser, 3h; 2r; 2p. W. Cudmore, 1r; 3p.

BRAHMAS—H. Riggs, 1, 2r; 2p.

INDIAN GAME.—W. H. Dewar, 1c; 2h. J. L. Reid, Pictou, 1r; 1p.

HAMBURGS.—John F. Burke, 1c; 1h; 1r; 1p.

DORKINGS—W. A. Millar, 1c; 1h. J. McInnis, 2, 3h.

BANTAMS.—Japanese hen: Joseph Curran, 1, 2. A. O. V. Cock: J. Lapthorne 1; A. O. V. Hen: J. Lapthorne 1. Japenese Cockerel and Pullet, 1, Joseph Curran, Japanese Pullet, J. Curran 1, 2. A. O. V. Pullet, J. Lapthorne 1.

SPANISH—John F. Bourke, 1h; 3p.

OLD BREEDING PENS—J. L. Reid, Pictou, Wyandottes, 1. Geo. Lightizer, Wyandottes 2. L. H. D. Foster, Plymouth Rocks, 1, 2. A. White, Orpingtons 2. Geo. Chilton, Leghorns, 1, 2. W. Cudmore, Minorcas 2. W. A. Millar, Rhode Island Reds, 1.

YOUNG BREEDING PENS.—George Lightizer—Wyandottes 1. G. A. McCormack, Wyandottes 2. A. O. F. Gill, Wyaodottes, 3. L. H. D. Foster, Plymouth Rocks, 1, 2. A. White, Orpingtons 3. G. Chilton, Leghorns 1. H. V. Lane, Leghorns 2. J. Lapthorne, Leghorns, 3.

DRESSED POULTRY—J. Whitlock, Sr., Pair Cockerels 1; pair ducks 2. Geo Lightizer, pair cockerels 2. L. D. H. Foster, pair fowl, 1, 2. John Whitlock, Jr., pair ducks 1. pair dressed geese, 1 L. H. D. Foster.

OEE DOZEN DRESSED CHICKENS —George Lightizer 1. L. H. D. Foster 2.

EGGS.—H. E. Miller, Brown Shelled 1. W. A. Miller, Brown Shelled 2. John Whitlock, Sr., Brown Shelled 3; White Shelled 1.

SPEIALS.

The American Poultry Associations Grand Prize Silver Medal for the best cockerel in the American, Asiatic, Mediterranean and English Classes. Competition open to the world.—J. E. Lapthorne.

The American Poultry Association's Diploma for the best male, under one year old, in all standard varieties. Competition open to the world.—L. H. D. Foster.

Silver Cup, donated by Auld Bros., for best 20 birds, one variety any one pure breed. To be won three times.—George Chilton.

Silver Cup, donated by Hon, John Richards, for best breeding pen, any one pure breed. To be won three times —Wm. Cudmore.

Silver Cup, donated by Benjamin Crabbe, for best Wyandotte cock, hen, cockerel and pullet—Geo. Lightizer.

Silver Cup, donated by A. B. Warburton, for best breeding pen of Plymouth Rocks.—L. H. D. Foster.

Silver Cup, donated by Prowse & Son, Murray Harbor, for best breeding pen Wyandottes—J. L. Read.

Silver Cup, donated by employees of Auld Bros., for best breeeding pen of Minorcas.—Wm. Cudmore.

Silver Cup, donated by Carvell Bros., for best Leghorn cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, (one variety)—John Whitlock Sr.

Silver Cup, donated by President, for best five cockerels, one variety, any one breed, (having weight classes.)—L. H. D. Foster. ...

Silver Cup, donated by McKinnon Drug Co., for best breeding pen Leghorns—George Chilton.

Silver Cup, donated by P. C. Brown, for best cock and hen, one variety any standard breed, to be won 3 times—A. F. Houston. ...

$2.00 donated by Carter & Co., for best White Wyandotte cockerel and pullet.—Geo. Lightizer.

Razor, donated by Geo. J. Rogers, for best White or Buff Plymouth Rock cockerel and pullet—H. E. Miller.

Pipe, donated by Hon. George E. Hughes, for best Orpington Cockerel and Pullet—H. V. Lane.

Box Cigars, donated by "Two Macs," for best Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel and pullet.—L. H. D. Foster.

Tin Tobacco, donated by D. Nicholson for best A. O. V. than White, Wyandotte cockerel and pullet—E. V. Mason.

$1.00 donated by W. B. Robertson, for best Rhode Island Red cockerel and pullet—W. A. Miller.

R. P. J., (through Geo. Lightizer, agent), one year's subscription, for the best A. O. V. Leghorn cockerel and pullet—A. F. Houston.

$2.50, donated by Geo. Lightizer, for best White Wyandotte cockerel raised by exhibitor from eggs purchased from him.—H. V. Lane.

Examiner Pub. Co., Daily 1 year, for best White Leghorn cockerel and pullet—A. F. Houston.

Patriot Pub. Co., Daily 1 year, for best Brown Leghorn cockerel and pullet—J. E. Lapthorne.

$2.08 from Jenkins & Son, for best Minorca cockerel and pullet.—H. Howard. ...

L. H. D. Foster, Marshfield, offered the following specials and won them himself—$1.00 for best pair Plymouth Rock Cockerels. $1.00 for best adult breeding pen Buff Rocks. $1.00 for best breeding pen Buff Rocks, hatched 1910.

Marshfield Farmers' Institute, $2.00 for best display dressed poultry.— George Lightizer.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Cock and hen—John Whitlock, Sr.
Cockerel and Pullet—H. E. Miller.

The Hartland Poultry Show.

The Carleton and Victoria Poultry Association held their third annual show at Hartland on the 17th and 18th of January. As a show it was a marked success, and well handled, reflecting great credit upon the officers of the association. This association was the first organized in the province, and its work has been pushed with commendable zeal and energy. There were not more than a dozen exhibitors 3 years ago, there were at this show thirty nine. There were but 300 birds at the beginning, at this show there were 822 birds. They have also given special attention to the education of their members along practical lines, such as how to produce more and better poultry. Addresses have been given on how to fatten, kill and dress poultry in the most approved manner. The question of egg production and marketing of the egg product has been considered.

Fowls have been fattened and exhibited. Killing and plucking contests have been held, these were a special feature. We regret to learn that this association has now reached a crisis in their work. The demands are now so great that the government grant of $100.00 is entirely inadequate, and unless ways and means can be provided to meet the expenses of the association, they must discontinue their splendid work, which certainly would be much regretted by all those interested in the development of the business.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. — Cock—1 and 2, Glen View Poultry Yard; 3, H. C. Cochrane; 4, Hartland Poultry Yards. Hen—1, 2 and 3, Glen View Poultry Yards. 4. Roy Cameron. Cockerel.—1, The Glen View Poultry Yards; 2, Amos Downey; 3, Blackie Bros.; 4, R. B. Hagerman. Pullet—1 and 4, Glen View Poultry Yards; 2, R. W. Cameron; 3, Amos Downey.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS Cock and Hen—1, 2 and 3, Hartland Poultry Yards. Cockerel—1 and 2, Blackie Bros.; Pullet—1 and 2, Blackie Bros.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Cock— 1, Wm. Davis; 2, Ray Plummer. Hen—1 and 2, Wm. Davis. Cockerel—1 and 3, Wm. Davis; 2, Blackie Bros. Pullet—1 and 2, Wm. Davis; 3, Blackie Bros.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Cock— 1, Glen View Poultry Yards; 2, Maritime Poultry Supply Co.; 3, Hartland Poultry Yards. Hen—1 and 3, Glen View Poultry Yards; 2, Maritime Poultry Supply Co.; 4, Amos Downey. Cockerel —1 and 4, Glen View Poultry Yards; 2, Amos Downey; 3, Maritime Poultry Supply Co. Pullet—1 and 3, Glen View Poultry Yards; 2, Maritime Poultry Supply Co.

BUFF WYANDOTTES Cock—1 and 2, Glen View Poultry Yards; 3, Hartland Poultry Yards. Hen—1, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2 and 3, Glen View Poultry Yards. Cockerel—1, Glen View Poultry Yards; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards. Pullets—1, 2 and 3, Hartland Poultry Yards.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. Cock— 1, R. A. Knight; 2, Hartland Poultry Yds. Hen—1, R. A. Knight; 2 and 3, Hartland Poultry Yards. 1 and 2 Cockerel, 1 and 2 Pullet, R. A. Knight; 3, Cockerel, 3 Pullet, Hartland Poultry Yards.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Cock, 1 and 3, Hen 1 and 3, Cockerel 2 and 3, Pullet 4, Hartland Poultry Yards; Cock 2, Hen 2, Cockerel 1, Pullet 1, 2 and 3, George H. Seaman.

BLACK WYANDOTTE—Cock 1, Hen 1, and 2, Pullet 1, Hartland Poultry Yards.

R. ISLAND REDS, S. C.—Cock 1, Hen 1, Cockerel 2 and 3, Pullet 2 and 3, R. B. Hagerman; Hen 2 and 3, Cockerel 1, Pullet 1, Glen View Poultry Yards.

R. ISLAND REDS, R. C.—Cock 1, Hen 3, Cockerel 1, Pullet 2, Barry Moores; Hen, 2 Ray Plummer; Hen 1, Pullet 1, Hartland Poultry Yards.

LIGHT BRAHMA.—Cock 1, Hen 1, 2 and 3, Cockerel 2, Pullet 1 and 3, Hartland Poultry Yards; Cockerel 1, 3, 4 and 5, Pullet 2, Howard Kennedy.

DARK BRAHMA—Cock 1 and 2, Hen 2 and 3, Cockerel 1 and 2, Pullet 1 and 2, Hartland Poultry Yards; Hen 1, Ray Plummer.

BUFF COCHIN—Cock 1 and 2, 1, 2 and 3 Hen, 1 Cockerel, 1 and 2, Pullet, Hartland Poultry Yards.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN—1 and 2 Cock, 1, 2 and 3 Hen; 1 and 2 Cockerel, 1 Pullet, Dr. L. McIntosh.

WHITE COCHIN—1 Cock, 1 Hen, 1 Cockerel, 1 Pullet, Hartland Poultry Yards.

BLACK LANGSHAN—1 Cock, 1, 2, 3 Hen, Rev. Mr. Copeland.

WHITE LANGSHAN—1 Cock, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2 and 3 Cock, 1 and 1 Hen, 2 Cockerel, 2 and 3 pullet, Rev. Mr. Mallory; 1 Cockerel, 1 pullet, W. H. Hatfield.

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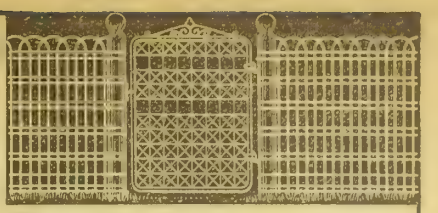

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BROWN LEGHORN, R. C.—1 Cock, 1 and 2 Hen, 3 Cockerel, Hartland Poultry Yards; 1 Cockerel, Maritime Poultry Supply Co.; 2 Cockerel, 1 Pullet, Harley Rouke; 2 and 3 Pullet, Chester Carr.
WHITE LEGHORN—1 Cock, 1, 2, 3 Hen, 1 Cockerel, 1 Pullet, Dr. McIntosh; 2 Cockerel, 2 and 3 Pullet, Mrs. Albert Hovey, 3 Cockerel, H. D. Keswick.
WHITE LEGHORN, R. C.—1 and 2 Cock, 1, 2, 3 Hen, 3 Cockerel, 2 Pullet, Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 Cockerel, 1 Pullet, Harley Rouke; 2 Cockerel, 3 Pullet, Chester Carr.
BUFF LEGHORN—1 and 3 Cock, 2 and 3 Hen, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2 Cock, 1 Hen, 1 Cockerel, 1 Pullet, Maritime Poultry Supply Co.
BLACK LEGHORN—1 and 2 Cock, 1 and 2 Hen, 1 Cockerel, 3 Pullet, Hartland Poultry Yards; 3 hen, E. C. Morgan; 2 Cockerel, 2 Pullet, Chester Carr. 3 cockerel, 1 pullet, Harley Rouke.
BLACK MINORCAS—1 Cock, 2 and 3 Hen, Dr. L. McIntosh; 1 Hen, 1 and 2 Cockerel, 1 and 2 Pullet, Elisha Shaw; 3 Cockerel, Alfred Goodwin.
R. C. MINORCAS—1 Hen, 1 Pullet, Dr. L. McIntosh.
WHITE MINORCAS—1 and 2 Cock, 1, 2, 3 Hen, Hartland Poultry Yards; 1 Cockerel, 1 and 2 Pullet, Blackie Bros.; 2 Cockerel, 3 Pullet, Mrs. Albert Hovey; 3 Cockerel, Dr. L. McIntosh.
BLACK SPANISH—1 and 2 Cock, 1, 2, 3 Hen, 1 and 2 Pullet, Rev. J. B. Daggett.
BLUE ANDALUSIANS— 1 Cock, 1 Hen, 1 Pullet, E. C. Morgan; 2 Cock, 2 and 3 Hen, Hartland Poultry Yards; 1 Cockerel, 2 Pullet, Frank Hurst; 2 Cockerel, 3 Pullet, Harris Keswick; 3 Cockerel, Roy Loupin.
RED CAPS—1 Cock, 1, 2, 3 Hen, 2, 3 Cockerel, Hartland Poultry Yards; 1 Cockerel, 1, 2, 3 Pullet, Eugene Phillips.
BUFF ORPINGTON—1 Cock, 2 Hen, H. H. McCain; 2 Cock, 1 and 3 Hen, 2 Cockerel, 2 Pullet, Dr. McIntosh; 1 and 3 Cockerel, Howard Kennedy; 1 and 3 Pullet, Mrs. Albert Hovey.
BLACK ORPINGTON—1 Cock, 1 and 2 Hen, Dr. McIntosh; 1 and 2 Cockerel, Rev. J. H. Copeland.
White ORPINGTON—1 Pullet, 1 Cockerel, Mrs. Hovey.
W. C. BLACK POLISH—1 Cock, 1 and 2 Hen, 1 Cockerel, 1 Pullet, Rev. J. B. Daggett.
GOLDEN POLISH—1 and 2 Cock, 1, 2, 3 Hen, 1 Cockerel, 1, 2, 3 Pullet, Rev. J. B. Daggett; 2 and 3 Cockerel, R. W. Cameron.
GOLDEN S. HAMBURGS—1 Hen, Hartland Poultry Yards.
GOLDEN P. HAMBURGS—1 Cock, 1 and 2 Hen, Hartland Poultry Yards.
S. S. HAMBURGS—1 Cock, 1, 2 3 Hen, 1 Cockerel, 1, 2 3 Pullet, Hartland Poultry Yards.
HOUDANS—1, 2, 3 Cock, 1, 2, 3 Hen, 1, 2, 3 Cockerel, 1, 2, 3 Pullet, Rev. J. B. Daggett.
ERMINE FAVEROLLE—1 and 2 cock, 1, 2 3 Hen, 1 Cockerel, Hartland Poultry Yards.
SALMON FAXEROLLE—1 and 2 cock, 1, 2, 3 Hen, 1, 2 Cockerel, 1, 2 Pullet, Dr. McIntosh.
BLACK RED GAME—1 Cock, 1, 2, 3 Hen, 1 Pullet, Dr McIntosh.
RED PYLE—1, 2, 3 Hen, Dr. McIntosh.
SILVER POLISH—1, 2 3 Cock, 1, 2, 3 Hen, 1, 2 Cockerel, 1, 2, 3 Pullet, Hartland Poultry Yards.
JAPANESE BANTAM—1 Cock, 1 hen, Maritime Poultry Supply Co.
R. C. BLACK BANTAM—1 Cock, 1 Hen, Maritime Poultry Supply Co.; 2 Cock, Hartland Poultry Yards.
W. R. C. BANTAM—1 Cock, 1 Hen, Maritime Poultry Supply Co.
JAVA BLACK—1 Cock, 1 and 2 Hen, 1 Cockerel, 1 Pullet, Hartland Poultry

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BRONZE TURKEYS—1, Hartland GALLEY 2
Yards.
ANCONIA—1 Cock, 3 Cockerel, 2 Pullet, Hartland Poultry Yards; 1, 2, 3 Hen, 1 and 2 Cockerel, 1 and 3 Pullet, Howard Kennedy; 1 Cock, 1 Hen, Wm. Davis.
PYLE GAME BANTAM—1 Cock, 1 Hen, Dr. McIntosh.
S. DUCKWING GAME—1, Cock, Dr. McIntosh.
SILVER SEABRIGHT—1 Hen, Dr. McIntosh.
W. POLISH—1 Cock, Dr McIntosh.
B. R. GAME BANTAM—1 Cock, 1, 2 Hen, Dr. McIntosh.
BLACK HAMBURG—1 and 2 Cock, 1 and 2 Hen, 1 Cockerel, 1 Pullet, Hartland Poultry Yards.
PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES— 1 cock 1 Hen, 1 Cockerel, 1 Pullet, Hartland Poultry Yards.
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To the man who wants to regain his youth, who wants to feel like he did when he was budding into vitality, I offer a book which will show him the road to happiness—a book which is brimful of the things he likes to read, which will give him courage and enlighten him as to the causes and cure of his troubles. It will point out the pitfalls, and guide him safely to a future of strength and vitality. It is beautifully illustrated. It tells what other men have suffered and how they have cured themselves. It is free. I will send it, closely sealed, without marks, if you will send this ad. If you are not the man you ought to be, send for it to-day.

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I am not giving Belts away. I am offering to cure first and be paid after you are cured. I have an Electric Belt which DOES cure. I know there is no better way to prove my confidence in the wonderful curative power of my Belt than to cure you before you pay for it. This offer is open to any one who will secure me. All I ask is that you give me evidence of your honesty and good faith by offering reasonable security. I will then take your case on the conditions of

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BLACK MINORCAS—1, Elisha Shaw.
WHITE LEGHORNS—1, Dr. McIntosh Poultry Yards.
BROWN LEGHORN—1, Glen View Poultry Yards; 2 and 3, Hartland Poultry Yards.
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S. C. B. LEGHORN—1, R. L. Rigby.
WHITE LEGHORN—1, Dr. McIntosh.
BLACK MINORCAS—1 and 2, E. Shaw.
R. ISLAND REDS—1, Glen View Poultry Yards; 2, H. D. Keswick; 3, Chas. E. Oliver.
WHITE WYANDOTTES—1 and 2, Hartland Poultry Yards.
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"A vale of tears" in very truth sickness, suffering, sorrow.

And sickness is the cause of most of the misery.

Now a good many people accept sickness as something that has to be a visitation.

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Now, we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us and we'll give your druggist an order (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given to you free of cost.

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A confidence that has been based on our 30 years' experience with this splendid preparation, with a full knowledge of the hundreds of thousands of cures it has made.

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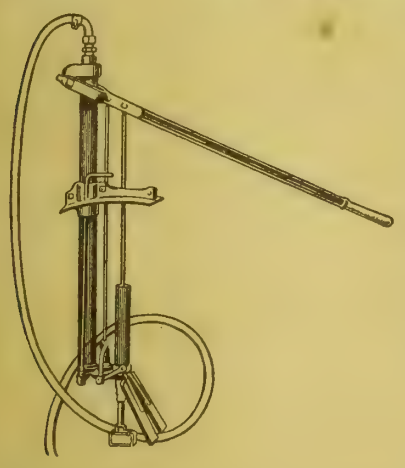

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DUTCH RABBITS—1, Kidney Bros.
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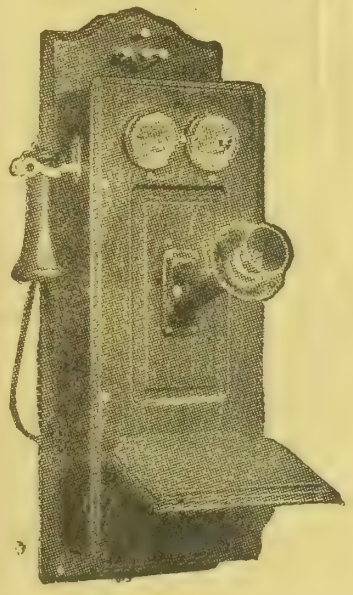
Fattest and Best Dressed 6 Chickens—1, R. B. Hagerman; 2, H. C. Cochrane; 3, Wm. Davis.
WHITE EGGS.—1, Wm. Davis; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards; 3, Blackie Bros.
BROWN EGGS—1, Ray Plummer; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards; 3, Blackie Bros.
EGGS DISPLAY—1, H. C. Cochrane; 2, Blackie Bros.
PLUCKING CONTEST.—1, Thomas Parkhurst; 2, Roy Loupin; 3, Frank Hurst.

Let Us Send You Expert Advice on Constructing Telephone Lines



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Also ask for our new book, "Canada and the Telephone," with thirty-two clever illustrations showing the value of the telephone in rural homes.

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TWO pure bred Holstein bull calves for sale. GARFIELD CAMPBELL, Salisbury, N. B.

AGENTS WANTED, apply THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Ottawa, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.—WALTER EATON, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N S.

SEND POST CARD TO "PECK'S NURSERY, Wolfville, N. S.," and get printed price list of fruit trees, &c.

FOR SALE—Registered Clydesdale Stallions and Mares. Correspondence solicited. WM TWEEDIE, Middle, Greenfield, N. B.

FARMERS.—Make second growth fir shingles last like cedar at a cost of 24 per m. Recipe $1.00 bill.—J. S. McLEOD, Drummondville, N.S

FIVE young Guernsey Bulls for sale, from good big stock.—T. D. BLAIKIE, Great Village, N. S.

FARMS WANTED.—It will be to the interest of all persons having farms for sale to communicate with ALFRED BURLEY, 46 Princess St., St. John, N. B.

REEVES MUNROE, CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, TAYMOUTH, NEW BSUNSWICK. Hydro Electric Plants for all purposes, Telephone Engineering etc., etc.

FOR SALE.—200 bushels of Registered Selected Oats of eleven years' selection Early blossom variety. Price on application.
DONALD INNES, Tobique River, N. B.

WANTED.—Experienced man and wife to work on farm in County of Lunenburg. Reasonable farm supplies, no rent. Also other farm help wanted. Apply P.O.Box 558 Lunenburg N S.

FOR SALE.—One P. B. Holstein Bull, "Artis Laddie," three years old. Bred by Logan Bros For further particulars apply to L. M. SMITH, SEC'Y SCOTCH VILLAGE AGR. SOCIETY, HANTS CO., N. S.

BAIN WAGON FOR SALE.—We are offering one heavy Bain Lumber or Farm Wagon for sale cheap, on easy terms. For particulars write M. A. MacLEOD, SUSSEX. N.B., or W. C. MacLEOD & SONS, LOCH LOMOND WEST, N. S

ALL kinds of books on Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Gardening, Bees, Fruits Flowers, Vegetables. etc Catalogue free.—MORGAN'S POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, London, Ont.

THREAD POWER FOR SALE.—One second hand two-horse Moody thread power for sale cheap. First set of planks still on the machine Write POWER care of MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

FOR SALE—We have a few Cockerels in Rose Comb, Brown and White Leghorns, Houdans White Golden, Buff and Silver Wyandottes. Few are prize winners. $2.00 takes one. HARTLAND POULTRY YARDS, Hartland, N. B.

FOR SALE—A thoroughbred stallion. Good disposition, well broken to harness and saddle. A great stock getter. A money maker for the season of 1911. will sell cheap or exchange for pure bred cattle. L. D. McINTOSH, Hartland, N. B.

AGENTS.—The sale of Palham's Peerless Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc., has increased forty per cent in New Brunswick because we deliver trees to contract grade. Our agents make money in proportion. We want, now, reliable agents in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly. Write for best terms. PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

MEN WANTED.—We want a reliable man in each locality to introduce and advertise our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics and other goods direct to the consumers as well as to the merchants. $15.00 a week salary and expenses or commission. No experience needed. The largest advertised goods in Canada Write at once for particulars. W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO., LONDON, ONT.

SPRING BROOK FARM AYSHIRES.

Headed by two imported Bulls. Stock all ages, for sale. Exceptionally fine lot of young Bull Calves from cows that won at Amherst 3rd in aged cow class. 1st and 4th in three year olds, 1st and 5th in two year olds.
McINTYRE BROS.
Inspection invited. Sussex, N. B.

FAIRVIEW offers for sale Ayrshires two Bulls, fifteen months old, also one bull calf three weeks old, dropped by a three-year-old heifer that is given forty-four pounds of milk a day and sired by an imported bull which came from a great producing strain. Booking order for Berkshire's of March litters also Chester Whites of May litters. Order early and obtain some of the best stock in the Maritime Provinces. Inspection invited.
T. J. HAWKINS,
McKay Station, Col. Co., N. S.

MARKETS.

Charlottetown Prices.

GRAIN—Oats, White 34c, black, 37c; buck wheat, 50c to 65c.

FEEDSTUFFS—Bran, retail, $1.20 to $1.25, shorts, retail, $1 40 to $1.50; middlings; retail, $1.45 to 1.50; oil-cake, retail, $2.20 to 2.50; corn meal, $1.60 to 1.65.

LIVE STOCK—Butchers cattle, 4½c to 5¾c; stockers, $20.00 to $30.00; milch cows, $30.00 to $60.00: sheep, $3.75 to $5.00; hogs, live 6½ to 7-15c.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef.(carcass) 6½c to 8½c beef, (retail) 9c to 14c, mutton, carcass, 9c to 9½c, pork, heavy, 8c, selects, 9c to 9¼ for inspection.

HORSES—Drafters $1.50 to $2.25; roadsters, $1.50 to $2,25; carriage, $1.50 to $2.25

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Creamery butter, solids, 33½c to 24c; prints, 23½c to 25c; dairy butter, 20c to 21c.

POULTRY & POULTRY PRODUCTS—Eggs, 24c new laid, storage, 22c to 23c; fowl, 10c to 11c: chickens, 11c to 13c; ducks, 13c to 15c; geese, 12c to 14c; turkeys, 16c to 18c.

FRUIT—Apples, $2 50 to $4.00.

MISCELLANEOUS—Hay, $7.50 to $8.00; straw $5.00 to 6.00; beef hides, 8c to 8½c; sheep skins, 45c to 60c; lambskins, 40c to 50c.

Since last report markets has been poorly supplied and trade has been slow and prices are without any particular changes and there is little of interest to report, what produce has offered has been readily taken up at prices within range quoted. Eggs, while in very limited supply are quoted lower and it would take only a very small quantity to put prices still lower. Butter is quite plentiful and no one is looking for much at the higher figures. Pork is scarce and while a few could be placed to-day at 11¼c; packers are not willing to pay this and we quote their prices dressed for inspection which means ¼ to 3-8c more than appears. Weather is cold and there is no vegetables offering. Winter boats have gone on the Georgetown Pictou route but are keeping up communication there and in this report we have little to complain of so far this season Hay is plentiful and prices are easy and farmers are obliged to hold a bulk of their surplus stock till spring. The purposed agreement with the United States, permitting our farm produce to enter the United States free of duty is looked on here as likely to be of very great benefit to the farmers in this province and we are of the opinion that it will increase the value of our farms and farm produce should the scheme come into effect.

Halifax Prices.

FLOUR AND FEED.—Flour, $4 70 to $6.30; Hard Wheat Patent, $6.30; Beans, $2.00 to $2.15; Oat Meal Standard, in bbls. $5.30 to $5.40; Oat Meal Standard in bags. $2 10 to $5.20; Rolled Oats in bbls $4.80 to $4.90; Rolled Oats, in bags $4.60 to $4.70; Middlings, $26 to $27; Bran, $23.50 to $24.00; Shorts, $25 to $27.50; Feed Flour, bag of 98 lbs. $1.65 to $1.75; Cornmeal in bbls, $2.95 to $3.00; Cornmeal in bags, $1.40 to $1.42½; Feed Oats, in bags 48c to 49c; Hay, $10. to $12.

The butter market is easier.

Eggs have declined considerably since our last report owing to the arrival of new laid stock. We may look for still further declines as the season advances.—Creamery Prints, 28c per lb; Creamery Solids, 26c to 27c per lb; Dairy Solids, 23c to 24c; Dairy Rolls, 23c to 24c; Cheese, twins 13½; Cheese, large 12½; Storage Eggs, 26c per doz; New Laid Eggs 28c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Canadian Onions, $1 50 per bag; Lettuce per doz heads 60c; Cabbage, per doz $1; Turnips, per bag $1; Beets, per bbl $1.50; Carrots, per bbl $1.50; Potatoes, P. E. I., per bag $2 25; Potatoes, N. S., $2.25; Apples, per bbl $2,25 to $5.50: Parsnips, per bbl $1.75; Cranberries, per bbl $12.00; Celery, per doz $1; Celery (washed) per doz $2; American Squash bbl $3.00; Parsley, per doz 60c.

FRESH MEATS AND POULTRY.—Fowls, per lb 12c; Turkey per lb 24c; Lamb, per lb 10c to 12c; Chickens, per pair 70c to $1; Geese, per lb 16c to 18c; Ducks, per lb 15c to 18c; Beef, per lb 9c to 10c; Mutton, per lb 7c to 8c; Pork, per lb 9c to 10c; Blue Wing Duck, per pair 60c; Rabbits, per pair 15c to 20c.

St. John Prices.

GRAIN.—Oats, 45c to 48c per bushel, Buckwheat, $2 25 $2.75.

FEEDSTUFFS.—Bran $23.00 to $24.00 ton; Shorts, $24. to $25.; Middlings, $25.to $26.; Linseed Meal, 10c per lb.; Oat meal $5.10 to $5 60; Gluten Meal Flour, $5.65 to $6.35; Corn Meal, per, bbl. $2.85 to $3.00.

GRASS SEED.—Timothy, $7.00 to $9.00 per bushel; Com. Red Clover, $20 00 per cwt.; Mam Red Clover, $21 per cwt.; Alsike $20.50 per cwt.

LIVE STOCK.—Butcher's Cattle $8.00 to $9.00; Stockers, $7.00 to $8 00; Milch Cows, $30.00 to $40; Sheep, $4. to $5. each; Hogs, 4c to 5c per lb.

DRESSED MEATS.—Beef (carcass) 10c to 11c, beef, (retail) 12c to 20c lb; Mutton 10c per lb; Veal, 10c to 11c; Lamb, 11c to 12½c.; Pork, 9½ to 10c

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Creamery Butter, 28c to 30c per lb.: Dairy Butter, 25c to 28c per lb.

POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS.—Eggs, 28c to 32c per doz.; Fowl, $1,00 to $1 75; Chickens, $1 25 to $1·50; Turkeys, 26c to 28c lb.

FRUIT.—Apples, $2.50 to $4 00 bbl.; Cranberries, $8 to $9, bbl.; Maple puoducts, per bottle 25c to 30c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, $1 80 to $2.00; Turnips, 80c to 90c; Beets, $1.25 per bbl.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Hay, $9 to $12 per ton; Straw, $6 fo $8 ton; Wool washed 25c, unwashed 18c.; Beef Hides, 9c; Calf Skins, 15c lb.; Sheep Skins; 25c to 90c; Lamb Skins, 25c to 90c.

KINNEAR POULTRY CO., LTD.
SUSSEX, N. B.

We have now mated for this season's hatching twenty pens of specially selected utility R. I. Reds and B. P. Rocks for best market and laying stock. Eggs $3.50 per 100. Eggs for pens of birds mated for Exhibition stock, $1.00 per 13.

We pay best cash prices for strictly new laid eggs laid weekly, and buy live poultry at all times

Get our prices on some new and second-hand incubators.

Orchard Hill Farm

Offers for sale White Plymouth Rocks, 1 cock, 1 cockerel, 2 hens, 4 Pullets; R. C. White Leghorns, 2 pullets, also 2 geese and gander.
F. W. SHORT,
Brown's Flats, N. S.

Gold River Farm Chester Whites.

Do you want a pure bred, registered Chester White boar or sow? We have two litters, A 1 stock, that will be six weeks old early in February. Price $6.00 per pig F. O. B. our station. Send your order today and if pigs are sold before it arrives your money will be returned to you. W C. MacLEOD & SONS, Gold River Farm, LochLomondWest N.S.

FOR SALE.

Pure bred Cockerels and Pullets, S.C. Brown Leghorns, prize winners; S. C. Black Minorcas, R. C. White Wyandotes, Barred Rocks, all from big egg producing strains. Also 1 Rubber Tire Landau, in first-class shape.
E. T. JORDAN,
Kentville, N. S.

Berry Growers Wanted

to buy berry boxes in the flat. Price till March 18th, only $4.50 per thousand. Tacks free. Apply to
O. PERCY ARNOLD,
Sussex, N. B.

"I saw your advertisement in the Maritime Farmer" is the easiest way to start your letter when writing advertisers.

The **horse** does all the work except holding the pole, with the **H. P. Spramotor.** It can be operated by either horse or hand. Has 8 nozzles at 175 lbs. pressure, which practically smoke the tree with spray. All automatic. The number of nozzles can be arranged to suit size of trees. The largest tree may be sprayed. Same price for one or two horses.

The **H. P. Spramotor** can be arranged for vineyards, row crops, strawberries or grain crops. The nozzles will not clog. **Agents wanted.**

Get our free Treatise on Crop Diseases.

W. C. HEARD,
1377 King St., London, Ont.

MOLASSINE MEAL

Wonderfully increases the flow and quality of the milk, and makes Rich-flavored Butter and Cheese. Dairy experts know its value and feed it to their cows.

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ANDREW WATSON, 91 Youville Square, MONTREAL, - QUE.

Sunny Brae Sheep Ranch.

Jas. A Telfer, Prop., Sussex, N. B.

Breeder and importer of high-class Hampshire, Shropshire, Oxford, Southdown, Lincoln, Cotswold and Leicester Sheep. Sheep of both sexes, all breeds, for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM.

Ayrshire—Two bull calves, 11 mons. old, and a few young calves. Females, any age. Guernseys—Three Bull Calves dropped in Dec. Females, any age. A number of young Chester White Swine, both sexes. J. FRANK ROACH. Telephone 111, Sussex, N. B.

Stallions, Mares and Cattle for Sale.

Imported Clydesdale and Percheron stallions and mares. Milking Shorthorn and Ayrshire cattle. I expect to have a new importation to arrive about the 10th of February. If you are desirous of purchasing any of these breeds write me about your wants.
A. H. Thompson, Fredericton, N. B.

Aldermere Fruit and Dairy Farm.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

Book your orders now for Spring Pigs, ready for delivery April 15th. All pigs registered. Prices very reasonable.

P. L. MORSE, - - Berwick, N. S.

Breeders Directory

Our charge for inserting names in this Directory is $1 per year for each line under each heading. Money must be paid strictly in advance. Names taken out promptly when time is up. Stamps taken.

Jersey Cattle.

Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Guernsey Cattle.

John N. Chute, Berwick, N. S.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex, N. B.
Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Holstein Cattle.

F. W. C. Nase, Nerepis Station, Kings Co., N.B.
Jos. R. Taylor, Upper Dorchester, N. B.

Ayrshire Cattle

R. J. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S.
John A. Hughes, Petitcodiac, N. B
The S. H. White Co. Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B.
Hon. W. Owens, 4026 Dorchester St., Montreal.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex N. B.
Syd. J. Goodliffe, Sussex, N. B.
Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N. S.

Shorthorn Cattle.

C. C. H. Eaton, Canard, N. S.
Isaac Chipman & Son, Chipman's Corner, Kings Co., N. S.
Walter E. Eaton, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N.S

Oxford Down

Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N S.

Cotswolds.

Donald Innis, Tobique River, N. B.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.

SWINE—Berkshire.

J.R. Semple, Brule, Col. Co., N. S.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co. N. S.

Yorkshires.

J. R. Semple, Brule, N. S.
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
The S. H. White Co. Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
R. J. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S.
Wm. A. Churchill, Lakeside, Yar. Co., N. S.
Boyd A. Wetmore, Harvey, Albert Co. N. B.

Chester Whites.

W. H. Moore, Scotch Lake, N. B.
Howard W. Corning, Coeggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S
W. C. McLeod & Sons, Loch Lomond West, N S.

POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Walter McMonagle & Sons, Sussex N. B.
S. Jones, Sussex, N. B., White Plymouth Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorca, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns.
W. J. M. McLeod, Loch Lomond, West N. S., Houdans and Silver Grey Dorkings and R. C. R. I. Reds

Dates to Remember.

Canadian National Dairy Show, Montreal, Oct. 2nd to 7th, 1911.

Chatham Exhibition, Chatham, N. B., Sept. 11th to ——, 1911.

Maritime Horse Show, Winter Fair Building, Amherst, N. S.. April 4, 5, and 6, 1911.

Prince Edward Island Provincial Exhibition, Charlottetown, P. E. I. September 19 to 23, 1911.

Fredericton Exhibition, Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 16 to 23, 1911.

Prince Edward Island Provincial Seed Fair, Summerside, P. E. I., March 8th, 9th and 10th, 1911.

Ayrshire Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep.

Heard headed by the grand good bull, Choice Goods of Springhill, four years old, sired by the noted bull Lessnessock King of Beauty. Choice Goods can be spared from Springvale, to avoid inbreeding. Has proved himself a good sire and a sure stock getter.

FRED S. BLACK,
Springvale Farm, Amherst, N. S.

Meadow Brook Stock Farm,

Chatham, N. B.

Clydesdales, Haekneys, Shorthorns, Berkshires. Look over our winnings at late Amherst Horse Show and you will be convinced that we have the stock. Send your Pure Bred Mares to be bred

J. B. SNOWBALL, COMPANY Limited,
Proprietors

JOHN BENNETT,
Superintendent.

Sea View Stock Farm.

I have for sale several choice pure bred young Holstein Bulls, of various ages. Write or call for full information.

J. D. IRVING,
Bouctouche, N. B.

At the Great Winter Fair, Amherst, we won all firsts but one in Minorcas

A few good Cockerels left in Minorcas Wyandottes & Orpingions.

The Standard of Perfection.

The book the Poultry Judges use at the Poultry Shows to judge your birds, this is the book you want to pick your winners, the new revised edition has just arrived, price $1.50

The Greatest Incubators Made.

Prairie State and Model Incubators and Brooders.
We are sole agents for these machines. Write for prices

We Have in Stock the Following.

Beef Scraps, Animal Meal, Crushed Oyster Shells, Bone Meal, Blood Flour, Alfalfa Meal, Granite Grits, Prepared Charcoal, Dry Mash, Scratch Food, Poultry Dust Bath, Sunflower Seed, Hemp Seed, Flax Seed, Millet Seed, Oil Cake Meal, Kaffir Corn and a large stock of all the Galvanized Fountains, Food Pans, Feeders, Bone Grinders, Poultry Remedies, etc, Write for Circulars and Prices.

KINGSDALE POULTRY AND SUPPLY COMPANY, Limited, - - SUSSEX, N. B.

You Will Miss It

If you buy an incubator without writing us. We have purchased a car load so that we can save you dollars. We have cut the prices lower than they have ever been sold in Canada. Write us.

Hartland Poultry Yards
Hartland. - - N. B.

Maple Grove Ayrshires

I have for immediate sale several young Bulls fit for service, many of them prize winners at the recent exhibitions. Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable.

M. H. Parlee, Lower Millstream, N. B.

FOR SALE.

One R. C. R. I. Red Cock, 2nd at Amherst; three Brown S. C. Leghorn Cockerels, one of these is the 2nd prize cockerel at St. John Dominion Exhibition, Four S. C. R. I. Red Cockerel, these are good ones for the money asked. Also a few Pullets of each of the three varieties.

W. H. HENRY, Shubenacadie, N. S.

Craig Bros. B. P. Rocks.

Leaders again. A clean sweep of the four cockerel prizes at the last big Fair; 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen, 3rd pullet. In Utility Class 1st Pen, 1st and 2nd pairs of Cockerels, 1st and 2nd pairs of Pullets with the reward of Rhodes Cup. Price of eggs and stock gladly given on application to

BOX 447, Amherst, N.S.

Dairy — Shorthorns.

FOR SALE.—10 Bulls and some choice Heifers with calf, colors dark red or roan, ages from seven months to two years. The head of this herd is an imported bull from Cumberland Co., England; and was the best calf from one of the best dairy herds in that country. Inspection and enquiry solicited. Address W. T. WOOD,
Highfield Farm, - - - Sackville, N. B.

Holsteins for Sale.

Maple Green Farm offers for sale, in registered Holsteins: Bull, No. 1, 18 months old; bull, No. 2, 29 months old, is in fine show shape and has been first prize bull in his class, both as a calf and as a yearling. Could also spare a few cows that have large yearly official records. For particulars, write

R. L. HICKS, - Dalhousie Jct., N. B.

FOR SALE.

Yorkshires, Early Litters. Prize winning stock, both sexes. Farrowed Jan. 11th. $5.00, five weeks, registered. Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. J. MESSENGER,
Bridgetown, N. S.

Ayshire Bull for Sale.

Dora's Bold Boy, 28680. Two years and four months old. Bred at the College farm, Truro. This is one of the best bred bulls in the province. A sure stock getter, will make a rattling big bull.

D. M. CAMERON,
Elgin, Pictou Co., N.S.

"HOMESTEAD FARM" HOLSTEINS.

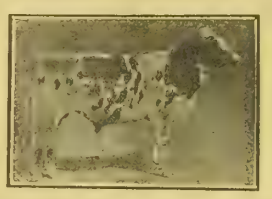
Just now we can part with a few young bulls, fit for service, combining the blood of all of our best service bulls. We will also supply a few calves if desired.

We have a few Shropshire rams left that we will sell cheap in order to clear out this fall. Write or come and see them.

LOGAN BROS. N. S. 'Phone 602. AMHERST PT., N. S.

Wish - Ton - Wish Stock Farm.

HARDING BROS., PROPS.



Breeders of High-Class Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Large English Berkshire Pigs. At present we are offering some good bull and heifer calves and a young bull or two fit for service. We are booking orders for young Berkshire Pigs for May delivery.

Inspection invited, Correspondence solicited.

HARDING BROS., Props.,
Welsford, Queens Co., N. B.

BELLEVUE STOCK FARM.

Bellevue won male and female championships and all the herd prizes in Shorthorns at the 1910 fairs The championship for Ayrshire bull has been held by us for three years with our Morton Main's Gerthrope, an Osborne bred bull. We have for sale an 18 month old bull, out of the Ayrshire cow that won first prize in the dairy test at the Amherst Winter Fair in 1910. All our prize winners, with the exception of our herd bulls were bred by ourselves. Write for prices or call and see us. We breed our winners and sell them too.

C. A. ARCHIBALD, Proprietor. - - - Truro, N. S.

BROOKLAND'S HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

I am offering for sale one pure bred Holstein bull, Eke DeKol Paul, Jr., three years old, dam, Lady Pietertje DeKol. Record day for milk, seventy pounds. Sire, Eke DeKol. This bull is also first cousin to Grace Fayne 2nd Homestead champion seven day cow of the world, 35.55 lbs. butter. Also a half-brother, six months old, out of same cow, sired by Ormsby Veeman.

Write for prices. First come, first served.

C. H. Giles, 'Phone 464 P. O. Box 119, Brooklands, Fredericton, N. B.

MAPLE FOREST STOCK FARM.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

ADDRESS:

S. J. GOODLIFFE, - Sussex, N. B.

COVENHOVEN STOCK FARM,

ST. ANDREWS, - NEW BRUNSWICK.

We have several choice young French Canadian Bulls for sale, at very reasonable prices; also an excellent lot of young Tamworth Sows. Visitors are most welcome.

J. R. OSTLER, - - - - Superintendent.

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd.

For foundation stock, herd bull or family cows, both show ring and long-distance producers (300 to select from.) Go to

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

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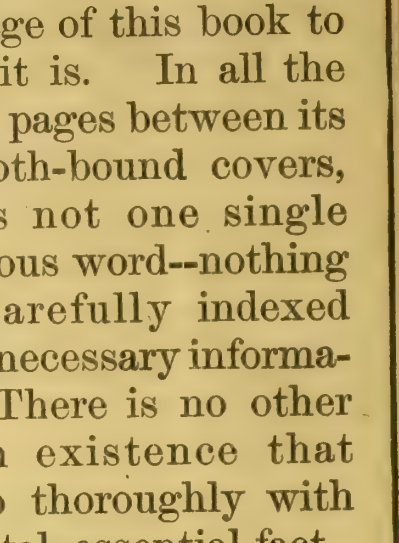

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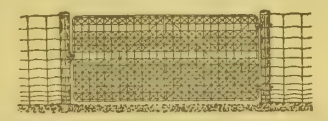
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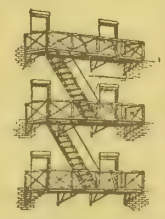
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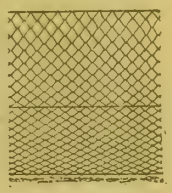
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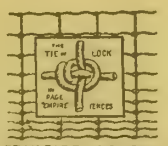

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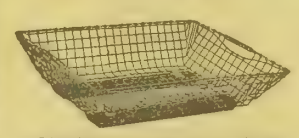
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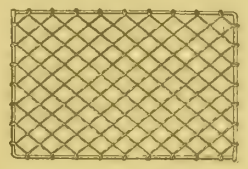
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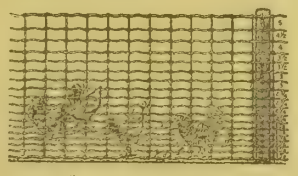
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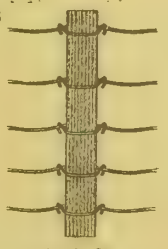
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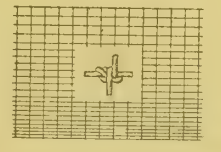
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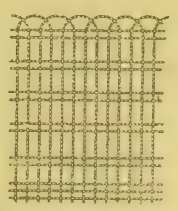
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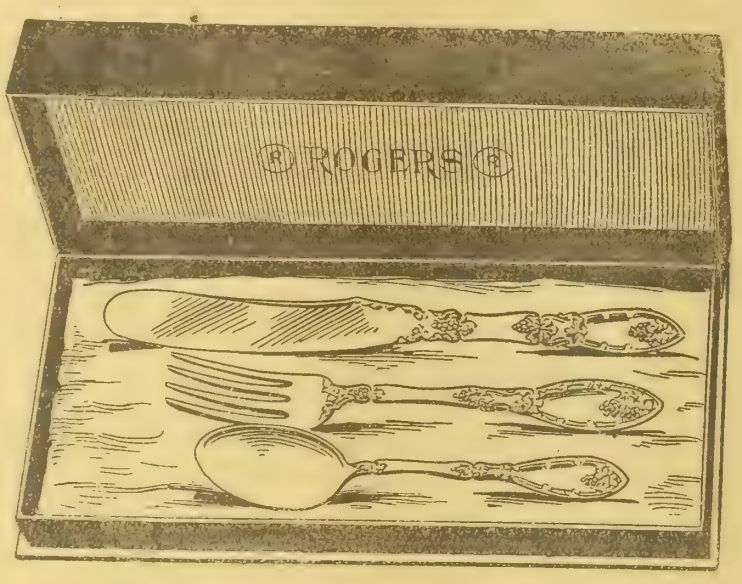

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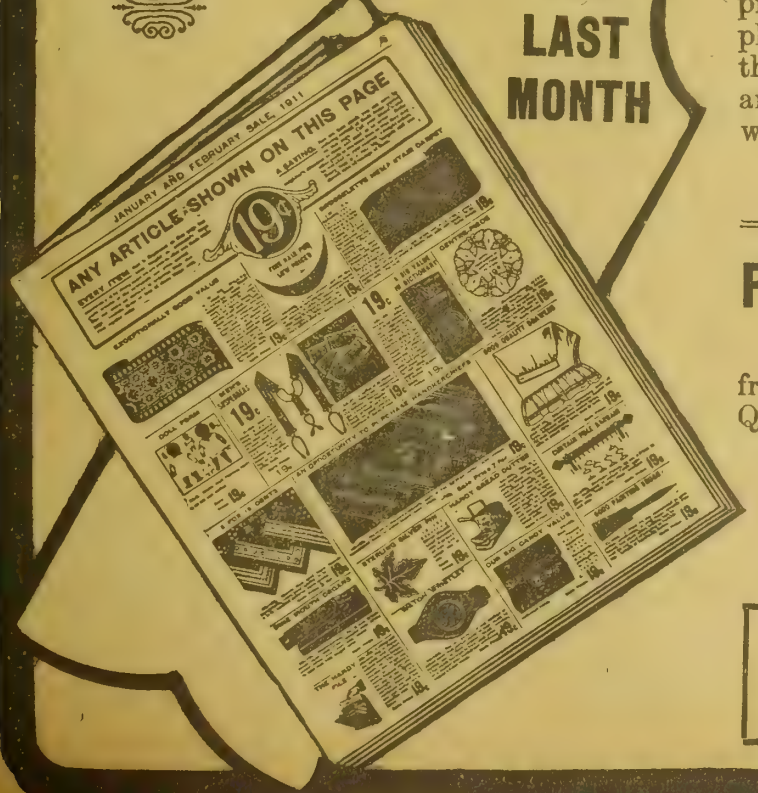

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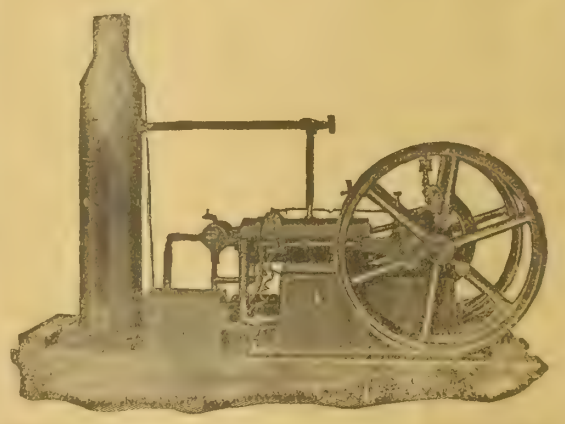

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Volume 16. Sussex, N. B., February 21, 1911. Number 10.

Future Policy of the N. S. Farmers' Association

Formulate for Future Advancement

By C. R. B. Bryan.

Mr. President and Members of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association:

IT is not with the idea that something of the past policy has been wrong or that any radical changes are necessary that the future policy should come up for discussion, but to create a little more interest in the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association work. As time passes we should grow and new planks should be added, we should formulate for the future advancement of the Association and the agricultural interests of the Province.

During the sixteen and a half years that this organization has been in existence there have been great changes and advancement in agriculture; directly and indirectly this Association has helped towards that end, and from the appreciable interest shown by the yearly increase in numbers of delegates, we should be encouraged to continue our work with renewed effort.

A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE PAST may not be out of place, showing what has been accomplished, before we talk of the future.

The first move of the Association was the advocacy of the Annual Provincial Exhibition, there are always differences of opinion, but to my mind it was a right move, but as this subject was so prominent this morning I need not say more upon it, but I think its leading to the great improvement of stock, etc., justified its inauguration.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. A four-year-old tree in the illustration orchard at Stanley, N. B., that shows want of pruning in initial stages. Fig. 2. Same tree pruned.
Photograph taken by A. G. Turney; Provincial Horticulturist, April 29th, 1910.

Then, the outcome of agitation in this Association and the N. S. Fruit Growers' Association has led to the establishment of a grand and thoroughly efficient Agricultural College, had it not been for the no uncertain sound of these associations, it is very doubtful whether it would have been established on the basis it has, and of which the Province is so justly proud.

Further, the County Farmers' Associations, organized by us, have been the means of carrying education and new ideas, to the farmers stirring up a more lively interest in our pursuits disseminating valuable information to, and encouraging not only the young, but those of more mature years, who cannot or are past the age of attending the Agricultural College. They have undertaken other things besides holding meetings. They have in some counties held exhibitions and fairs, initiated Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, run excursions to the Dominion and Provincial Farms, etc., are in good working order and are ready for more work. The organization of these County Associations was a good move.

The bringing together of farmers from the various parts of the Province to become acquainted with each other and discuss problems met with in their work is not the least good this association has done. The discussions that have not accomplished much, such as the Sheep and Dog Question; Rural Telephones and others, only want further action and work to attain a successful settlement.

No one is perfect, we have done good work, not perhaps but what we might have done it a little better, but considering our financial resources, I think we may be fairly satisfied.

Now what of the future?

KINDRED ALLIANCES.

Since the establishment of the Agricultural College, the organization of the County Associations and the re-organization of the Department of Agriculture by the appointment of a Superintendent of Agricultural Associations, all doing excellent work, the question has crossed my mind more than once, has not all this tended to a certain extent to curtail the work of the Provincial Association as set forth in clauses B and C of the objects of incorporation, which read as follows:—

"(b) to afford an opportunity for bringing before agriculturists, orchardists, horticulturists, dairymen, poultry-keepers and others engaged in agricultural and other rural industries, such improvement and discoveries as may be capable of useful introduction and practice in the provinces;

(c) to secure the assistance of eminent scientific or practical agriculturists at meetings of the association."

This leaves us with Clause A, which is:—

"(a) to enable the members to confer together for the interchange of information with a view to united action is matters relating to the progress and welfare of the province generally, in the several departments of agriculture and other rural industries;"

Which I think now is and should be our real object, but should be more thoroughly and practically carried out, and our future policy should be to work this clause more. We have here delegates from the various parts of the province, who have been appointed by Agricultural Societies and County Farmers' Associations, gathered together to hear some practical addresses and to take part in the discussions, they have, except in a few cases, no special mandate from the society they represent more than to come and use their own judgment upon matters brought up. Every farmer cannot attend but I think our deliberations and resolutions would carry more weight if the questions had been brought before the various Agricultural Societies and County Associations, thoroughly discussed throughout the length and breadth of the Province and delegates sent fully qualified to give the views of the section they represent upon specific questions.

These questions to be taken up for discussion and action should chiefly be settled at a previous annual convention, others might be promulgated by the directors from time to time. County Associations and Agricultural Societies should be asked to discuss them and we should even be in a position to delegate qualified men to put the matters before them. Our final decision on the matter would be taken at our next annual meeting and would be an expression of opinion of practically the province, and not as I now view it, of a few. Then when we are agreed and settled upon a subject, the matter should not rest by simply forwarding the resolution as compared to deputations to carry them, the forwarding is a poor substitute.

To illustrate the idea of subjects to be brought before the farmers and finally to our Convention, take the subjects or some of them the delegation from the West went to Ottawa about. It was not policy to send delegates upon such matters, without some discussion upon the reforms advocated and giving our delegates specific instructions on the chief points. We know now some of the questions they took up, some of them very broad ones, ought not we in the East discuss some of these and take our part in the future. I don't say we should discuss just these matters, but I use it as an illustration.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE WORK.

I would make our annual convention more of a business meeting cutting out most of the addresses which could be left for the County Associations and Agricultural Society meetings.

This is one suggestion for the future work of this Association and would be a progressive move, some may have other suggestions.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

I am now going to touch on the financial end of this Association.

Without considering this we cannot look for much progressive work. In the past we have had to cut out our coat according to the cloth, consequently it has been too tight a fit to be comfortable. By husbanding our resources we have managed to come out square on the $1000 grant and a few 50 cent subscriptions, but we must not forget that we were able to do this by the help received from last Live Stock Commissioner, Mr. F. W. Hudson, who in 1904 paid most of the expenses connected with the organization of County Associations, and sent speakers free of all expense for the next year. Or of the aid received from the Secretary of Agriculture in 1905, 1906 and 1907, when he found us $409.00, $305 and $135. respectively from his departmental funds, for Institute work.

The finances will have to be discussed with a view to placing them upon a better footing. It is a problem now, with our increasing attendance, how to meet our present obligations! We managed it last year by reducing our annual report, a thing we were obliged to do but really this should increase in value not go back.

INCREASED GRANT.

It has often been said at our meetings that we should get an increased grant, I, in the past thought we ought to look another way, I do not favor the number of delegates from County Associations in proportion to membership and I have some little antipathy to it still, though it has brought some of our most progressive men here. I have thought that for us to call ourselves a Farmers' Association and only be able to raise a few dollars by subscription was a reproach, let us try and help the association ourselves before we claim for a larger grant, we would also have more personal interest.

The Government is not slackening its hands in our interests, the grant to agriculture has increased greatly of late years, including an increased appropriation to the Superintendent of Agricultural Associations' Department for institute work, and we have secured grants to the several County Associations, we should take these things into account and do more ourselves.

REDUCING EXPENSES.

The matter of reducing our share of delegates' expenses from one-half to ne-tnird has been spoken of, this may not meet the approval of some of you from a personal view, but in the interest of the advancement of the association and its work, and taking a wider view you may see some wisdom in this suggestion, you have in the past derived benefit from attending these conventions, are you willing to help out now by passing a resolution for an amendment to the act to reduce the Association's share of your expenses from one-half to one-third and the Agricultural Society and County Associations share likewise.

When we do things like this and increase our subscription list to about the amount or at least half the amount of the grant, it shows we are trying to help ourselves, and then if we find our work really is held back by depletion of the treasury, the Secretary for Agriculture would have good grounds for recommending that more of the agricultural grant revert our way.

We all have the welfare of this Association at heart, it has accomplished much, may it continue to accomplish much more. I have given one or two of my views upon how we might anticipate to keep it progressive and a useful institution and hope the discussion thgt follows may lead on to future usefulness and prosperity.

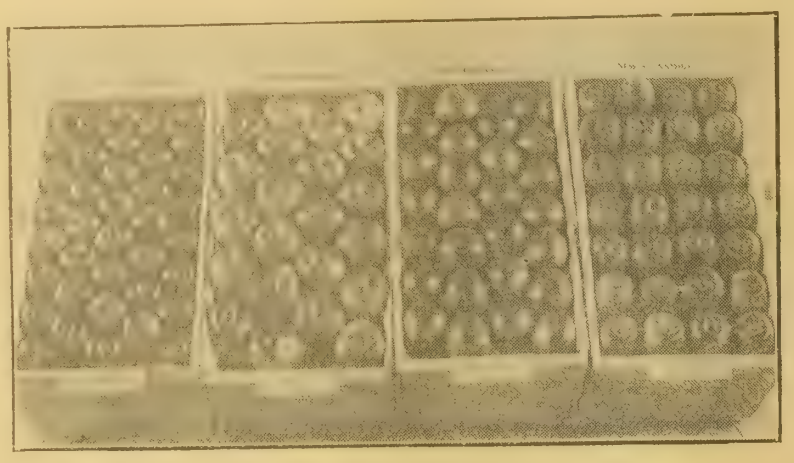
Have You Pure Bred Stock for Sale—Does this Proposition Interest You?

We have a communication from Mr. R. A. Snowball, Chatham, N. B., in which he states that quite frequently breeders of pure bred stock in the province of New Brunswick, have written to him to know if he was open to buy certain pure bred animals that they were offering for sale. He states that on several occasions he has been able to dispose of some stock for his fellow breeders. He advances the idea that it would be a good plan for New Brunswick breeders to get together and hold a sale in Fredericton, or some central point, about the second week in April.

We understand Mr. W. W. Hubbard, Secretary for Agriculture has been approached re this matter and that he is willing to assist in any way possible, if breeders will state what they have in stock to offer at such a sale.

As a great many agricultural societies are, as a rule, looking for pure bred sires at that time of the year and as the cold weather is then over to such an extent that animals would not be liable to catch cold in transportation, we believe a sale, such as is suggested by Mr. Snowball, might be profitably made an annual event.

We would like to hear from some more of the live stock breeders of New Brunswick on this question, and would earnestly recommend that all breeders interested in the movement would send a list of stock they could offer for disposal at such a sale, to Mr. W. W. Hubbard, Fredericton, N. B., at their very earliest opportunity.



Who Said Apples?

Boxes of Fruit at the New Brunswick Fruit Show, St. John, N. B.

Local Experiment Farms Needed.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

Without reflecting upon the splendid work of the provincial experimental farms, it can be truthfully said that they cannot be of full value to the province in which they are located until they become clearing houses of agricultural knowledge, gleaned from the various different portions of the province. Every agricultural province has need of branch experiment farms to gather facts of a local nature but of vast importance locally because specific knowledge is needed to meet local needs. One part of the province has a particular kind of soil, or a different climate , of a different topography than the site of the experiment farm, and hence the provincial experiment farm can not advise farmers whose conditions are vastly different. The best variety of small grain in one part may be unsuitable for another part and unless the provincial experiment farm has definite data, from each locality, on each kind of grain, or field and orchard crop, how then can it advise? Farmers have regarded experiment farm bulletins of little value because they have too often found them faulty or misleading for their locality. It is well known that the closer to home you buy your seed the better. But what variety is best for your locality? Is the kind you grow best or is your neighbor's grain superior to yours? How do you know?

It is the business of the experiment farm to know these things, but how can it? The farm cannot secure the assistance of farmers for a sufficient number of years to secure reliable data on soils and crops. Therefore, there should be sub-farms here and there under the supervision of the provincial experiment farm and reporting to the clearning house. In this way the experimental farm can continue a soil test or a variety test until the real facts are available. It seems that these additional subfarms can be established and to my mind should be established in sections where there are farm lands that are only raising about half what they can be made to produce.

I believe that some of these subfarms would be the means of encouraging the sluggard farmers and would lead the province to prosperity.

J. A. MERSEREAU.

Doaktown, N. B.

Co-Operative Farmers' Store

Correspondent, Wentworth Station, N. S.:—Can you give me any information about Co-operative Union Associations.

1. What are the lines on which they are run?

2. What should be the amount of capital in proportion to the number of members who would deal with the Associations?

3. What proportion or percentage of the gross profits would be probably required for up-keep and expenses, i. e., wages, truckage, (2 miles from station), rent, insurance, etc.

I know that a great deal must depend on the number of members and the volume of their trade and if you yourself cannot give me what you consider satisfactory information I would be glad to have from you the names of any associations, to the secretaries of which I might write for information.

Ans. We referred the above letter to the Canadian Co-operator and to Mr. M. F. Bergman, Secretary of Farmers' Co-operative Store, Ltd., Pugwash., N. S., and following are the replies.

CANADIAN CO-OPERATOR'S REPLY.

1. As incorporated companies with shares usually of $5.00 each bearing a fixed rate of interest only 5 p. c. or 6 p. c., net profits being divisible amongst purchaserz by way of dividend or percentage on purchases. Most societies pay half-dividends to purchasers who are not members. A member has one vote only and it must be registered in person, proxies not being allowed.

2. It depends upon the variety of lines a society handles and whether or not the society intends to sell for cash only which Co-operators recommend.

3. This again depends upon circumstances. Manifestly with a large trade the expense ratio is much less than would be the case with a small turnover.

One of the economic purposes of Co-operation is the elimination of competition whereby the expense ratio of distribution may be considerably reduced. The Sydney Mines N. S. Quarterly Statement just to hand gives for its central grocery a wages expense of 4 p. c. and profits of 14 1-8 p. c. The Dry Goods Department showed wages 4 1-8 p. c. and a profit of 24 p. c. In the branch store the wages were 5 p. c. the average gross profit for 3 quarters being 9 p. c.

The percentage information asked for by your correspondent is not supplied to me by the Societies but probably you could get an approximate idea by writing to the Secretaries of the Societies at Glace Bay, Sydney Mines, or Dominion, N. S.

MR. BERGMAN'S REPLY.

Our store, at Pugwash, is only one year and ten months old. We got all the stock we could subscribed in five dollar shares, and in this way we got over a hundred persons interested in the movement. To my mind, in starting a Co-operative store, it is very important to get the stock subscribed, if only in small shares, by individual farmers. Our patrons took from one to twenty five shares—most of them took only one or two shares a piece. We now have about two hundred and thirty interested members. When you get one or two hundred interested subscribers you have the business worked up. After you have the business established, and a good Board of Directors appointed, the rest is easy. Our store is run on the Co-operative system and we pay 6 p. c. on capital invested.

After this year we expect to pay a dividend to shareholders on the trade they give to the store. Your third question is a hard one to answer.

I should say, by our experience, that if you were doing about thirty thousand dollars worth of business per annum 6 or 7 p. c. on invoice prices ought to carry it on, if your truckage is done reasonably.

We adopted the New Annam Commercial By-Laws and have not had any printed as yet.

If you wish, we may be able to give you a report of our annual meeting in March. We handled thirty thousand dollars worth of goods during our first year and paid ten thousand dollars cash to farmers for produce.

M. G. BERGMAN.

Secretary of Farmers' Co-operative Store Limited.

If troubled with indigestion, constipation, no appetite or feel bilious, give Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets a trial and you will be pleased with the result. These tablets invigorate the stomach and liver and strengthen the digestion. Sold by all dealers.

Agriculture in New Brunswick Legitimate and Illigitimate.

Editor Maritime Farmer.

Will you allow me through your columns to give the farmers the benefit, if any, of a few of my findings during over twenty years study and practical application of theory to practice?

1. Are the majority or any of us, getting from the soil the best possible returns within our reach?

2. Are the farms that have been under cultivation, (or if you will, destruction) for the last fifty years, producing as much now as they did when first cultivated?

3. Are the majority of the farmers making the most of the information and natural resources at their disposal?

4. Are the majority of our farmers getting the best possible or any help by way of legislation? The latter question I will not discuss at present, but simply submit it for your serious consideration.

I think there will be no opposition to "No" in answer to question No. 1.

If any man rejects the same answer to No. 2, let him read the statistics of crop reports then and now and take a tour through the Eastern and Northern counties, or, confine it to Westmorland and Kent counties, for this is the section constantly under my constant observation.

In proof of the deterioration of the soil, a pioneer settler showed me where he dug one bushel of potatoes from 5 yards in one drill, and I have seen him thresh 20 bushels of oats from 1 bushel of seed, and he sowed 4 bushels to the acre, off land in the virgin state.

I have seen the same soil lately produce 30 bushels of unmarketable potatoes on half an acre, and 25 bushels of oats, so-called, from 25 bushels sowing. If this will not convince the most skeptical, I can give many more similar results in different parts of the section referred to above. The above results must surely be the fruits of illigimate practice.

From this hypothesis I wish to proceed in simple language that will appeal to the uncultured mind.

For over twenty years I have been been studying this agricultural degeneracy. My business has been such that gave me ample opportunity of coming into contact with all classes of farmers and enquiring into their different modes of dealing with their land and farm products, and I can sum up my findings in two words, "Ignorance and Extravagance."

These names may be repulsive to some, but "open rebuke is better than secret love," and the more quickly we come down to facts the nearer we will be to reform.

The leaks on the farm are too numerous to innumerate in one letter, for they are in the house, in the barn, in the fields, in the woods, in the town, on the road to town. No matter where you turn your eyes through the country you detect some form of waste. One or two serious ones, however, I want to refer to in particular. The manure heap, perhaps comes first, which is exposed to the wash of the rains and unrestricted formentation escaping to the air and washed down stream to some unused plot or perchance out to sea by a brook. There is the ashes thrown out at the kitchen door to be bleached by slops from the chamber and the wash from the kitchen, left there to breed flies and become a common death trap. "Good trade for the doctors." To these I am going to add the permiscuous habit of selling whole milk off the farm. But the milkman says, "It is so nice to have a check coming in at the end of the month."

The consequence of reduced crops and exhausted soil has not been so seriously felt in this district in the past as it must be in the future. The majority of the farmers have been existing largely, or at least, in part, by lumbering and hauling wood off their land to the towns and cities, which soil has also been depleted. Now, they are turing in vain, and many in despair to the soil for food; but it is not there. We are lost.

REDEMPTION.

There is no more sense in looking on and growling at the mistakes of the farmer and his pitiful dilemna than there would be to sit in despair and rail at Adam for eating the forbidden apple. We are in the hole and must find our way out, and we are not far from shore.

I believe that things are just as God intended them to be or at least knew they would be from the fact, that he has stored up sufficient reserve plant food against the day of need, to tide us over; many of which we are tramping under our feet daily unnoticed.

FASHIONABLE SCIENTIFIC REFORM.

At least 30 years ago the scientific man beheld the situation and set to work to reform at great, but not too great expense, with but little practical visible results so far. He has fallen into the same or similar rut of wasted energy, so far as seventy-five per cent of the farmers are concerned.

Yearly reports and bulletins are issued and circulated among the farmers but to no purpose, they are neither read nor believed when read. They tell of the potash mines of Germany, Nitrate of Soda beds of South America and the Phosphoric Acid of the Southern States and an endless list of fertilizers costing from $20.00 to $50.00 per ton, which is just about as helpful or gratifying to the poor farmer, as the stork's dinner was to the fox when he dined before him out of a long necked bottle.

The farmers have no money to buy fertilizers, nor knowledge to profitably apply them.. It is just about as risky for the uneducated farmer to buy and use commercial fertilizers as it is to drink patent medicine—it may cure you, and it may kill you.

Do not understand me to be down on the above fertilizers—if I had the money to buy them, I would use lots of them; but not ready mixed.

What then are the poor 75 per cent. to do if science is not reaching them. As this comes under the head of my fourth question, I cannot go further, as I said I would not touch legislation in this matter.

AVAILABLE HOME REMEDIES.

My letter is already too long, but as briefly as possible, I want to point out how to stop the leaks on the farm and prosperity is in sight without money. Brains and muscle will do it.

If I am corredtly informed, New Brunswick is favored far above some of the other provinces, especially Ontario, in our unlimited quantities of black mud, which is of more importance to the poor farmers than all the potash in Germany or nitrate soda of South America, because it forms a perfect cure for all wastes arising from wash and evaporation to be returned to the soil in available plant food form and in a reverted state at that. It also serves in that capacity as one of the best possible disinfections and to a large extent cuts off the doctor's bill. Black mud together with hard wood ashes, two abundant assets of nearly every farmer in New Brunswick thus far have been trodden under foot unused, while they might have prevented the exhaustion of our farms.

I am prepared, after 20 years of careful experiments to back up the above statements.

I have a large quantity of the best quality of black mud and I prize it as I would a gold mine.

My letter is already too long to give results of my experiments but to give some idea of its use as an absorbent in manure, by using it dry for bedding, 5 lbs. taken from the pit weighs only 6 ozs. when perfectly dry, independent of its constitutional effect upon the soil.

It is good on all soils, in all seasons, for all crops.

A top-dressing of black mud at the time of seeding always secures a good catch of clover; and I believe it will have the same effect with alfalfa, but, my experiments have been too limited with the latter to speak definitely.

From half an acre top-dressed with seven loads of black mud I got 16½ bushels of No. 1. wheat, with an excellent catch of clover. From one acre of same land undressed, I got 5½ bushels only fit for hen feed, and no clover.

One row of potatoes 20 rods long, without, gave 5 bushels. The same length of row with mud in drills gave 6½ bushels. Many other tests gave similar results.—D. McDougall.

A $5.00 Wire Fence Prize.

We will give $5.00 in gold to the person who finds the word "fence" or "fences" the most times in ads. in this issue. It doesn't cost you one penny to try for this $5.00 but in looking for the word "fence" note which fence ads. interest you most, and write those advertisers, sending an order or asking for free catalogue. In your letter to us telling how many times you find the words "fence" or "fences" you must give us the names of all fence advertisers in this issue to whom you have written mentioning The Maritime Farmer. This is an easy condition, and the catalogues or fences you buy will be worth much more than you pay. Go to work. How many times do you find "fence" or "fences" in this issue? The $5.00 will be mailed promptly to one finding them the most times. Tell how many times you find them on each page. In case of tie the prize will be divided. Don't delay. Don't cost a cent to enter. You might as well have the $5.00 as you are going to write for catalogues, so do it now. Lists must be mailed by May 31st, 1911.

The N. B. Provincial Seed Fair.

The New Brunswick Provincial Seed Fair, held under the auspices of the New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association, open to the farmers of the Province of New Brunswick, will be held in the basement of the Opera House, Fredericton, N. B., on Thursday and Friday, March 2 d and 3rd, 1911.

$3 00, $2 50, $2 00, $1 50 and $1 00 are offered as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th prizes in each of the White Fife, Red Fife, White Russian and any other variety classes of wheat, and on Banner, Abundance, Storm King or Tartar King, Sensation, Early Blossom. Any other variety White Oats and on any other Black Oats.

In each of the two rowed and six rowed barley classes prizes of $2.00, $1 50 and $1.00 for 1st, 2nd and 3rd places are offered.

There are four prizes of $2.50, 2.00, $1 50 and $1 00 offered for samples of Buckwheat of each of the Silver Hull, Grey, Rough or Yellow varieties and similar prizes for field Peas.

Beans, Timothy and Corn have four prizes each of $2.00, $1 50, $1 00 and 50c.

Clover, Red, White and Alsike, have four prizes of $3 00, $2.50 $2.00 and $1.50 in each class.

Green Mountain or Delaware, Irish Cobbler, any other white va iety; Rose type, any variety; Red skinned, any variety; Dark skinned, any variety. Potatoes have five prizes of $2.00, $1 50, $1.25, $1.00 and 50c in each of the classes above enumerated and similar prizes for Potato Onions.

$2 00, $1 50, $1 00 and 50c are offered as 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th prizes on two pound samples of Turnip seed

Following are the rules governing Seed Fair:

1. All seeds entered for competition must have been grown by the exhibitor within one year previous to the exhibition All exhibits of seeds shall be held to be representative of the total quantity of such seed offered for sale by the exhibitor.

2 No premium shall be awarded on exhibits that contain impurities which, in the opinion of the Judges, are of a noxious nature No exhibitor shall receive more than one prize in any section. Judges will not necessarily award prizes on any exhibit unless such exhibit is deemed worthy of the prize.

3. All samples of the seed must be labelled with the name of the exhibitor, name of the variety, the amount of seed for sale or for personal use and the selling price.

4 A statutory declaration that the above rules have been complied with, may be required from any exhibitor.

5. All exhibits for competition for prizes must be in the basement of Opera House, by Thursday, Mar 2nd, at 9 a m, and shall not be removed until the close of the Fair.

6 Quantities to be shown of wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, peas, potatoes, 1 bushel each; timothy, clover seed and beans ½ bushel.

7. Persons sending seeds to th Fair and not being able to attend themselves, if they will consign them to the Secretary of Seed Fair, Fredericton, freight prepaid, they will be carefully attended to. Seeds sent in this way must e in Fredericton not lat r than Wednesday noon, March 1st.

8. No entrance fee will be charged.

Arrangements are being made with the railways to return all seeds free. Freight receipt must accompany the entry.

Excursion rates on C. P Ry. and I. C. Ry.

Buy a single fare first-class ticket to Fredericton and ask for a Standard Certificate which, when filled in and signed by the Secretary, will entitle you to free return.

Remember no refund of fare will be made because of failure of delegates or other person to obtain a Standard Certificate

Farmers will notice that only one bushel of grain is required in each section This is done in order to encourage all to bring out something and thus help to make this the best "Seed Fair" ever held in New Brunswick. Think it over, and get busy make your entry early

An oppo tunity will be afforded for the sale and exchange of various classes of seed. Come to Fredericton, you will enjoy both the Farmers' Meetings and the Seed Fair

Hamilton Incubator
Hatches Big, Healthy Chicks

You never find the Hamilton guilty of hatching deformed chicks, or allowing chicks to die in the shell. That is because the heating and ventilating systems introduce the correct amount of life-giving oxygen and moisture into the egg-chamber—because the heat-regulating system is accurate to a fraction of a degree—because the directions are so simple and correct. The Hamilton Incubator hatches every fertile egg. The chicks are so plump, healthy and lively they make the old hen jealous of the Hamilton. You can make a success of hatching chicks with the Hamilton Incubator, and just as big a success of raising them with the Hamilton Brooder. Send for our **free booklet** and get complete information about the always successful Hamilton Incubators and Brooders.

Act as Our Representative

In your locality. Take orders for Hamilton Incubators and Brooders. Our line is a ready seller. And you will want to be our agent as soon as you read our proposition. Write us to-day.

The Hamilton Incubator Co., Ltd., HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

THE MARITIME FARMER

And Co-operative Dairyman.

Semi-Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

Official Organ of The Farmers, and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association The Nova Scotia and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association; The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association; The Maritime Bee-Keepers Association, and The New Brunswick Poultry Association.

Subscription Price $1.00 per year. When paid in advance 80 cts. Persons taking advantage of the 80 cent rate when subscribing are only entitled to it by paying in advance each year. When subscription gets in arrears, $1.00 per year will be charged. Subscribers are requested to bear this in mind. This paper is sent to subscribers unless a definite order for discontinuance is given.

The date after your name on the little green label on front Page is, in every case, the time to which your subscription is paid.

OUR GUARANTEE.—With each subscriber to the MARITIME FARMER, we positively guarantee, while his subscription lasts, that no advertisement is allowed in our columns unless we believe that any subscriber can safely do business with the advertiser, and we agree to make good any loss which any such subscriber may sustain by trusting any such advertiser who may prove to be a deliberate swindler; but we do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and responsible advertisers. To take advantage of this guarantee, written complaint must be made to the publisher within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proof of the swindle and loss, and within one month from the date when the advertisement appeared, and the subscriber must prove that in writing to the advertiser be said :—**"I saw" your adv. in the MARITIME FARMER.**

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SUSSEX, N. B.

Notice to Advertisers—Changes for ads. should reach this office one week before date of issue, in order to insure insertion.

The Circulation of this issue is 10,000 Copies Every one going to a bona fide subscriber.

FEBRUARY 21, 1911.

Dates of Issue.

March ..... 7—21
April ..... 11—25

THE INDIFFERENT MAN.

One of the problems which are confronting the men who are most deeply interested and actively working for the advancement of the agircultural industry, for the betterment of farming, the improvement of the farms, and the greater prosperity of the farmers, is that problem which has to do with the man who is indifferent, who will not put himself in the way of receiving any of the benefits of modern farming thought.

Anyone who is interest in the work of the institutes or any of the many business associations of farmers, such as the breeders' associations, the dairymen's association and other of like character, realize how difficult is is to secure the attendance at such meetings, of the men who most need the good that may be received there. It is probable that those who will not attend such meetings, with exceptionss of course, do not believe that they can receive any benefit there which will help them make more money out of theirfarms, or that will help to make farming easier or more enjoyable.

Almost without exception, the farmers who attend such meetings and perhaps participate in the discussions, are those who have studied and are still studying their subject, but are anxious to receive more light and willing to improve every opportunity to do so. Further than that, they are, without exception, the men who have made and are making the greatest successes out of their farming operations; perhaps not all large successes, but the greatest successes according to the measure of their means and opportunities, nevertheless. The men who know methods of increasing their product in some line, or methods of growing crops which other men cannot grow successfully, are willing and anxious to attend the institutes and other meetings and tell their friends and neighbors their experiences for the general benefit, as well as to learn still more from others.

It would not be fair to say that all of the men who stay away from farmers' institutes and dairy association meetings are indifferent to their own interests, and unwilling to learn anything that will help them along in their farming, but their is a large class of those who, while not indifferent to their own successes are indifferent to the great movement for the betterment of the farming industry and skeptical of the possibilities of learning anything that will be helpful by any such means.

SOW CLEAN PLUMP SEED.

Now is the time to prepare the seed for the soil, which is quite as important as to prepare the soil for the seed. Farmers lose a million dollars a year through neglecting to properly clean and grade the seed and grain planted. This loss gets larger as land values increase We shall never have any more land, and the value of this farm land is going up each year. So every farmer is confronted by the absolute necessity of getting more and more in the way of crops from each acre. Nothing so easy will do more in this direction than greater care in getting good seed. Even if you keep up the fertility, follow thorough tillage, cultivate assiduously, what will this avail if the seed is poor or if it contains weeds, imperfect grains or other substances not wanted in the plantings ?

Really we should give back to the land the best that it gives. Hence the plump seeds, heavy with vitality, only should be used, and the shriveled seeds and the weed seeds should be discarded. Take this matter up earnestly enough to investigate now and you will not drop it until you have a fanning mill and seed grader. Indeed, to do otherwise is to sustain needless loss. Hence each year it pays to clean and grade the seed sown or planted. For instance, consider your hay crow. You sow the grass seed mixed with weeds. You get weedy hay and feed most of it, not all of it, to your own stock. The weed seeds go through the animal and remain in the manure. Then you spread that manure over any or every field; the result is more and more weeds, every year everywhere.

Moreover, grass and grain seed, if selected as is ordinarily done, run down, get poorer and poorer, and in time often get quite choked with weeds. This ought to be stopped. There is no compromise. There is no excuse for a compromise. Nothing will do so much in cleaning a farm of weeds as a good fanning mill. Through its use a man can soon breed up his crops. This will yield better and be of better quality; and this kind will give him a reputation in the community for having seed or grain that is worth a good price. The fanning mill, therefore, is worth many times its cost to every farmer.

INTEREST THE BOYS.

The farmers' institute is the farmer's school. It is the young farmers and the boys who will be farmers in a short time who especially need the instruction, which the institute is intended to furnish. Therefore, it should be attended by the boys whether the old folks attend it or not. The young folks have less to forget. They are less wedded to preconceived ideas. They are more open minded, and therefore more receptive to new ideas.

We never count on much good from an institute where there are no boys or young men. Where an institute is filled up with retired farmers, as many of them are, there is not likely to be much good accomplished. That class of men have largely quit thinking about agricultural problems. Many of them have become stranded on the sidewalk. Many of them are prejudiced against any new ideas and new methods. The boys are largely free from this. They are more likely to catch the spirit of the new agricultural. They are not nearly so likely to weary the audiences with theories long since exploded.

Get the boys out to the institute, even if you have to stay at home yourself. Encourage them to ask questions. We would rather have one question from a boy than two from a retired farmer. The question reveals the state of the boy's mind, and incidentally the state of the minds of the boys in the neighborhood. This acts as a sort of range-finder for the speaker and enables him to state facts and principles which otherwise might be overlooked.

There is a class of farmers who are boys unti they are old men; that is they retain the receptivity of the boys mind, the hunger of the boy for new ideas. There can not be too many of these in an institute, no matter what their age.

If your boys are really interested in agriculture or if you wish to interest them, get them to the farmers' institute. Take them with you, if you can; but if some one must stay at home, let it be the father. The agriculture of the future in this country depends largely upon the young men and boys. Therefore give them every advantage.

READING IN THE FARM HOME.

Dairy farming has come to be a business that demands preparation, study and thought. It is forever out of the drudgery class. Some of the brightest men of the times are devoting their attention to a class of literature that will be helpful to dairymen. Every farmer's reading table should contain something besides the most recent magazines and the most popular novels. There should be books on dairying. It is as necessary that he study books upon the question of soil management and cultivation, and breeding, handling and feeding stock as for the attorney to read the most recent legal works or the physician to keep posted upon anatomy and pathology. The time when the book farmer was a joke has forever passed. The time when it was necessary to merely plow, plant and harvest has become ancient history. Today thought and care and study are as necessary to successful farming as they are in commercial life or professional life or life in the factories.

One reason why many young people have drifted to the cities is because they did not appreciate the possibilities of the farm. It was looked upon as a life of drudgery and hardship and deprivation. This is not the case today and there is nothing that will lead one to realize the possibilities of farming so much as reading that will stimulate thought and development. The reading table should have a large place in the life of the home at all times but especially during the long winter evenings. See that it is well supplied with the right kind of books.

IMPLEMENTS AFTER HARVEST.

The other day we observed standing in the corner of a meadow a raking machine that was new in the early summer, and had stood out there ever since the close of the hay harvest. On another farm we saw a mowing machine standing in the yard exposed to the weather and just as it was after it had finished the last day's work. We fail entirely to see any reasonable excuse for this kind of thing, and cannot understand a farmer paying money for expensive machines and then allowing them to be neglected in this way. The cost of machinery is now a big item to farmers, but we are convinced that implements would last considerably longer if better care were taken of them when not actually in use. In the ordinary course of events we have wet days when little can be done in the way of outside labour. Surely the time on wet days could not be better spent than in overhauling the harvesting implements, cleaning, oiling, and putting them away in good order, against the time when they are required once more.

ORDER SEED EARLY.

This is a good plan to order seed early in the year. As their stocks run down the seedmen will naturally fill orders with whatever they have on hand and it is safe to assume that the best seeds will be the first to go out. Another advantage in ordering seeds early is the opportunity it affords of testing their germinating qualities. If they do not test satisfactorily they can be exchanged and other seeds can be obtained in time for early planting. Still another consideration is the danger from delays in transit. This is particularly true in sections where the transportation facilities in many of the communities are rather slow. It is a safe plan for the farmer to make up his seed order right away. He can plan his spring work with profit in advance and thus get a good start. Many men are apt to put off ordering seed until the last minute with the result that they get the culls and have to plant without testing, besides running the risk of their seeds arriving too late or not arriving at all.

How Can Alfalfa Growing Receive a Boost in the Maritime Provinces?

Alfalfa—Root and Branch.
If you prepare your soil and seed properly you can grow from three to four crops per year, yielding at least $100 per acre in feeding value. Are you going to give it a trial?

Pennsylvania Railroad Encourages Alfalfa Growing.

Mr. G. F. Marsh, B. S. A., who made his headquarters during the last year, at Elmira, New York, as Agricultural respresentative of The Pennsylvania R. R. writes:—"I saw by your last issue that you are much interested in Alfalfa and thought that the following notes might have a bearing on that important subject.

I sowed fifty acres last year, hope to have 50 or more acres sowed next spring. We have made good money out of Alfalfa seed in my district. Another thing, new to Ontario farmers is the cultivation of Alfalfa with a spring-tooth cultivator. I cultivate mine after each cutting and first thing in the spring with a heavy spring-tooth cultivator. While travelling through the Maritime Provinces some years ago, I wondered why the farmers did not sow more Alfalfa as the soil is ideal. Since then I have thought that perhaps the lack of lime may be responsible for poor success. I wish the Maritime Farmer success in its good work."

Mr. Marsh reports an especially successful season, as the farmers have been greatly interested in the work the Pennsylvania R.R. is doing, by taking every advantage, even to coming into the stations and driving him 10 or 15 miles out in the country to examine their soils, and to address Grange and other farm meetings.

Lectures have been delivered on different farm subjects at over two hundred Grange and other farm meetings. These meetings have been well attended, frequently going as high as two hundred.

Much valuable educational work has been done by means of this publicity bureau, as the press has been found very friendly and anxious to publish matters of benefit to the farmer. In all, about 400 articles have been published, varying in length from a few inches to a couple of columns.

Although results in agricultural educational work are slow to appear, still there have been returns even for the first year, as the increased cost in lime would pay the entire expense, for it is estimated that 300 more cars will be used this year than last year, and at an average freight rate of $25.00, it would total up to $7500. for nine months' work, so that this work benefits the railway as well as the farmer.

In addition, a plot of Alfalfa was sowed at each station as an object lesson. These have all made good growth and are a definite proof that alfalfa will grow any place, if given proper care. These plots were the means of stimulating the farmer, and at least 2000 acres were sowed, chiefly in one and two acre plots, which have been so successful that ten times this amount will be sowed the coming spring.

The success of alfalfa growing will mean much for the dairy districts of New York and Pennsylvania, as the farmers are paying $25.00 to $30.00 for bran, where they can grow from 4 to 5 tons of Alfalfa hay per acre, equal ton for ton to bran.

The interest in orcharding has been greatly increased, both in the planting of new orchards and also in the plowing, cultivating, pruning and spraying of the old orchards.

As there are many old orchards along the line, this will greatly increase the yield as well as quality, thus increasing the returns to the farmer, as well as materially increasing the freight receipts.

Peaches are being planted largely, as the few that have been planted have given good returns and topped the Philadelphia market for quality and price.

This work has been the means of increasing the interest in good farming generally, including good roads, better cultivation, rotation of crops, judicious fertilization and scientific feeding, work which will not only increase profits of the farmer and freight receipts of the railway this year, but will yield increasing returns each year, both to the railways and to the farmers.

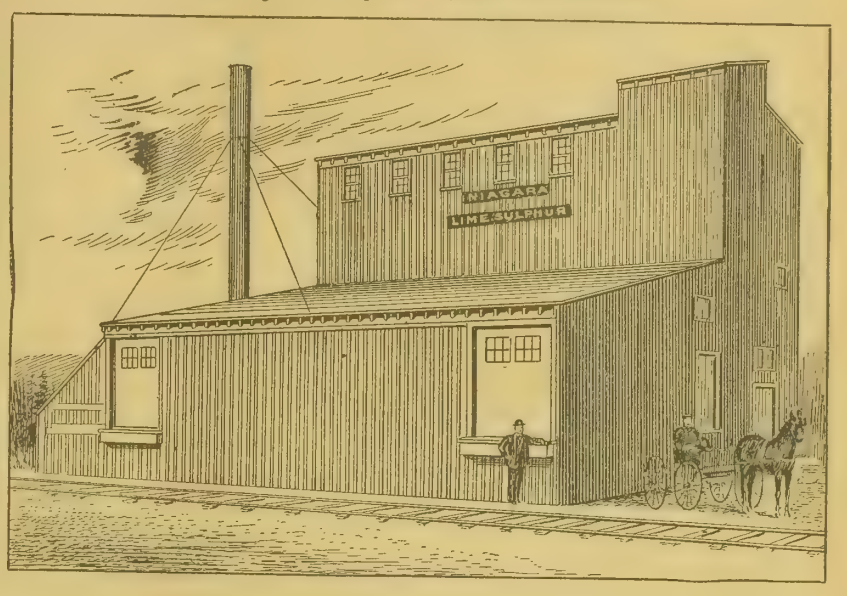
Alfalfa and Hogs.

This subject seems to be coming to the front, and is surely practical, as the primary question in a degree at least is to cheapen pork production as much as possible. There is something apart from just putting pounds on with corn when it comes to making money. We prefer the third cutting of alfalfa hay for the hogs. For two winters our brood sows have been fed alfalfa. We use the ordinary feed cutter, cutting it as fine as possible. We moisten the cut hay and usually feed a very small ration of middlings or ground rye, mostly ry?, adding the shelled corn, and feed it in a deep trough, one feed per day. We do not feed the hay on the percentage basis, but give probably two-thirds of a pound per hog. It is weighed after being cut in dry form. We have not tried a heavier ration of alfalfa, as this amount carries our hogs along nicely. Alfalfa is thrown from the mow into a box on the barn floor, so there is no waste of leaves.

Last winter our fall pigs were fed alfalfa from the latter part of January until March. I doubt, considering the waste made by crowding, if they consumed one-fourth of a pound. Some lots of pigs as a matter of fact will consume more than others. One can get the pigs to consume a greater quantity by adding a heavy ration of ground feed to the alfalfa, but this is not advisable. We would suggest feeding a small amount and noting results, as no set rule will answer. While I was away from home last winter a mistake was made in their ration; they were fed more than they would eat; but no bad results followed. There has been some question if the short-cut stems might not injure the pigs inwardly. We have had no such experience as yet, and will feed the ration this winter when the pigs are old enough. We

Niagara Lime-Sulphur Plant at Kentville

Daily Output 4,000 Gallons.



In response to the invitation of the Manager, C. O. Allen, one of our staff recently visited the plant of the Niagara Spray Company of Nova Scotia, located west and north of the Provincial Sanatorium on the C. V. Railway and just outside the town of Kentville.

The rather unpretentious looking building, from the exterior, has somewhat the appearance of the grain elevator of the west. But if there is nothing striking about the outside, the visitor has but to enter when he cannot fail but to be impressed with the amount of machinery, tanks, etc., packed so snugly, everything fitting into just the right place, but at the same time crowding is entirely lacking.

A fine running elevator took our correspondent and party to the upper story where the lime is slaked, and sulphur added. From there the mixture passed into the vast tank holding 7,000 gallons where under the proper conditions it is boiled to just the point by steam heat. From this tank the solution passes to the filter, where under immense pressure every particle of solid, not dissolved, is removed. Then it passes on to the strong tank 15 feet high, with a diameter of ten feet, holding 7,000 gallons, next the liquid passes to the measuring tank from which it is drawn off into new casks manufactured expressly for the trade by Mr. J. I. Gates whose cooperage is at the foot of Joe Bell Hill.

A 60 h. p. boiler with 15 h. p. engine furnishes the power for the plant and for the dynamo, which supplies light for the whole building.

A force of nine men are needed to keep the factory running the whole 24 hours, the wages paid adding considerable to the revenue of the country while the saving of $2.50 freight on each cask from Ontario will this year amount to thousands of dollars to those using lime-sulphur as a spray.

Space forbids us giving a fuller description of this plant but it is well for the proposed user of spray material to know that the Niagara Brand of Lime Sulphur for which this company paid thousands of dollars for the exclusive right of using the formula in the Maritime Provinces is acknowledged to be the best brand of the article manufactured to day, and also that Mr. F. A. Frazier of Oregon, who installed this plant, has erected, equipped and run every Niagara Brand factory in existence, and further that Mr. Frazier, who probably knows as much about lime-sulphur as any man living, with Prof. Cordely, of the Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon, worked out this formula used by the Niagara Brand Spray factories in the United States and Canada.

Some of this finished product tested by Mr. Frazier with a hydrometer marked in the Beaume scale, showed a reading of 32.5 degrees, one-half of a degree better than the guarantee of the company. In some varieties of commercial Lime Sulphur, when enough solids have been dissolved to give a test as high as the above, crystalization has taken place and the efficacy of the solution has been much impaired, but the Niagara Brand Lime Sulphur is guaranteed to test 32 degrees without the least trace of any crystals being formed, in the concentrated article.—From Kentville Chronicle.

prefer having the pigs weigh 50 lbs. or so before beginning the ration, although in some cases they might consume enough to pay for the extra work earlier. We feed the ration in the same form as to the old hogs, differing in proportion as a matter of course.

As to brood sows, we will start in this winter on about the same ration; but as some of the sows are older the ration may be increased. Alfalfa is practically taking the place of mill-feed; it is a supplement that has protein and makes a bulky ration for winter feeding that is necessary. Our spring pigs come nine and strong. In very cold weather water is warmed for the older hogs, so as to moisten the ration, and this is more necessary for pigs. It would be much easier simply to throw out the corn and let it go at that; but experiments furnish positive evidence that a protein feed will make corn more efficient and decrease the cost of production, and we are certain that we have discovered no facts to the contrary.—J. W. Nicodemus in Successful Farming.

Agents Wanted !

We want farmer agents in all parts of the Maritime Provinces to sell the Acme Stee Ladder.

It is one of the best propositions ever offered to a farmer who wants to make money during his spare moments.

Write to-day for particulars as to territory, etc.

The Acme Steel Ladder Co.,
Sussex, N. B.

DEPT. OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE
OTTAWA

SEALED TENDERS (in duplicate) for the supply of Coal and Fuel Wood required to heat the Military Buildings at St John, Fredericton, Woodstock and Sussex, N. B., for the year ending March 31, 1902, will be received up to Saturday, March 1 next. Each tender is to be marked 'Tender for Fuel, and addressed to the Director of Contracts, Militia Headquarters, Ottawa.

Printed forms of tender containing full particulars may be obtained from the Directors of Contracts, Militia Head Quarters, Ottawa, or at the office of the District Officer Commanding St. John, who will furnish all information required

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a Canadian chartered Bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence. for five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender decline to sign a contract when called upon to do so. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

EUGENE FISET, Colonel.
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa, Feb. 9, 1911.
(H. Q 99—8—13)

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Strawberry, Raspberry.

Blackberry and other small fruit plants. Hardy varieties, Freshly dug, Low prices. Satisfaction guaranteed, Also Bees and Bee-keeper's supplies. PRICE LIST FREE. Dept. F.
E. L. COLPITTS.
Petitcodiac, N. B.

You Want to Boost Alfalfa Growing in the Maritime Provinces.

Let us help you. In order that you may begin with at least a small plot—about one-twentieth of an acre—we have decided to offer anyone who will send us two new paid-in-advance subscriptions at 80 cents each, one pound of Alfalfa seed and a bottle of Nitro Culture. Full directions for preparing the soil, location, etc., will be sent at the same time. Every farmer should read the Maritime Farmer. Thousands say that they would not be without it if its cost was double what it is.

Small Accounts as Important as Larger Ones.

I suppose if this account had been one hundred and eighty dollars instead of cents, no doubt it should or would have been paid long ago. However, small bills have quite as I suppose if this account had of should be attended to sooner.

I must say that I enjoy reading the Maritime Farmer and I have been scattering it over many parts of our Dominion. You will find P. O. order for $1.80 amount of account rendered enclosed.

Yours truly,
J. R. LOWDEN.

A $5.00 Prize.

We will give a prize of $5.00 to the person making the largest purchase from one or more of the firms advertising in the February, March and April issues of The Maritime Farmer. Send for catalogue and information to each advertiser and see if they have something that you want. The only condition attached to this offer is that you mention the Maritime Farmer when writing and that you send us a list of those to whom you have wrutten and the amount purchased from each advertiser. We believe our advertisers can offer you better value than can be obtained elsewhere and see no reason why you should not patronize and secure this prize. All lists must be mailed us by April 30th. Address, Advertising Manager, Maritime Farmer Sussex, N. B.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest
Veterinary Remedy
HAS IMITATORS BUT No COMPETITORS !

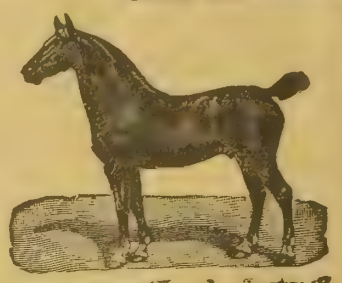
SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Cautery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for
FOUNDER,
WIND PUFFS,
THRUSH,
DIPHTHERIA,
SKIN DISEASES,
RINGBONE,
PINK EYE,
SWEENY,
BONY TUMORS,
LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN,
QUARTER CRACKS,
SCRATCHES,
POLL EVIL,
PARASITES.
REMOVES
BUNCHES or BLEMISHES,
SPLINTS,
CAPPED HOCK,
STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent By express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard VETERINANY REMEDY
Always Reliable. Sure in Results.



None genuine without the signature of The Lawrence-Williams Co. Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADAS. CLEVELAND, O.

Finds Caustic Balsam to be Reliable.

I can say that I have for the past three years been a user of GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM, and have found it to be all that is claimed for it, and have in a great many instances recommended its use to others.—R. D. KIRK, Antigonish, N.S.

Canadians Appreciate Caustic Balsam

I have been selling GOMBAULTS CAUSTIC BALSAM for years, and it is giving my customers the best of satisfaction. I have also used it myself on different ailments with the best results. Too much cannot be said in its favor.—W. T. PRICE, Berkeley, Ont.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

RELIABLE NURSERY STOCK AT FIRST COST.

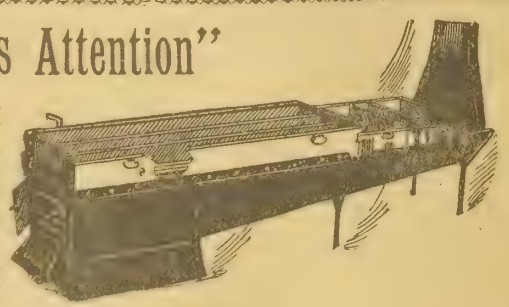
we have a grand assortment of No. One Stock. Well grown. Sure to please customers. Fruit, Ornamental, and Shade Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Small Fruit Plants, Cal. Privet. For variety Write to-day for new Price List, Our Quality Equals the Best, Our Prices do the rest.

Deal direct for Profit and Satisfaction. Can't beat our Montmorency Cherry Trees, also Choice Seed Potatoes at the CENTRAL NURSERIES.

A. G. HULLL & SON - St. Catharines, Ont.

"Sugar Makers Attention"

You are not giving your Maple Grove a show to bring you good returns when you spend twice the amount of time and fuel, and make a poor grade of Syrup using primitive methods. why not try a "Champion Evaporator" and make syrup making not only a pleasure bu profitable We have a size just suited for your Maple Grove. Thirty-two prizes won, out of thi ty-three offered at the Ottawa and Sherbrook Exhibitions.



The Grimm Mfg. Co., Limited, 58 Wellington St., Montreal, Que

New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association

The 25th Annual Meeting of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick, will be held in the OPERA HOUSE AND DRILL HALL,

Fredericton. N. B.,

on

Feb. 28th, Mar. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 1911.

The Provincial Seed Fair will be held in the basement of the Opera House, Fredericton, N. B., on **Mar. 2nd and 3rd**. Make your entries early. An opportunity afforded for the sale and exchange of the various classes of seed.

See programme on another page of this issue and plan to be present.

Excursion Rates on C. P. R. and I. C. R. on the Standard Certificate Plan.

GEORGE E. FISHER, Secretary,
CHATHAM, New Brunswick

THE HORSE.

A Wind Sucker.

Subscriber:—I have a nine months old colt that I fear is a wind sucker. When two or three months old he would eat any kind of extra feed mostly oats and bran, some crushed corn and oats, with his mother. I used to tie him and feed him for fear he would eat too much. Mare had plenty of milk and colt always looked fat. I have thought for two or three months that the colt looked too much filled out and his manure food than a large colt of the last three months has been bran and oats. About a month ago, for a few weeks, I scalded the oats. The colt eats and drinks well and is large and strong, but acts a little dull. Perhaps a good many people might think him all right, but I fear he is not. I weaned him at six months. Will you tell me how to feed him?

Ans.—The above description of the colt is not full enough to permit me to advise quantities of food necessary as breeding of the colt is not stated. A large draft colt would require more food than a large, light colt of the light class. As to his being a wind sucker can easily be discovered by watching the solt and not satisfactorily in any other way. The feed for the last three months has been too concentrated. While oats and wheat bran are excellent feeds for colts they should be supplimented by some more bulky food such as early cut well cured mixed clover and timothy hay. I would advise feeding reasonable quantities of oats, wheat bran and hay three times a day, wetting the bran with warm water every other night and adding a handful of linseed meal and on alternate nights giving some roots pulped turnips, mangels, sugar beets or carrots—the qunatity to be governed by size of animal and effect on digestive tract. If there is too much softening of the dung lessen quantity of roots, flaxseed and bran mash. Give water as desired, not less than three times a day and give exercise in the open once or preferably twice a day for several hours, at a time. For several hours between each meal keep the colt from getting any food. Place salt so that it can be had when desired.

J. STANDISH, V. S.

Itchy Legs and Sore Eyes.

G. J. H.—Please inform me what to do to cure my horses. They have something in the hind legs that make them stamp their feet a great deal and it appears to be very itchy as when I rub or scratch it they bite the stand. It is over a year since I first noticed the trouble. I have tried about all the scratches cures and nothing appears to help them, and I have come to think it is not scratches. It must be something

My sheep have sore eyes and get so blind that they run up against anything before they can see it. Could you inform me what is the cause and cure?

The itching condition in horses' legs is often remedied by giving a purgative of about one ounce of Barbadoes Aloes, of reliable quality, for a horse twelve or fourteen hundred pounds; Ginger, half an ounce and Glycerine, sufficient to form a ball. Feed only about a gallon of wheat bran mash for eight hours bedrams of Nitrate of Potash, in feed, fore and twenty-four hours after giving the physic. Then give two twice a day, for a week and afterwards give an ounce Fowlers Solution of Arsenic, once a day, and four drams of Nitrate of Potash in soft food. On Wednesday and Saturday nights dissolve one ounce of Sugar of Lead in one pint of water and rub gently into the itchy parts, once in twenty-four hours, preferably at night. Give exercise every day and keep stable clean and well ventilated. Feed oats, bran, hay and some roots such as turnips, carrots, mangels or sugar beets. Do not feed corn, peas or barley.

For the sheep's eyes take four drams of Sulphate of Zinc, one ounce of Laudanum and one pint of water, mix and apply around the eye lids putting a small quantity in the eye once a day after bathing with warm water. There are several diseases of the eye that causes blindness but as granular inflammation of the eyes is most common in Eastern Canada I assume it is the disease in your sheep.

J. STANDISH, V. S.

Enlarged Stifles.

E. B.:—I have a colt which has large bunches on his stifles and is quite lame. These bunches appeared when he was about three months old. He is now about two years old and is no better. Would you please tell me in the columns of your paper what I can do to cure him?

The disease existing so long maves recovery doubtful. Repeated blisters may improve it and it may be advisable to place the animal in slings if the parts are very painful or are injured when the colt is raising. For a blister take Mercury Binodide, two drams; Cantharadies, four drams, and vaseleine, two ounces; mix well and apply one half to each stifle, rubbing well in all over and around the lumps. Twenty-four hours after applying, grease with lard or vaseline. In another twenty-four hours wash off and grease then leave alone until the scab heals off and repeat the blister. Only one stifle should be blistered at a time, allowing three days to intervene between applying to first and second stifle. Feed lightly and keep quiet. Trim the feet to keep the toes short and repeat the blistering three or four times allowing twelve or fifteen days between each application or long enough for the scab to heal off.

J. STANDISH, V. S.

Feeding Weanlings.

West St. John, N. B.—I would like a little information in regard to the diet and feeding of weanlings. What food or kinds of grain and in what quantities would you advise feeding? I have really had no experience in raising colts, but am now trying to do a little breeding. I have thought that a small quantity of oats, say one quart a day, with bran moist would not be too much grain, but would like to have your advise on the matter.

Answer—Weanling colts are more often under fed than given too much to eat. If you want yout colts to thrive you must give them the requisite amount of good nutritious food, Commence by feeding them a pint of ground oats and a quart of bran three times a day, with a fair amount of hay, gradually increasing the quantity from week to week as they grow. It is a matter of great jddgment on your part. The better they are fed and cared for the stronger they will be. Watch them closely and feed as liberally as they can digest it.

If you have a weanling colt that you expect to be a prize-winner at the fair next year, let him have a box stall all by himself. Many colts are injured by being fed and stabled with old horses.

The Arab and His Horse.

Although the Arabs consider the education of a colt should begin at 18 months old, it begins in realty at an earlier age. No sooner is a foal born than it is made to swallow two or three eggs. A by-stander then takes it in his arms and walks it up and down in the midst of an almost inconceivable din, which is supposed to accustom it to terrible sounds so that ever after it will be impervious to fright, no matter how terrifying the noises that assail its ears. To teach it to suck, a fig or date soaked in milk slightly salted is put into its mouth, and, when possible, it is given camel's or cow's or ewe's milk, which is supposed to make the coat more soft and sleek. At 18 months old the colt is mounted by a child, who takes it to water and pasture, guiding it with a soft mule's bit, but it is not saddled until it is quite accostumed to the bridle. Careful owners, before allowing a colt to be mounted by a grown man, have it led up and down for a fortnight with a pack saddle on its back, carrying two baskets filled with sand. A most important part of a horse's education is to teach it not to break loose when its rider dismounts. For this purpose, a slave stands beside it ready to put his foot on the bridle whenever it attempts to steal off, which gives an unpleasant shock to its mouth. After a few months of this training, the horse will stand still and wait any time for its master. An Arab arrives at market, dismounts in the midst of a score of horses and mares, passes the bridle over his horses head and lets it fall to the ground, then, placing a stone upon it, goes off to transact his business, returning at the end of several hours, finds his horse in the same spot. The first thing an Arab does after killing his enemy, if he covets his horse is to pass the bridle quickly over its head.

Horse Notes.

Every farmer should have a horse that the wife and daughter can ride and drive, as well as the boys.

If the feed and care are what they should be, then look at his teeth. See that the grinders come together evenly, and smooth off the sharp points.

Half the pleasure of a country life lies in the ownership of a good horse.

HORSEMEN ATTENTION!

Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment and Dr. J. Woodbury's Condition Powders will save and preserve the life of your horses. They cure Cough, Cold, Distemper, Colic, Glanders, Spavin, Pink eye and all diseases of the Horse.

TRURO, N. S.

Dear Sirs,—One of my horses had a bad cough, and I made a complete cure with three bottles of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse liniment. The cough was of twelve months standing. In my large expeience with horses, I consider this liniment to be the best made for all diseases of the horse, and I recommend it to my friends.

E. J. ANDERSON.

BEAR RIVER, N. S.

DEAR SIRS,—

We do not hesitate in recommending your Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We have used it in the woods for coughs, colds, distemper and cuts, and would say that no lumberman should be without it.

Yours truly,

CLARKE BROS.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

The cure that saves horsemen and farmers millions of dollars every year.

It is known the world over as the one certain, reliable remedy for Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growths and any Lameness.

Cases just developing and old, stubborn sores and swellings readily yield to the wonderful curative powers of this famous remedy.

Orangeville, Ont., Dec. 21, '08

"We had a horse which was getting very lame on account of a Spavin. I was anxious about him as we could not work the beast when we most needed him.

Our teamster saw Kendall's Spavin Cure in the store and tried it.

I am pleased to say he had success as the horse has stopped limping and is doing his day's work."

W. A. NICHOLSON.

Don't worry about Spavins, Growths, Swellings or Lameness, but use Kendall's Spavin Cure. It cures every time. The world's best liniment for man and beast.

$1. a bottle—6 for $5. Get our book "A Treatise On The Horse," free at dealers or from us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Enosburg Falls, Vt. 52

The Nova Scotia "Lumber King" says:

"I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST liniment in use.

I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT and it was as well as ever next day.

Yours very truly,

T. G. McMULLEN.

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises, Cure the Lameness and Stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. Horse Book 2 D free. $2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1. Reduces Strained Torn Ligaments, Enlarged glands, veins or muscles—Heals ulcers—allays pain. Book Free.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 124 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

If your horse is out of condition, do you know why?

HORTICULTURE

S. C. Parker, Berwick, N. S. Staff Correspondent.

Winter Injury to Fruit Trees.

On this important subject the Ottawa "Citizen" makes the following observations:

During the past twenty years much experience has been had at the experimental farm here in winter injury to fruit trees, and the observations which have been made during that time and the conclusions drawn and recommendations made are now summarized, in the hope that much injury will be prevented by adopting the best methods. It would appear that there are at least ten distinct forms of winter injury.

If one could make an accurate estimate of the number of fruit trees which have been winter killed in the colder parts of Ontario, the province of Quebec and in New Brunswick, the figures would be astounding they would be so large. Trees that were killed the year after planting, trees that were killed just when they were beginning to bear fruit, and trees which were in their prime and bearing bountiful crops, all have suffered. This terrible destruction from winter has caused great discouragement among the people and has been one of the chief causes of the slow development of the fruit industry in the colder parts of Canada.

Much of this loss could have been avoided if the hardiest trees only had been planted, but how few there are who know the details connected with the establishment and maintenance of an orchard and who know there is almost or quite as much difference in the hardiness of varieties of fruits as there is between the hardiness of the tenderer and hardier kinds of vegetables. All farmers have learned by observation that with a very slight frost potato tops will be killed, but that it will take a much lower temperature to kill a cabbage. But the cause of death in fruit trees still continues to be a very mysterious thing to most farmers who, for instance, see it leaf out and bloom, but eventually wilt under his very eyes during the summer without any apparent reason. Unfortunately this lack of knowledge on the part of the farmer has been taken advantage of by unscrupulous men and farmers have been urged to buy the varieties of fruits which appeal to them most strongly in the colored plate or from the glowing description given by the agent. Of late years our best nurserymen seem to be impressing upon their agents the importance of offering only those varieties suited to the district in which they are sold. These agents often call at the experimental farm to get information on the fruits suited for the districts they are working in. For a long time it was not known what varieties of fruit were hardy in the different parts of the province of Quebec, but experience has taught which will succeed, and the results of this experience have been recorded. With the literature now available and the information which may be obtained by applying to the proper authorities there is no reason why anyone should plant varieties which will not succeed with him, provided he has the proper soil in which to grow them and gets good trees and looks after them properly.

Bark-splitting is an injury which usaally occurs on young trees. It is due to the expansion caused by frost when the trees are in a very succulent condition. It occurs when trees have grown late in the fall and there is a sudden low drop in temperature. It will occur when trees have grown late and there is a heavy fall of snow before the ground freezes. The soft snow appears to soften the bark of the tree, and when the temperature drops suddenly the moisture under or in the bark expands and loosens the bark from the trunk or kills the cambium. In Nova Scotia the Gravenstein and other apples are affected with what is known there as "crown rot," which apparently destroys the bark about the tree near the ground. From what can be learned of this injury, which occurs mostly in well cultivated orchards and in moist ground, the cause is that the Gravenstein grows too late and is subjected to the conditions just referred to, namely, of being too full of sap. Traces of disease have been found at these injured parts, but we believe that the disease is secondary rather than the principal cause, though we have not had the opportunity to study the injury there. Bark-splitting can be prevented to a large extent by having the wood of the trees well ripened when winter sets in, and this can be brought about, usually, by stopping cultivation in good time. When young trees are injured by bark-splitting they may be saved if not too badly hurt by covering the injured parts with grafting wax.

Trunk-splitting, while not a common injury in orchards, is not rare. It was long thought to be due to the expansion of trees which had been "hide-bound." While so far as is known no experiments have been tried to determine the cause of trunk-splitting, yet, several theories have been advanced, the best one being that the splitting is due to a sudden lowering of temperature which cools the outside layers of wood in the trunk, making a considerable difference in temperature between the outer and inner layers causing the former to contract. A clearer example is the cracking of ice when there is a sudden fall of temperature, due to the contraction caused by the upper layers of ice coming in contact with the cold air. It is trees which have made late growth and are well charged with sap that are usually affected, hence thorough ripening of the wood is necessary for the prevention of this injury also.

The injury to apple trees known as sunscald is one of the most serious hindrances to successful apple culture, particularly in the northern and eastern parts of Ontario and in the province of Quebec. Newly planted or young trees are, as a rule more seriously affected by it than older ones. The unhealthy appearance of the bark on the trunk of the trees facing the south and southwest and on the larger branches is the first indication of this injury. Afterwards the bark and wood dry up and fall away. Trees are often so badly affected that they die. Sunscald occurs during the latter part of winter or very early in the spring, when there are warm days and cold nights. The results are apparently the same as happen when many plants are thawed out suddenly—they die. In the case of the apple trees, only a part of the apple trees, only a part of the trunk is thus affected, being that part which is exposed most to the sun. The hardiest varieties are the least affected. The injury may be prevented to a large extent by only planting trees which are headed low, thus exposing but a short trunk to the rays of the sun; also by inclining the young trees somewhat to the southwest when planting, thus preventing the sun's rays from striking the trunk except for a short time each day. When trees have been planted and are liable to become sunscalded the trunks may be protected by using a veneer of wood which encircles the trees, thus preventing the rays of the sun from striking the trunk. The protector is better loose, so that there will be an air space between it and the tree. White building paper tied around the trees is also useful. Boards, acking and many other things may be used to protect the tree from sunscald. Nothing, however, that will be likely to harbor mice should be used.

The effects of the crotch injury have been very serious in the province of Quebec and in some parts of Ontario in recent years. On examination it is found that in the centre of the crotch and on the branches diverging from it, but close to it, the bark is dead. As a result of this killing in the crotch the tree loses its strength there, rot sets in, and eventually the tree is destroyed by the loss of one limb after another at the crotch. This injury is probably due to ice lodging in the crotch. There are several theories as to why the ice whould cause the bark to die. One is that it acts as alens and concentrates the rays of the sun, causing a scalding of the bark. The position of the injured limbs alone would seem to be sufficient to show that this theory is not a good one. It seems more likely that the injury is caused by the softening of the bark by the melted snow or water before freezing the bark, which is, even before this, probably tenderer than at any other part, owing to it being most shaded there in summer, subjected to severe frost, it and the cambium being both destroyed. One of the best means of preventing crotch injury is to grow trees with as little crotch as possible, training with a central leader. When trees of certain varieties are liable to be killed after heavy bearing, thinning of the fruit should be practised in order to prevent the lowering of vitality. The injury to branches of shrubs or herbaceous plants can often be prevented, as is well known, by thawing them out gradually, when the sap, which on being frozen, is withdrawn into the intercellular spaces, will return to the cells, where as if thawed out quickly the cells might break down.

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Be sure to state just what you are building or repairing and give exact dimensions.

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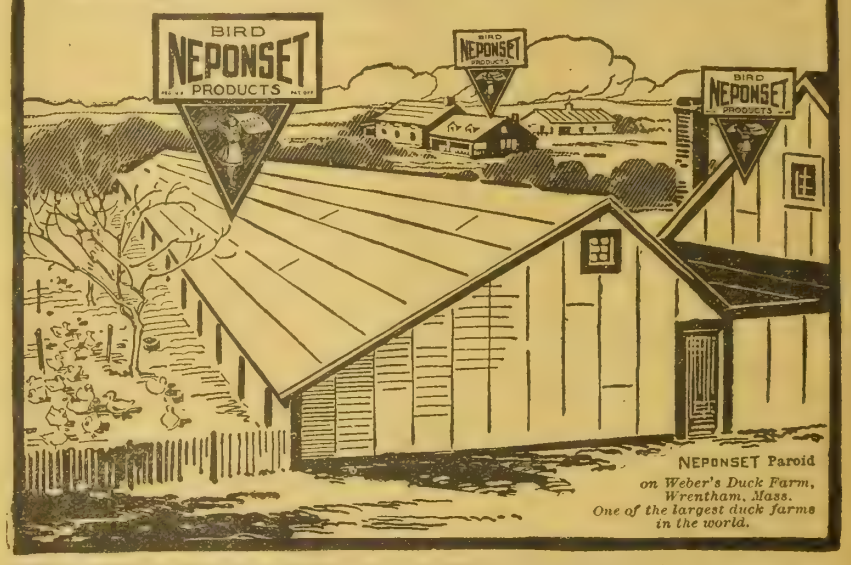

NEPONSET Paroid on Weber's Duck Farm, Wrentham, Mass. One of the largest duck farms in the world.

A Promising New Spray.

For the prevention of apple scab and other fungous diseases of the apple, experiments conducted by the department of agriculture indicate that a new spray known as iron sulphide may be of great value to the orchardists. This new fungicide in the tests conducted in Virginia orchards received practically perfect marks both as to its fungicidal action and to freedom from injury to fruit and foliage.

It has, however, a slight effect on the apple which may be a disadvantage with some varieties. The fruit where this spray was used was slightly greener in appearance than the un-

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Cattle and Sheep Labels.

Metal Ear Labels with owner's name, address, and any numbers required. They are inexpensive simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

F. G. JAMES, Blowmanville, Ont.

sprayed fruit, particularly toward the stem end. This was scarcely noticeable on York Imperials, but the fruit of the Ben Davis, although fine looking, was not so brilliant. Allowing the fruit to hang a week or two longer would no doubt give it more color.

The new form of iron sulphide mixture is made by using the self-boiled lime-sulphur as a basis. A barrel of this is prepared and diluted to about 40 gallons. Then three pounds iron sulphate (coperas) is dissolved in six to eight gallons water and added. The lime-sulphur turns inky black when the iron sulphate is stirred into it. Two pounds arsenate of lead are then added and the mixture is ready to apply.

In a barrel holding 50 gallons, place eight pounds of fresh stone lime and pour over it enough water to nearly cover it. As the lime begins to slake, dump in eight pounds powdered sulphur. This should have been previously run through a fine sieve to break up the lumps and mixed with the water to a slush. Stir the sulphur into the lime with a strong paddle and add enough water to keep the lime from boiling and the mixture in a slushy condition.

The stirring should continue occasionally until most of the lime is slaked into a paste, meantime keeping the barrel covered with burlap sacks to retain the heat. In 15 to 20 minutes the lime should be thoroughly slaked and the sulphur partly combined. Then the mixture must be diluted with a small quantity of water and then with enough to fill the barrel.

Thick Necked Onions.

Subscriber, Mt. Carmel, P. E. I.:—Last spring I planted a field with onion seeds. The land was manured the previous fall, but before seeding, I again gave a covering of fresh manure. The field looked beautiful, but when time came to ripen they still seemed to show their vitality in keeping green. At last we decided to pull them, but to my great surprise their necks were so large that I thought I had a field of pine apples.

I would like to know the reason of these big necks with so small a seed. Any information on the subject will be greatly appreciated.

Ans.—This trouble may be caused by use of poor seed, by growing the crop on soil which is too wet or which has just lately been turned over from sod, or by the use of fresh stable manure. The onion is a plant which quickly runs down if the seed stock is not carefully grown and selected. Cheap seed is always to be avoided. Dry soils tend to produce smaller tops as compared with the size of the bulbs than wet soils. It is better to apply the manure for an onion crop the fall before, or if applied the same spring as the seed is sown it should be thoroughly rotted and capable of mixing intimately with the soil.

PERCY J. SHAW.
Horticulturist.

N. S. A. College, Truro, N. S.

Onions become thick-necked from various causes. Unsuitable seed will give thick necks. Seed of the same varieties from one source will give good onions, while from another will be thick necks. A wet season will induce thick necks, and also an excess of nitrogen when there may be thick necks, though the seed was obtained from good bulbs the previous year. Irrigating too late would be likely to induce thick necks. Thick necks cannot be detected in the earliest stages.

W. MACOUN,
Horticulturist.

Ottawa.

Do You Know Why The SHARPLES

Dairy Tubular Cream Separator Is The Only One That Will Satisfy You?

It is because Tubulars are the only modern cream separators. You cannot expect satisfaction unless you have a modern machine.

There are only two known ways of building cream separators—the old way and the modern way. We abandoned the old way over ten years ago, when we discovered and patented the modern way which is now used exclusively in our machines. Other manufacturers still use the old way. The law prevents them from imitating Tubulars.

The old way is wrong. This is clearly proved by the fact that separators built that way have too little skimming force and must have bowls filled with disks or other complicated, hard-to-wash, quick-to-wear parts. The new way is right. This is proved by the fact that Sharples Dairy Tubulars contain no disks or other contraptions, produce twice the skimming force, skim faster and twice as clean as others.

Tubular sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Tubulars probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells.

Tubulars wear a lifetime. Guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent. One of Canada's leading industries. You can own and use a Tubular for less than any other kind. If you do not know our local dealer, ask us his name and address. Write for catalogue No. 194.

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SPRAY FOR PROFITS

Big, sound, juicy apples are the only ones that bring big profits.

VANCO LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION

means sound fruit that brings the top price. "Vanco" destroys Scale, Scab, Aphis, Mildew. "Vanco" keeps the trees clean and the buds healthy.

You couldn't possibly get a greater amount of Sulphur in Solution than you get in the Vanco barrel. It is better in every way than home made mixtures.

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Specific gravity is plainly stencilled on every barrel "Vanco" Lime Sulphur and Arsenate of Lead — strongest when you get them and go furthest when using.

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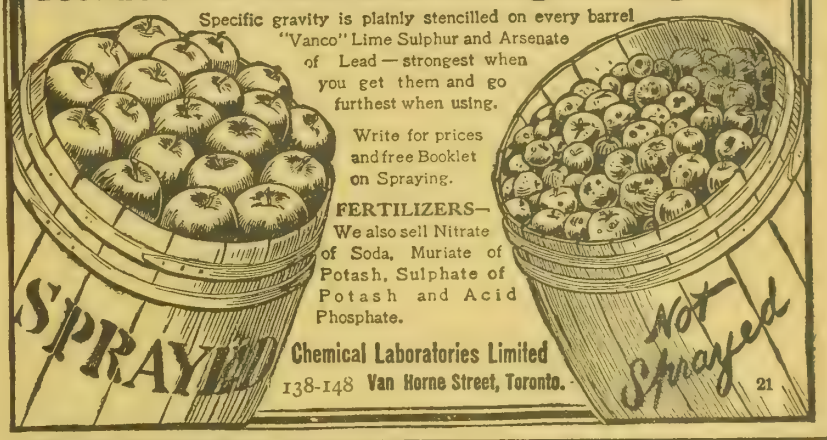

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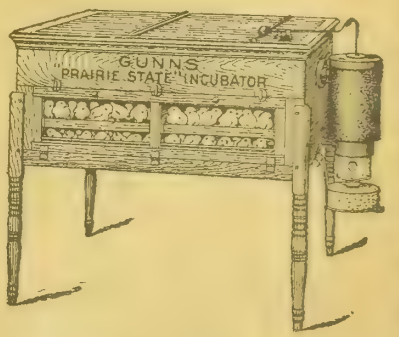

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We want farmers to sell the Empire Cream Separator. Our proposition is atractive and our machine the best. Write today for particulars.

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If you do not happen to be a farmer and can handle our Separator we will be glad to hear from you.

DAIRYING.

C. W. McDougall, Dairy Inspector, staff Contributor.

Winter Dairying.

One of the greatest developments in the field of winter dairying and experimentation has been the silo. It required considerable experiment with various crops to discover which would be the cheapest and the best crop to grow for green winter feed for the dairy. Corn as an ensilage winter feed was acknowledged by experiment stations as being the cheapest to handle and as giving the dairyman a fairly good balanced ration. Some of the earlier experiments with corn ensilage were failures, but each experiment served to bring us closer to a perfect feed, with the result that it was finally found that corn which has just reached the highest point of maturity with fodder yet green and the milk in the grain just in the pasee stage was the very best and cheapest winter feed it was possible to grow.

With the silo properly constructed, being absolutely air-tight on the sides and bottom, and with the corn harvested at the right time and being run through the ensilage cutter into the silo and evenly distributed, so that the settling of the ensilage is the same from the top to the bottom of the silo, you can rest assured you will have a nice, sweet, palatable and succulent feed for your cows through the cold winter months The cost of keeping cows through the winter on this en[illegible] has been brought down to the minimum, and you can expect just as good a flow of milk from cows fed on this class of fodder during the winter months as you can expect from the same cows on pasture in the summer months. With all those facts before us, and the higher prices for dairy products during the winter months, it stands to reason that better profits can be made from winter dairies than can be expected from summer dairies.

In arranging plans for a winter dairy, you of course will not overlook the fact that your cows must freshen either in the fall or early in the winter. A great deal depends upon the attention of the dairyman to his herd. In order that you may derive the full benefit of the feed consumed and the outlay of cash in preparing comfortable quarters for your herd, you must not forget it is absolutely necessary to have a good, free circulation of fresh air through the animals' quarters, and the sanitary conditions of these quarters must be carefully looked after in every detail.

Great care should be exercised in the selection of cows for the winter dairy. See to it that you have good, strong, healthy cows—good milk and butter producers. It does not pay any dairyman to keep a cow that will not show good profit over and above the amount of feed she will consume and the labor required to take proper care of her. There is no excuse for a dairyman's keeping a poor cow, or in other words, having a loafer in his herd, as the scales and the Babcock test have made it possible for him to determine in the beginning whether he can expect the desired profit. After having made this test of his herd and finding a cow that does not show a profit over her keep, he should let her go to the slaughter, and make room for those that will pay their way and will show a profit. Should you find in making the test that you have in your herd a cow that does not come up to your expectation, and in your judgment you believe that she can, with proper care and treatment, be developed to a higher standard, it may be well to give her a chance to prove her capacity as a dairy cow. If you follow these suggestions it will be only a short time until you have a foundation upon which to build a high-class herd with very attractive records. You will always find a handsome deman for offspring of such a special herd, and fancy prices can be realized in this way.

Another great advantage of winter dairying over summer dairying is that when cows come fresh late in the fall and go into comfortable quarters with an abundance of good, palatable fodder judiciously served to each cow, they will, without doubt, come out of their winter quarters in fine condition, and when put out to pasture in the spring will give good returns for the care shown them during the cold and dreary winter. Any cow that has freshened in fall and received good treatment in the winter, can always be depended upon to produce for her owner fully twice as much butter or milk during the calendar year as the cow that has freshened in the springtime.

Making Good Farm Butter.

Churning is one of the most important steps, but a good separator is also a valuable help. The man who keeps eight or more cows should have one. As to the make or machine, all have good points, and will do good work when the milk is separated direct from the cow, and will skim off the cream so closely that there is no need of worrying about what is left in the skim milk.

If the milk is cold and out of condition do not get an idea that a machine will correct the evils. although it will be more desirable than setting it in pans or the so-called gravity separator. It may be possible to make a fine quality butter from the old way of setting, but it is rarely done.

In running the separator do not have the milk too warm, and it is my experience that the separator will give better grain to the butter at 60 degrees than when it is heated up to 80 degrees. Any machine will do it if you decrease the capacity or increase the speed.

Another important point in running the machine is to have thick cream. Set the separator so that the cream will be as thick as it can be churned, or about 35 to 40 per cent. of fat in the cream. Cream churned in this manner will churn more rapidly and leave a smaller amount of butter fat in the buttermilk at 55 degrees than will cream containing 18 or 20 per cent. fat at 60 degrees. The great secret of churning at a low temperature is rich, thick cream.

Another important point is to cool the cream as soon as possible after it is separated to about 55 degrees, and hold it there a few hours until it is churned up to ripen. Carelessness in handling the cream after it is separated is the cause of a lot of poor butter. After we have the cream cooled comes the question of how to ripen it in the proper manner. As a general rule, I would not churn sweet cream, but would allow it to ripen. You will get fine flavored butter from sweet cream, but it requires an expert butter maker to do the work right, and it is a very difficult problem to get an even quality.

Ripening cream means simply holding it at a proper temperature until it sours. Keep the cream well cooled until there is enough to let ripen for a churning, then warm it all up in one vessel to insure its being uniform, and thus avoid loss in churning. Raise to the temperature of 62 to 68 degrees, and keep there until it has ripened and is ready to churn and then cool to 52 to 55 degrees. When right to churn the cream should have a satin gloss or finish, and when poured it will look like silken cloth.—W. Milton Kelly, in Farm and Home.

Some of the Losses in Dairying.

LOSSES IN MILK PRODUCTION.

Cows that require excessive feed for 100 lbs. of milk.

Cows not constructed for milk production.

Unsuitable food; too little food.

High cost of feed; feed not home grown.

Producing milk for too short a season.

Producing milk at wrong season

Breeding or raising mongrel calves.

Poor herd management.

LOSSES THROUGH IMPURE MILK SUPPLY.

Losses in yield from over-ripe milk.

The riper the milk the more casein broken down.

Changes in milk solids.

Fast working.

Rough handling.

Over drying.

LOSSES IN YIELD FROM GRASSY MILK.

Bacterial changes in milk solids.

Extra acid and drying.

Slow working.

Losses in quality from over acid milk.

Losses in quality from grassy milk.

LOSSES TO PATRONS IN COOLING MILK.

100 lbs. of 3 per cent. milk makes 8.10 lbs. of cheese; at 11c per lb., 89c.

100 lbs. of 4 per cent. milk makes 10.40 lbs. of cheese; at 11c per lb., $1.14.

100 lbs. of 5 per cent. milk makes 12.50 lbs. cheese; at 11c., $1.37.

Showing that the man furnishing rich milk is losing money under the cooling system.

LOSSES IN USE OF STARTERS.

Loss in cheese quality from their abuse, bad flavor or too much.

Loss in cheese yield from their abuse.

Waste.

Losses in method of preparation.

Starter does not increase yield of heese to an appreciable extent.

The Cow and the Man.

The North Dakota College sends out the following circular about cows:

"If a cow that gives 175 lbs. of butter in a year is worth $60, how much is a cow worth that gives 350 lbs. of butter in a year? Suppose that butter will average 25 cents the year round, and it will do better, and that the feed is worth $40 for the year. The first cow would give a return of $43.75, less $40 for feed would leave a profit of $3.75, counting that the milk, calf and manure

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WRITE US giving the name of your separator—the capacity—how long you have used it and how much you want for it and we will make you an offer that may surprise you. If you don't want to buy a separator we have Steel Ranges, Kitchen Cabinets, Scales and Fanning Mills to sell. Write us now.

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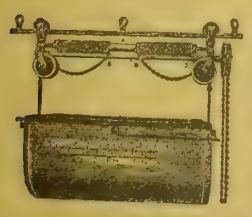

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MUMFORD'S BUILDING, ARGYLE ST.,

Halifax, N. S.

Personal attention given to sales of Butter Eggs Hogs Beef, Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables etc., Consignments solicited. Proceeds of sale remitted promptly, Halifax prices sent on application TELEPHONE 1905.

pays for the labor. The second cow would give a return of $87.50 for butter and would give at least 4,000 pounds more of milk, which at 20 cents per 100 pounds (and it is worth more for feed), would bring $8. The calf from the good cow is also worth more, let that go. The return would be $95.50, less $40 for feed, or a profit of $55.50 on the same basis as the other cow made a profit of $3.75. It would take practically 15 175 pound cows to make as much profit as the one 350-pound cow. $3.75 is 6.2 per cent on $60, and $55.50 is 6.2 per cent or $985.16. On the basis of percentage income, when the 175 pound cow is worth $50, the 350 cow is worth $895.16. The keeping of the cow should be looked at from the business standpoint. The poor cow is dear at any price, but the good cow is usually not rated at her full value."

Our answer is that it depends on the man in front of the cow, for the feeding and care is what does it. Put a purebred cow in the hands of a scrub dairyman and a scrub in charge of a good man and we will back the latter. We buy fertilizers and feeds on the strength of their analysis—or at least we ought to—but the real test is the man who uses them. Some farmers will waste plant food or feed. That is why the dairy value of a cow or the farm value of a fertilizer will depend on the man.

The Real Value of a Calf.

The size of a calf when born is not the greatest factor in determining his value. The question is, "Has the calf inherited the qualities which will make it valuable for the purpose for which it is intended when grown to maturity?"

That many farmers lack purpose in breeding and lack faith in pure-bred animals is often due to the fact that they can see no immediate return in cash. In the improvement of a herd by the use of a pure-bred sire, it takes about five years before an increase in the milk production is obtained, due to the influences of the bull. After this period, however, a rapid increase can be expected.—Prof. Fred Rasmussen, N. H. Agricultural College.

Hard Milkers.

A cow or heifer with a nice large, well developed udder with four good sized teats placed squarely upon same seems like a source of pleasure, providing that she is an easy milker, but the same sort of cow or heifer being termed as a hard milker is as a rule a source of annoyance, especially to those who do the milking.

Owing to the fact that a cow or heifer is a nice easy milker, she is usually milked out clean at each milking. In this way she is enabled to keep up her regular flow of milk, while on the other hand if she be a hard milker the milker becomes discouraged and impatient, and fails to draw out the natural quantity. The cow or heifer will then soon show the effects of this by drying up on her milk. In this way many a valuable cow has become practically worthless as a milk producer.

Hard milking in cows or heifers can be positively overcome in a short period of time and in a very economical way, but by the use of the teat plug. The teat should be washed with an antiseptic solution, the teat plug should be dipped in a like solution, then into a little ointment and passed into the points of the teat. Being self-retaining it should be permitted to remain in the teat from one milking to another. In this manner hard milking can be made a thing of the past.

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

The wise housewife knows the importance of always keeping a good supply of Windsor Dairy Salt on hand.

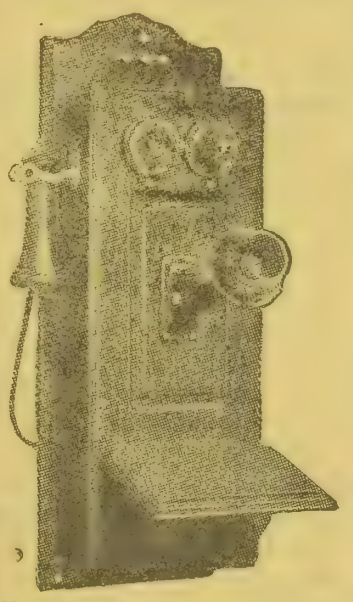
She knows that Windsor Salt makes the best butter—and she is not satisfied to make any other.

Windsor Dairy Salt is both a money-maker and a money-saver.

It makes money for farmers and dairymen because it makes butter that brings the best prices.

It saves money for them because, being absolutely pure, it requires less to properly salt the butter.

39



Rural Phones Make Money

You and your neighbors can make money by organizing and owning a Canadian Independent Rural Telephone System. You can give your locality good telephone service at a low price, and in addition pocket the dividends earned. You buy Canadian Independant Telephones outright. No exorbitant yearly rentals as with "trust controlled" systems. Every Canadian Independent Telephone is fully guaranteed for ten years—a strong-talking, positive-ringing phone. Send for Bulletin No. 2. It gives complete information regarding organization and building of rural telephone lines.

Get our prices on construction material. We have a factory in Toronto and can make prompt shipment.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Ltd.,

1820 Duncan St., - Toronto, Ont.

LIVE STOCK

Pigs on Rape.

A "Subscriber," calls for the experience of someone that has raised hogs upon rape pasture. It's a pity that more farmers do not call for just such pointers. I will undertake to answer at least part of the questions.

First—Rape can be grown in any part of the province and upon any land that will retain moisture enough to carry it through our dry season.

Second—Hogs need about an average of 1½ pounds of good middlings each per day. Commence with less and end up with more, as the hog gets larger.

Third—Hogs can be allowed to run on rape by ringing or snipping their noses. The writer snips the hard bunch that turns up on the nose; use a very sharp knife, and never mind if you do not get it way off.

Fourth—It will do well on the same ground for a number of years, and only needs little more than half the fertilizer required at first.

Fifth—It makes good use of phosphoric acid. A fertilizer carrying about 4 nitrogen, 7 phosphoric acid, 6 potash will give excellent results; but perhaps the very best fertilizer for rape is the bottom of the manure pile and the scrapings of the yard and cellar.

So, Mr. Subscriber, get your rape in early. Have two pastures or more, if possible, but one is far better than none. Figure that you can make the rape answer for at least half the ration. I think the following is a good ration: 1-3 milk, 1-3 middlings, 1-3 rape; but as you get used to rape, you will, no doubt, use 1-2 rape. But you will understand that the hogs must be finished off with meal or corn. They will put on flesh faster after being fed rape than they would after being fed upon such high feed as corn, so part of this gain goes to the credit of the rape (or any other rough feed.)

If you were to sell your hogs without finishing off, you would lose the profit there is to be had in the finishing. But watch and even "weigh" to know when you have reached the limit.

Frost in the spring will not kill the young plants unless it is a true freeze, so get it in quite early. Plan to have some all summer, and be sure to have some in the late fall. You can favor the rape a little through the dry spell by feeding weeds, green corn fodder, etc. If at any time you should find that you had not sown ground enough, it will be better to take the hogs off and allow the rape to get a new start.

A good way to feed rape and get all there is in small pastures, is to yard the hogs, except early mornings and before other feed is given. both morning and night. Rape can be used as a catch crop late in the season.—J. F. Bridges, in Maine Farmer.

Substitutes for Skim Milk.

The New York Cornell station conducted experiments with three lots of calves in 1907-8 and with four lots in 1908-9, with a view to finding a satisfactory substitute for skim milk.

The feeds compared were skim milk, skim-milk powder, and three commercial calf meals. The calves were fed all the dry grain they would eat up clean. This grain was a mixture made up as follows:—Six lbs. of corn and oats, ground half and half by weight; three pounds of wheat bran; and one pound of oil meal. The cost of the mixture was $29.55 per ton. A mixed hay, with a good percentage of clover, was kept before the calves at all times.

It was found that a tablespoonful of soluble blood meal mixed with each feed kept the bowels of the calves in good condition at a small expense.

Only one of the commercial calf meals used gave satisfactory results from the standpoint of cost and even that gave an average cost per pound of gain of 8 to 9 cents.

The results for the two years are summarized as follows:—

It is evident from the results of these experiments and those elsewhere that good, strong, healthy calves can be raised without skimmed milk or milk of any kind after the first 30 days.

Skimmedmilk, hay and grain make the best substitutes for whole milk in raising calves. A calf fed on skimmed milk should reach the weight of 300 pounds at five months of age, and the gain should be made at the rate of 1½ pounds per day at a cost of less than 5 cents per pound.

If skimmed milk is not at hand, the best substitute for it seems to be third-grade dried skimmed-milk powder. The average gains made in this experiment were not so large as with the skimmed milv, but were good. A calf fed on this food should reach a weight of 250 to 260 pounds at five months of age, making an average gain of 1.25 pounds per day at a cost of less than 6½ cents per pound.

Feeding Sheep for Breeding.

For more than 40 years I have been in search of the golden hoof. When first I commenced to handle sheep the method was to buy ewes in August, put them on good feed, put bucks with them, painting the bucks before turning them with the ewes, and renewing the paint each evening before turning them loose. All ewes covered were marked. When 10 or 12 were served we put a permanent mark on them and entered in the book the time when they were due to lamb. This was continued until all were served that would breed in season for early lambs. Marking the ewes enabled us to handle a large flock, even though our quarters for lambing ewes in winter were limited.

As soon as one bunch of sheep had dropped their lambs they could be moved to cooler quarters and another bunch take their place. The balance of the flock not bred was fattened for market. Usually about two-thirds would breed. The breeding ewes being generously fed from the time they were bought until the lambs were fit for market, were themselves nearly all good mutton and were sent to market with the lambs. They would usually bring as much or more than they cost the previous fall, leaving the wool and lambs for our trouble and expense.

Managed in this way we found it safe to reckon on a good margin of profit and had time brought no changes we likely would be moving along those lines now. But changes came. First, suitable ewes became so scarce it was almost impossible to procure them. Next the other fellows were getting ewes that would lamb much earlier than the common sheep of the country, and instead of April and May being the top of the market time it shifted to February and March. There seemed to be no other way than to become sheep breeders ourselves. Up to this time we had been speculators depending upon someone else to breed the sheep which we bought and used as feeders.—W. C. Whitman, Maine.

The Gourlay Piano appeals particularly to an Appreciative Class of Buyers. The more discriminating the Buyer, the more easily is the Superiority of the Gourlay apparent.

Gourlay Pianos

are all of One Quality—the Very Best. If we took a commission to make a single Piano for $1,000 it could be of No Better Material or Workmanship than we regularly use in any one of our simpler, more moderately-priced styles. We could spend more money on ornamentation, but nothing to improve quality.

Will you examine a Gourlay?

Gourley, Winter & Leeming,

188 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Growing Young Bulls.

One of the greatest of mistakes made by the growers of pure-bred sires is feeding them too much concentrated food and keeping them too fat during the first year of growth. Particularly true with young bulls of the beef breeds. The object in keeping them so fat is to make them sell at an early age. For this condition the buyer is more responsible than the seller. The latter has learned that the average buyer will select the fattest calf because of his plump appearance.

Fat covers up weakness, a fact which purchasers do not duly consider. The ability to choose a bull in moderate condition does not seem to be cultivated by the many, notwithstanding the great value of such ability. Even buyers of young dairy bulls are likely to give preference to young bulls that carry the most flesh.

When one is growing baby beef, there are good reasons for forcing the feeding. With that class of animals forcing is necessary, but it is not necessary with animals that are to stand at the head of herds. Development more than normally quick will be of no advantage to them. With them that style of development should be followed that will result in fullest and most vigorous growth when matured.

In growing young bulls, fodders that are leguminous are to be preferred. These are such as clover, alfafffa, pea and vetch hay, fed twice daily. For meal there is nothing better than a mixture of bran and oats, with a little oilcake added. Calves of the best breeds may also be given more or less cornmeal to maintain flesh, but usually the proportion of this should be small. Calves reared thus and given ample exercise will seldom fail as breeders.

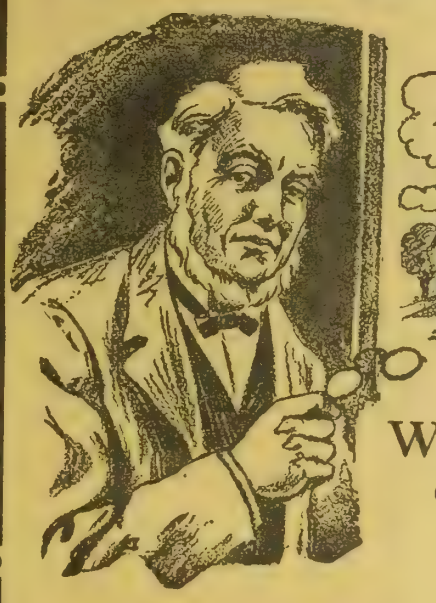
Beeef-Raising.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, when I was asked to say something on beef raising, I acceded to the request with the understanding that what I had to say would be short, and that other members of the Association, better qualified than myself, would take up and discuss this very important matter. I say important because farms on which, a few years ago, there were always to be found good, beefy steers, to-day there are not any, or if any, of a very inferior quality. I am aware that conditions on the majority of farms in Nova Scotia, would not warrant the raising of beef or fattening cattle on a very large scale, but the raising and fattening of a few good steers, such as can be done on a farm where the system followed is that of mixed farming, is one of the most profitable lines. We cannot raise crops without manure, and we cannot get manure if we do not keep the cattle to make it. Therefore, I say that stock raising is the foundation of successful farming. At a present time we are not producing beef enough to supply our local market. Even here in this town of Windsor with a population of less than four thousand and surrounded by fertile farms, one firm alone has sought from the Province of Ontario, one thousand dollars worth of beef per month to supply their customers. This supply cannot be depended upon as the West is fast filling up and a large proportion of the beef produced, will consequently be used

there. Another fact is the preference of our people for home grown beef for which they are willing to pay. And it is for us, the farmers of Nova Scotia, to rise to the occasion, and endeavor to produce beef enough to supply our own demands. It is not necessary to produce large quantities of expensive mill feed, but to raise on our own farms all the mixed grain and roots required. To make a success in this business what is wanted for the purpose of producing good steers is a large growthy cow, one that would weigh from ten to thirteen hundred pounds. Not of the extreme beef type, because this cow must produce milk enough to feed her own calf, and also to give a good return in the shape of butter. Such a cow should be broad behind, with a well-filled smooth loin, ribs well sprung, smoothness of shoulder, and be distinctly feminine in appearance. This cow should be mated with a bull of the extreme beef type, Hereford preferred, short legged, close to the ground, with a good back and loin.. Just as smooth on top as it is possible to be. Never attempt to make beef from calves bred along dairy lines. If you do, you will be doomed to disappointment. Instances are on record where steers of this kind having been fed alongside of beef steers, have made apparently corresponding gains. But it was found on being dresssed that one had made a large amount of rough tallow worth four cents per pound while the other had been making prime beef worth twelve cents per pound. Plan to have the calves come early in the year, and feed the cows liberally. Three feeds of hay a day, what they will eat up clean. Half a bushel of turnips divided into two feeds, four quarts of mixed grain per day. By this system of feeding, the cows should give a liberal supply of milk. Sufficient to keep the calf growing and also make some butter. We let the calves nurse until they are three weeks old, then take them from the cow, and as soon as they learn to drink, gradually substitute skim milk, to which we add a little flax seed jelly, gradually increasing the skim milk and flax seed as the calf grows older. Should the calf show any tendency to scour we add a little wheat flour. Put within the reach of the calf a box containing a few whole oats, which it will soon learn to eat, also some bright clover hay. This system of feed is followed until the calves are about five or six months old, during the summer we prefer to keep them in the barn where they will not be annoyed by flies or suffer from the heat. I might mention here that we always dehorn our calves as soon as possible by applying caustic potash to the horn as soon as it can be felt under the skin. This in my opinion, makes them quieter among themselves when loose in box stalls where we usually keep them until they are eighteen months old. During the winter months the steers can be fed some rough hay and straw, supplemented by pulp turnips and sufficient grain to veep them thriving. If it is deemed advisable to market these steers at twenty months of age they should have good pasture until such time as they are sold, or if it is intended to carry them over another winter they could go into a rough pasture during the summer with a run on the after feed in the autumn and be in good condition to finish off during the next winter. I cannot too forcibly impress upon you the necessity of keeping the steer in comfortable quarters. The stables should be well bedded to induce the cattle to lie down as it is at this time they are making their best gains.

An address by Mr. Wm. O'Brien before the N. S. F. A., Windsor, N. S.

A Straight Talk To Farmers



By a Farmer

Subject:

The actual test or the doubtful guarantee—WHICH?

When it comes to buying shingles, which counts most with you—twenty-five years of actual wear and tear or a leaky guarantee?

The Actual Test—
What It Proves

"Eastlake" Steel Shingles have proven their durability by the actual test of time.

A quarter of a century ago scores of public and private buildings were roofed with "Eastlake" Metallic Shingles.

These roofs are in excellent condition and certified as such by practical building inspectors.

Think of it! For over twenty-five years scores of "Eastlake" shingled roofs have withstood the ravages of all kinds of weather—the lightnings and torrential rains of summer—the hail, snow and sleet of winter, and yet they are in perfect condition to-day.

Isn't that conclusive evidence that "Eastlake" Steel Shingles make a permanent roof?

The "Eastlake" is the ONLY steel shingle that can boast of such a record.

"EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLES

Lightningproof, Stormproof and Rustproof

A Paper Guarantee—
What It Stands For

Did you ever stop to figure out one of those so-called metal roofing guarantees?

Did you ever discover really what it guaranteed?

You find that it is merely a claim—and claims alone will never satisfy the shrewd buyer.

He rightfully demands proofs. He wants to know on what grounds the claims are based.

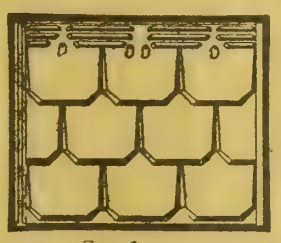
Unless the article has successfully undergone an actual test, a paper guarantee appears a joke.

Many times it is a cloak to hide some weakness of the roofing it guarantees.

Ask your lawyer about it. He will tell you that, stripped of its exceptions and provisions, all high-sounding phrases, little else remains.

It really guarantees nothing.

Kind of risky when the guarantee is as leaky as the roof it guarantees.



You're not asked to buy the "Eastlake" on any paper guarantee—not asked to believe a single claim which the shingles have not proven.

You're only advised to buy the "Eastlake"—if you want a permanent roof, because the durable and weatherproof qualities of "Eastlake" Steel Shingles are positively known. They have been proven by actual wear and tear test.

Some day you intend putting a lightning, fire and stormproof roof on your house or barn. Then you should write to-day for this free booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles." It contains information that will interest you. Send a postcard at once—if you don't you will forget.

—The Philosopher of Metal Town

All kinds of sheet metal building materials—ceilings and walls, siding, cornices, corrugated iron, conductor pipe, etc.—you can have a catalogue simply for the asking. Mention it on your post card.

Manufacturers

The Metallic Roofing Co Limited

TORONTO & WINNIPEG

Nova Scotia Farmers in Annual Convention at Windsor, Nova Scotia.

(Continued from last issue.)

The Exhibition Commissioners' Report created an animated discussion. Its adoption was moved by W. R. Barss and seconded by A. E. McMahon who considered the prvincial exhibition one of the province's best assets in its days of upbuilding and development.

MR. PETER INNIS thought that the ordinary farmer did not get much benefit from the Halifax exhibition. He thought it was a mistake to hold it at Halifax and suggested that it should be held in county towns in the centre of our most populous agricultural districts.

MR. BLANCHARD, Truro, thought the prize list should be made more favorable to the average farmer.

MR. SHAW, Shubenacadie, was of the opinion that the show was continued too long.

MR. BARSS, Lunenburg, would advocate a provincial exhibition every third year.

MANNING ELLS, Port Williams, favored the upholding of the provincial exhibition at Halifax.

MR. A. S. McMILLAN, Warden of Antigonish Co., blamed the Halifax citizens for not being more patriotic towards the exhibition. He would not like to see our provincial fair degenerate to the status of a moving circus.

MR. HUGH FRASER, Elmsdale, thought breeders of grade stock did not get a fair show. Several classes of grades were pitted against each other in show ring and consequently farmers did not show so much interest as they otherwise would show.

MR. JUSTICE LONGLEY, president of the Halifax Exhibition was present and on the chairman's invitation spoke on the exhibition question in his usual clear and comprehensive style.

He rehearsed the steps which led up to the starting of the Nova Scotia Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition in 1875, and said at that time Halifax was looked upon as the only suitable place to hold the Exhibition, and the farmers thought so too. Then the understanding was that if held at Halifax, in case of any decifit, the city should bear one half and the Government the other. This has been done. From 1896 up to the present, he (Longley) had devoted unremitting toil to the work without receiving one cent of remuneration, and if any farmer present thought he could do better, let him take his place and the abuse as well, and he would willingly and cheerfully step down and out.

When he was appointed Judge, he retired from the Commission, and quietly renounced the world, the flesh and the devil.

But the Commission again sought his services. They had done as well as any twelve men could have done, and it was no use to snarl at them and stand by and find fault, but to join hands with the Commission and see what is best to be done. The $110,000 first grant did not begin to do the trick, and $30,000 additional was secured. The Exhibition plant had cost $180,000, and excepting Toronto, was the finest in the Dominion. The buildings and grounds at St. John and Charlottetown were not to be compared with ours, either in extent or value.

As matters progressed the women asked for a building in which they could exhibit their handiwork in various lines, and the Commission yielded, and the farmers know very well that the women cannot be ignored. Then the mining interests asked for a permanent building in which to exhibit the products of various industrial companies. This also was provided. Then came the Fisheries Building, but he frankly confessed that in this department there had not been the success desired, and the Commission had to go out into the highways and byways to secure anything like a satisfying exhibit in this most valuable industry.

Farmers in Attendance at the Setting of the Illustration Orchard on Farm of Ed. Robinson, Little Shemogue, Westmorland County N. B.

It took $30,000 to run theShow on anything like representative lines. Out of this $2000 insurance which the city would not assume, the buildings had to be cared for, a watchman ever on the grounds, and he did not know where a dollar could be cut off.

St. John had been quoted as able to run its exhibition without a deficit, but where we had a grant of $5000 they had $10,000 from the city and government. If up to this hour the exhibition had from the start such a grant instead of a deficit there would today be a surplus of $11,000, and there would have been a surplus year after year. The present deficit looked bad, but there was the same fuss and fret when it was smaller, and those who should have been friends go about groaning and moaning as if all had gone to the bad. What, with one thing and another, the Commission had up to the present been between the devil and the deep sea. Some complained about the prizes given for pure bred stock but was not this encouragement given to bring up our grade stock to an equality with the stock in other sections of the Dominion, and the good done was shown that when exhibitors came to our exhibition from Quebec and Ontario, with their high grade stock, we were able to take dollar for dollar with them.

It might perhaps be a little narrow minded, but henceforth the prizes for grade stock would be confined solely to Nova Scotia.

One of the reasons perhaps, why there has been a falling off in the attendance may be attributed to the fact that while the government formerly granted $4000 every three years to aid county exhibitions, special grants are now given every year. These annual county shows act as a kind of damper, militating against the success of the Provincial Exhibition.

Regarding the date he had always contended for as late a date as possible in order to induce as good an exhibit as possible of our fruits, vegetables, etc., but as a fruit show is held annually somewhere in Annapolis Valley, an earlier date has been arranged. In Toronto and other places the date was still earlier.

Reference had at this gathering been made to the Halifax exhibition. Let it be distinctly understood that it is the Nova Scotia Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, in which all the farmers have an interest and a financial interest too, for they had carried off fully three quarters of the prizes offered.

The 1st year 90,000 paid admission. 60,000 paid admissions would keep deficit within decent bounds, but when the figure drops to 40,000 or a little over there must of necessity be a deficit unless a larger grant is secured as in St. John. We cannot get along with present grant, with less than 60,000 paid admissions.

Experience has shown that no matter how good a show is, people must have special sources of amusement. Such attractions had not been on the programme for the last two years—the result, decreased attendance. This year there would be a change, amusements would be provided, and he hoped good would result.

A meeting is to be held at Truro to say whether we are to live or die. He would gladly have attended had an invitation been extended.

"The Exhibition is in your hands—it is your affair," said the Judge. And if this meeting can furnish some heaven-born men who can straighten out the tangle and solve the problem he would cheerfully resign in his favor.

Every man in St. John and Charlottetown stands by their exhibition managements most loyally, and he thought the commission had a right to expect and demand the loyal and hearty support of every Nova Scotian

Had this support been given we would now be in a different position financially. Said Justice Longley, "You have $180,000 expended in the finest exhibition grounds and buildings in the Dominion, with one exception only, and what are you going to do with it?"

MR. CLAYTON, of Halifax, made a brief address, stating this was the first time he had attended a meeting of the Farmers' Association, and it was an inspiration to see such a large gathering of representative men to discuss matters affecting the great agricultural industry. Mr. Clayton said he had been on the exhibition commission eight years, his work being in connection with the industrial department. President Longley had given much of his time and talent to bring success to the exhibition. The deficits and dwindling attendance caused the commission much solicitude. The abandonment of the amusement feature he considered a mistake. Two years ago there was bad weather, hardly one whole fine day and many who came to the city did not go to the exhibition at all. The railways acted unfairly. They added the admission to the railway ticket, and when the people did not attend the Commissioners could not produce the tickets and they did not get what the people had paid.

One gentleman had spoken of the admission of Halifax people to the exhibition. The Commission had privilege of granting passes to a few friends. For his part his ticket included himself and wife, others of the family paid. Very little leakage from this, Halifax certainly benefited by the exhibition both in the retail and wholesale trade, but they cheerfully bore their share of the deficit. The population of Nova Scotia was small compared with other provinces, but if all worked harmoniously in this matter he believed we should soon be in a better position.

DEFICIT NOT A SERIOUS MATTER.—Mr. Elderkin said it devolved upon him to say very little as President Longley had so clearly and so fully explained the whole matter. He did not consider the deficit a very serious matter, but we should try and bring it withing reasonable limits. Every loyal agriculturist should say to the government—this is our affair and you must not lay hands on it and destroy it. The exhibition stands as representing the agricultural and industrial interests of the Province. About the deficit of $14,000, half was borne by the city of Halifax, and half by the government, and not a word had been said by either party. So we need not worry over it. The Commission was doing all in its power to make it a success and to encourage emulation in all departments and the helping hand should be extended from all sections.

THE FREE PASSES.—There were several other speakers, among them M. McF. Hall, the exhibition manager, who showed to whom free passes were given, only 120 in number, these include the newspapermen of the province. The Commission are given strips of ten tickets, and it is only fair to say that of these not one has been used by them for the past two years.

MR. ANSLOW, of the Hants Journal, asked permission to ask Mr. Hall, if in return for the free passes, the newspapermen gave free advertising to cover the amount and more.

Mr. Hall replied that they certainly did so, and he was greatly indebted to them for help so willingly and so cheerfully given.

Messrs. L. D. Robinson, M. Griffin, Col. Spurr, H. W. Corning, S. A. Cook, Gordon Freeman and R. Robertson spoke in favor of upholding the Halifax exhibition and stop discussing a deficit that was well spent.

There were cries of "Question! question!" and when the president put the motion for adopting the report it was carried without a dissenting voice.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

When the meeting was called to order Wednesday afternoon, Messrs. A. S. McMillan, Howard W. Corning, R. J. Messenger, R. M. Jackson and C. H. Black were appointed a committee on resolutions.

THE REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

was given by Mr. Fuller. His report on County Farmers' Association showed that eleven counties are organized and in good working order.

Following is a summary of their operations during the past year and their standing compared with 1909:

County.	No. of Members.	No. of Meetings.	Total Attendance.	Average Attendance.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Balance.
Annapolis	277 *100	46 *13	2924 *1803	63 *29	$164.45	$121.73	$ 42.72
Antigonish	181 *71	10 *3	280 —91	28 —17	1765.14	1601.92	163.22
Cape Breton	254 —46	16 —9	530 —460	33 —6	6522.89	4602.85	1920.04
Cumberland	188 —50	25 —7	885 —163	35 *5	119.10	101.35	17.75
Digby	76 —30	13 *9	300 *202	23 —10	153.50	70.30	83.20
Inverness	100 —17	19 —3	665 —170	35 —3	104.00	60.75	43.25
Kings	436 *47	48 —14	2773 *1308	57 *14	372.02	319.22	52.80
Lunenburg	129 *7	11 *2	457 —105	41 —11	163.34	135.01	28.33
Pictou	223 —17	16 —9	589 —318	36	165.82	66.40	99.42
Queens	51 —16	6 —3	396 —157	66 —5	79.72	47.00	32.92
Yarmouth	226 —236	17 —1	1311 —536	77 —25	202.27	162.05	40.22
Total	2141 —77	227 *24	11110 *1994	45			
Un-organized Counties		42 *19	2620	62			
Grand Total		269	13730	51			

* indicates a gain. —indicates a loss.

Superintendent Fuller said: "We have met with the difficulty that a majority of the associations wanted meetings at the same time. I would recommended that the representatives of the different County Associations meet and arrive at some definite policy regarding the matter. The total membership of the eleven counties is 2141, a loss of 77. The number of meeting held was 227, a gain of 24, and the total attendance was 11,110, a gain of 1,994. The average attendance was 45.

"The number of meetings held in unorganized counties, and not reported in the following statement, was 42, a gain of 19 over the previous year. These meetings had a total attendance of 2620 and an average attendance of 62. This makes a total of 269 meetings, total attendance of 13,730 and an average attendance of 51. In addition to this, large assemblages were addressed at the fall exhibitions and at College Farm excursions.

"The meetings in unorganized counties were addressed by Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, G. H. Vroom, Fruit Inspector for the Maritime Provinces; Harvey Mitchell Supt. of Cow Testing Associations, Fredericton; W. A. McKay, manager of Scotsburn Creamery, and members of the College Staff."

COUNTY EXHIBITIONS.

Following is a report of the exhibitions held during 1910:

EXHIBITIONS.

County	Gate Receipts.	No. of Exhibits.	Prize Money Paid	* Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Balance.
Antigonsish	395.21	1300	610.45	1765.14	1601.92	164.14
Col. & E. Hants	440.65	1199	743.84	1541.50	1398.40	143.10
Cape Breton	2347.82	1411	1843.30	6522.89	4602.85	1920.04
Digby	200.43	1208	336.90	818.37	508.07	310.30
Guysboro	218.55	700		625.95	705.37	D79.42
Halifax	428.15	1102	566.50	1376.82	1322.36	54.46
Lunenburg	1230.09		876.30	2741.00	3028.18	D287.18
	N. S. HORTICULTURE.					
Queens	411.64	816	393.75	854.55	641.19	213.36
Shelburne	171.15		352.57	712.47	730132	D17.85
Yarmouth	1735.35		1837.00	4890.67	3444.78	1445.89

* Total receipts include the balances from previous year.

Send us one cash in advance subscriber to THE MARITIME FARMER at 80 cents and we will send post-paid, one pound of Alfalfa Seed, or send two at 80 cents each and we will send you one pound of Alfalfa Seed and a bottle of Nitro Culture.

THE MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	Amount Subscribed.	Failed.	New	Gain or Loss.	Members.	Amount Subscribed.
Annapolis	19	852	1467.75	1	1	0	*9	*$55.75
Antigonish	17	528	1101.65	0	0	0	—28	*38.19
Cape Breton	12	493	929.50	1	1	0	*51	*52.00
Colchester	17	723	1154.60	1	1	0	*60	*90.95
Cumberland	12	543	720.25	2	1	—1	—80	—159.00
Digby	7	488	525.00	0	3	*3	*162	*199.00
Guysboro	5	241	325.75	0	0	0	—31	—21.75
Halifax	4	150	170.50	0	0	0	*6	*2.00
Hants	11	398	742.50	0	1	*1	—25	—23.00
Inverness	13	481	609.00	1	3	*2	*61	*102.00
Kings	10	462	751.65	1	1	0	—28	*34.00
Lunenburg	14	937	1196.00	0	1	*1	*115	*103.50
Pictou	25	900	1421.05	0	3	*3	*180	*250.70
Queens	4	169	277.50	1	0	—1	—56	—57.00
Richmond	7	193	309.00	1	2	*1	*28	*37.00
Shelburne	3	182	197.25	0	0	0	*3	*4.00
Victoria	2	43	86.00	1	0	—1	—21	—61.00
Yarmouth	4	534	747.50	0	0	0	*10	*15.75

PREVIOUS RECORD OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The fluctuation in the numbers and strength of Agricultural Societies in the Province during the last forty-six years is shown in the following table, from which it will be seen that the number of societies has been increased from the original number of thirty-seven to one hundred and eighty-seven; membership from 1744 to 8315; subscriptions from $1859.80 to $12732.45 and grants in aid from $3010.00 to $10,000.00.

Comparative statement showing the number and strength of Agricultural Societies organized under the Act for Encouragement of Agriculture in 1864 1874 and in each of the years from 1884 to 1910, both inclusive.

		No. Societies.	No. Members.	Amt. of Subscription.	Amt. of Govt. Grant.
1st year	1864	37	1744	1859.90	3010.00
11th year	1874	64	3971	4495.90	5830.50
21st year	1884	92	5064	6361.00	6835.00
22nd year	1885	88	4592	5225.00	6556.50
23rd year	1886	91	4532	5334.90	6653.00
24th year	1887	85	4432	5171.85	6597.00
25th year	1888	83	3986	4659.47	6361.00
26th year	1889	82	4398	5170.10	6444.00
27th year	1890	81	4152	5257.45	6420.00
28th year	1891	81	4136	5172.29	6432.20
29th year	1892	80	4273	5856.53	6525.00
30th year	1893	81	4068	5150.55	6309.50
31st year	1894	80	4398	4424.55	8000 00
32nd year	1895	85	4597	5356.15	8000.00
33rd year	1896	85	4888	5657.30	8000.00
34th year	1897	89	5238	5997.16	8000.00
35th year	1898	103	6155	7092.90	8000.00
36th year	1899	119	6974	8502.45	10000.00
37th year	1900	131	7362	9322.60	10000.00
38th year	1901	151	8500	10771.53	10000.00
39th year	1902	163	8973	11688.43	10000.00
40th year	1903	172	9444	13209.65	10000.00
41st year	1904	166	8426	11634.80	10000.00
42nd year	1905	164	8398	11888.90	10000.00
43rd year	1906	166	8498	12900.51	10000.00
44th year	1907	160	7849	15015.40	10000.00
45th year	1908	167	7596	11284.77	10000.00
46th year	1909	179	8090	12158.95	10000.00
47th year	1910	187	8315	12732.45	10000.00

COUNTY DELEGATES REPORTS.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY conditions were reported by Mr. R. W. Elliott, as follows:—

We have pleasure in reporting that the past year has been the most successful in the seven years of the history of our association.

We secured a membership of 277—being a gain of 100 members over 1909. Forty Institute meetings have been held beside six local gatherings. Through the efficient management of Prof. Cumming and Mr. Fuller we have had the pleasure of hearing Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist; Mr. Drummond, of the Dairy Department at Ottawa; Dr. McRae, Veterinary Surgeon, who have all been well received.

Mr. W. H. Woodworth and Mr. L. D. Robinson, who are always in demand, have addressed many meetings on practical subjects, besides several other local men. Mr. J. N. Chute spoke at our meeting on "Co-operation" and Capt. C. O. Allen on "Spraying."

The grand Annual Farmers' Picnic, held at Lawrencetown, on the 18th of August, was an unqualified success. Principal Cumming and Dr. Standish were the drawing cards for an attendance of probably 1500.

Our crops have been abundant with the exception of fruit and the excellent prices received for apples help us to counteract the small crops. We realize that union in effort is very essential for success. The results of our work are satisfactory. We believe that farmers as a body are resolved to raise more hay, more grain, more roots; then with better farming and orcharding we hope for a prosperous 1911.

ANTIGONISH COUNTY. — Mr. Geo. Vinten reported for Antigonish County. We held a seed fair, with 160 entries on March 1st, when we

Was So Bad With Heart and Nerves Could Not Sleep At Night.

Many men and women toss night after night upon a sleepless bed. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the heart and nervous system that they cannot enjoy the refreshing sleep which comes to those whose heart and nerves are right.

Mrs. John Gray, Lime Lake, Ont., writes:—"Last summer I was so bad with my heart and nerves that I couldn't sleep at night. There was such a pain and heavy feeling in my chest that I could not stoop, and at at times I would become dizzy and have to grasp something to keep from falling. I tried different things but never got anything to do me any good until I tried Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and I can now recommend them to all troubled as I was."

Milburn's Heart & Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or three boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MR. FARMER!

That boy you are going to keep at home on the farm, is entitled to a business training such as can be had at

FREDERICTON The Business COLLEGE

W. J. OSBORNE PRINCIPAL.

He has little chance of securing a knowledge of business in any other way. Send for free catalogue. Address,

W. J. OSBORNE, Principal.
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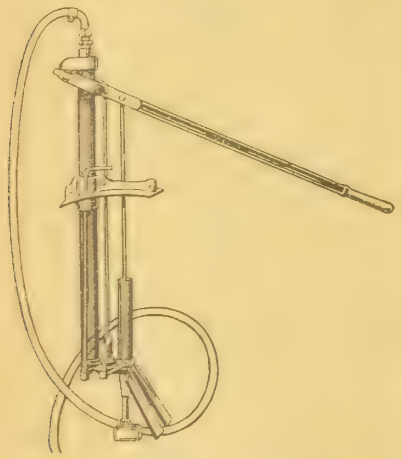


Why are Our Spray Pumps

'PERFECT' ?

Because we know how to make them. The other fellow showed how NOT to make them. Buy a "Perfect" and get the best pump on the market, from

R. B. WESTHAVER,
Mahone Bay, - - N. S.

F. A. KIERSTEAD,
Commission Mrchant,
City Market - St. John, N. B.
Residence, Albert St., Sussex. N. B. Phone 131
Dealer in Meat, Poultry, Produce, etc. All consignments carefully attended to and returns are promptly made as soon as goods are sold.

paid out about $130.00 in cash prizes. In April, we held meetings at 10 different sections of the county. These meetings were addressed by Mr. C. F. Alward, of New Brunswick. In May we held a successful horse fair on the exhibition grounds. On October 6th and 7th we held a fall fair, when the entries numbered 1300. We have organized a Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which is now in a fair way to become one of our most useful institutions.

CAPE BRETON COUNTY. — R. M. Jackson's report for Cape Breton County was as follows:—

"In reporting for our county I have to report another year of progress. With the aid of the Department of Agriculture we have been able to hold quite a few Institute meetings, but in a majority of cases the weather seemed against us, and our attendance did not come up to our expectations. Our membership, also, is a little below last year, on account of the smaller number of meetings and smaller attendance, but the prospects look bright for this year. At our annual meetings other years we have almost had to beg those present to join our association while this year most every one present was eager to join which goes to show that our association is doing something.

In addition to our regular work, we held our second exhibition which was a grand success, both as to the number and quality of the exhibits and also financially.

The County has had a very successful year. All crops were good, and hay exceptionally good, especially on the better cultivated farms, what we need is more agricultural education among our farmers. Demonstration Farms would be a great benefit to our County and other Counties as well because it is only by seeing things done right that we can really get them done better.

We are sorry to see so many vacant farms throughout the country, due in a great measure to the lack of interest taken by the fathers to interest their sons or give them any encouragement in the working of the farm and hence they lose interest and drift away to the towns and mining districts where they can get ready money and more social enjoyment. If our fathers would take more interest in their sons and give them some interest in the farm and its workings and not make a slave of him, there would not be as many vacant, or run-out farms in our country today.

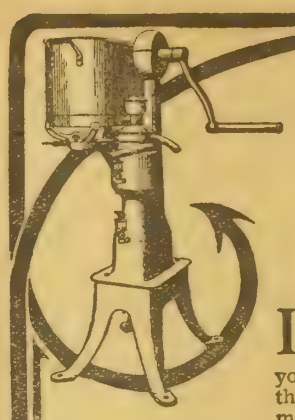
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. — Mr. C. H. Black reported that 1910 was the best year in the history of the Cumberland County Association. Their membership had increased owing to the encouraging work done in their county by Mr. L. D. Robinson. The attendance at their meetings had been satisfactory and much interest was being taken in agricultural education.

DIGBY COUNTY.—Mr. D. J. McKay, who reported for Digby County could not report as much progress as he would like but prospects were bright for advancement during 1911.

INVERNESS COUNTY.— Mr. McDonell reported good progress in Inverness County although their association is still in its infancy.

KINGS COUNTY.—W. H. Woodworth reported for Kings County as follows:—

"Representing as I do, one of the finest and most progressive counties in Nova Scotia, it will be expected of us to report to you something along the line of progress. This year has been one of steady growth. Meetings have been held in almost every section of our County; 48 including the annual meeting with an average of about 50. Our membership num-



OWNERS KNOW THE REASONS WHY IHC CREAM HARVESTERS PAY BEST

LET I H C owners tell you about I H C Cream Harvesters. They know I H C superiority by actual experience. The local dealer will give you the names of some owners near you. Learn from them why I H C Cream Harvesters skim closest, are most durable, easiest to clean, and easiest running. Let them tell you about the many profit-advantages of

I H C Cream Harvesters

Look over the I H C separators they are using every day. Then consider these facts:

The wearing out of parts and many other cream separator troubles are largely due to dust and milk getting into the gears. I H C Cream Harvesters are the only separators with dust and milk proof gears which are easily accessible. A glance at an I H C will show you this great feature. I H C Cream Harvesters are protected against wear at all points by phospher bronze bushings—not cast iron or brass bushings. I H C Cream Harvesters are constructed with larger spindles, shafts and bearings than any other separator. The I H C bowl is free from slots or minute crevices, which make it remarkably easy to clean. There are many other advantages which any I H C owner or the local dealer will point out and prove to you. I H C Cream Harvesters are made in two styles—Dairymaid—a chain drive machine, and Bluebell—a gear drive separator—each in four sizes. In justice to yourself, see an I H C owner or the local dealer before you decide on any separator. If you prefer, write for catalogues and all information to nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
Chicago (Incorporated) U S A

I H C Service Bureau
The bureau is a center, where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development, are collected and distributed free to everyone interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the I H C Service Bureau, they will receive prompt attention.

P. E. I. Central Seed Fair.

Will hold its meeting in Charlottetown on

Tues., Wed., Thur., Mar. 14,15,16,1911

OPEN TO THE WHOLE ISLAND.

The exhibit will consist of all kinds of Farm Seeds, grain in the Sheaf, Domestic Science and Poultry.

The Educational meeting will be a strong feature by a staff of experts.

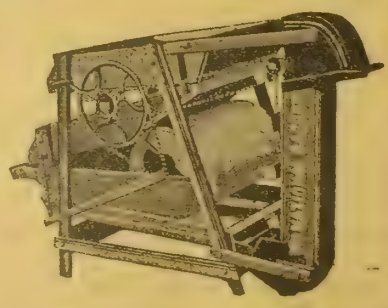
Excursion tickets from all points on I. C. R. at one way First-Class fare, with the Standard Certificate for return will be issued. Certificate good for winter Boats and P. E. I. R. R. Every person must get the Certificate when buying his ticket. The Certificate must be signed by Secy. of Seed Fair and good for week of Fair.

The Prize list is the largest that has been offered in the Maritime Provinces and will consequently bring thousands of bushels of seed grain together. A Copy of prize list can be had by asking the Secretary.

JOHN H. GILL, Little York, P. E. I.

THE NATIONAL FANNING MILL IS NECESSARY TO YOU.

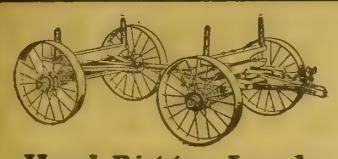
Its use will result in Clean Seed Larger Crops Better Prices.



Furnished with double bagger and full set sieves complete for all kinds of separating and grading.

A Postal will Bring you all Information and Prices.

THE NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.
Regina, Sask., Edmonston, Alta., Toronto, OTTAWA.
Maritime Branch - - - MONCTON, N. B.

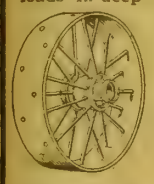


Haul Bigger Loads Without Tiring Horses.

The money you spend for a T-K Handy Farm Wagon is just as safe as if you spent it for a government bond. You are sure of the returns, for this wagon will carry greater loads without tiring the horses and is so easy to load and unload. That only one man is necessary to do the work

TK Handy Farm Wagons and Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Fit all your farm wagons with these wide-tire steel wheels. You can haul heavier loads in deep mud on the rockiest road without accident or delays Besides they lessen the wear and tear on all farm wagons usually due to wooden wheels



Write for catalogue telling how T-K wagons and wheels save and make money for you

Tudhope-Knox Co., Ltd., Orillia, Ont.

FREE!

This elegant watch, stem wind and set, fancy engraved SOLID SILVER cases, FULLY GUARANTEED, will be sent you FREE if you sell only $3.60 worth of our beautifully colored and embossed post cards at 6 for 10c. These are the very latest designs in Views, Floral, Holiday, Comics, &c. The swiftest sellers. Just show them and take in the money. Send your name and address, plainly written, and we will forward you a package of cards and our big premium list. Don't delay, for we give this extra present for promptness.

COBALT GOLD PEN CO., Dept. 319 Toronto, Ont.

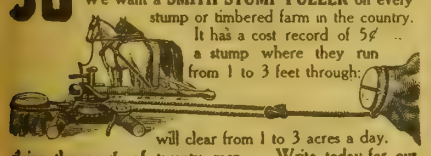
DYER THE FENCE MAN

TORONTO, CANADA

"Sells his Crown Wire and Iron Fences and Gates at factory prices, also barbed, coiled, and plain wire, fence tools, etc. Ask for free catalogue."

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We want a **SMITH STUMP PULLER** on every stump or timbered farm in the country. It has a cost record of 5¢ a stump where they run from 1 to 3 feet through.



will clear from 1 to 3 acres a day. doing the work of twenty men. Write today for our catalogue and **FREE TRIAL PROPOSITION**

W. SMITH GRUBBER CO. 3C Smith Sta., La Crescent, Minn.

F. C. WESLEY CO.

ARTISTS, ENGRAVERS, and ELECTROTYPERS.

59 Water Street, St. John, N. B.

These 4 RINGS FREE

Write for 12 pieces of our goods to sell at 10c. each. Remit $1.20 when sold and we will send *free* these 4 genuine gold plated rings guaranteed to give satisfaction. **Friend Soap Co., Dept. 807 Boston, Mass.**

bers 436, entitling us to 9 delegates.

"A Seed Fair was held at Berwick with an afternoon attendance of 400, $85.00 was paid out in prizes. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Standish, E. S. Archibald and others. A grand excursion was made to Truro Agricultural College Farm on June 24th, which took 725 people. Everybody seemed pleased with the cheap rates and the warm welcome extended by the President and Staff of the College.

"Our Farmers' Association is very highly appreciated by all. We know of no better way of promoting agriculture than by having the subject discussed in a public meeting where questions are asked and answered and where the leading farmers of a county can give their views and relate their success or failures. Farmers meetings are very popular and we are asked to repeat our meetings in the best farming districts."

LUNENBURG COUNTY was reported for by Mr. F. W. Grant, as follows:—

"During the year we have held eleven meetings with an attendance of 457. These meetings were held at Bridgewater, Conquerall Mills, Maplewood, Barss Corner, Blockhouse, Rose Bay and Lunenburg, and they were addressed by Prof. Cumming, Prof. Archibald, Dr. Standish, W. H. Woodworth and a few of our local men.

"Subjects were: W. H. Woodworth, "Merits of An Agricultural College" "Rotation of Crops," "Orcharding," "Fertilizing" aad "Marketing of Produce." Dr. Standish, "Breeding and Raising of Horses and Cattle, how to feed them and treat them when they are sick." Prof. Archibald, "Dairying", "Soil Cultivation" and "Rotation of Crops". Prof. Cumming, "Agriculture in General." These meetings have been very helpful to our farmers and we extend our hearty thanks to the Department of Agriculture for sending us such able men in answer to our requests. It is an undisputed fact that the Farmers' Association is slowly but surely making itself felt in our county and we are getting some of the best men in our country interested in the work. You can plainly see better crops.

cultivation which insures better

"Many of us are interested in the growing of Alfalfa but we realize the fact that we must have thorough drainage first. Alfalfa cannot stand wet feet."

PICTOU AND YARMOUTH COUNTIES were reported for by A. C. Bell and John C. Corning respectively. The Farmers' Association was doing good work in both counties and its influence is being appreciated.

There was no report from Queens County.

THE FUTURE POLICY OF THE NOVA SCOTIA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION

was the subject of an interesting paper by Secretary Bryan. After some discussion on this subject the paper was handed over to a committee consisting of Messrs. J. R. Starr, Manning Ells, Miles Chipman, W. H. Woodworth and Secretary Bryan, to report at a future meeting.

THE BROWN TAIL MOTH CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Payne, one of the Brown Tail Moth Inspectors, reported the progress that is being done in the line of stamping this dreaded pest out of Nova Scotia and bespoke the hearty co-operation of all present.

HORSE RAISING IN NOVA SCOTIA

was the title of an instructive address by Dr. J. Standish, V. S., of the N. S. A. College, Truro. Questions were cheerfully answered by the doctor and an interesting afternoon was enjoyed by all present.

THE WEST INDIA LIVE STOCK TRADE.

Mr. E. B. Elderkin gave an account of his work during the past season in interesting West India stock breeders in Maritime live stock. The purpose of his address

(Continued on page 319.)

No one disputes the splendid quality of Red Rose Tea. Here in the East as well as in the West it is used every day in thousands of homes where its unvarying fine quality has been proven by years of continuous use. 64

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Prices: 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c. and 60c.

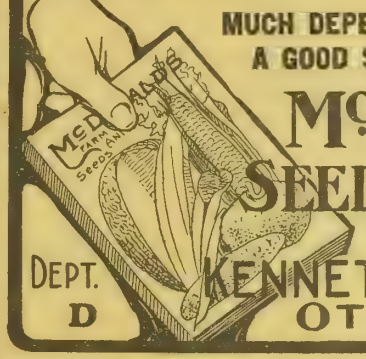
GOOD PAYING CROPS FOR 1911

MUCH DEPENDS ON A GOOD START

WRITE AT ONCE FOR

Mc DONALD'S SEED CATALOGUE

CONTAINS VALUABLE INFORMATION



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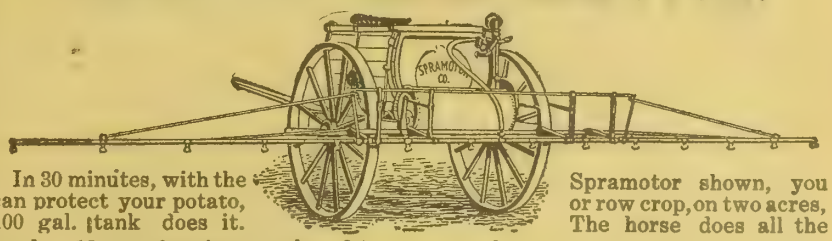
KENNETH McDONALD & SONS OTTAWA ONT.

HORSE POWER SPRAMOTOR.



In 30 minutes, with the Spramotor shown, you can protect your potato, or row crop, on two acres, 100 gal. tank does it. The horse does all the work. 12 non-clogging nozzles, 3 to a row, and 4 rows, spraying both tops and vines, with 125 lbs. pressure.

Has Automatic Regulator, Nozzle Protector, Pressure Relief, Agitator, 12 Gal. Air Pressure tank, Draining, Air and Controlling Cock. Full control from driver's seat. Fitted for Orchard, Vineyard and Grain Crops. 1 or 2 horses or by hand. Write for particulars, and prices—free. Agents wanted.

Gold Medal at National Horticultural Congress.

W. C. HEARD, 1379 King St., London, Can.

Standard Wire Fence

In the "Standard" Wire Fence, you get the durability that comes with strength. Made of all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, well galvanized—which means no rust and long wear.

"The Tie That Binds" hooks on the running wire and locks smooth on both sides.

Then—there's the Standard Steel Fence Posts that hold the wires without staples—won't rot and are very durable.

We make a specialty of Galvanized Gates, too.

Our new books are chock full of fence facts. Write for free copies and sample lock.

The Standard Wire Fence Co. of Woodstock, Limited

Woodstock, Ont. Brandon, Man.

THE TIE THAT BINDS 17

Before. After.

THE FARM HOME

This Department is now being edited by a very competent lady, who will be pleased to answer all inquiries. She solicits the aid of all who are interested in home making. This aid may be given in the form of short articles dealing with your experiences, questions or timely suggestions. Ladies, this department is yours. Use it to the best advantage.

Let Us Be Kind.

Let us be kind;
The way is long and lonely,
And human hearts are asking for this blessing only—
That we be kind.

We cannot know the grief that men may borrow,
We can not see the souls storm-swept by sorrow,
But love can shine upon the way to-day, to-morrow—
Let us be kind.

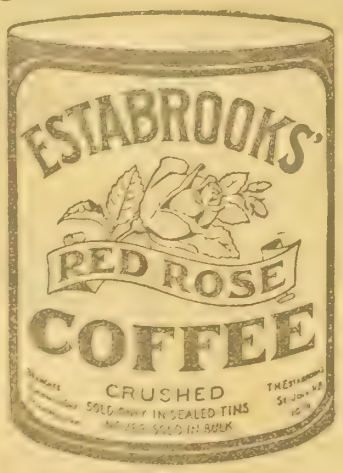
A tender word, a smile of love in meeting,
A song of hope and victory to those entreating,
A glimpse of God and brotherhood while life is fleeting—
Let us be kind.

To age and youth let gracious words be spoken,
Upon the wheel of pain so many weary lives are broken,
We live in vain who give no tender token—
Let us be kind.

Let us be kind;
The sunset tints will soon be in the west,
Too late the flowers are laid then on the quiet breast—
Let us be kind.

And when the angel guides have sought and found us,
Their hands shall link the broken ties of earth that bound us,
And heaven and home shall brighten all around us—
Let us be kind.

The flavor of Estabrooks' Coffee is always the same, because its quality never varies. If you picked one tin out of a hundred the coffee inside would be the same as in the other ninety-nine—rich, fragrant, temptingly good.



Sold only in 1 and ½ lb. tins.

Try it for breakfast to-morrow

74

In Time of War.

(Continued from last issue.)

"O yes; that was easily done, for on the back of the locket was inscribed, 'Austin Annesley to Clara Dermont.' Mr. Annesley wasn't at home, but his housekeeper expressed great joy at my having found it."

" 'You can see what makes it so valuable,' said she, handing it to me, after pressing a spring which caused it to open."

"A bright young face looked up to mine, so nearly what yours is now that you might readily be taken for the original. I didn't then know that Mr. Annesley was a bachelor, and supposed it might be a miniature of his wife, taken before marriage. Mrs. Ford, the housekeeper, told me that he was engaged to the lady whose name was engraved on the locket, but that she died suddenly on the very day which had been appointed for the bridal."

Miss Palmer spoke these last few words hurriedly, and Olive saw that the color suddenly left her cheeks.

"You are unwell," said Olive.

"I'm a little faint—that's all. It will soon pass off."

It did, and Olive was satisfied. She did not know, as she afterwards did, that the disappointment of Mr. Annesley was in many respects identical with one which had cast its shadow over her aunt's youthful days.

It haunted her still, that cry of mortal agony, which rang through the air as she stood watching for the approach of one who had long been absent. Sometimes it came upon her suddenly when her heart was full of sweet and sunny thoughts like the dash of a raven's wing across a nest of flowers.

The storm of the prec?eding day and night had ushered in one of the brightest and balmiest of May mornings. Miss Palmer and Olive hardly waited for the western breeze to dry the grass, ere they were out on the green sunny slope in front of the house, carefully raising up the peonies, tulips, daffodils and other early flowers bordering the paths, which had been beaten down by the wind and rain.

"I love old-fashioned flowers," said Miss Palmer, as she emptied the cup of a large red tulip, half filled with water, which must have been broken, to the ground, and perhaps broken, had not a tuft of pansies modestly lent the support of their gold and purple leaves.

"Do you love them better than the new-fashioned ones?" asked Olive.

"Yes, and such as these above all others, except lilacs, and the white and damask roses you will see, if you stay with me till June."

"Why do you love them better?"

"My mother loved them—so did my father. I never heard him say so but I have seen him looking at them in a way which made me know that he did."

"Oh, I understand now," said Olive, a shade of sadness stealing over her face, and her voice dropping almost to a whisper.

"It may be," resumed Miss Palmer "that that is why I think others must love them, and which made me place them here, for the sake of the passers-by."

"For me, among others, you will permit me to think," said a pleasant voice.

"Certainly," replied Miss Palmer.

At the sound of a strange voice, Olive started a little, and from beneath the shade of her little white sunbonnet, saw a gentleman standing close to the sweetbrier hedge which protected the flowers and the shubbery. Taking hold of her niece's arm, Miss Palmer led her towards the hedge.

"Mr. Annesley," she said, "this is Olive Palmer, my niece."

Her voice trembled a little as she spoke, and Olive felt the hand tremble which clasped her arm. Somehow—she could not realize why— the gratification, almost joy, she had looked forward to, in witnessing the first meeting between Olive and Mr. Annesley, had given place to a sad pitying veneration, never felt before, for one who as she knew, while he had never ceased to cherish the sorrow as too sacred to be forgotten, which had crushed the sweetest hope of his earlier years, was ever cheerfull in the presence of others, ever kindly considerate of whatever might be conducive to their happiness.

Unconsciously, she was viewing him through the lens, which needed only to be introverted, to give a reflection of her own experience and her own moral and emotional nature, allowing only for those physiological shades of difference which form the traits peculiar to the character of either sex.

The natural ruddiness of Mr. Annesley's complexion grew a shade deeper the moment Olive's face was turned towards him, and then as instantaneously changed to may shades paler. A feeling of remorse smote the heart of Miss Palmer, as she watched these changes. She had been too abrupt; it was as if, by the power of some necromancer, Clara Dermont had been placed visible before him. How easily, keeping Olive in the background, she might have thrown out a few preparatory hints. But ere the fervor of her self-reproach had time to abate Mr. Annesley, to all appearance, had recovered his equanimity.

Gently, even tenderly taking Olive's hand in his, he said a few words to her which she never afterwards could fully recall to mind, though she felt at the same time, and never lost the impression, that there was something in them very kind, even paternal; such as a man of delicacy and refinement might with equal propriety address to a daughter or a young girl, whether friendless, or, like her, under the protection of one of his best and most highly valued friends.

After speaking to Olive, he remained several minutes chatting pleasantly with Miss Palmer, giving her niece good opportunity to note his general appearance. She paid little heed to his dress, and yet she was aware that it was in perfect keeping with a certain air such as she had often in day-dreams, to which she was somewhat addicted, pictured to herself as belonging to a prince or an emperor. It differed, however, in one respect; being entirely free from that hauteur which, according to some hypothesis of her own, she supposed to be one of the peculiar and infallible attributes of royalty.

If she had particularly observed his dress, she would have seen that it was not in accordance with the fashion of the day. On the contrary, it was the exact counterpart of what he wore at the age of twenty-five, full twenty years previous, and at the commencement of the ninteenth century. Thus, as Miss Palmer had told Olive, though he did not look a day over thirty-five, he was ten years older than that;

"Rumor, through a pipe,
Blown by surmises, jealousies, conjectures,"

having for once told the truth.

"I shall call soon," said he as he turned to go, "and you may expect to see a young friend with me I qm looking for to-morrow."

As he said this, his eyes glanced towgrds Olive witn a pleasant, though rather sad smile.

"Well, Olive," said Miss Palmer as soon as he was beyond the reach of her voice, "do you like Mr. Annesley?"

"Yes, Aunt Lois, I do."

"Better than you expected."

"A great deal better."

"I thought so by your looks."

"And judging from his looks I think he likes me."

"He does, no doubt— he could not help it; but then it is in a sort of mournful way—that I could plainly see, for all he spoke and smiled so pleasantly, and not in the least like what I thought of, when I first mentioned him to you."

"That is why I like him so well."

"I was wrong, and you and he are right; I can realize it now."

"Yes, he likes me, and will, I am sure, should we often meet, soon come to look on me almost the same as if I were his daughter."

"Not quite, you think?"

"No. if his affection were gauged by the tender, watchful and disinterested love of my father. You know, aunt, without my telling you, that he, your only brother, is the best and dearest father that girl ever had—so willing to overlook my foibles—so ready to give me full credit when ever I do right."

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One day, Mr. Simpson of this town, told me about the trouble he had with his kidneys and I recommended him to try GIN PILLS, and gave him one to take. The next day he bought some for himself and both he and his wife have received great benefit from them. I have also induced many others to try them.

I am trying to get my sister-in-law to try them. I wish you would send me a sample box to give her."

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

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"Yes, I know, and how could he help it, when his only child is motherless."

"I have been trying to think," said Miss Palmer, after remaining silent a short time, "who that young friend he is expecting can be."

"Whoever he is, I should rather that Mr. Annesley would call alone," said Olive, "as it would give me a better opportunity to become acquainted with him."

A sound from the brass knocker. Though brass, it was polished to such a mellow brightness that, so far from having anything about it that looked in the least brazen, it seemed to be a kind of visible sign of the warm and genial hospitality which was always certain to be found within.

"That is Mr. Annesley's knock," said Miss Palmer; "I can always tell his from all others."

A sudden crimson brightened Olive's cheeks as she said, in a low voice, "I am glad he has come; I was afraid he would forget."

For the moment she did not remember that he had said he should bring some one with him. A single rapid glance sufficed to show that, as much as she wished to cultivate Mr. Annesley's acquaintance, the presence of his young friend could hardly prove unwelcome. There was something in his appearance so superior, so far removed from anything which she had seen in those few young men she had hitherto met with in the vicinity of her own home, that while it made a favorable impression, it produced a certain elevation and buoyancy of the mind, which were very pleasant.

His name was Lucian Clive, and his mother was Mr. Annesley's sister Soon after her marriage, she accompanied her husband to the West Indies, where he owned a plantation and where they still resided. Although thus connected by ties of kindred, he did not in the least resemble his uncle, either in form or feature; there was, however, in his carriage, the same easy, unstudied grace and what was far better, the same air of openness and candor; yet, so entirely removed was it from that blunt abrupt manner and freedom of speech which some, as a plea for their own rudeness and unconciliatory temper, dignify by the name of frankness, that it could not fail to win the confidence and good-will of others.

Taking it all in all, there was something to Olive extremely charming and attractive in Lucian Clive's appearance, and yet, after he was gone, she could not have given such a description of his person, much more of what she thought of his intellectual endowments, as would have been at all satisfactory to herself, although a perfect, even vivid consciousness of each existed in her mind. She could not have told how the least tinge of red—just enough to indicate the free and healthful flow of life's warm currents—breaking through the olive of his cheeks, heightened by contrast, the almost dazzling whiteness of his broad forehead; nor that clustering round it were innumerable rings of soft, night black hair. Neither was she aware that his finely curved lips, his nose slightly aquiline, with the thin, flexible nostrils which old patrician families, of other lands were wont to consider a distinctive mark of good blood, gave to his countenance, expressive of much intellectual power, its peculiar look of refinement. It might have been that she was under the influence of "love's young dream" at any rate, what she saw of him during his first call, and several afterwards, was like catching the ripple and sparke of a stream without comprehending or even caring to fathom its depts.

Lucian Clive, the three last years of whose life had been devoted to travelling in America and other lands, had necessarily been brought in contact with numerous and diversified classes of society, each of these, as well as the individuals composing them, being, of course, subject to various modifications, in many instances sufficiently palpable, in others, running into shades of difference so nice and subtle as to be hardly distinguishable. Hence, during his absence, he had imperceptinly acquired that habit of ready yet delicate and accurate observation from which naturally spring the power and aptitude for analysis. He thus had the advantage of Olive, being capable of seizing at once upon, not only the more vivid and piquant traits, or what might be termed the salient points of her character, but of discerning, if not in every instance the actual presence, the cheering promise of those many elevating and genial qualities which prevaded and harmonized the whole, and which are the unfailing dower of every true and loveable woman.

(To be continued.)

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The Mother Who Was Not Patient.

There was once a mother who was not patient. She was a good mother too. Yes, actually. She wanted the very best of everything for her children, and she had such high ideals for them and was so anxious to have them reach those ideals that she couldn't wait to see the completed article turned out. It was as if she had expected her own delicious tea biscuit to be all fluffy and brown the minute she put them into the oven; and because they weren't, she kept opening the oven door every minute or two and letting the cold air in, really spoiling the biscuit at last because of her anxiety and her impatience.

She scolded the big boy because he often forgot at the table that his chair was a quadruped and tried to make it a biped instead. She scolded because his wits went wool-gathering when he ought to have been studying. She scolded the little girl because her nose was always in a book when she ought to have been putting away her clothes or wiping the dishes She scolded the big girl because she wanted to be hammering brass when she ought to be practicing her music lesson.

And when the big girl said, 'Please don't put an egg in my lunch unless it's peeled and stuffed;' and the big boy said, 'If you put an egg in my lunch, put it in whole so I can have the fun of cracking it on Billy Thompson's forehead'; and the little girl said, 'You needn't needn't put any eggs at all in my lunch—I don't like them'—how she scolded! You see, she didn't want them to grow up to be fussy and finiky about their eating. It would never do at all.

And when the big girl said, 'Mommie, dear, if you put any meat in my lunch, I'd rather have it in the sandwiches, so I can handle it better; and I'd rather not have any oranges —they-re so mussy to eat'; and the big boy said: 'If you put any meat in mine, please put it in by itself so I can taste it better. And if you put in any oranges, please cut 'em up and sugar 'em'; and the little girl said; 'I don't care about any meat at all in mine. I'd rather have just bread and butter and an apple or an orange; and if it's an orange, I want it whole so I can play with it first; and please don't put my lunch in a basket, but in a paper bag, so I can throw it way afterwards'—when all these requests came, this mother who was not patient drove them all out of the kitchen and said in most emphatic terms that she didn't want them around. She would put up their lunches to suit herself.

And yet you know as well as I do, that the big girl always found her meat in her sandwiches, her eggs peeled and stuffed, and no oranges; the big boy found his egg whole, his meat wrapped by itself in an oiled paper, and his orange cut up and sugared;and the little girl always had a paper bag with just bread and butter and an apple or orange in it.

'Mother's awful cross today,' said the little girl one afternoon to the big one. 'She scolded like everything when I tore my dress and got skate-grease on my apron, and she said I was selfish 'cause I wanted to cut paper dolls out o' the new magazine 'stead o' taking it to old Mrs. Brown.'

'We do give her a lot of trouble,' said the big girl. You see, this biscuit was browner and neater done than the anxious kneader gave her credit for. 'See here,' she continued, as the big boy came up, 'I've just thought of something. We all think mother's pretty fussy and particular about us. Now, who's it all for? Ain't it for us instead of her? Why couldn't we try to be one day just what we think she'd like to have us? S'posen we try it?'

'All right,' said the big boy. 'I'll clean my nails and get the kindling and quadruped my chair and shut the door still and'—

'Kiss her 'fore you go to school,' suggested the little girl; 'I think she was a little cross about that, this morning.'

'Oh, you mustn't say "cross" any more, said the big girl, 'taint—tain't —loyal.'

'And you mustn't say "tain't" if you don't want to make her cr—un—patient.'

'That's so,' with a sigh. There's a lot to remember.'

Next morning the big girl made an announcement at the breakfast table. 'I've got the lunch things all

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Nature carved you in the image of a man, a man you can be, as we can show you the way.

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ready,' she said. 'I've made sandwiches with meat in, and sandwiches without any meat. I've boiled two eggs, and peeled and stuffed one of them. I've got a whole orange and a cut-up-and-sugared orange. And I've marked slips of paper meaning each one of these things, and Mommie's going to hold 'em and we'll all draw, and we're going to take just what we draw.'

They drew. The big girl got the whole orange, the whole egg and the bread and butter sandwiches. The big boy didn't get any egg or any orange, and had to take the sandwiches with the meat inside; while the little girl drew the stuffed egg, the sandwiches with the meat separate and the cut-up orange, which meant that she would have to carry a basket that day to hold the glass. 'Never mind,' she said, cheerfully, 'I guess I can stand it just for one day.

It was easy, too, to remember just for one day the things that would please mother, and when the family gathered at the table that evening, it was with a hapuy side glance over a day unclouded by a single scolding.

'Say, mother,' said the big boy, 'I got the worst of it in the draw this morning, but I guess after this you'd better put up my lunch any way that's easiest. I'd enjoy it better that way.'

'Me, too,' chimed in the big girl and the little girl.

Not heeding the interruption, the boy continued, 'this has been a pretty good sort of a day, after all, and after this when you see me doing things you'd rather I wouldn't, if you'll just give me the wink—'

'Or a knowing smile,' put in the big girl.

'Why, I'll try to make it unnecessary for you to say anything at all.'

'Me, too,' chimed in the big girl and the little girl.

Which proves that they were all browner and nearer done than the anxious kneader gave them credit for.

And the best of it all was, that when once they had gotten the idea of attending to their own baking, the anxious kneader soon learned to leave the oven door shut long enough to let them brown.—Congregationalist and Christian World.

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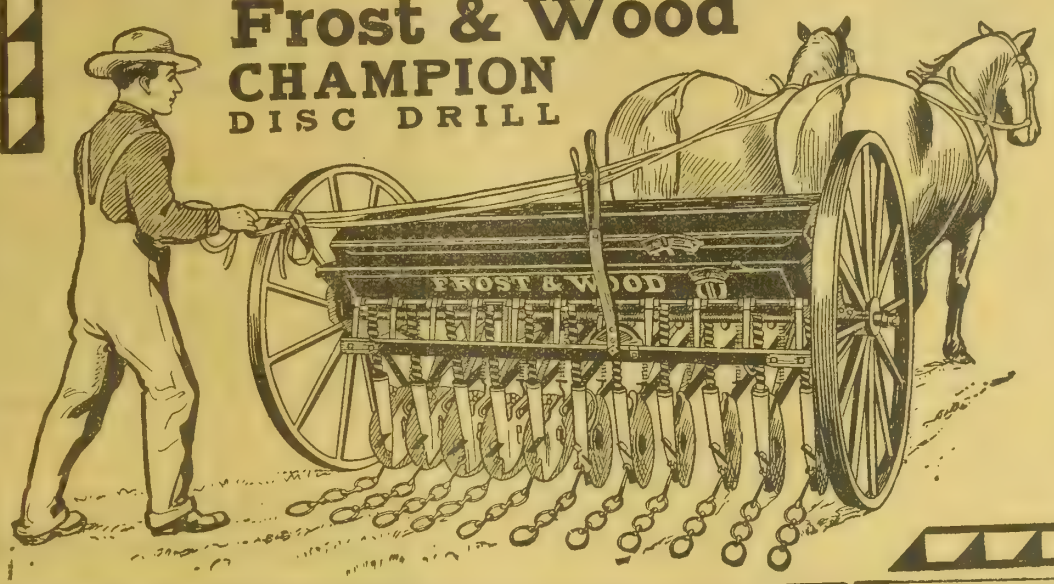

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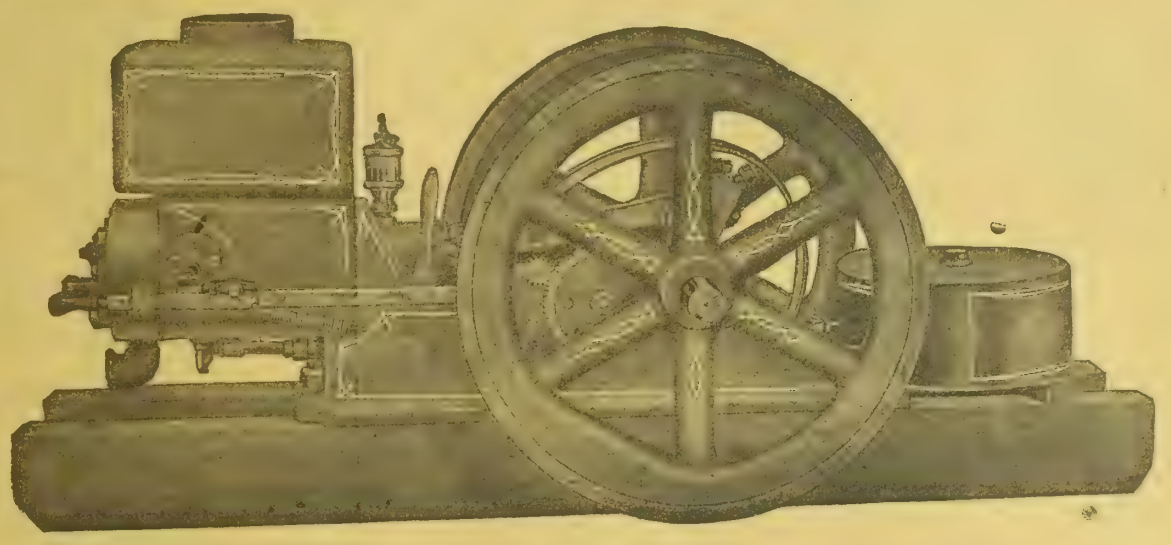

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J. D. FRIER, - - Sussex, N. B.

Neary's Horse Liniment

Once Used—Always Used Don't be Without It **FOR MAN AND BEAST** One Ounce—1-3 of a Bottle May Save Your Horse

For Animal Use, Barb Wire Cuts, Old Sores, Scratches, Cracked Heel, Quarter Cracks, Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, Rusty Nails, Thrush, all Flesh Wounds.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.
Nothing like it. Don't take "just as good."

The Developer of Gordon Sim 2.20½, Warren Guy 2,12¾, Border 2,11½, and Eleven Others in the Thirty List.
H. C. Lydiard, of Steam Mill Village, Cornwallis, N. S.:
"I have used Neary's Liniment for the past fifteen years, for cuts, bruises and sprains on horses, and have found it to be the best Liniment that I have ever used, and I have used all the different kinds of Horse Liniment to be found in this country; excellent for human flesh also."

Manufactured by **NEARY LINIMENT CO.,** W. W. Rockwell, Proprietor. KENTVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA

Sold Wholesale by Manufacturers or National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada

More Butter

The amount of butter you get out of your cream, depends much on the kind of churn you use.

There are more "FAVORITE" Churns used in Canada than any other. Because the farmers and dairymen know that the "FAVORITE" is best, and they won't use any other. Foot tread and hand lever—8 sizes.

Our new "CHAMPION" is the champion of all washing machine. Easiest, quickest hand washer ever made. Write us if your dealer does not have them. 75

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, - ST. MARY'S, ONT.

COWS GIVE MORE MILK
---cattle make better beef---Bulls are no longer dangerous when dehorned with the
KEYSTONE DEHORNER.
Cuts 4 sides at once---No crushing or crunching. Little pain. The only humane method. Write for free booklet.
219 Robert St. Toronto, Ont. R. H. McKENNA Late of Picton, Ont.

While it is often impossible to prevent an accident, it is never impossible to be prepared—it is not beyond any one's purse. Invest 25 cents in a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment and you are prepared for sprains, bruises and like injuries. Sold by all dealers.

Every Woman
Is interested and should know about the wonderful
MARVEL Whirling Spray
The new Vaginal Syringe. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses instantly. Ask your druggist for it.
If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated booklet, giving full particulars. Sent in plain wrapper to ladies.
WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

Build Concrete Silos
Any size with the London Adjustable Silo Curbs. Send for Catalogue. We manufacturer complete line of Concrete Machinery. Tell us your requirements.
London Concrete Machinery Co., Ltd., 19 Marmora Street,
London, - - - Ontario.
Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada

Our New Term will begin Tuesday, January 3rd.

We wish to thank the people of the Maritime Provinces for the patronage enjoyed during 1910—the most generous in all our history of 43 years.

We will show our appreciation by striving to prove ourselves worthy of the confidence of our patrons.

S. KERR
Principal.

Dollar Bottle Free.

Send for a bottle of my Veternary Medical Wonder. Cures Colic, Fever and Inflamation. Sent postpaid upon request. Agents wanted.
DR. BELL, V. S.
Kingston, Ont.
Full line of veternary remedies in stock including Dr. Bells Wonder, Fine Blister for Spavins, Ringbones, Lumps or Bunches of any kind.

FLORICULTURE.

C. M. E., Chatham, writes:—Can you tell me what ails the Maiden Hair fern from which enclosed leaves were taken? The leaves turn black, blight and wither, although it has grown luxuriantly all winter.

Ans:—Judging from the leaves something has choked the drainage. Turn the plant out of the pot and see if there are not some angle worms in it; these are apt to cause this trouble. If pot bound, repot in pot a size larger, using charcoal for drainage filter. Do not sprinkle these plants when new growth is making, especially on cloudy days. In this case, if not requiring repotting, a rearrangement of the drainage will probably check the trouble. Maidenhair ferns, like most all ferns, are better grown in pans than pots.

Genista, St. John, writes:—Please tell me what I can do for my Genista plant? It is covered with cobweb and at the joints where the branches come out there are little cottony lumps. My plant has been a beauty all summer and just now, when I began to look for buds it is so shabby.

Ans.—Your Genista is infested with red spider, the cobweb, and mealy bug, the codlin like stuff. A thorough washing with good Castile soap, once a week, will rid you of these pests. If very bad, you can of course, use it twice a week, but once is usually sufficient.

Inquirer, St. John, writes:— I noticed in the Boston flower stores, plants called Parnseltias. They are pretty and I am told are easily grown. Is this true and are they good house plants?

Ans.—The Parnseltias are very bright and pretty, but they are of no value as a house plant. They should be bought as you would buy a bouquet, with little more expectations of durability in the average house.

H. L. R., St. John, writes:— I have to close my house for about a week and am anxious to know what to do with two palms that I have. We have a small room in the cellar that never freezes but it is absolutely dark. Would it hurt the palms if left in this for that time, provided they were watered occasionally?

Ans.—Your palms would probably be all right in the room described for a period of ten days, if they are watered occasionally and given a little fresh air, always provided that the temperature does not go below 78 degrees.

"I wish to send some friends plants for presents," writes A. H., St. John. "What plants would you advise?"

Ans.—Boston Ferns and Palms are especially valuable when one wants hardy plants—all the types of Boston Ferns are hardy and good. The Rentia is admittedly the best and easiest palm to grow. There are many other plants that are at their best at this season, but above all the prettiest and easiest grown and therefore the most liable to give satisfaction to the recipient.

H. A. W., writes:—Tell me what care to give my Dutch Hyacinths to have them bloom well?

Ans.—Examine the bulbs and do not let them get dry. If you find on examination that the pots are well filled with roots bring them to the light but not otherwise. It is well to keep those bulbs in the dark until you are sure that they are well rooted.

Inquirer, St. George, N. B., writes:—I have a number of Geraniums that I brought in from the garden last fall. They lost their leaves shortly after they were brought into the house and the foliage that is now coming on them is of a light green color, with long stems. They grow quickly and do not look healthy. Brown spots come on them in places. The room they are in is well heated with a furnace radiator and they get plenty of sunlight, when there is any. I also have a fine, large Silk Oak. It grew finely all summer when in the room alone, but as soon as the Geraniums were brought in, the leaves began to grow rusty and fall off. Beginning at the bottom of the tree there seems to be a dried up appearance to the wood of the stems but it gets plenty of water and is never allowed to become dry.

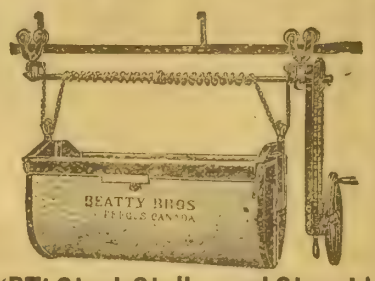
The Geraniums are probably all right. They are evidentally forced by the heat of the room and the dry atmosphere. As soon as the spring comes, and they get the fresh air and a cooler temperature you will find they will come all right.

The Silk Oak is affected by that tiny insect, the red spider, caused by the heat and dry air. The presence of the Geraniums would have nothing to do with it whatever. In order to get rid of these pests, it would be necessary to spray the under side of the foliage of this plant with clean water, at least once a day, for eight or ten days. This is the easiest and best remedy I know As soon as the leaves are clean, spray, about twice a week, while the room is artificially heated. This plant is very liable to red spider in a dry air like Roses and Carnations, Fuchsias and Smilax, if not sprayed quite often.

P. E. G., St. John, writes:— My Sword Fern is beginning to lose its leaves. The little fronds are dropping and leaving bare stalks. It is quite a large plant and is in a large pot. A great number of runners—like stems, are coming out around the pot. Should they be removed?

Ans.—This fern needs to be repotted at once and the runners cut off close to the pot. Use light, rich oil. Do not disturb the top of the ball of roots, but the dead roots and old drainage material should be removed from the bottom. Use harcoal for a drainage filter.

Buy a "BT" Litter Carrier

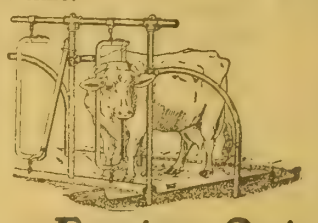


and save yourself the dirtiest and most disagreeable job about the farm. With a litter carrier four barrow loads of manure can be removed from the stable at one time—no heavy wheeling, no climbing through snow or mud. If desired the manure can be dumped directly into a wagon or sleigh and save reloading. The "BT" Litter Carrier has splendid features of advantage over other makes, which we would like to tell you about.

'BT' Steel Stalls and Stanchions Should be in Every Stable

Because
They will make it easier for you to keep your stables clean
Having Sanitary stables means more profits.
Every cow should be kept clean and comfortable. With "BT" Stalls and Stanchions this is made possible.
Be up-to-date and equip your new stable with modern fittings.
They cost no more than the old style and with cement floors Steel Stalls and Stanchions will practically last a life time.

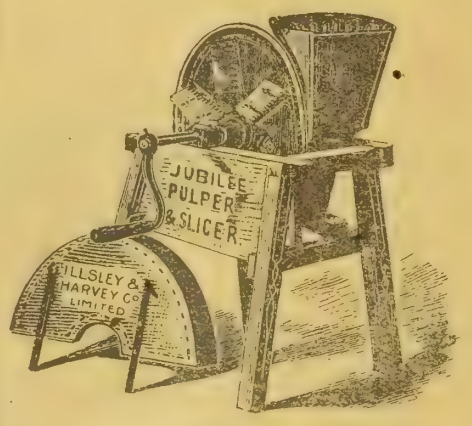
We have just gotten out our new catalogues on both the above lines. If you are interested send us your name and address and we will mail you copies of same. In writing let us know how many feet of track you expect to require and how many cows you intend stabling.



Write To-Day To

BEATTY BROS., - Fergus, Ont.

This is the Machine You Have Been Looking For



Pulper & Slicer.

We can make prompt shipment. Send your order now. Fully guaranteed. Post card will bring you price, and the next one your order. Send at once.

ILLSLEY & HARVEY CO., Ltd., - Port Williams, N. S.

A few minutes delay in treating some cases of croup, even the length of time it takes to go for a doctor often proves dangerous. The safest way is to keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house, and at the first indication of croup give the child a dose. Pleasant to take and always cures. Sold by all dealers.

Nova Scotia Farmers' Annual Convention.

(Continued from page 313.)

was to the effect that there is a good market in the West Indies for Maritime live stock and it is to the advantage of our breeders to do their best to supply the demand.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

One of the most interesting and instructive addresses delivered at the convention was the illustrated lecture on "Drainage" by Prof. W. H. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. He went into the why's and wherefore's of the drainage question in a thoroughly practical manner and as "Drainage" is a live question with Nova Scotia farmers he was followed through the various phases of his discourse with keen interest. The various slides furnished object lessons of the utmost importance to farmers who purpose draining their farms.

F. L. FULLER'S REMARKS.

Mr. F. L. FULLER, followed, giving some details showing that the arguments used in favor of underdrainage in Ontario apply with even greater force in Nova Scotia, but that owing to conditions we would need closer drainage than in Ontario. Also showed the advantage of using the Government drainage machine as it does the work more quickly and better, and at less cost.

Prof. E. Archibald emphasized the fact that at the Agricultural College they not only taught students the great need of underdraining, but also the modern methods of ditching. He spoke of two students who had graduated from our Agricultural College and during their holidays between third and fourth years at Guelph were employed on Prof. Day's Drainage Survey Staff, both being reported as having done excellent work They are B. H. Landels and E. H. Potter.

A. C. BELL, ex-M. P. P., of New Glasgow, followed giving some particulars of how he drained some very wet land with encouraging and beneficial results. His practice was to drain from 3½ to 4 feet deep and 50 feet apart. The need of underdraining was very great in this Province and would enable the farmer to get in his crop so much earlier, and thus get better crops, instead of lots of straw and less grain. In this Province we must have our seeds in early to make farming profitable, and he would not attempt to farm without underdrainage, as it was only wasting time. With the machine, the work of making drains, was only one half the cost as compared with hand labor. The live and practical question for this association is, to endeavor to get such a machine in every county, and to seek government aid in carrying out such a splendid idea. If the purpose of the government is to make people prosperous and happy surely they could do much in this direction by helping the farmers in this matter. There is another aspect of such drainage, in lessening such diseases as arise from lands covered with stagnant water. Surely the government can do nothing better than to lend its aid in furthering a project to have underdrainage thoroughly undertaken throughout the Province.

PROF. CUMMING spoke very briefly concerning the great value of underdrainage, and said that in their report for 1909 there was a section bearing on this most important subject, giving information of great value to every farmer, and which could be had by writing to the College at Truro.

DELEGATES ENTERTAINED.

It was now ten o'clock, an hour later than the time appointed for the entertainment provided by the Town Council and Board of Trade and Pidgeon Fertilizer Company.

The programme was as follows:—

Music by Citizens' Band Orchesrta.

Solo, "Forget Me Not." H. S. Mitchell, and to an encore, "Since we Parted."

Recitation by Judge C. E. DeWolfe "The Relief of Lucknow," and another in response to a well deserved encore.

Music by orchestra.

Recitation by Rev. G. R. Martell—"The Revenge" by Tennyson, describing Sir Richard Grenville's terrible yet heroic fight single handed against the Spanish fleet.

And responded to an encore by giving a most humorous address which called forth great laughter.

DAN PATCH EATS IT EVERY DAY

DAN PATCH 1:55 CRESCEUS 2:02 DIRECTUM 2:05¼ ARION 2:07¼

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

MAILED FREE
BEAUTIFUL SIX COLOR PICTURE OF
DAN PATCH 1:55
(SIZE 16x22 INCHES)
AS LIFELIKE AS IF YOU SAW HIM ON THE TRACK HITCHED TO SULKY AND READY FOR A MILE IN 1:54
You must name This Paper and state how much Live Stock you own.
WRITE TO US FOR THIS PICTURE
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., LTD., Toronto, Can.
CASH CAPITAL $2,000,000 LARGEST IN THE WORLD

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD
THE GREAT ANIMAL TONIC

Is sold by over 100,000 dealers on a spot cash guarantee that the use of one ton will make you a net profit of $360 over its cost, or that 100 pounds will make you $18 net profit. If it ever fails your money will be promptly refunded. International Stock Food is a strongly concentrated medicinal preparation composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is equally good for horses, colts, cows, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, goats, etc. It is fed in small amounts mixed with grain and purifies the blood, tones up and strengthens the system and greatly aids digestion and assimilation, so that each animal obtains more nutrition from all food taken. It is not the amount of grain fed but the amount assimilated or taken into the system that fattens or keeps your stock in good condition, and as International Stock Food increases assimilation it will save you money. It will make you more money than you can possibly make without its use. It also cures and prevents many forms of disease, and is absolutely harmless, even if taken into the human system. International Stock Food is endorsed by over two million farmers who have used it for years. The editor of your farm paper will tell you that we do exactly as we agree, and as reference we give you the Traders Bank of Canada.

M. W. Savage, sole owner of "International Stock Food," and also of "International Stock Food Farm," positively Guarantees that His World Famous Champion Stallions, Dan Patch 1:55, Cresceus 2:02¼, Minor Heir and Arion 2:07¼ and his brood mares and colts eat it every day. You are specially invited to visit this Great Harness Horse Breeding Farm ten miles from Minneapolis, and see the practical results of the every day use of the greatest purely vegetable animal tonic ever used on a farm. It is constantly used and strongly endorsed by over Two Million of the most up-to-date Stockmen and Horse Breeders of the world.

KEHO, ALTA, 10-10-10.

PROVED ITS INVALUABLE WORTH.

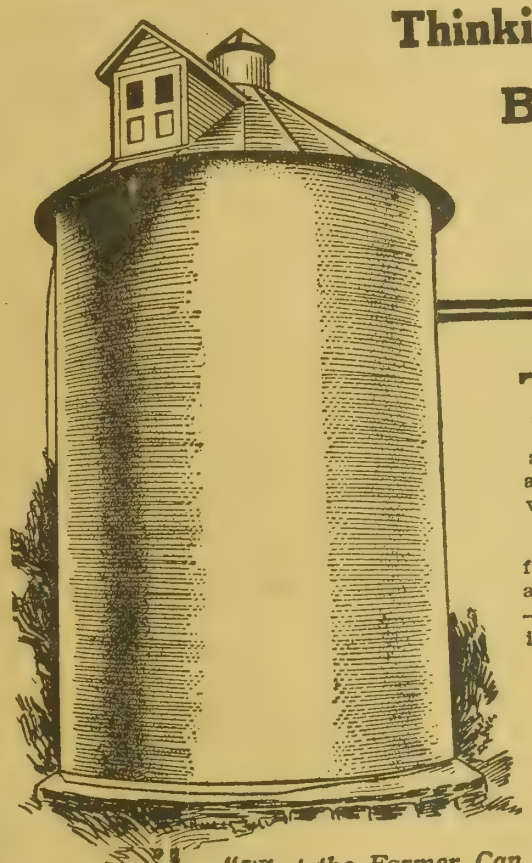
The International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.—Gentlemen: I feel in honor bound to offer you my testimonial in favor of your Stock Food. I have used it faithfully this summer and proved its invaluable worth. It made my pigs grow, the results were simply marvelous. I would not be without it for anything. My horses got a very nasty distemper cough in the spring, but the food cleaned it completely out of their system and they went through the Spring work fine and came out of it rolling fat. Please duplicate my last order. Mrs. Coe requests me to tell you that your Poultry Food is excellent, that feeding your Poultry Food doubles the quantity of eggs, in fact, it could not be better for egg production and keeping the fowl healthy.—Yours sincerely (sgd.) ALF. R. COE.

SEE OUR DEALERS, or WRITE US with regard to our FREE TRIAL OFFER

Thinking of Building a Silo ?

Better Build it

of Concrete



THE construction of a Silo affords an excellent example of what the farmer can do with Concrete—and of the superiority of Concrete over all other material for various structural work about the farm.

The usual wooden silo, besides being expensive, is far from satisfactory. In the first place, it does not endure; and, more important still—being far from weather-proof—its contents become water-logged—producing an unsanitary condition.

A Silo built of Concrete, on the other hand, is practically everlasting—it is proof against heat, cold and moisture—and it has the merit of comparative economy.

This economy feature is further explained in our free book—"*What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete.*"—which tells how to mix and use Concrete for the making of silos and other buildings on the farm.

"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

Tells you how to use Concrete in constructing

Barns, Cisterns, Dairies, Dipping Tanks, Foundations, Fence Posts, Feeding Floors, Gutters, Hens' Nests, Hitching Posts, Horse Blocks, Houses, Poultry Houses, Root Cellars, Silos, Shelter Walls, Stables, Stairs, Stalls, Steps, Tanks, Troughs, Walks, Well Curbs, Etc., etc., etc.

Fill out the coupon and send for the book to-day.

You may send me a copy of book entitled "*What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete.*"

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Canada Cement Co. Limited

22-32 National Bank Building, Montreal.

$3000 Farm For $1500

100 acres; if you want it, here's your chance; cuts 35 tons of hay; carries 15 cows; 500 cds. wood, will sell in market for $2500; orchard of 200 apple trees good for $500 yearly; 12 cherry, 6 pear and 6 plum trees; pretty 8 room painted house; 38x62 foot barn; running water; splendid view of valley and village; if taken at once 4 good cows, poultry, cream separator, farm tools, fodder, etc., will all be included for $1500; for all details of this remarkable sacrifice and traveling instructions to see it and another on which there is an orchard of 500 trees, see page 4, "Strout's Biggest Farm Bargains," copy free. E. A. STROUT, Kent's Hill, Maine.

A BAD COLD

Developed Into BRONCHITIS.

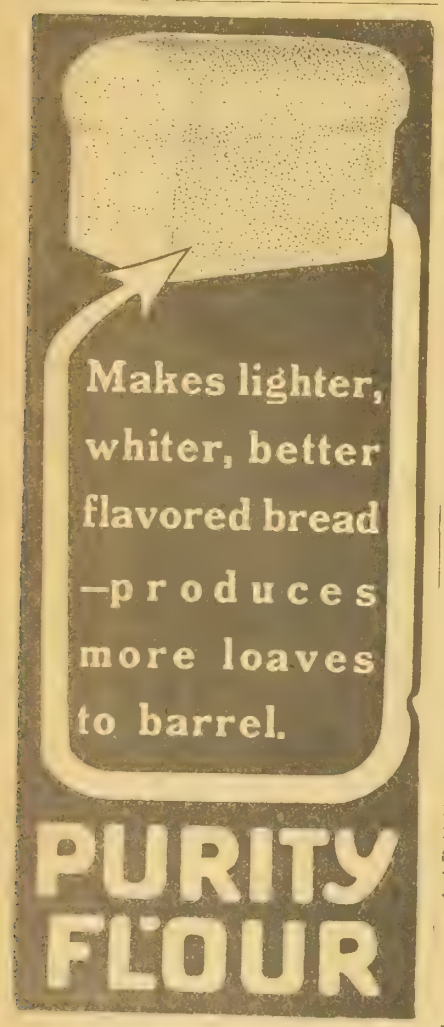
Neglected Bronchitis is very often the direct cause of Consumption, and on the first symptom appearing Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup should be used and the Bronchitis cured.

The symptoms are, tightness across the chest, sharp pains and a difficulty in breathing, a secretion of thick phlegm, at first white, and later of a greenish or yellowish color, coming from the bronchial tubes when coughing, especially the first thing in the morning.

Mrs. Dan. J. McCormack, Cleveland, N.S., writes: "My little boy two years old caught a bad cold which developed into Bronchitis. He was so choked up he could hardly breathe. Reading about your wonderful medicine, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I decided to try a bottle and with such good result I got another which completely cured him, without having a doctor. I cannot say too much in its praise; I would not be without it in the house as I consider it a sure cure for Colds and Bronchitis."

The price of "Dr. Wood's" Norway Pine Syrup is 25c. It is put up in a yellow wrapper. Three pine trees is the trade mark. Be sure and accept no substitute for Dr. Wood's.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



In answering advertisements you are sure of a prompt reply if you say: "I saw your advertisement in the Maritime Farmer."

Solo, "Love's Old Sweet Song", J. W. Donald.

Encore, "Asleep in the Deep."

Orchestra.

Recitation by Cooper Willis, "Dying Embers." To an encore sang "The Rosary."

Comedian Burns, from the Lyric Theatre, sang and acted, and the audience enjoyed his fun-making.

Orchestra.

Refreshments were served and the entertainment lasted two hours.

The selections by the orchestra were rendered in good style under direction of leader Ed. Croft.

C. P. Blanchard moved a vote of thanks to the town of Windsor, Board of Trade and Pidgeon Fertilizer Co. for the splendid entertainment they had all so greatly enjoyed. This was seconded by R. J. Messenger, A. C. Bell, ex-M. P. P., also spoke to the motion in very happy terms.

Prof. Cumming spoke most kindly of the instructive address delivered by Prof. Day, and moved a vote of thanks which was seconded by Wm. O'Brien, carried unanimously.

Votes of thanks were also passed to Mayor Curry, who presided and the Citizens' Band, which had furnished such delightful music.

"God Save the King" brought the entertainment to a close at midnight.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The Credential Committee Report showed that the following delegation was present: 51, representing Agricultural Societies; 2, representing The Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association; 2, representing The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association and 38 representing County Farmers' Associations, making a total of 92 to which may be added several credentials, which were handed in after the committee had made up its report. This would bring the representation up to at least 100.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS

resulted as follows:—

President—W. H. Woodworth, Berwick, N. S.

1st Vice-President—R. M. Jackson, Jacksonville, N. S.

2nd Vice-President—H. W. Corning, Chegoggin, N. S.

Directors—A. S. McMillan, Lower South River, N. S.; Fred W. Bishop, Paradise, N. S.; Samuel Freeman, Amherst, N. S.; Wm. O'Brien, Windsor Forks, N. S.; H. W. Kennedy, Alma, N. S.

Auditors.—J. P. Landry and E. S. Archibald, Truro, N. S.

Exhibition Commissioners— R. S. Starr, Port Williams, N. S.; C. R. B. Bryan, Durham, N. S.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE RE ERECTING DORMITORY AT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE TRURO.

We, your committee, beg leave to report as follows:—

On January 11th, 1911, we interviewed the Premier, and laid before him the necessity of erecting a Dormitory for our young men attending the college at Truro.

Premier Murray informed us that he and his government had gone into the matter thoroughly and were in full sympathy with the propositions put before them and that as soon as the finances of this province would admit of the expenditure, the work would be taken in hand.

Signed

W. H. WOODWORTH,
WM. O'BRIEN.
C. H. BLACK.

While the report was encouraging, it was decided to re-appoint the same committee to follow the matter to a successful culmination. They are also to act as a legislative committee for all matters which the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association wishes

IT WILL PAY YOU

To see us before you buy your fertilizer.
You will need some form of nitrogen.
We can supply you with

NITRATE of SODA

The cheapest, most available form of nitrogen

Whether you apply it as a top dressing or use it in a home-mixed complete fertilizer, Nitrate of Soda is the

Most Satisfactory Source of Nitrogen.

It is already in the condition it must be to be taken up by the plant. 100 per cent. of its nitrogen is available. There is no waste. It is pure plant food. Easy to apply. **Let us quote you prices.**

CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Ltd.,
148 Van Horn Street, Toronto, Canada.

Ruberoid Roofing

Trade Mark Registered. Pronounced RUE-BER-OID.

Makes a One-Piece Roof

Water can't "back up" through a RUBEROID roof, for there's not a crack in it anywhere. The Ruberine Cement which goes between and over the joints makes the seams as tight and strong as any other part of the roof.

Easily laid — absolutely water-tight —weather-proof —strongly fire-resisting— RUBEROID Roofing has given perfect protection for years after its imitations have had to be replaced.

Ask your dealer to show you a sample of RUBEROID that lay 17 years on a foundry. Or write us and we will mail you a sample, with our straight-fact Booklet G on Roofing.

"SOVEREIGN" Sheathing Felt is miles ahead of building paper. Write for sample

THE STANDARD PAINT CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED,
286 St. James St., Montreal
179 Bannatyne Ave., East Winnipeg
25 Pender St., Vancouver
Dealers Everywhere

For Red Stove Lids

BUY TRY

STOVINK

Makes old stoves BLACK and keeps NEW stove lids new. Nothing else like it. Quickly applied, clean and easy to use. NO POLISHING REQUIRED. You simply paint it on those parts of the stove that become red and it will make them absolutely **BLACK**. One application lasts a month. Absolutely non-explosive.

25 Cents the Bottle. Postage 5c Extra.

T. McAVITY & SONS, LIMITED,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

"Our Seeds Grow"

The

Halifax Seed Co., Ltd.

are receiving hundreds of inquiries for their 1911 Seed Annual, and shall be pleased to mail one to every reader of the Maritime Farmer, if they will send in their name and address.

166 GRANVILLE ST.,
HALIFAX, N. S.

to bring before the government during the ensuing year.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

We, the undersigned, part of your committee on Agricultural education in our Common Schools report as follows:—

Being in Halifax on January 10th, 1911, at a time when a meeting of the School Inspectors of Nova Scotia was in session, in company with Premier Murray, Superintendent of Education, and the Principal of the Normal School, Prof. Shaw of Truro, we had a grand opportunity to discuss the above question. We found these gentlemen in the most hearty sympathy with our ideas. The Premier took up the matter in detail and was much pleased with the facts brought out during the discussion. The Superintendent of Education at once took up the matter and proceeded to make recommendations to the Council of Public Instruction, whereby nature lessons and agricultural teaching will have a much more prominent place in our common school course.

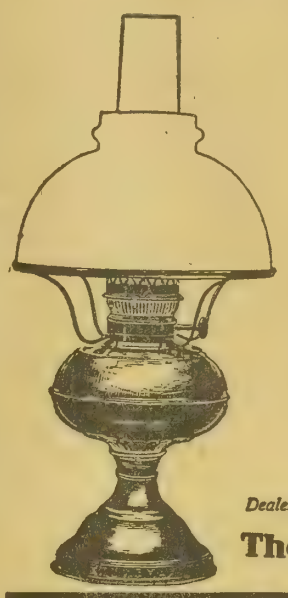
Signed,
W. H. WOODWORTH.
M. CUMMING.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Resolution Committe brought in its report and as a large amount of business was on the docket the speakers were limited to three minute speeches.

Mr. F. M. Chipman had a lengthy paper on Tariff Reform, which was read on the relay system in order to keep within the President's ruling re time allottment. The paper contained some important features and it was referred to the incoming board of directors for their consideration, and for introduction to County Associations.

The Famous Rayo



Gives the Best Light at Any Price

When you pay more than the Rayo price for a lamp, you are paying for extra decorations that cannot add to the quality of the light. You can't pay for a better light, because there is none. An oil light has the least effect on the human eye, and the Rayo Lamp is the best oil lamp made, though low in price. You can pay $5, $10, or $20 for some other lamp, and although you get a more costly lamp, you can't get a better light than the white, mellow, diffused, unflickering light of the low-priced Rayo.

Has a strong, durable shade-holder. This season's burner adds to the strength and appearance. Made of solid brass, nickeled, and easily polished.

Once a Rayo User, Always One

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

The Imperial Oil Company
Limited.

MOLASSINE MEAL

Wonderfully increases the flow and quality of the milk, and makes Rich-flavored Butter and Cheese. Dairy experts know its value and feed it to their cows.

IMPORTED BY

ANDREW WATSON, 91 Youville Square, MONTREAL, - QUE.

While There is Life There is Hope

Let No One Despair Even Though The Doctor Has Sentenced Him To Die

Millions are living and enjoying life today who at some period in their lives have been given up by their doctors.

Many millions die premature deaths because of their stupid reliance upon doctors and drugs when another and more reliable method of treatment is at hand, a treatment which does not depend upon frail human nature, which does not require a diagnosis (which is wrong oftener than it is right), a treatment which is at once pleasant, safe, and sure, and which will with absolute certainty, **cure any curable disease,** be it **acute or chronic,** with no other effort on the part of the patient than to attach the instrument to the person at stated times, as per the printed instructions accompanying it. **The instrument will do the rest.**

Eighty-five per cent of all persons declared incurable or given up to die by physicians, can be cured, or their lives greatly prolonged by the beneficient action of the

PERFECTED OXYGENOR KING

This startling assertion is susceptible of proof. We have hundreds of letters, unsolicited, showing that the "P. O. K." has the most marvelous curative powers of anything known to the world today.

What a Trained Nurse has to say About the Oxygenor for the Cure of Paralysis.

Fredericton, N, B., Jan. 30th, 1911.

The Oxygenor Co.,
A. R. Mosher, Mgr.
Halifax, N. S.

Dear Sir,—Having personally used your "Perfected Oxygenor King" I take great pleasure in advising you of the splendid results I have obtained.

The greater part of my life has been devoted to my chosen profession as trained nurse and you will at once appreciate the fact that it was only after the methods used by medical profession had failed, that I would consent to try anything else.

While living in Dorchester, Mass., in July, 1910, I was stricken with paralysis which rendered me practically helpless. I was under the care of a specialist in this disease until September, but getting little or no benefit I came to Fredericton to live with my sister.

In December, being still in a helpless condition, I was persuaded by your agent here to try the Oxygenor.

The improvement since using the instrument had been marvelous, so much so that my friends could see the difference from day to day. I never thought for one moment that a person could improve so rapidly under any treatment for such diseases. My whole system has been built up and I actually feel like a new woman. I am now able to take long walks without any assistance and for the past few days I have been doing the housework, my sister being indisposed.

The Oxygenor is certainly a wonderful invention, and I will be glad to tell my friends about it as I can honestly recommend it to any sufferer.

Yours truly,
(Signed) MRS. M. THOMPSON.

The instrument is not electric; it simply uses OZONE or the oxygen in the air and forces the disease out by replenishing the diseased tissues. It's a wonder. It is the only known cure for paralysis and chronic rheumatism. There is nothing else on earth but the "P. O. K." to break typhoid fever and bring the patient back to life without any set back. It is the greatest nerve tonic and every woman in the country should use the "P. O. K."

Hundreds of cured patients gratefully acknowledge its astonishing potency in curing all classes of disease. Doctors no longer needed. Nasty medicines and poisonous drugs done away with. The "P. O. K." treatment is pleasant, safe and sure. Nothing ever placed before the public has given such universal satisfaction as the "P. O K."; nothing has ever achieved such phenomenal success.

It cures in many instances in less time than it takes to get a doctor. It will last a lifetime, and is capable of keeping a whole family in health if all do not fall sick at the same time. **It is the cheapest and best doctor on earth,** and is always ready for any emergency.

We will gladly send you our descriptive book, which tells you how to get cured without drugs and doctors, by simply using **oxygen** which is free. This book is illustrated with several drawings, some in colors, and will be sent **free** for the asking. We don't ask you to buy nor do you place yourself under any obligation by sending for the book. It's worth having anyway.

All you have to do is to send us you name and address on a postal card and the book will be sent you postpaid.

BEWARE.—There are imitations of our machines. Especially a cheap imitation of our first type Oxygenor which is discarded for the "Perfected Oxygenor King." This imitation is called the Oxygen ATor, thus imitating both the name and the instrument.

Look for our Patent Mark and beware of its imitations.—See that you get the instrument stamped P. O. K.

Do not put off, but send for our free illustrated book by sending to

THE OXYGENOR CO.

W. A. TAYLOR, Mgr. for New Brunswick,
Box 613, Fredericton, N. B.

A. R. MOSHER, Mgr. for Nova Scotia,
57 Gerrish St., Halifax, N. S.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Our Grandmothers

were noted for their well preserved complexions—and they used

Baby's Own Soap

It was then, as it is now, the best soap for toilet and nursery. The delicate fragrance of its creamy lather is most refreshing.

ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED
MFRS., MONTREAL. 2-1-06

A FLOOD OF LIGHT FROM KEROSENE COAL OIL

THE ALADDIN MANTLE LAMP generates, with Coal oil (Kerosene), a light far more brilliant than gas or electricity. It is simple, durable, portable odorless and safe. Satisfaction guaranteed.

AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY by showing the lamp, the light makes the sale. It revolutionizes rural lighting; needed in every home. The SUNBEAM burners fit all ordinary lamps. Ask for Agency proposition or how you can obtain a lamp FREE to introduce it.

The MANTLE LAMP CO. of America, Chicago. Winnipeg and Dept. | H MONTREAL.

A number of important resolutions were carried unanimously.

ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON

Secretary Bryan read a paper on "The Future Policy of Agricultural Societies" which was followed by an interesting discussion by F. L. Fuller, S. J. Moore and Hugh Fraser.

BEEF RAISING

was the subject of an address by Mr. Wm. O'Brien, Messrs. R. Robertson, C. H. Black and L. D. Robinson led the discussions. Mr. O'Brien's paper appears on another page of this issue.

"THE VITAL POINTS IN DAIRY HUSBANDRY IN NOVA SCOTIA."

were discussed by Prof. E. S. Archibald. He emphasized better feeding and breeding. Mr. Harvey Mitchell, of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, spoke on the value of cow testing and thus emphasized the third important point in dairying, viz.: weeding. He had charts showing the gains that had been accomplished by cow testing in the various parts of Canada. We feel confident that, at least, a few of the farmers present will follow the plans outlined by Messrs. Archibald and Mitchell.

THURSDAY EVENING

The installation of officers took place on Thursday evening. The new president, Mr. Woodworth, occupied the chair and a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring president.

Addresses on "Rural Education" by Prof. P. J. Shaw, Truro, N. S., and Rev. George Bryant, Berwick, N. S., were listened to by an appreciative audience after which Mr. Woodworth, the president, spoke on "Some Important Factors in Fruit Growing". After the conclusion of Mr. Woodworth's address the usual votes of thanks were tendered to the town and to the speakers, after which the delegates dispersed, feeling that they had enjoyed the discussions and hoping to meet again in 1912.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, it is reported that the Halifax Exhibition Commission has decided to double the entry fee on exhibits and;

Whereas, the expense to small exhibitors is now so great that the prizes won cannot possibly pay expenses, owing to the length of time over which the exhibition extends, and;

Whereas, this extra tax will be exacted from these small exhibitors and all who fail to win prizes and in many cases help to prejudice and keep intending exhibitors from entering their stock.

Therefore, this Association wishes to express its disapproval of this increased fee.

Moved by Wm. O'Brien.
Seconded by J. R. Starr.

We, the members of the N. S. Farmers' Association here assembled, wish to express our appreciation of the efforts of the local government and the city of Halifax in connection with the Provincial Exhibition held in that city for the encouragement of stock raising and advertising the resources of Nova Scotia and respectfully ask that the same may be continued as an annual Provincial Exhibition.

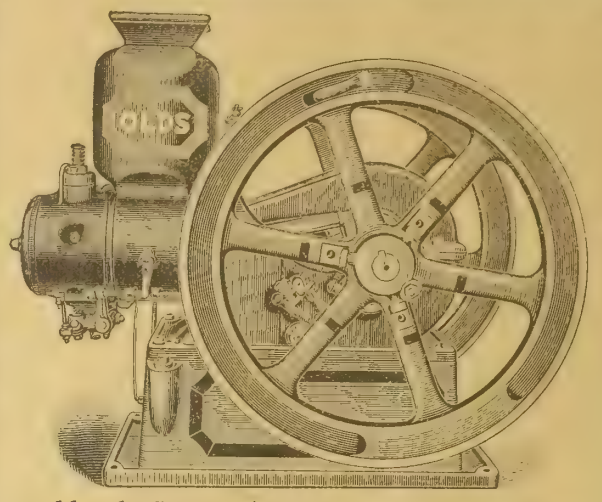
Moved by Wm. O'Brien.
Seconded by J. R. Starr.

Resolved, that the Government of Nova Scotia be advised by the resolution of the Provincial Farmers' Association that in the opinion of the Association, it is of the highest importance that assistance should be given to any persons or associations in importing Ditching Machines for use in the several counties of the Province, so that the benefits of draining be secured for the farmers of the Province at the earliest possible moment.

A. C. BELL,
H. S. KENNEDY.

Whereas—The present prizes available for live stock in Eastern Canada are not sufficient to encourage

Important Announcement



We are pleased to announce that we have completed arrangements whereby we become the sole Sales Representatives for the well-known OLDS GASOLINE ENGINES throughout the Dominion. These engines are manufactured by the Seager Engine Works—which Company, under the name of the Olds Gas Power Company, was one of the pioneers in the manufacture of Gasoline Engines, and the Olds Engines have come to be recognized as the standard of efficiency among the large number of Gasoline Engines now on the market.

The uses to which a Gasoline Engine can be put are many, and it has come to be recognized as a very necessary item in the equipment of an up-to-date farm. This latest addition to the Massey-Harris Line is in accordance with our policy of supplying the very best of everything needed by the farmer. More information will be given later—but in the meantime if interested in the Gasoline Engine subject we shall be pleased to hear from you.

MASSEY - HARRIS CO., LIMITED,
MONCTON, N. B.

You owe it to your own best judgment to try Psychine (pronounced Si-keen). We'll gladly buy a 50-cent bottle from your druggist and give it to you free to try.

You know the "know-it-alls." Suspicious of everybody and everything.

They promised well at one time in their career, then they seemed to come to a full stop.

Just because of that unhappy distrust, that suspicion that won for them the same attitude in return, that made every one distrust and dislike them.

Now you're not a "know-it-all." Only about one per cent. of the people are.

We feel sure that you have an open receptive mind—one that is anxious to learn more, to advance.

And to you we say that you owe it to your own best judgment to try Psychine.

* * *

Every now and then we come to a certain epoch in medicine when we think advance or improvement impossible.

Then some one comes along and the whole school of medicine is overturned, new and apparently indisputable theories, all good, all progressive.

In the progress of medicine we sometimes discover new values in old things.

One of these is in the efficacy of certain herbs to cure disease.

And the reason they cure is that they increase and strengthen the white corpuscles of the blood—the Phagocytes—the scavengers of the body, devouring every germ of disease that gains entrance to the body.

A third of a century ago, Psychine was compounded of certain herbs.

Since that time it has cured hundreds of thousands.

And all because it contained those herbs that science now knows builds up and strengthens the white corpuscles of the blood—the Phagocytes.

* * *

If you have any of these ailments don't be a "know-it-all," it won't pay you.

Learn something at our expense, fill out the Coupon and mail to us.

La Grippe	Bronchial Coughs
Bronchitis	Weak Lungs
Hemorrhages	Weak Voice
Sore Throat	Spring Weakness
Anaemia	Early Decline
Female Weakness	Catarrhal Affections
Indigestion	Catarrh of Stomach
Poor Appetite	Night Sweats
Chills and Fevers	Obstinate Coughs
Sleeplessness and	Laryngitis and
Nervous Troubles	Dyspepsia

After-effects of Pleurisy, Pneumonia and La Grippe.

Now, we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us and we'll give your druggist an order (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given you free of cost.

We will undoubtedly buy and distribute in this manner, hundreds of thousands of these 50-cent bottles of Psychine.

And we do that to show our entire confidence in this wonderful preparation.

A confidence that has been based on our thirty years' experience with this splendid preparation, with a full knowledge of the hundreds of thousands of cures it has made.

COUPON No. 77

To the Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Ltd.
193-195 Spadina Ave., Toronto

I accept your offer to try a 50c. bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) at your expense. I have not had a 50c. bottle of Psychine under this plan. Kindly advise my druggist to deliver this bottle to me.

My Name.....

Town .....

Street and Number.....

My Druggist's Name.....

Street and Number.....

This coupon is not good for a 50c. bottle of Psychine if presented to the druggist—it must be sent us—we will then buy the 50c. bottle of Psychine from your druggist and direct him to deliver it to you. This offer may be withdrawn at any time without notice. Send coupon to-day.

Consumption Book FREE

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1641 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait — write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE FREE

This wonderful imported Moving Picture Machine with 2 films with 63 views. ALL GIVEN FREE for selling 24 pieces of our goods at 10c each Get this marvelous Machine and earn plenty of money. Write for goods. When sold return $2.40 and we will send Moving Picture Machine and films with 63 views. FRIENDSOAP Co., Dept 806, Boston Mass.

Do You Wish to Buy or Sell a Farm ?

If so, write

J. J. CARMICHAEL,
60 Cornwallis St., Halifax, N. S.
Real Estate Agent.

FENCE

Made of

High - Grade Steel Wire and a Knot that will **Not Slip.**

London Fence Machine Co., Ltd.
LONDON, - ONTARIO.

An attack of grippe is often followed by a persistent cough, which to many proves a great annoyance. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been extensively used and with good success for the relief and cure of this cough. Many cases have been cured after all other remedies had failed. Sold by all dealers.

extensive breeding of same;

And whereas, we believe that a trade with the West Indies would bring great benefit to the breeders of Eastern Canada;

Therefore Resolved, that this Nova Scotia Farmers' Association ask the Hon. Minister of Agriculture of Canada to give this matter his early consideration and develop, if possible, the West Indian market in the interests of the farmers of Eastern Canada.

H. W. CORNING.

To the Premier and Government of Nova Scotia:—

Recognizing the great benefit the Agricultural Societies have been to the agricultural interests of our province and appreciating the generous support of the Government in the grants to these Societies;

And whereas, this grant has remained fixed for some years while the number of Agricultural Societies has greatly increased thus, reducing the amount received by each society;

We would respectfully request your Honor that the amount of the grant for agricultural societies be increased in proportion to this growth.

Respectfully submitted,
S. SPURR,
S. A. COOK,
F. W. FOSTER,
C. A. MUNN,
F. W. BISHOP.

To the Premier and Government of Nova Scotia:—

Whereas, the practice of disposing for beef of the pure bred sires owned by the Agricultural Societies at the age of about three years, at which age their usefulness should just begin, and is proving deterimental, etc., we would deem it advisable that some exchange system should be inaugurated, whereby desirable sires could be centrally located for a few weeks after the annual meeting of Agricultural Societies and if not purchased in that time could be disposed of for beef.

Respectfully submitted,
S. SPURR.
S. A. COOK.
F. W. FOSTER.
F. W. BISHOP.
C. A. MUNN.

Whereas—The present policy of the Dominion Department of Agriculture re the annual grant to the Dominion brings to the Maritime Provinces about $60,000.00 once in four years,

And whereas, we believe that greater good would come to agriculturists of the Maritime Provinces, by a more even expenditure of this grant;

Therefore Resolved, that this Nova Scotia Farmers' Association make application to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture of Canada—that the $60,000.00 might be divided to the Maritime Provinces in an annual grant of $3,000 to Prince Edward Island, $6,000 to New Brunswick and $6,000 to Nova Scotia; and further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Provincial Farmers' Associations of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island for their consideration.

HOWARD W. CORNING

Whereas, the eastern part of Nova Scotia has become increasingly overrun with Ragwort and,

Whereas, this weed is gradually spreading into other parts of the Province, and,

Whereas, the weed is greatly retarding the development of agriculture in those parts of the Province into which it has come;

Therefore be it resolved, that we, the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association approach the Government to appoint a Commission to inquire into the best means for the destruction of this weed;

Further be it resolved, that we recommend as provisional methods subject to the report of this Commission, the following measures;

That all property owners be, by law, required to destroy the Ragwort growing on their property; that in the case of unoccupied lands, the Government shall appoint officials, who shall destroy the weeds on these lands and collect the charges for this work as a tax against that property and that the Municipal

The Safest Fence to Buy

Safe because it will stand shocks and ill usage.
Safe because it is a complete barrier against all kinds of stock.
Safe because its tough, springy steel wire will give real service.

PEERLESS The Fence that Saves Expense

is built of No. 9 galvanized wire of guaranteed quality. To this best of wire add the Peerless method of construction and Peerless lock and you have a fence without a rival.

We've built Peerless fence twice as good and twice as strong as is necessary under ordinary circumstances so that neither accidents nor extraordinary wear can affect it. It saves you money because it is long lived and never requires repairs. We know there is no fence made that will give you more lasting satisfaction. Write for particulars.

We also make poultry and ornamental fencing and gates—all of it of a quality that our customers appreciate and we are proud of.
Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Limited,
Dept. K, Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

BRUCE'S RECLEANED FARM SEEDS

The Best Offered. **It Pays to Buy the Best.**
Our Long Established Reputation the Best Guarantee You Can Get.

Our grades of Alsike, Lucerne and Red Clovers, also timothy, have all passed government inspection and are all sold in sealed bags, under the provisions of the Seed Control act. Our Regal Brands of Alsike, Red and Lucerne Clovers and Timothy are all No 1 Government Standard and are unexcelled for cleanness and purity. We solicit your order, which will have the best of care. Prices here. The letters G. S. means Government Standard.

CLOVER SEEDS

	Per bushel, 60 lbs.
Alsike, Regal, No 1, G. S.	$10.75
Alsike, Extra Choice, No. 2, G. S.	9.75
Alsike, Choice, No. 2, G. S.	9.25
Alsike, Prime, No. 2, G S.	8.50
Alsike and Timothy, No. 2, G. S.	7.50
Crimson Regal	9.50
Lucerne Regal, No. 1, G. S.	14.00
Lucerne, Choice, No. 1, G. S.	14.00
Lucerne, Regal, Turkestan, No. 2, G. S.	15 00
Red Regal, No. 1. G. S.	10.25
Red, Choice, No. 2, G. S.	9.50
Red Prime, No. 2, G. S.	9 00
Mammoth, Regal, No 1, G. S.	10.50
Mammoth, Choice, No. 2, G.S	10 00
Mammoth, Prime, No 2, G. S.	9 50
White, Regal, No. 1, G. S.	21.00
White, Choice, No. 1, G. S.	18.50
White and Alsike No. 2, G. S.	13 00
Yellow, Fancy,	13.00

GRASS SEEDS

	Per bushel, 14 lbs.
Blue Grass, Canadian Fancy	$2 20
Blue Grass, Kentucky fancy	4 00
Bromus Inermis Fancy	2.10
Meadow Fescue, Fancy	5.25
Orchard Grass, Fancy	3.0
Red Top, Fancy	3.00
Red Top, Common	1.90
Permanent Pasture Mixture	3 35
Lawn Grass, Bruce's	4.20
	Per bushel, 48 lbs.
Hungarian	$1 75
Millet, German	2 00
do Common	1 75
do Japanese	3 00
do Pearl or Pencilaria	3 60
Timothy, Regal, No. 1. G. S.	7.00
Timothy, Choice, No. 1, G. S.	6 75
Timothy, Prime, No. 2, G. S.	6 25

Remit 25 Cents Each for Used, 30 Cents for New Two-Bushel Cotton bags
LITTLE GIANT GEARED HAND SEED SOWER—The best seller offered $1.50, smaller size, $1.25 each.

Our Beautifully Illustrated Catalogue of Vegetable, Flower and Root Seeds, Bulbs Plants, Implements and Poultry Supplies—140 pages—mailed free to all applicants, Send for it

JOHN A. BRUCE & COM'Y LIMITED HAMILTON, ONT.
SEED MERCHANTS. ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS AGO.

1 Cent a Word.

This department is one of the most valuable in the MARITIME FARMER. At a cost of only one cent a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange. The address must be counted as part of the advertisement and each initial or a number counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order and advertisement must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office. Copy must be received not later than Friday before the date of issue, which will always be found on the editorial page of the proceeding issue. No black faced type or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small ad, as noticeable as a large one. The rate for this column is one cent a word, each insertion. MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

TWO pure bred Holstein bull calves for sale. GARFIELD CAMPBELL, Salisbury, N. B.

AGENTS WANTED, apply THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Ottawa, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.—WALTER EATON, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N S.

FIVE young Guernsey Bulls for sale, from good big stock.—T. D. BLAIKIE, Great Village, N. S.

FARMS WANTED.—It will be to the interest of all persons having farms for sale to communicate with ALFRED BURLEY, 46 Princess St., St. John, N. B.

REEVES MUNROE, CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, TAYMOUTH, NEW BSUNSWICK. Hydro Electric Plants for all purposes, Telephone Engineering, etc., etc.

WANTED—By a good practical farmer, a job on a stock or dairy farm. Yearly engagement. Good references. Address C. LANTZ, Ormasville, Hants Co., N. S.

FOR SALE.—200 bushels of Registered Selected Oats of eleven years' selection Early blossom variety. Price on application.
DONALD INNES, Tobique River, N. B.

YORKSHIRE PIGS—from prize-winning registered stock. Five dollars, five weeks old. Book your orders now. R. J. MESSENGER, Bridgetown, N. S

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Foundation stock from best breeders. Prize at Dominion Exhibition, first class laying strain. Trapnested. Eggs $2.00 per 15. J. CHAS. B APPEL, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE—8 hens L. Brahmas Some of them have won prizes at E. P. and P. show. $10.00 takes them all, cheap at $20.00. HY. MCDONALD, Brooklands Farm, French River N. S.

FOR SALE.—One P. B. Holstein Bull, Artis Laddie," three years old. Bred by Logan Bros. For further particulars apply to L. M. SMITH, SEC'Y SCOTCH VILLAGE AGR. SOCIETY, HANTS CO., N. S.

BAIN WAGON FOR SALE.—We are offering one heavy Bain Lumber or Farm Wagon for sale cheap, on easy terms. For particulars write M. A. MACLEOD, SUSSEX, N.B., or W. C. MACLEOD & SONS, LOCH LOMOND WEST, N. S

ALL kinds of books on Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Gardening, Bees, Fruits Flowers, Vegetables, etc. Catalogue free.—MORGAN'S POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, London, Ont.

THREAD POWER FOR SALE.—One second hand two-horse Moody thread power for sale cheap. First set of planks still on the machine. Write POWER care of MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

WANTED—Good smart man for general farm work, must be sober and agreeable. Will pay good wages to such a man for eight months or longer, could begin work by the middle of March. Apply to H. B. SCHOFIELD, Lakeville, Kings Co, N. S.

FOR SALE—A thoroughbred stallion. Good disposition, well broken to harness and saddle. A great stock getter. A money maker for the season of 1911, will sell cheap or exchange fo pure bred cattle. L. D. MCINTOSH, Hartland, N. B.

AGENTS.—The sale of Palham's Peerless Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc., has increased forty per cent in New Brunswick because we deliver trees to contract grade. Our agents make money in proportion. We want, now, reliable agents in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly. Write for best terms. PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

MEN WANTED.—We want a reliable man in each locality to introduce and advertise our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics and other goods direct to the consumers as well as to the merchants. $15.00 a week salary and expenses or commission. No experience needed. The largest advertised goods in Canada Write at once for particulars. W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO., LONDON, ONT.

SPRING BROOK FARM AYSHIRES.

Headed by two imported Bulls. Stock all ages, for sale. Exceptionally fine lot of young Bull Calves from cows that won at Amherst 3rd in aged cow class. 1st and 4th in three year olds, 1st and 5th in two year olds.

McINTYRE BROS.
Inspection invited. Sussex, N. B.

FAIRVIEW offers for sale Ayrshires two Bulls, fifteen months old, also one bull calf three weeks old, dropped by a three-year-old heifer that is given forty-four pounds of milk a day and sired by an imported bull which came from a great producing strain. Booking order for Berkshire's of March litters also Chester Whites of May litters Order early and obtain some of the best stock in the Maritime Provinces. Inspection invited.

T. J. HAWKINS,
McKay Station, Col. Co., N. S.

THE LOCK
MARITIME WIRE FENCE
CAN'T SLIP
The illustration demonstrates the phenomenal gripping-strength of our lock. Under the most unusual strain it never gives. It is known as the lock that can't slip; the lock that unfailingly holds the wires in their correct position.
Our Free Catalogue
will tell you more about our can't-slip lock, and about the superior English high-carbon, hard-drawn steel wire from which Maritime Wire Fence is made. Address the card to
New Brunswick Wire Fence Co., Limited, Moncton, New Brunswick

Council of each Municipality be required to take in charge the destruction of this weed on the roadsides.

Whereas, Halifax is the principal market for the farm products of this Province;

And whereas there are no regular published reports from the farm produce markets of that city;

And whereas, there are two dailies published in Halifax, largely subscribed to and in circulation among the farmers of this Province, which keep us posted in practically everything but the farmers' market;

Therefore resolved, that this Association ask the proprietor of the "Morning Chronicle" and "Halifax Herald" to publish a wholesale market report of farm products in their papers at least twice a week.

F. W. BISHOP.

The resolution favoring the establishing a sheep experimental station in Eastern Nova Scotia, which was passed last year, was again reaffirmed.

It was unanimously resolved that the bye-law dealing with membership fees and delegates' expenses be revised so that in future delegates will pay a membership fee of $1.00, and that their expense allowance per diam be $1.50.

It was also resolved that in future a roll call of delegates be held at each session.

An Incubator Free.

The Maritime Farmer believes there should be an incubator on every farm. It means chickens for eating, more eggs and a money maker. To help encourage this we are going to give an incubator absolutely free to the person making the best hatch.

Here are the only conditions. You must buy the incubator this season of some advertiser in The Maritime Farmer. Keep a careful record of the hatch which you can acknowledge before a notary if necessary, write us before May 30th, giving the number of eggs started with, and number of chicks hatched, and to the person making the largest per cent of hatch we will refund every dollar they paid for their incubator. This is simple and easy. Remember, the incubator must be bought this season of an advertiser in The Maritime Farmer. When writing to firm mention The Maritime Farmer. Take this copy and write every incubator advertiser in it or at least send for catalogue so as to get all the information possible, pick out your machine, get it and then be careful with your hatch, if you make best hatch we will repay you every dollar you paid for the machine.

It does not matter whether you start 50, 100 or 200 or any number of eggs. Test at the end of the 10th day, taking out infertile eggs, keeping a record of those so taken out Then keep a record of eggs hatched from the rest.

Don't fail to take advantage of this. You want an incubator anyway, and by buying it of our advertisers you stand every chance in the world of getting your money all back. We positively guarantee every advertiser in our columns to do as they agree. Write us if you intend to compete and be sure to get your record of hatch in by May 30th. You can make two or three hatches by that time. Address all letters in regard to this to Poultry Department, The Maritime Farmer, Sussex, N. B.

Do you know that Croup can be prevented? Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse or even after the croupy cough appears and it will prevent the attack. It is also a certain cure for croup and has never been known to fail. Sold by all dealers.

Raspberries.

We can supply plants of several choice hardy varieties of raspberries including "Herbert," the heaviest yielding berry in existence. Send for catalogue.

ORCHARD HILL FARM,
Brown's Flats, N. B.

Seed Potatoes.

Am ready to book orders for Potatoes of the following varieties, "Early Ohio," "Early Rose," "Irish Cobblers," "Green Mountains" and "Empire State." All stock guaranteed to be true to name and best quality.

GEO. A. FAWCETT,
Middle Sackville, N. B.

KINNEAR POULTRY CO., LTD.
SUSSEX, N. B.

We have now mated for this season's hatching twenty pens of specially selected utility R. I. Reds and B. P. Rocks for best market and laying stock. Eggs $3.50 per 100. Eggs for pens of birds mated for Exhibition stock, $1.00 per 13.

We pay best cash prices for strictly new laid eggs laid weekly, and buy live poultry at all times

Get our prices on some new and second-hand incubators.

Berry Growers Wanted

to buy berry boxes in the flat. Price till March 18th, only $4.50 per thousand. Tacks free. Apply to

O. PERCY ARNOLD,
Sussex, N. B.

Shorthorns For Sale.

We have sold eight pure-breds and have a choice lot of roan and reds left; ages from 13 to 26 months. Also a large red bull, 3 years old.

C. C. H. EATON,
Canard, N. S.

Meadow Brook Stock Farm,
Chatham, N. B.

Clydesdales, Haekneys, Shorthorns, Berkshires. Look over our winnings at late Amherst Horse Show and you will be convinced that we have the stock. Send your Pure Bred Mares to be bred

J. B. SNOWBALL, COMPANY Limited,
Proprietors

JOHN BENNETT,
Superintendent.

Sea View Stock Farm.

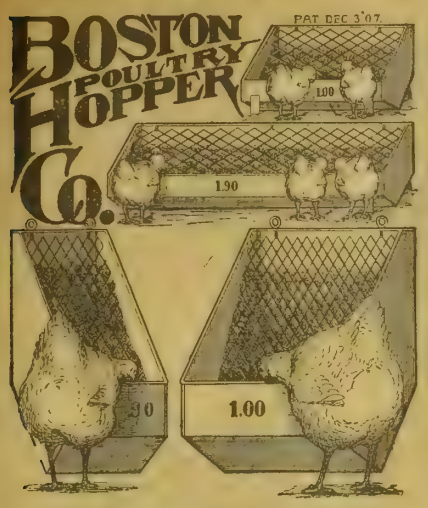
I have for sale several choice pure bred young Holstein Bulls, of various ages. Write or call for full information.

J. D. IRVING,
Bouctouche, N. B.

HONEY, This delicious sweet, gathered from flowers, displaces no other farm crop. BEE-KEEPING is PLEASANT and PROFITABLE. Send for FREE "Instructions to Bee-keepers" and price lists of Bees, Queens, Hives, Sections. Foundations, etc., also nursery stock. Dept. F. E. L. COLPITTS,
Petitcodiac, N. B.

"I saw your advertisement in the Maritime Farmer" is the easiest way to start your letter when writing advertisers.

Rat-Proof



(Mfg'd in Canada of Canadian material)

Made of galvanized iron with swinging grid (mesh), Grid follows grain automatically, holding in place till all is consumed. They hold from ½ to 1½ bushels respectively.

Write for booklet to head office, Room 63 D. 373 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Breeders Directory

Our charge for inserting names in this Directory is $1 per year for each line under each heading. Money must be paid strictly in advance. Names taken out promptly when time is up. Stamps taken.

Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Guernsey Cattle.

John N. Chute, Berwich, N. S.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex, N. B.
Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Holstein Cattle.

F. W. C. Nase, Nerepis Station, Kings Co., N.B.
Jos. R. Taylor, Upper Dorchester, N. B.

Ayrshire Cattle

John A. Hughes, Petitcodiac, N. B.
The S. H. White Co. Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B.
Hon. W. Owens 4026 Dorchester St., Montreal.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex N. B.
Syd. J. Goodliffe, Sussex, N. B.
Fred. S Black, Amherst, N. S.

Shorthorn Cattle.

C. C H. Eaton, Canard, N. S.
Isaac Chipman & Son, Chipman's Corner, Kings Co., N. S.
Walter E. Eaton, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N.S

Oxford Down

Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N S.

Cotswolds.

Donald Innis, Tobique River, N. B.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.

SWINE—Berkshire.

J. R. Semple, Brule, Col. Co., N, S.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co. N. S.

Yorkshires.

Hon W. Owens, 14026 Dorchester St., Montreal.
J. R. Semple, Brule, N. S.
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
The S. H. White Co. Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
R. J. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S.
Wm. A. Churchill, Lakeside, Yar. Co., N. S.
Boyd A. Wetmore, Harvey, Albert Co. N. B.

Chester Whites.

W. H. Moore, Scotch Lake, N. B.
Howard W. Corning, Coeggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
W. C. McLeod & Sons, Loch Lomond West, N S.

POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Walter McMonagle & Sons, Sussex N. B.
S. Jones, Sussex, N. B., White Plymouth Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorca, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns,
W. J. M. McLeod, Loch Lomond, West N. S., Houdans and Silver Grey Dorkings and R. C. R. I. Reds

Ayrshire Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep.

Heard headed by the grand good bull, Choice Goods of Springhill, four years old, sired by the noted bull Lessnessock King of Beauty. Choice Goods can be spared from Springvale, to avoid inbreeding. Has proved himself a good sire and a sure stock getter.

FRED S. BLACK,
Springvale Farm, Amherst, N. S.

Gold River Farm Chester Whites.

Do you want a pure bred, registered Chester White boar or sow? We have two litters, A 1 stock, that will be six weeks old early in February Price $6.00 per pig F. O. B. our station. Send your order today and if pigs are sold before it arrives your money will be returned to you. W C. MACLEOD & SONS,
Gold River Farm, LochLomondWest, N.S.

At the Great Winter Fair, Amherst, we won all firsts but one in Minorcas

A few good Cockerels left in Minorcas Wyandottes & Orpingtons.

The Standard of Perfection.

The book the Poultry Judges use at the Poultry Shows to judge your birds, this is the book you want to pick your winners, the new revised edition has just arrived, price $1.50

The Greatest Incubators Made.

Prairie State and Model Incubators and Brooders.
We are sole agents for these machines. Write for prices

We Have in Stock the Following.

Beef Scraps, Animal Meal, Crushed Oyster Shells, Bone Meal, Blood Flour Alfalfa Meal, Granite Grits, Prepared Charcoal, Dry Mash, Scratch Food, Poultry Dust Bath, Sunflower Seed, Hemp Seed, Flax Seed, Millet Seed, Oil Cake Meal Kaffir Corn and a large stock of all the Galvanized Fountains, Food Pans, Feeders, Bone Grinders, Poultry Remedies, etc. Write for Circulars and Prices.

KINGSDALE POULTRY AND SUPPLY COMPANY, Limited, - - SUSSEX, N. B.

You Will Miss It

If you buy an incubator without writing us. We have purchased a car load so that we can save you dollars. We have cut the prices lower than they have ever been sold in Canada. Write us.

Hartland Poultry Yards
Hartland. - - N. B.

Maple Grove Ayrshires

I have for immediate sale several young Bulls fit for service, many of them prize winners at the recent exhibitions. Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable.

M. H. Parlee, Lower Millstream, N. B.

FOR SALE.

One R. C. R. I. Red Cock, 2nd at Amherst; three Brown S. C. Leghorn Cockerels, one of these is the 2nd prize cockerel at St. John Dominion Exhibition. Four S. C. R. I. Red Cockerel, these are good ones for the money asked. Also a few Pullets of each of the three varieties.

W. H. HENRY, Shubenacadie, N. S.

Craig Bros. B. P. Rocks.

Leaders again. A clean sweep of the four cockerel prizes at the last big Fair; 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen, 3rd pullet. In Utility Class 1st Pen, 1st and 2nd pairs of Cockerels, 1st and 2nd pairs of Pullets with the reward of Rhodes Cup. Price of eggs and stock gladly given on application to

BOX 447, Amherst, N.S.

Dairy — Shorthorns.

FOR SALE.—10 Bulls and some choice Heifers with calf, colors dark red or roan, ages from seven months to two years. The head of this herd is an imported bull from Cumberland Co., England; and was the best calf from one of the best dairy herds in that country. Inspection and enquiry solicited. Address W. T. WOOD,
Highfield Farm, - - - Sackville, N. B.

Holsteins for Sale.

Maple Green Farm offers for sale, in registered Holsteins: Bull, No. 1, 18 months old; bull, No. 2, 29 months old, is in fine show shape and has been first prize bull in his class, both as a calf and as a yearling. Could also spare a few cows that have large yearly official records. For particulars, write

R. L. HICKS, - Dalhousie Jct., N. B.

FOR SALE.

Yorkshires, Early Litters. Prize winning stock, both sexes. Farrowed Jan. 11th. $5.00, five weeks, registered. Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. J. MESSENGER,
Bridgetown, N. S.

FOR SALE.

Pure bred Cockerels and Pullets, S.C. Brown Leghorns, prize winners; S. C. Black Minorcas, R. C. White Wyandotes, Barred Rocks, all from big egg producing strains. Also 1 Rubber Tire Landau, in first-class shape.

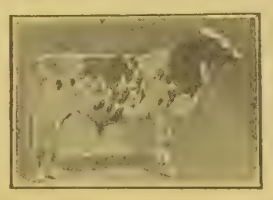
E. T. JORDAN,
Kentville, N. S.

"HOMESTEAD FARM" HOLSTEINS.

Just now we can part with a few young bulls, fit for service, combining the blood of all of our best service bulls. We will also supply a few calves if desired.

We have a few Shropshire rams left that we will sell cheap in order to clear out this fall. Write or come and see them.

LOGAN BROS. N. S. 'Phone 602. AMHERST PT., N. S.



Wish - Ton - Wish Stock Farm

HARDING BROS., PROPS.

Breeders of High-Class Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Large English Berkshire Pigs. At present we are offering some good bull and heifer calves and a young bull or two fit for service. We are booking orders for young Berkshire Pigs for May delivery.

Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

HARDING BROS., Props.,
Welsford, Queens Co., N. B

BELLEVUE STOCK FARM.

Bellevue won male and female championships and all the herd prizes in Shorthorns at the 1910 fairs The championship for Ayrshire bull has been held by us for three years with our Morton Main's Gerthrope, an Osborne bred bull. We have for sale an 18 month old bull, out of the Ayrsh re cow that won first prize in the dairy test at the Amherst Wint r Fair in 1910. All our prize winners, with the exception of our herd bulls were bred by ourselves Write for prices or call and see us We breed our winners and sell them too.

C. A. ARCHIBALD, Proprietor. - - - Truro, N. S.

BROOKLAND'S HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

I am offering for sale one pure bred Holstein bull, Eke DeKol Paul, Jr., three years old, dam, Lady Pietertje DeKol. Record day for milk, seventy pounds. Sire, Eke DeKol. This bull is also first cousin to Grace Fayne 2nd Homestead champion seven day cow of the world, 35 55 lbs. butter. Also a half-brother, six months old, out of same cow, sired by Ormsby Veeman.

Write for prices. First come, first served.

C. H. Giles, 'Phone 464, P. O. Box 119, Brooklands, Fredericton, N. B.

MAPLE FOREST STOCK FARM.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

ADDRESS:

S. J. GOODLIFFE, - Sussex, N. B.

COVENHOVEN STOCK FARM,

ST. ANDREWS, - NEW BRUNSWICK.

We have several choice young French Canadian Bulls for sale, at very reasonable prices; also an excellent lot of young Tamworth Sows. Visitors are most welcome.

J. R. OSTLER, - - - - Superintendent.

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd.

For foundation stock, herd bull or family cows, both show ring and long-distance producers (300 to select from.) Go to

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

Eggs For Hatching

From highest class Exhibition birds Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S.C. Rhode Island Reds, S C. Brown Leghorns winners of 70% of all firs prizes in their classes at the Moncton and Hartland Poultry shows 1911 large, healthy stock and record layers. Eggs from seventeen matings of selected birds including our prize winners, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00 $4.00, $5.00 per 15, Good hatch guaranteed or order duplicated, free of charge. Mating list giving full description of matings and price of eggs from each one mailed free on application. Address,

GLENVIEW POULTRY YARDS, - Sussex, N. B.

COBEQUID FARM HOLSTEINS!

Offering some fine bull and heifer calves sired by Sir Rooker Posch Artis and Helbon Dekol's Prince, from cows and heifers that are producers. Can spare a cow or two bred to freshen next fall. Inspection solicited.

SAMUEL DICKIE, Central Onslow, Col. Co., N. S.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Extension to Breakwater at Richibucto, N. B., Will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M., on Wednesday, March 15th, 1911 for the construction of an Extension to the North Breakwater at Richibucto Kent County, N. B.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the offices of E. T. P. Shewen, Esq., District Engineer, St John, N. B., Geoffrey Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N. B. and on application to the Postmaster at Richibucto, N. B.

Pesons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, the place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 p. c. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, February 13th, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Stem Wind WATCH and RING FREE

Genuine American Watch, Stem Wind, Stem Set beautiful case Guaranteed time keeper also Ring with Sparkling Gem,

both **Free** for selling 24 Jewelry Novelties at **10c** each, Write for Jewelry When sold send us $2 40 and we will send watch and ring

FRIEND SOAP CO., Dept. 808, Boston, Mass.

A few minutes delay in treating some cases of croup, even the length of time it takes to go for a doctor often proves dangerous. The safest way is to keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house, and at the first indication of croup give the child a dose. Pleasant to take and always **cures. Sold by all dealers.**

Maritime Empress a Popular Train.

There are many reasons why the Intercolonial Railway route is the most comfortable and convenient between Halifax and Montreal. Going West the train leaves Halifax at 3.10 p. m., an hour agreeable to business men, who thus can finish a day's work before leaving, and be well on their journey before night falls. The sleeping accommodation on the Maritime Express is all that can be desired, being quite equal to that of the finest through trains in America. In its Dining Car Service the Intercolonial excels, for splendid meals are served, table h'hote at a price far below the "a-la carte" rates prevailing on the company's owned lines The general excellence of the road bed ensures smooth and easy travel, and on the through journey a passenger seldom finds it dull for the "Maritime" is popular with a class of travellers who are generally found to be the acme of "good company." Even during the winter there is much scenic interest in the day's ride through Quebec, and Montreal is reached at a very convenient hour at 6.30 p. m., allowing ample time for travellers who desire to make connections for points further west. It should be remembered also that via the Intercolonial is the only "All Canadian Route" between the Maritime Provinces and Montreal.

MARKETS.

St. John Prices.

There is a demand for all kinds of farm produce as the market has been very poorly supplied during the past week.

GRAIN AND FEEDSTUFFS.—Oats, 45c to 48c per bushel; peas, $1.75 to $2 10; barley $1.25 to $1 50; buckwheat, $2 25 to $2 75; bran, $24 00 per ton; shorts, $25.00 per ton; middlings, $26 00 per ton; cottonseed meal $39.00 per ton; corn meal, $25.00 per ton.

SEEDS.—Timothy, $6.00 to $7.50 per bushel; common red clover, $17.00 to $19.00 per cwt.; mammoth red clover, $19.00 per cwt.

LIVE STOCK—Milch cows, $40.00 to $50.00; sheep, $4.00 to $5 00; lambs, $4 00

MEATS—Beef is in good demand at prices ranging from 9½c to 11c by the carcass and from 10c to 20c reteil. Mutton is required for the Winter Port steamers at prices ranging from 8c to 10c per pound. Lamb, 9c to 10c per pound; veal, 10c to 11c per pound. Pork has an upward tendency, prices ranging from 9½c to 10c per pound. There is a fair demand for bacon hogs

HORSES.—Drafters, $200 to $225; roadsters, $175 to $200; carriage horses, $175 to $190.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCE—Good butter is in active demand as there is no trouble to realize from 2c to 3c per pound over the ordinary market price of 26c to 28c for creamery and 25c to 27c for dairy. Farmers would do well to cater to this trade. Eggs, 28c to 35c per dozen; fowl, $1 50 to $1.75 per pair; chickens, $1 50 to $1.75; ducks, $1.50 to $2 00; geese, $1.50 to $1 75; turkeys, 28c per pound.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES—Apples, $3.25 to $4.00 per barrel; cranberries, $8.00 to $10 00 per barrel. Potatoes have an upward tendency with prices ranging from $1.75 to $2 00 per barrel; turnips, 90c per barrel; beets, $1.25 per bbl.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Hay, $10 00 to $12 00 per ton; straw, $8.00 per ton; beef hides, 9c per lb; calfskins, 15c per lb.; sheep skins, 25c to 90c each; lamb skins, 25c to 90c each; wool, washed, 25c per lb.; wool, unwashed, 18c per lb.

Charlottetown Prices.

GRAIN.—Oats, whole, 35c; black, 36c.

FEEDSTUFFS.—Bran, retail, $1.25; shorts, retail, $1.40 to $1.45; middliugs, $1.40 to $1 50; oilcake, $2.25 to $2.50; corn meal, $1 60 to $1.70.

LIVE STOCK.—Butcher's cattle, 4½c to 5½c; stockers, $18 00 to $28.00; milch cows, $30.00 to $60 00; sheep, $3.75 to $5.00; hogs, 6c to 6¾c.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef (carcass), 6¾c to 8c; beef (retail), 8c to 14c; mutton (carcass), 8c to 9c; lamb, 9c to 10c; pork, 7½c to 8½c.

HORSES.—Drafters, $150 to $225; roadsters, $150 to $225; carriage, $150 to $225

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Creamery butter, solids, 23c to 24c; prints, 24c to 25c; dairy butter, 19c to 21c

POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS.—Eggs, 18c to 19c for shipping; fowl, 9c to 10c; chickens, 0c to 13c.

FRUIT—Apples, $2.50 to $4 00,

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, 45c to 50c.

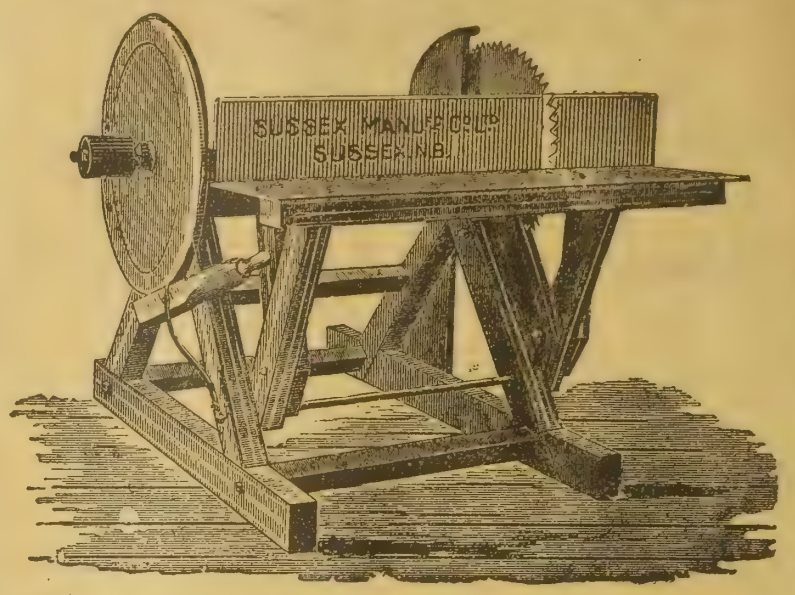
MISCELLANEOUS—Hay, pressed, $7 00 to $8 00; straw, pressed, $5.00 to $6 00; beef hides, 8c to 8½c; sheep skins, 56c to 65c; lamb skins, 40c to 60c.

There is little new to report and prices are about as per last report, with a few slight changes. Dressed hogs, after touching 9½c, have dropped back and to-day 8½c is the best price obtainable for selects and prices range down from that to 7½c, according to quality and size Black oats are also a cent lower 36c being best price obtainable at present. There is a lot of ice in the straits and boats are delayed, consequently it is rather uncertain buying dressed meats for export at this time and prices are consequently a little easier on that account than they would otherwise be Trade is quiet but steady and about as usual at this season of the year.

ANOTHER BARON'S PRIDE SOLD.—Messrs. Jarvis T. and James Good, of Monticello, Me., lately purchased the handsome pure bred Clydesdale stallion, "Bubbie C C pyright," 8395, grandson of the celebrated "Baron's Pride," 9122. This handsome young stallion was bred by William H Tweedie, Middle Greenfield Carleton Co., N. B. Our enterprising cousins across the border know a good horse when they see one.

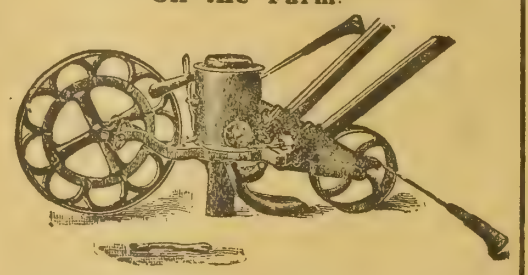
WOOD CUTTERS IN THREE SIZES

Long Swing, Short Swing and Flat Rolling Table.



GARDEN SEEDERS

"The Handiest Implement on the Farm."

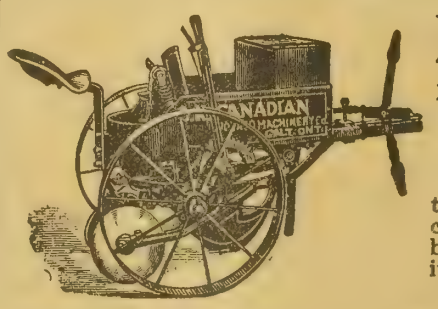


This machine has a marker for each row, makes the drill and covers the seed as you go along. It is arranged so that by turning a disc any sized seed may be sown accurately. 200 in stock, ready for shipment Write for picture showing details of this handy machine.

These Wood Cutters are the strongest and most substantial machines on the market to-day. Every one is guaranteed.

Write for descriptive literature and prices.

The Sussex Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Sussex - - N. B.



POTATO PLANTER.

If You Want Durability, Reliability and Simplicity, You Get Them in the O. K. Canadian

It requires only one team and man to plant your crop. Its automatic cup device does not puncture or bruise the seed in any way; handles it almost as carefully as by hand.

Write for our 1911 Catalogue.

Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Ltd., 118 Stone Road, Galt, Ont.

These Toasted Corn Flakes have beenanalyzed and test high in Maltose and Dextrine commonly known as grape sugars Each package coutains one of the above photographed dishes Order to-day a package of

ORANGE MAIZE

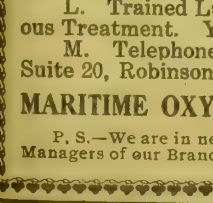
Sunny Brae Sheep Ranch.

Jas. A Telfer, Prop., Sussex, N. B.

Breeder and importer of high class Hampshire, Shropshire, Oxford, Southdown, Lincoln, Cotswold and Leicester Sheep. Sheep of both sexes, all breeds, for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM.

Ayrshires—Two bull calves, 11 months. old, and a few young calves. Females, any age. Guernseys—Three Bull Calves dropped in December. Females, any age. A number of young Chester White Swine, both sexes. J. FRANK ROACH. Telephone 111, Sussex, N. B.



Stallions, Mares and Cattle for Sale.

Imported Clydesdale and Percheron stallions and mares. Milking Shorthorn and Ayrshire cattle. I expect to have a new importation to arrive about the 10th of February. If you are desirous of purchasing any of these breeds write me about your wants.

A. H. Thompson, Fredericton, N. B.

Aldermere Fruit and Dairy Farm.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

Book your orders now for Spring Pigs, ready for delivery April 15th. All pigs registered. Prices very reasonable.

P. L. MORSE, - - Berwick, N. S.

There is Nothing so Kingly as Kindness and Nothing so Royal as Truth.

Thus speaks the master mind of the poet and it is true.

Would you my reader, be kind to yourself and to your loved ones? If so, read this little advertisement through to the end and prove for yourself **the truth** of the statements contained therein.

A. The use of Oxygen as a Therapeutic Agent is an established proven fact.

B. The Common-Sense care of the Body, as re, diet cleanliness and lots of fresh air, an absolute necessity.

C. It is an unquestioned fact that in almost every home, some poor sufferer dwells.

D. The methods adopted usually, "powders, pills and medicine." In hundreds of cases proven useless.

E. The 20th Centuary Method of keeping the body well and strong is by the use of the wonderful Oxygenator. A Marvellous Machine which has the power to so effect the Body that largely increased quantities of Oxygen are transmitted through the Pores to the Blood, thus driving out diseases and Building Up the System.

F. This wonderful machine, The Oxygenator, sells for **$25** and **$35**, (two sizes). They last for life and may be used by men, women and children.

G. To those who do not care to buy. They can be Rented by the Month.

H. My friend, figure up, will you? how much it costs to keep your family well for three years and then remember that the Oxygenator lasts for Life.

I. Our splendid 72 page book, Oxygraphy, sent **Free** for the asking.

J. Hundreds of these machines at the present moment in the homes of the people throughout the Maritime Provinces.

K. If you write us, we will be pleased to furnish you with their names and addresses.

L. Trained Lady Attendants, Beautifully Furnished Offices, Courteous Treatment. You are invited to call or write.

M. Telephone, Main 2367. Our Chief Executive Office is located at Suite 20, Robinson Bldg., 19 Market Sqhare, St. John, N. B.

MARITIME OXYGENATOR CO. C. Fraser MacTavish, Gen. Mgr.

P. S.—We are in need of three or four bright young men and women. to qualify for Managers of our Branch Offices. If interested write the Manager.

SUCCESS

The Salvation Army Immigration Department
Has Had
Good Success in Placing
Immigrants in the Maritime Provinces
When You Need Farm Help
Write To

Staff-Captain Jennings, Box 477, Halifax, N.S.

Mention the MARITIME FARMER when writing advertisers.

"It's Never Too Late to Learn."

Perhaps you have used paints and varnishes that have not been satisfactory and you wonder why. If you bought them because the price was low, that's probably the reason. The man who buys "cheap goods" to save money does not save it when buying paints. Paints, varnishes, stains and enamels which are cheap in price usually lack something—durability or spreading and covering qualities. can't make good paint without putting good raw m als into it—and they cost money. It is wiser to bu that has quality back of it; you will get twice of it that you would from a cheap paint. G dealer in your town to get paint satisfaction.

The Little Paint Man.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared (SWP) is made from pure white lead, pure zinc, pure linseed oil, and the necessary pigments and driers.

Sherwin-Williams Varnishes are made from the best gums, pure linseed oil, pure turpentine, and thoroughly filtered and aged.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. 1064

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

THE DOMO SEPARATOR

The Cheapest and the Best.

Prices and Capacities.

	Capacity	Suitable for	Prices
Domo B	110 lbs.	1 to 2 cows	$15
" O	150 lbs.	2 to 5 cows	$20
" 1	200 lbs.	3 to 7 cows	$30
" 2	280 lbs.	5 to 10 cows	$35
" 3	450 lbs.	10 to 15 cows	$50
" 4	670 lbs.	15 to 30 cows	$65

Sent on trial to responsible parties.
For particulars of Free trial offer write to

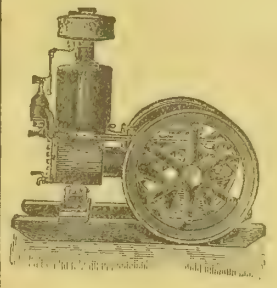
J. de L. Tache,
General Canadian Agent, St. Hyacinthe Que.

Agents Wanted all over the Maritime Provinces

DO YOU WANT

The Simplest Gasoline Engine?

Look at the cut



The 'Stickney'

is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific because it is the farmers favorite. **So Simple.** No Pipes and Separate Tank always in the way.

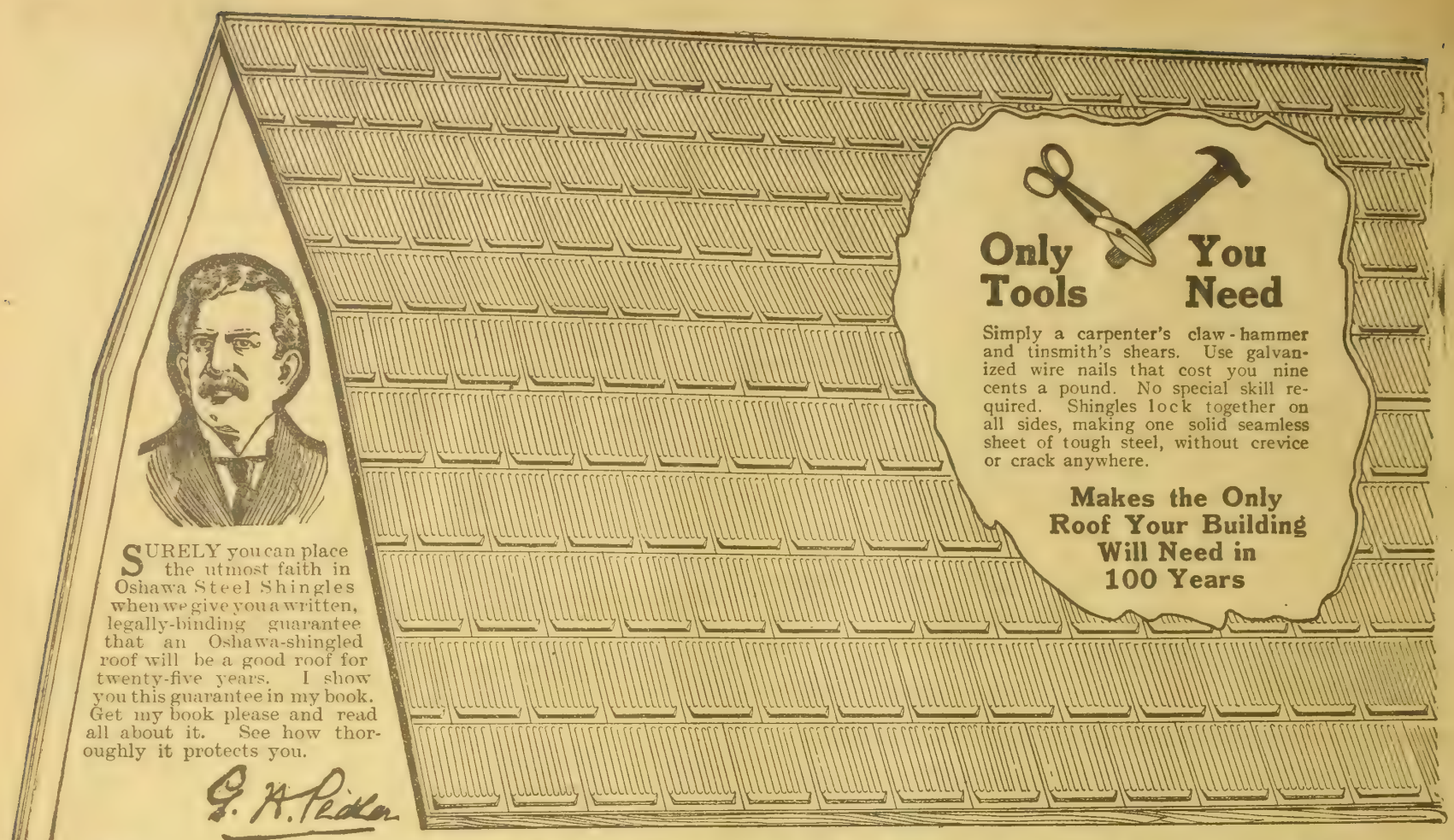
Strong and Heavy—Means hard work.

Send for our little booklet No. 57 and you will be surprised what you wil discover about engines.

WINDMILLS, GRINDERS, TANKS, PUMPS, Etc.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

G. J. Barrett { Sales Agent } 32 Dock St. St. John, N. B. Branch at Fredericton, N. B.



SURELY you can place the utmost faith in Oshawa Steel Shingles when we give you a written, legally-binding guarantee that an Oshawa-shingled roof will be a good roof for twenty-five years. I show you this guarantee in my book. Get my book please and read all about it. See how thoroughly it protects you.

G. A. Pedlar

Only Tools You Need

Simply a carpenter's claw-hammer and tinsmith's shears. Use galvanized wire nails that cost you nine cents a pound. No special skill required. Shingles lock together on all sides, making one solid seamless sheet of tough steel, without crevice or crack anywhere.

Makes the Only Roof Your Building Will Need in 100 Years

Here's the ONLY Right Roof for You

I REFER to my Oshawa Steel Shingles. Reckon it all up and see if you don't agree with me. A roof that is one big seamless sheet of 28 gauge steel, smoothly and thickly galvanized by the Pedlar process of rust-proofing. A roof that cannot rust, will not gather moisture on underside, stay a good roof for a hundred years at a cost of less than five cents a year. A roof that makes your building safe against both fire and lightning. A roof that makes your building warmer in winter, cooler in summer. A roof that costs no more than common wood shingles to **put** on, and much less to **keep** on. A roof that needs no painting, no patching, no tinkering or repairs for at least twenty-five years—or you get a new roof free. The **only** roof that is guaranteed in writing. Certainly a roof like this is the only right roof for you. You cannot be sure of as much down-right roof value from any other kind of roof you can buy. The question is: Can you afford to risk your money in any other kind of roof.

The ONLY Roof that is Guaranteed in Writing

I claim a good deal for an Oshawa-shingled roof. Almost too much to be true, some folks think. So do makers of other roofs. But note this difference. I give you **a written guarantee** that's good for a new roof any time within twenty-five years if any Oshawa-shingled roof fails to make good everything I promise. That means that its cost when you put it on is the **only cost** for the next twenty-five years. Will the "other fellow" give you such a guarantee? I don't know any one who will. They want **you** to take the risk. They talk very confidently—and promise, yes indeed. But can you get their promises down in writing and signed—like mine are. That's the only way you can be positively sure of a roof that will be

Good for 25 years or an Entirely New Roof Free

My guarantee, remember, is a **written** one, in proper legal form, and is backed by 50 years of honorable dealing, and over $365,000 of invested capital, the biggest business of its kind in the British Empire. It is your roof-insurance for twenty-five years. When you consider that no other roofing is guaranteed at all, even though you pay as much for it as you pay for my Oshawa Steel Shingles, there's no doubt about which roof you should buy.

PEDLARIZE All Your Buildings--Inside and Out

BY "Pedlarizing" I mean doing for the whole building what Oshawa Steel Shingles do for the roof. I make other kinds of sheet metal building materials—for ceilings, side walls, outside—that make your whole building more fire-proof, more sanitary, more beautiful, more substantial. You should know about them. May I send you a booklet and pictures that tell the whole story? It's free. Just ask me to tell you about "Pedlarizing."

First Cost no More than Roofs You Think Cheap

Of course you don't want to pay any more than you have to for a good roof. But for the amount you **have to** pay you ought to get the roof that will cost the least to **keep** on. And Oshawa Steel Shingles make the **only** roof you can **be sure** will end your roof expense once you get it on. My written guarantee settles that. Figure it out any way you like. You'll find an Oshawa-shingled roof as cheap to begin with, and far cheaper in the long run, than **any other** roof you can buy.

Best Protection against Both Fire and Lightning

This fact alone is reason enough for putting my Oshawa Shingles on the next building you roof. Lightning causes over 40% of all fire-damage on farms. Destroys about 7,000 farm buildings each year on this continent. In one year killed 623 human beings and 4,500 head of cattle—most of them housed in wood-shingled buildings. My Oshawa Steel Shingles would save all this terrible loss. Because they make a lightning-proof roof. They are better protection than any number of lightning rods—better than the best and cheapest lightning insurance policy. Best fire-protection, too. The saving in fire-insurance premiums alone pays the whole cost of an Oshawa-shingled roof in a very little while. Your insurance agent will tell you.

Send for My Free Book "Roofing Right"

Then you'll have **all** the facts about this weather-proof, rust-proof, rot-proof, fire-proof, lightning-proof roof, which needs no painting or patching for the biggest part of your lifetime. By reading my book you may save yourself considerable money and a lot of bother. It is free. Do write for it—right away.

Write to Address Nearest You. **Ask for "Roofing Right" Booklet No. 17**

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa

Established 1861

HALIFAX 16 Prince St. | ST. JOHN 42-46 Prince William St. | QUEBEC 127 Rue de Pont | MONTREAL 321-3 Craig St. W. | OTTAWA 423 Sussex St. | TORONTO 111-113 Bay St. | LONDON 86 King St. | CHATHAM 200 King St. W.
PORT ARTHUR 45 Cumberland St. | WINNIPEG 76 Lombard St. | REGINA 1901 Railway St. S. | CALGARY Room 7, Crown Block | EDMONTON 633 Fifth Ave., North of Jasper | VANCOUVER 319 Pender St. | VICTORIA 434 Kingston St.

215 ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE — WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME SECTIONS — WRITE FOR DETAILS. — MENTION THIS PAPER.

10,000 Copies Circulated Each Issue | Published Twice-a-Month | $1.00 A Year, 20 p.c. off if Paid in Advance.

The MARITIME FARMER
AND CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYMAN

Libra Univ of Illinois
Jan 12University Station
Urbana Ill

Published twice-a-month in the Interests of the Farmers of the Maritime Provinces of Canada

Vol. 16. SUSSEX, N. B., MARCH 7, 1911 No. 11

After 25 Year's Use

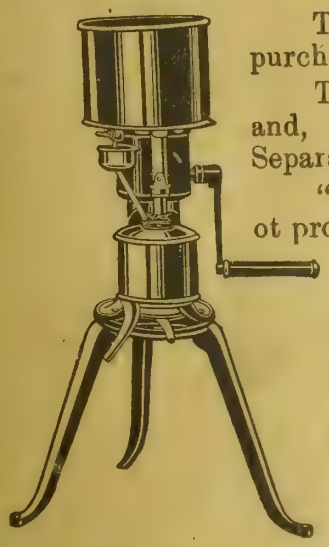
in the Dairies of Half a Million Customers

THE MELOTTE

has demonstrated that it is the

MOST EFFICIENT, SERVICEABLE and PROFITABLE

CREAM SEPARATOR ever constructed



Cap. 280-720 lbs. per hour.

The "Melotte" pays its original cost within 12 months from date of purchase in EXTRA CREAM alone, and there is NO COST for repairs.

The "Melotte" skims more milk with LESS POWER, in LESS TIME, and, under all conditions MORE EFFECTIVELY than other Cream Separators.

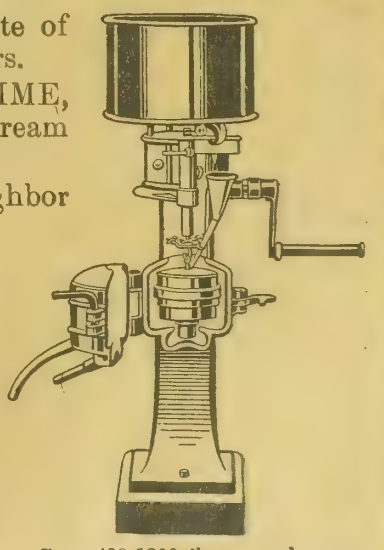
"Melottes" are ALWAYS READY to separate. Ask your neighbor ot prove this statement.

If you want a Cream Separator, TRY A MELOTTE, then you'll BUY IT and be a SATISFIED USER.

It's a TIME-SAVER, MONEY-EARNER, SATISFACTION-GIVER

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

MELOTTES are all GUARANTEED to give entire satisfaction, and every machine can be operated before being purchased when in doubt.



Cap. 400-1300 lbs. per hour.

Write for NEW RECOMMENDATION BOOKLET which is ALL TRUTH.

ADDRESS "SALES MANAGER"

R. A. LISTER & CO., Limited,

82 Water St., ST. JOHN, N. B., or 62 Stewart St., TORONTO.

YOU Can Furnish Your Home FREE!

ANY housewife buying goods at the stores mentioned below may have their cash purchases apply on Asepto Soap Premiums. Every cent you spend counts toward a premium. A sure and mighty convenient way to save without increasing living expenses. Over 300 premiums of honest value to select from. The list will be increased every few weeks. Furniture will be offered next. The old way was to allow premiums to apply on Soap Wrappers only. Now at any of these stores—no matter what you buy—everything has its equivalent in Soap Wrappers. That is every five cents spent counts the same as one wrapper, while purchases of our goods as here advertised entitles you to two coupons—the one the merchant allows and the ones found in or on our goods themselves.

Dr. White's Honey Balm.—A cough syrup that is safe and sure. We are positive that no other cough syrup equals it. Price 25c. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.

Pendleton's Panacea.—The best hot medicine, in use nearly 100 years. Every person knows it is good. Price 25. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.

Brown's Cutilive.—A witch-azel cream for chapped hands, sunburn, etc. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Scott's.—Salts, Senna, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Borax and Alum in 5c packages. Equal to 1 soap wrapper.

Brown's Spearmint Tooth Paste—Sweetens the breath, prevents decay, hardens the gums and whitens the teeth. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Napatho Soap.—A pure laundry soap, containing naptha and incorporated by a process that prevents it from hurting the hands, as other Napatho Soaps do. The wrappers count for Premiums.

Sapid Tea.—A blend selling at 40c, in 1 lb. packages only. Blended by J. Harvey Brown, one of the most competent tea men in Canada. Each package carries a coupon equal to 8 soap wrappers.

Dr. Scott's White Liniment.—The largest bottle and best liniment. Price 25c. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.

Banner Flavoring Extracts.—All flavors and from 10c to $1.25 per bottle. Coupon on each bottle.

Herner's Dyspepsia Cure.—The only kind that tells you to eat what you like while taking it. Money back if not good. Price 35c. Equal to 7 soap wrappers. Price $1.00. Equal to 20 soap wrappers.

Brown's Stomach and Liver Pills.—A good family pill. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Scott's Furniture Polish.—Renews the life of old furniture. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Asepto Soap.—Is equal to the best and contains the same anti septic features that Asepto Soap Powder does. The wrappers count for premiums.

Scott's.—Nitre, Glycerine, Iodine, Iron, Squills, Friar's Balsam, Carbolated Oil, Camphorated Oil, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Oil of Tar, Sewing Machine Oil, Spirits of Camphor. Price 10c per bottle. Equal to 2 soap wrappers.

Scott's Fruit Syrups and Lime Juice.—Pure and excellent flavor. 10c, 15c and 25c. Coupon on the bottle.

Ebony Polishes—None better, both paste and lustre. Coupon on each box. Try them.

Banner Spices.—In packages only. Absolutely pure. ¼ lb. packages carry coupon equal to 2 soap wrappers.

Venus Floating Soap.—Made from pure vegetable oils and unexcelled for the toilet and bath. Price 25c. Coupon counts for premiums.

Asepto Soap Powder.—Has been the greatest success of any soap or powder ever put on the market. This is the best evidence of its quality. It is antiseptic as well. It absolutely sterilizes every article washed. Think what this means to a family. Price 5c, and the trade mark counts for premiums.

The following stores are now in a position to explain to you what this offer means :—McLeod & Spence, Port Elgin, N. B.; F. L. Rayworth, Bayfield, N. B.; W. H. Chapman, Northport and Amherst Shore, N. S.; The Sussex Mercantile Co., Ltd., Sussex, Petitcodiac, Penobsquis, Elgin and Havelock, N. B.; R. G. Innis, Norton, N. B.; W. H. Martin, Waterside, N. B.; F. C. Fillimore, Riverside, N. B.; Thorne & Perry, Cody's, N. B.; J. S. Robinson, Narrows, N. B.; H. G. Turnbull, Digby, N. S.; Baird & Craig, Hartland, N. B.; I. M. Tompkins, East Florenceville, N. B.; E. Foster Nicholls, Clyde River, Shel. Co., N. S. Others are being added continually. If your dealer has not got coupons see that he gets them.

SEND FOR PREMIUM CATALOGUE TO

ASEPTO SOAPS, Ltd., = = ST. JOHN, N. B.

Provincial Dairy School,

SUSSEX, New Brunswick.

Creamery & Dairy Course, Mar. 21-31

Practical and theoretical instruction in the making of first class creamery or dairy butter. Our students are prize winners.

A thorough treatment of churning difficulties. Gain a knowledge of the conditions that count for high class butter with the least amount of labor.

Milk testing work covers determination of fat and casein contents of milk and the extent of adulteration. Every rural school teacher should be familiar with these tests so that pupils may be able to test the milk from the individual cows on the farms.

During this course soft cheese making will be taught the farm dairy class.

Five or more Hand Separators will be used for demonstrative purposes. A knowledge of the conditions governing cream separation enables an operator to do better work with any separator, and it will very materially help in the skilful operation of machines that are getting out of condition.

Cheese Making Course, April 4-14.

This course is formed to suit the needs of chedder cheese makers. A modern outfit is provided for the making of this type of cheese. The milk testing work of the previous course is repeated.

General Dairy Lectures include a treatise of the many factors which enter into the production of clean milk as cheaply as possible. Special Lectures will be given in Field and Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Science, Poultry and Horticulture.

Instruction at Short Course is FREE. Board rates are reasonable. Make application by letter.

Students attending should purchase a Single Ticket at nearest I. C. R. station, getting also a Standard Certificate.

C. W. McDOUGALL, - Superintendent, - SUSSEX, N. B.

Great Dispersion Sale

OF

36==Ayrshire Cattle of all ages==36

Four Yearling Bulls fit for service at

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

2 1-2 miles from APOHAQUI STATION on main line of I. C. R.

ON

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29th, 1911,

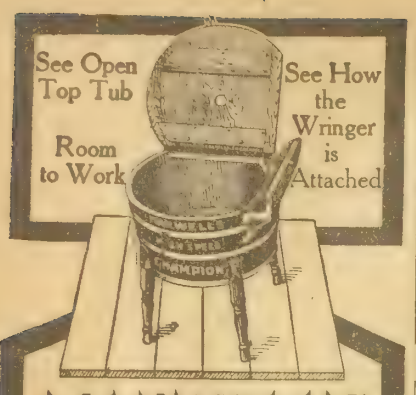
commencing at 1 o'clock p. m.

My winners of the M. S. Brown Silver Tea Service for the best herd, any breed, at the 1910 Halifax Exhibition.

As I am selling my farm, I will offer my entire herd for sale without reserve, several of which are imported animals of large size and good milking quality and have won highest prizes wherever shown, including sweepstakes prize at Halifax in 1910 for best herd of dairy cattle of any breed.

For catalogue, giving full particulars. address :

C. W. STOCKTON, Auctioneer. M. H. PARLEE, Lower Millstream, N. B.



MAXWELL'S
HIGH SPEED CHAMPION

The Wringer Board extends from the side, out of the way of the cover. This allows practically the whole top of the tub to open up—makes it easy to put in and take out clothes.

No other washer has as large an opening. No other washer can be worked with crank handle at side as well as top lever.

Do you use Maxwell's "Favorite"—the churn that makes quality butter?

Write us for catalogues if your dealer does not handle them. 89

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, ST. MARY'S, Ont.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Extension to Wharf Approach and Dredging Richibucto," will be received at this office until 4 00 P. M on Tuesday, March 28th 1911, for the construction of an Extension to Public Wharf, and Approach and Dredging at Richibucto, Kent County N B

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender ob ained at this Department, at the offices of E T P. Shewen Esq., District Engineer, St. John N B, Geoffry Stead, Esq., District Engineer Chatham, N B, and on application to the Postmaster at Richibucto N B

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made o the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works equal to ten per cent. (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, including dredging, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works.
Ottawa February 28, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

MR. FARMER!

That boy you are going to keep at home on the farm, is entitled to a business training, such as can be had at

FREDERICTON The Business COLLEGE

W. J. OSBORNE PRINCIPAL.

He has little chance of securing a knowledge of business in any other way. Send for free catalogue. Address,

W. J. OSBORNE, Principa.
Fredericton, N. .

MUMFORD BROS.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MUMFORD'S BUILDING ARGYLE ST.
Halifax. N. S.

Personal attention given to sales of Butter Eggs Hogs Beef, Poultry Fruit, Vegetables etc., Consignments solicited. Proceeds of sale remitted promptly. Halifax prices sent on application TELEPHONE 1905.

FLORICULTURE

Fuchsia writes'—I purchased some fuchsia bulbs last fall and planted them as directed, but am sorry to say that they have wilted down almost flat on the soil. They look healthy and the buds are appearing all right; can I do anything to save them?

This is the natural habit of growth of these bulbs and I hardly think there is anything the matter with them. If you do not like the appearance, you can tie them to stakes; but you will find that they will bloom all right as they are.

A Reader, St. John, writes:— I have a large Heather plant which grew well until last month when the tips of the branches grew brown and the foliage soon began to drop. It is budded but they do not look right. What is the matter? Will the buds open? Is the plant likely to die? What treatment should it receive?

You have probably kept your plant too wet and cool during the cold weather. This would produce the effect mentioned. The buds will probably open all right but will not develop to perfect flowers. I hardly think you will lose your plant if you correct your treatment; however, it is never safe to predict. Be sure not to err on the dry side as the old saying "a dry heath is a dead health" is wonderfully accurate. Use moderation in watering and see that the drainage is good.

A Correspondent, writes:— I have an Easter Lily plant, about one and one-half feet high. It has four small buds, just appearing, about the size of a bean. The leaves are beginning to curl and have streaks of yellow through them. Will it bloom too early for Easter? How should I treat it to make it bloom then? I am very anxious to have it bloom for Easter Sunday.

You certainly have your plant quite well advanced for Easter bloom, it must be in a warm sunny place. I would imagine it should be kept as cool as possible, that is, a temperature of say sixty degrees to hold it back. However, you can tell better a month from now, how to treat it. Let me hear from you then. As we usually say it is six weeks from the bud showing until it blooms, in a high temperature. The curling yellow streaked leaves is not a good sign. It sounds very much like the Bermuda Lily disease that is almost impossible to do anything with. However, it does not always kill the plant but a bud affected with it seldom produces a perfect flower.

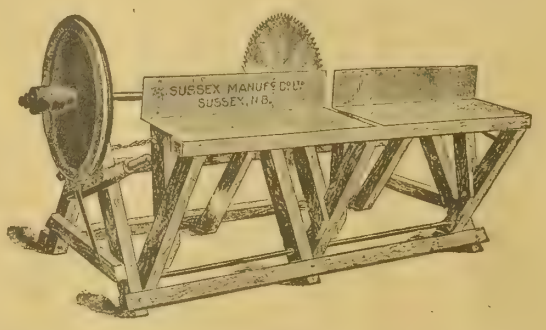
A Subscriber to the Maritime Farmer wants to know how to make Geraniums bloom. Turn your Geraniums out of the pot or box and examine the ball of roots. If roots are in good condition the probable cause of failure to bloom results either from too large a pot or too much root room, over watering or else keeping the plant in a shady situation. All of these conditions are more favorable for production of the foliage than the bloom. For production of bloom keep your plants moderately pot bound, water only when needed, which is when the top soil shows slightly dry, then water. Give them all the sun you can. If strongly pot-bound an occasional dose of weak manure water. Treated in this manner Geraniums should give an abundance of bloom.

Roses, Mount Pleasant, St. John, N. B., writes'—Could you give me the name of that monster pink rose that blooms in June. I have seen flowers that were very large and cabbage-like in appearance, with very sweet perfume. How late can hardy roses be safely planted out of doors? Is it better to take them up each fall or let them stay in the ground? We have a very warm cellar and I would be afraid that roses would not do well in it.

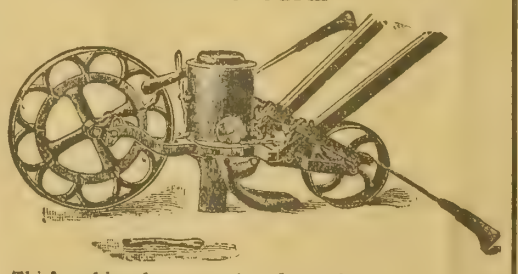
The rose mentioned is probably the Paul Weyron. It answers the description quite well and is a very satisfactory plant. Hardy roses are

RENNIE'S SEEDS
IF YOU WANT THE SEEDS GET THE CATALOG
DEALERS EVERYWHERE SELL RENNIE'S SEEDS
THE FINEST IN THE LAND.
WRITE NEAREST ADDRESS FOR CATALOG.
Wm RENNIE CO LIMITED, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.

WOOD CUTTERS IN THREE SIZES.
Long Swing, Short Swing and Flat Rolling Table.



GARDEN SEEDERS
"The Handiest Implement on the Farm."



This machine has a marker for each row, makes the drill and covers the seed as you go along. It is arranged so that by turning a disc any sized seed may be sown accurately. 200 in stock, ready for shipment Write for picture showing details of this handy machine

These Wood Cutters are the strongest and most substantial machines on the market to-day. Every one is guaranteed.

Write for descriptive literature and prices.

The Sussex Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Sussex - - N. B.

CORRECTION.

The following changes in the John A Bruce & Co. price list of Farm Seeds came to hand after their advertisement had gone to press; our readers will please take notice :

	Per bush.
Alsike, Regal, No. 1, G.S.,	$10.50
Lucerne, " 1, "	14.50
White and Alsike, No. 2, G. S	16.00
Timothy, choice, No. 1, G.S.	6.75

Poultry Catalog

Everything in it that poultrymen need. Send for it to-day.

Maritime Poultry Supply Co.,

Moncton, - N. B.

All goods handled by us are tested in our poultry yards before we offer them for sale.

SCRATCHED FOR 40 YEARS

Used D. D. D. Six Months—All Itching Gone.

This is the actual experience of Anne Croman, Santa Rosa, Cal., with the wonderful D. D. D. Prescription.

D. D. D. is the proven Eczema Cure, the mild wash that gives instant relief in all forms of skin trouble.

Cleanses the skin of all impurities —washes away blotches and pimples leaving the skin as smooth and healthy as that of a child.

Write to-day for a free trial bottle of this wonderful Eczema Cure to the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. F. M., 49 Colborne Street, Toronto. It will give yoo instant relief.

(For sale by all druggists.)

INVIGORATING !!

WHAT IS ?

Gates' Syrup !

WHY ?

BECAUSE it tones up the system, imparts fresh energy, restores the fastidious appetite to heartiness and is unequalled as a gentle physic.

That is why you should take a dose every other night.

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that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with

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ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind. $1.00, delivered. Reduces Goitre, Tumors, Wens, Varicose Veins, Ulcers, Hydrocele, Varicocele. Book free. Made only by

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LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

difficult to transplant, with safety after the 20th of May. They would require very careful handling and watering after that date. Under the cellar conditions mentioned, it would be much better to have the roses in the ground and protect them well with mulch and brush.

As soon as you are sure how much of your shrub is alive cut out the dead wood and remove and burn it. If shrubs are very thick prune out the centres so that the sunshine and air can get in to them.

Hardy plants can safely be transplanted as late as June.

A. H. P., St. John, writes: Please give me the names of a few hardy plants that will grow in a partial shade near trees. I want plants that will remain in the ground all winter and that will not give me very much trouble. Will a climbing honeysuckle do well on the north side of a house if protected during the winter. I have some Tulips in a bed that have bloomed every spring for three years, without being transplanted, this year quite a number are only sending up one leaf. I am told that they will not bloom. Is it so?

Very few hardy plants will do well in a shady place. The Auriculas, the Primrose family, Violets, Columbine and Campanulas are probably the best. I would be afraid that the Climbing Honeysuckle would not be very satisfactory on the north exposure. They must have a few hours of sun. Tulips showing only a single leaf will not bloom this spring they are the young bulbs and should bloom next summer. Tulips should be planted once every three years and their sizes sorted out. The small ones may be planted in an out of the way corner to grow on until they reach a blooming size.

Dahlias, from seed, are only in the infancy of their possibilities, so far as the average grower of flowers is concerned, although the single ones will flower in ten weeks from time that the seeds are planted if the conditions are ideal. The advantages of April sowing are obvious. The single type which is admirable for cutting is the most reliable as to results. The Peony flowered type, which is semi-double is excellent, however, and it is interesting to test by actual experience the potentiality of the double types.

A $5.00 Prize

We will give a prize of $5.00 to the person making the largest purchase from one or more of the firms advertising in the February, March and April issues of The Maritime Farmer. Send for catalogue and information to each advertiser and see if they have something that you want. The only condition attached to this offer is that you mention The Maritime Farmer when writing and that you send us a list of those to whom you have written and the amount purchased from each advertiser. We believe our advertisers can offer you better value than can be obtained elsewhere and see no reason why you should not patronize and secure this prize. All lists must be mailed us by April 30th. Address Advertising Manager, Maritime Farmer, Sussex, N. B.

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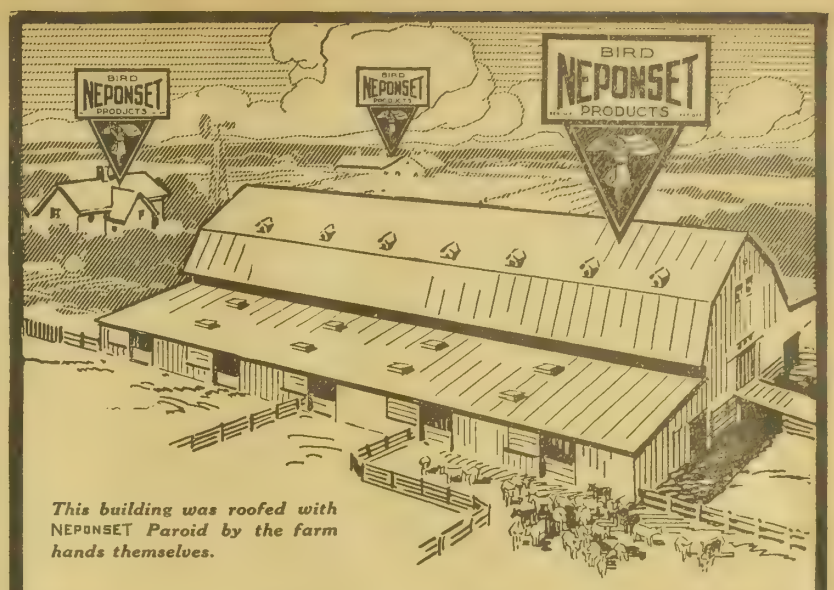
Referring to the work of dehorning cattle the Arizona Stockman says:

"Dehorning calves is such a simple operation that it is difficult to explain why it is ever postponed until the horns are fully grown and the necessity arises for sawing them off. To dehorn, secure a pencil of caustic potash at a drug store. When the calf is three or four days old locate the little knot which indicates the young horn, wet it and rub with the pencil, held in a gloved hand. This is all there is to the operation. It constitutes but a few minutes' work and causes no pain to the animal."



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which gives full information concerning the different NEPONSET Roofings for different types of buildings. Also describes NEPONSET Waterproof Building Papers, which keep out cold and dampness from your house and reduce the fuel bill.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
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M. CUMMING, B. A., B. S. A.,
Secretary for Agriculture,
Principal College Agriculture.

TRURO, N. S., Oct. 21, 1910.

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Brophys, Antigonish Co., N. S.

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Order your potash supplies early from reliable fertilizer dealers or seedsmen.

We cannot sell you fertilizers, being engaged exclusively in educational propaganda work, but it is our business to advise you how to **Purchase and use fertilizers economically.**

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"Artificial Fertilizers: Their Nature and Use".

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Every part of the **"Ideal"** is interchangeable—a mighty strong feature The cylinder, instead of being cast with the base, is cast separate and bolts on the base. The valves, instead of sealing directly on the cylinder head are enclosed in a valve cage, and the valve cage is inserted in the cylinder head, so that when the valves become worn, the valve cage and valve can be taken out and ground without removing the cylinder head.

The idea of casting the cylinder separate from the base is a good one, for when the walls of the cylinder become worn you don't have to buy a complete new engine, you only require a new cylinder that can be bolted on the base. Another good feature is an extremely long piston with double rings instead of using three rings. We use three sets of two rings each on the Ideal.

Another thing, there is a speed regulator on this engine which enables you to run the engine at any speed, and, of course, when you reduce the speed of the engine, you also reduce the fuel consumption. For instance, if a man had a 6 H. P. engine and wanted to run a cream separator with it, he could reduce the speed and thereby cut down his fuel consumption to suit the work.

All these are points to consider when looking for a gasoline engine of quality—one that stands without a peer.

"Ideal" Gas and Gasoline Engines are built on honor and built to give their operators satisfaction, and they do it. We do not build a cheap or low grade engine, but do cater to that class of buyers who wish a first class article at a reasonable price.

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Official Organ of The Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, The Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations, The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association and The Maritime Bee-Keepers' Association.

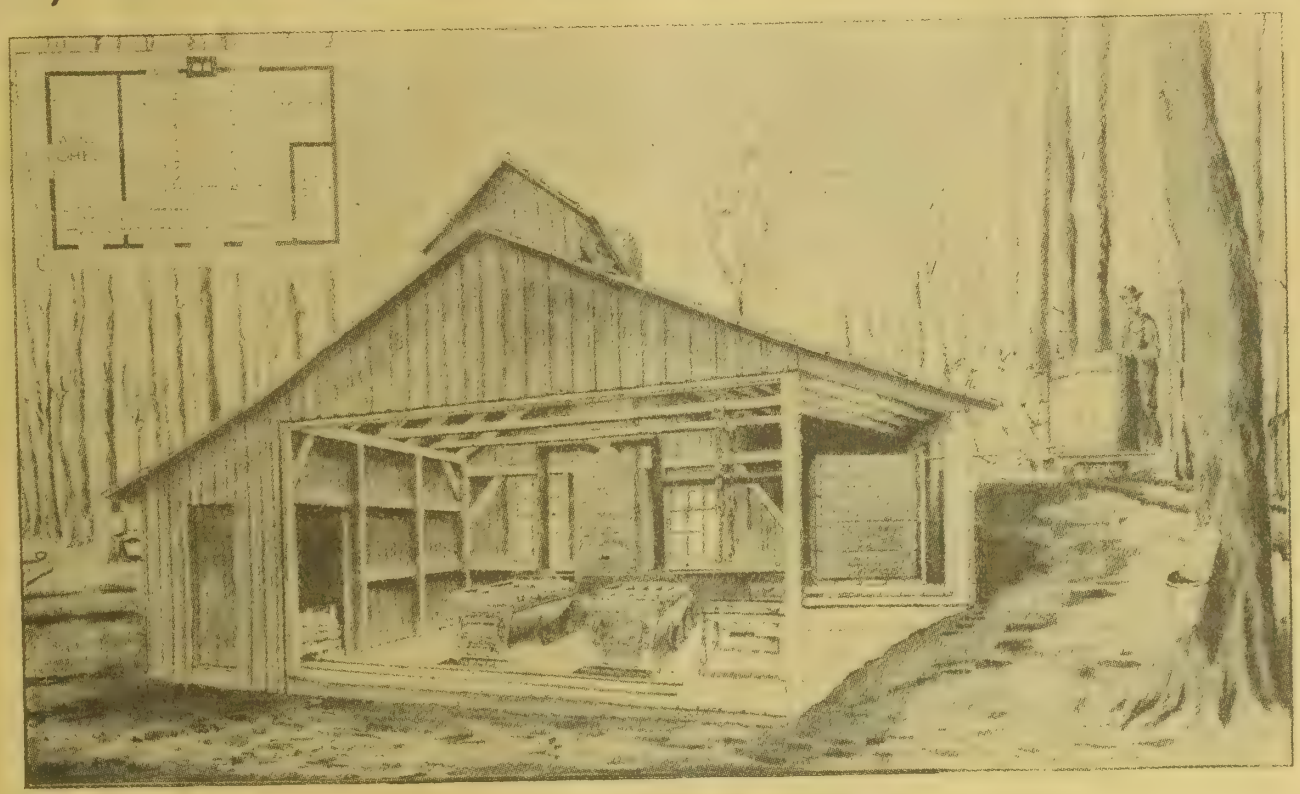
Volume 16. Sussex, N. B., March 7, 1911. Number 11.

THE ART OF MAPLE SUGAR MAKING

By B. N. Hubley, Albert Co., New Brunswick.

I HAVE been engaged in the maple sugar business every season since I was big enough to walk to my father's sugar camp and be of no use only to make sugar scarce and be, generally in the way.

That was a great many years ago and the old sugar sugar making methods were practiced. The old methods ought not to be despised as very good sugar was made in the olden times. It was rare sport for me to be around to help. The sap was boiled in pots hung over an open fire of logs. Sometimes sparks, bits of moss, leaves and bark fell into the sap but it was nevertheless, wholesome.



Interior of a Model Sugar House.

When care was exercised and the sap was strained, just as good a product was turned out then as now. The sap was caught in birch bark receptacles; new wooden spiles were used and consequently they were clean and free from rust and there was no metallic flavor or color imparted to the sap.

When I visit warehouses, where much maple sugar is handled, I often see quantities of so-called maple sugar that is black, of savory appearance, bitter to the taste and not worthy of the name "Maple Sugar." I can only ascribe the cause for such conditions to the use of rusty and unclean vessels, spiles and other utensils used in the manufacture. Rain, snow and drippings from the trees boiled with the sap will have the same effect.

In these days tin buckets are substituted for the birch bark dishes in which the sap is collected. Care is necessary to keep them from rusting and be fit receptacles for sap. It pays sugar makers well to provide covers for their sap buckets as they keep out the snow and rain but also bits of dirt, and the suns rays and helps to keep the sap cool so that it does not spoil so quickly and in turn affect the quality of the syrup or sugar. This is a very important matter when there is a heavy run of sap. Wooden covers are all right, providing they are placed on the bucket in a slanting position and are large enough to project well over the side of the can so that snow and rain will drop outside. If the copers are placed flat on the top of the cans, water will soak under and drop into the can.

The Grimm No. 2. spouts are fitted so a hinge can be placed in it, which will hold the cover in the right position—they also supply the hinge. The spout is under the cover and the sap running in a rain or sleet storm will be saved. The extra trouble will be well repaid by the afforded advantages.

TAPPING.

The time and method of tapping is of vital importance. Tapping does not mean the haphazard boring andruining of a tree by an unexperienced boy or hired man. Observation, practice and experience are necessary in order to tell, quickly, where a tree will run the most sap and not strike dead wood or red colored sap will be the result.

It is well to observe which way the tree leans and on which side most thrifty branches and sound wood are to be found. We never tap the tree in a mossy place, and very seldom on the high side of the lean. Sap will settle on the under part of the lean of a tree. We use a seven-sixteenth inch bit for tapping and bore from inch to one and one-eighth ins. deep, slanting our bit upwards so that the sap will run out freely and so that water will not remain in it to rot the tree. We usually tap from three to five feet from the ground. It is not a good plan to tap too low as the tree does not thaw out and get warm as quickly low down. Our sugar bush is on mountain lime stone soil, quite smooth and slanting towards the Northeast. The trees are from ten to forty inches in diameter at the butt and are of soft bushy growth—just right for sap. One warm, sunny day does not make a sugar making season, so we do not tap our trees until we are sure the season is on. If we tap too soon the sap is very apt to freeze in the buckets and cause a lot of trouble. The frost will also injure the new tap so that it will not run so well. We usually tap our trees from the 20th to the 30th of March, according to the temperature of the season. We think the Grimm No. 2 spout cannot be beaten. We have everything clean and in readiness to receive the sap. When there is a good run, we commence to tap and keep on tapping away until there are signs of the run abating. If the dishes get full we gather and store the sap and tap again, so as to get as much of the first run as possible.

When the first run is over, we gather and boil whatever sap we have on hand, as quickly as possible. We gather with horses and a four barrel gathering tank to haul the sap to the sugar camp.

We cut our wood and store it in the fall.

SYRUP MAKING.

We use a Grimm evaporator, which is a very efficient machine. The sap is placed in storage vessels, which feed the evaporator automatically. First the sap enters the front pan of the evaporator. There are four pans in all and the sap is syphoned from one to pass to another. The sap gets sweeter and sweeter as it evaporates and passes from one compartment to another until it reaches the last compartment where it becomes a thin syrup. When starting the evaporator we flush it with sap but when the last compartment arrives at the syrupy stage we shut it off and let it boil until it is thick enough to weigh 13 lbs. 2 oz per imperial gallon. We do not use a tester as we can tell at a glance when

Continued on page 361.

New Brunswick Farmers and Dairymen in Annual Convention

Col H Montgomery Campbell,
the newly elected President of the New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association.

The Thirty-Fifth Annual Convention of the New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association was held in the Opera House, Fredericton, N. B., on February 28th and March 1st, 2nd and 3rd. There was a record attendance at all the meetings, the largest for some years. Possibly the 35th convention will go on record as having the largest paid up membership in the history of the association.

S. B. Hatheway, president of the Association, occupied the chair and read the following address:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen'—Again we are privileged to meet in this, the thirty-fifth annual convention of this association, and it is with pleasure I note the large and representative attendance at this opening session. Those of us fortunate in having dry land have had good harvests, while wet land has not paid expenses and a large acreage was abandoned completely.

The outstanding feature of the season has been the great benefit of underdraining, the basis of good farming. I am glad to note that "tile draining" occupies a prominent place in our programme, and I believe it will be a popular subject.

The number of vacant and partially worked farms still increases and in many sections with restricted markets and indifferent transportation there seems little inducement for farmers to increase production.

Lack of theoretical knowledge and technical training is seriously handicapping farmers and the agricultural development of our province, and it is high time a more practical system of education was adopted in our rural schools. Even our superintendent of education acknowledged befor the technical commission that our educational system was designed to meet the requirements of the arts course.

The general agricultural condition of our province is far from what it should be. Our imports are increasing disproportionately to our exports, until now we buy in foreign markets the greater part of our food supplies. And yet New Brunswick must always depend on agriculture for the greater part of her revenue.

With our farmers lacking in knowledge of the soil, rotations and systems, lacking in adequate transportation and with an educational system tending towards other professions, than farming, how can we expect to depelop our latent natural resources, or what inducements have the rising generations to stay by the land?

Government policies, both past and present, have never given agriculture serious consideration. Our agricultural department is inadequate, and, as has been repeatedly evidenced, seems non-desirous of promoting agriculture beyond what public sentiment forces it to do.

Our officials are capable and intelligent men, but have not, or ever will have a free hand in shaping our agricultural policy so long as we lack a sufficient number of capable and intelligent farmers in our legislature who will take an aggresive stand in framing our laws and promoting policies most advantageous to the great mass of our people. Our stock industry is in a wretched condition. Our shops are filled with Western beef for the local trade; our contractors are forced to buy all their supplies in large quantities in Upper Canadian markets and our government is making little effort to either import stock or improve stock breeding conditions in the province.

Fruit growing is receiving more attention yearly and our energetic horticulturist is inspiring confidence in apple culture in the favored districts of our privince. Yet I feel that with the splendid advantages and opportunities, we have for commercial apple growing, particularly in the St. John valley, both farmers and business men should give the development of this branch of agriculture serious consideration and our government should provide a more extensive horticultural department than we have at present.

In any reference to government support I express myself with no political sentiment, but as a farmer, who has his all invested in New Brunswick, who intends to live and get his living here and who speaks only for the welfare of the country.

In December last I had the honor and pleasure of representing this association and along with another New Brunswicker, W. B, Fawcett, of Sackville, the farmers of the province, at the noted Farmers' Convention at Ottawa. I unhesitatingly, both at the convention and before the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, advocated the free interchange of farm products with the United States and endorsed strongly the other resolutions proposed.

I was not influenced by personal views in this matter, but by the overwhelming evidence I secured from prominent farmers and shippers throughout the province, men with a thorough knowledge of our possibilities and advantages who realized the seriousness of a restricted market and who believed that in advocating such a course New Brunswick would become "the land of opportunity, men who were broad-minded enough not to consider for a moment that improved trade conditions with the United States would influence or taint odr Imperial sentiment or our love for King and Empire.

If this tariff reform becomes a reality, both in Canada and the United States, it will stand as the greatest achievement and to the everlasting credit of Canadian farmers and the marked ability of Canadian statesmen.

The past year New Brunswick held her first Dominion exhibition. As an exhibitor I wish to say that from an agricultural standpoint the show with the exception of stock, considering its magnitude and government grant, lacked in educational features.

Stock was seen at a great advantage, but the products of the farm came in for only a passing notice.

This suggests the question as to whether in making grants of local government money to exhibitions we are adopting the most practical plan of assisting agriculture. It would seem that the farmer and small breeder under present conditions has little chance of improving much from increased prize money.

Exhibiting is being professionalized and trades and manufactures are bestimulated at the expense of agriculture.

In closing, let me commend to you the programme of this convention. It embodies subjects both interesting and important. Let each one present take an active part in the discussion and make this the most instructive meeting ever held by the association.

His Worship Mayor C. H. Thomas of Fredericton was present and expressed his city's good wishes towards the N. B. F. & D. A. and extended a hearty welcome to the delegates. He enumerated some of the advantages and characteristics possessed by Fredericton. He advocated more harmony between urban and rural populations, a greater reciprocal feeling. Boards of Trade should recognize the fact that whatever benefits the farm directly benefits the city and vice versa. He urged for more boosting and less knocking—more talk about the advantages of the East and less about those af the West. Make the East a busy East. In conclusion he intimated that the delegates' badges were presented to the Association by the Fredericton Exhibition, which will be held on September 16th to 23rd, when a building will be in readiness where there will be ample accommodations for all classes of stock and stock demonstrations.

THE COMMISSIONER'S ADDRESS

The Mayor's address was followed by an optimistic address by Dr. Landry, Commissioner for Agriculture, who expressed his pleasure at attending the 35th annual convention of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association, it having been the fourth occasion on which he had had the privilege of addressing such a gathering, and it was a source of gratification to him, and must be to all who had the interests of the province at heart, to see the increased interest being taken in the conventions as it showed an increased interest in agricultural matters in New Brunswick.

He believed the farmers were adopting the right plan in attending in large numbers such gatherings as the annual convention of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association conventions. The mayor had welcomed the members of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association to the city, and in the name of the provincial government, Hon. Dr. Landry said he congratulated the association upon what they had done, and if they continued to advance there must be good results therefrom.

It was true that agriculture had not been assisted in this province in the past to the extent that it should have been. The reasons were that there were so many industries at which a living could be made in the province that agriculture had been somewhat neglected, and it was taking all the revenue for the upkeep of the roads and bridges, the educational system and other services; and the farmers had not banded together as they should have done to make their wants felt. But agriculture was now receiving greater aid than in the past, as the increase of the grant for agricultural societies from $8,000 to $13,000 was made last year, and the amount would be still greater in 1911.

Continuing, Hon. Dr. Landry, stated that he did not believe that the convention was the proper place to introduce politics and he did not think it would be productive of good to embark too strongly on the various political questions. The future for agriculture in this province was bright, and the present provincial government was prepared to give all the assistance in its power. The government had already increased the grant to agriculture and the number of agricultural societies had been almost doubled and would be twice as large within a year as when this government came into power.

The increasing of interest in the work of the agricultural societies was one of the best things that could be done in assisting agriculture and it would be only a couule of years before the government would have a superintendent of agricultural societies to go about the province from one society to another, keeping them in touch with one another and finding out what the different ones are doing so that they can work together in the importation and improvement of the stock and for their general welfare.

During his administration of the department of agriculture importations of cattle, sheep and horses had been made and it was purposed to continue the policy.

During the last year the importations had been made at a clear loss to the department of $3,000. If the full benefits were to be derived from these importations the farmers must band themselves together so as to take concerted action and show what was needed.

A horticulturist had been appointed and he had been doing good work with every evidence of there being good results therefrom in the course of a reasonable amount of time.

There was a great future for New Brunswick in fruit growing and the St. John River Valley was the equal of any portion of the province of Nova Scotia for successful apple growing. Evidence of the excellence of the fruit grown in New Brunswick orchards was the fine list of prizes won at the last two Colonial fruit shows in London, when New Brunswick carried off a fair share of the prizes in competition, will all the colonies of the British Empire.

The St. John winter port afforded a market for poultry and eggs which would be taken advantage of and for that reason a poultry inspector had been appointed, a capable man having been selected to encourage the poultry industry, showing to the people the possibilities of the business and the proper methods of taking

advantage of it so that in a short time it was hoped that the farmers of New Brunswick would be furnishing the entire supply of poultry for the winter port, much of which now came from the upper provinces. Every farmer had a chance to make a few hundred dollars extra money annually from poultry as a side line without interfering with his general farming and the opportunity should be taken advantage of.

This government had given increased assistance to the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association, which as the mayor of the city stated, was a farmers' parliament and as such was a fine institution. He believed than any government was bound to carry out the recommendations of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association and he asked that every encouragement be given to the different farmers' institutes to send delegates to the meeting of the association, who would take an active interest in the work and attend the sessions.

The government had given grants to encourage poultry exhibitions in the various centres and in this way it was felt additional encouragement would be given to the poultry industry. Hon. Dr. Landry explained a profitable system of handling eggs for the market.

Referring to the remarks of the president of the association as to the lack of agricultural education in the schools of the province, Hon. Dr. Landry said that the right note had been struck and the suggested changes might well be made. By this Hon. Dr. Landry said he did not wish to detract in any way from the excellence of New Brunswick's educational system it was only a few years ago that the South African commission after travelling throughout Canada came to the conclusion that this province had the best educational system and took Principal Mullin of the Normal School to South Africa to establish a similar system there. But the advisability of changes in the educational system of the province was seen when the technical education commission visited New Brunswick and others in charge of the educational work in the province had expressed themselves as favorable to as much agricultural education as possible in the rural schools.

It took time to make these changes but they were coming. At the Normal School for instance, he believed that the students should be given instructions as to testing milk so as to be able to carry on that kind of work in their schools.

Hon. Dr. Landry said that it would be by paying attention to such matters that New Brunswick would rise up to the plane where she should be, but in so doing the province must depend upon its agricultural progress.

"Our lumber lands are being grad ually depleted, and our fisheries will be gobbled up if this—No, I said I would not discuss political questions here," said Dr. Landry, amid laughter and applause.

Continuing, Hon. Dr. Landry urged the young men of New Brunswick to fit themselves to meet all competition. If it did not come from without it would come from within, it was impossible for a farmer to be successful without proper study of scientific methods. He needed to study his profession just the same as a lawyer or doctor must study for his profession. New Brunswick had as rich a soil and as bright a sun as any country in the world, but the farmers just simply have not got the expert knowledge to take advantage of the opportunities before them.

The old government had introduced a good policy which was now being vigorously carried out of assisting young men in taking short courses at the Truro agricultural college and long courses at Guelph and St. Anne de Bellevue, colleges which had no superiors in the whole world, and he would like to see hundreds of young men of the province taking advantage of this assistance.

He concluded his interesting address by strongly urging the farmers of New Brunswick to show willingness to make the necessary sacrifices to allow their sons to get the expert knowledge they so badly needed from the agricdltural colleges so that New Brunswick might come to its own and have its resources developed.

COUNTY VICE-PRESIDENT'S REPORTS.

The present system of County Vice-President's reports is far from being satisfactory; perhaps it is the best that can be accomplished under the existing conditions. It is almost impossible for any man, who does not travel extensively, or who does not strive to learn, to give a proper report of the agricultural conditions in his county. The system or nominating County Vice-President's may also be at fault and we would advise that members give this question their earnest consideration and plan ways and means whereby intelligent reports of the true conditions in each county may come before the meeting. The reports from some counties were conspicuoas by their absence.

Following is a synopsis of the submitted county reports:

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.— John Moody of Bathurst Village, reported that hay and fruit conditions were good in his county. He advised that more attention should be given to poultry raising, which pays well when properly handled. The fall fairs held in the county had been very successful.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY conditions were reported by Mr. J. R. Oastler, St. Andrews. He referred to the fact that their Farmers' Institute had resolved itself into a Farmers' Association, which is an off-shoot of the society started in 1819, the oldest society in the province. Crops during the year were generally good. Visits by Messrs. Jones and Turney, Superintendents of Poultry and Harticulture respectively, had resulted in an awakened interest along these lines.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY. — Hon. C. H. LaBillois, who reported for this North Shore county, stated that agriculture was generally in a fair state and that this year fruit had been grown with success. Poultry raising was claiming a more pronounced attention. Widening of new roads, free grants of land and the expenditure of more of their funds, by agricultural societies for the betterment of live stock were strongly recommended.

SUNBURY COUNTY conditions were reported by Mr. Henry Wilmot. The hay crop was good, the root crop below the average, but the oat and wheat crops were also good. The report suggested that more attention should be given to the care of beef and dairy stock and regretted that dogs prevented the raising of sheep in any great numbers. The fruit growers of Sunbury County were quite successful in winning coveted prizes both at the St. John and London exhibitions.

CARLETON COUNTY.— Mr. J. E. Long, vice-president for Carleton Co., reported that during the past year spring rains had somewhat retarded the crops, but hay gave a bountiful yield. The market price for hay was low, only averaging about $6.00 per ton. Potatoes were not as good as in 1908, but the market prices of from 80 cents to $1.40 per barrel were better. There was a great opportunity for sheep raising but the dog nuisance was deterimental to the industry. Conditions for pig raising were good. Large number of pure bred horses were being raised in the county. The preparation of stock for market was receiving more attention than in former years. The production of cheese and butter was much lower than in former years. Mr. Geo. Ransom, who took over the Woodstock creamery two years ago, deserved much commendation as he had, by his untiring energy, more than doubled his output during the last year.

MADAWASKA COUNTY. — Mr. Violette, of Madawaska County, said they were receiving good prices for their produce. Hay was selling at the barns for $10.00 per ton. The pulp wood industry was receiving a great deal of attention from the farmers, much to the neglect of the farms. The report asked for better fire protection along the railway.

QUEENS COUNTY.— Mr. Isaac Baird, of Queens County read his report, which was heard with interest, as it showed a clear knowledge of the situation in his county. Queens County had good land, good climate and a good market, but the people devote too much attention to wage earning and consequently the young men do not settle down on the farms. Those who have stuck to their farms are meeting with success and it was a well known fact that they were more independent than those who had neglected their farms for a time and devoted their energies along the line of wage earning. The Chipman Agricultural Society, although still in its infancy, was doing good work. Conditions in Queens County were better suited for dairying than beef raising. He put forth a strong plea for more attention to the raising of our own feeds rather than depending on the Ontario mills for supplies.

YORK COUNTY.—Mr. William Moore, vice-president for York County, showed a map of New Brunswick, with a large patch showing what York County looked like on the map. He spoke of the city of Fredericton, being the market for miles. He showed the different kinds the country for a radius of thirty of farming carried on in York County and stated that the potato crop had not been as good last year as in the past. Some localities, he said, advocated mixed farming and others specialized in one way and another. There were something like 1,400 farms in the county. There is no doubt that with greater care the crops could be doubled and better cultivation of the soil might be mentioned as one thing which could be worked out. In Queensbury this year competition in standing fields of grain was to be taken among the members of the agricultural society. Better stock was being brought in by the Department of Agriculture. Another room for improvement was in the matter of seed. Garden seed could be raised here instead of being imported from the upper provinces. There was also a chance to do business in poultry and swine in this county, and there was room for improvement in the quality of sheep raising.

Mr. Moore would like to see plowing matches. He thought the institute meetings should be better attended and more faith put in the men who addressed the meetings. He also suggested more book-keeping, a better water system and a grain growing experimental union. He was sorry to say that under present conditions York County could not raise sufficient produce to feed itself.

VICTORIA COUNTY.— Mr. S. B. Wright, vice-president for Victoria County, presented the report for this county. It stated that conditions were generally discouraging owing to wet weather, early frost and other conditions which existed last year. Though the price of farm products in this county brought as good prices as in other counties.

REPORT OF SECRETARY FAWCETT.

Mr. Bliss M. Fawcett, recording secretary, made his report. He said the Farmers' and Dairymen's Society was organized 35 years ago and had made good progress since that time. He hoped that the representatives from all counties in the province would get together and, forgetting party politics, strive for the best interest of the farming profession. He had just returned from a trip to the West and he advised all present to remain in New Brunswick and to work and be contented, as we have a better country here than in Manitoba and other Western Provinces which he had visited. We have a better climate and soil, and all we have to do is to roll up our sleeves and settle down to work.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Walter Limerick, George Baxter and George Trueman were appointed a Finance Committee after which the Tuesday evening meeting adjourned.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

On Wednesday morning a large audience greeted Prof. Cumming in the Market Hall where he gave an interesting talk and demonstration on judging dairy cattle.

There were two Holstein cows furnished by Mr. S. B. Hatheway and a Guernsey cow and bull furnished by Mr. Neill, of Fredericton. The professor pointed out the various desirable points of conformation looked for in the dairy cow and gave facts and figures re her care and feeding in order that she produce profitably. He quoted experiments that had been conducted to show the cost in milk production in herds of a cow of strictly dairy conformation of a dual purpose conformation and herds of a strictly beef conformation. In every case it was found that the caw of strictly dairy conformation produced milk more economically than that of any other conformation He put forth a strong plea for keeping records of each cow in the herd, and when governed by such records, the weeding out of the poorer specimens. Score cards were passed around. After the audience had scored one of the animals, the Professor called on Mr. D. J. Barrett, of St. John, the winner of the first prize for judging dairy cattle at the last Winter Fair to place the animals, which he did, giving intelligent reason showing why one cow excelled the other.

WEDNRSDAY AFTERNOON.

When the farmers assembled on Wednesday afternoon, Prof. Cumming gave an interesting talk on beef raising using a Shorthorn steer to demonstrate the various points which he wished to emphasize. By a series of questions he got the audience to figure for themselves the relative profitableness of the beef and dairy industries.

Mr. B. M. Fawcett threw out some suggestions re the desirability of encouraging the breeding of dairy Shorthorns a subject on which there seemed to be decided conflicting opinions. After the animals in the ring were scored the judging demonstrations were completed.

(Continued on page 362.)

THE MARITIME FARMER

And Co-operative Dairyman.

Semi-Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

Official Organ of The Farmers, and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association The Nova Scotia and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association; The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association; The Maritime Bee-Keepers Association, and The New Brunswick Poultry Aassociation.

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The date after your name on the little green label on front Page is, in every case, the time to which your subscription is paid.

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Photographs of farm life, when accepted, will be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each. Communications on all subjects connected with farming and stock-breeding are invited. The publishers will pay a reasonable rate for matter of practical value and for agricultural news. Photos and matter not accepted will be returned on receipt of postage.

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SUSSEX, N. B.

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The Circulation of this issue is 10,000 Copies Every one going to a bona fide subscriber.

MARCH 7, 1911.

Dates of Issu .

Marc .. —21
April .... 11—25

GIVE THE BOY A PLACE.

We are heartily in accord with the sentiments expressed in the following article, which appeared in a recent issue of Successful Farming :

"Are you going to have your farm worked on shares this year? If you are not you ought to. That boy of yours ought to be one of the shareholders in everything that your place produces this year. Not equal with yourself, of course, but in fair proportion considering his age, strength and skill.

"You have never thought of doing that, perhaps, You have always taken his labor as your due, and thought him paid sufficiently by good board and plenty of clothes, together with the care that his earlier childhood demanded. Strange how some people persist in looking upon their children as their debtors. That item ought surely to be left out of the reckoning. If your boy was a care in his baby days, he was also a delight—you know that. From the moment he could hold up his hands and lisp "daddy," he paid for his keeping in the sweetness he brought into your hungry heart and life. So the account against his first years may be regarded as settled in full.

"And now about his board and clothes for this coming year. They would probably be sufficient in money value to pay for his work, unless he is about grown to manhood. But the trouble is, you give them to him ; they are not counted as a definite amount of work. And charity, even of the parental variety, is bitter bread for a proud spirit, such as every growing boy ought to have inside him. The same thing, given as a payment fairly earned, takes on an altogether different character.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING AND MARKETING.

What efforts at co-operative buying of supplies or marketing of farm products have been attempted in your locality? What results were achieved? We would like to get short articles from our readers dealing with this subject. Let us hear from you.

"When you are making your plans for this season, take the boy into consideration as an embryo man, not as a lackey. Put him on his own responsibility, Let him know that you consider a certain amount of labor worthy a fair return. Give him as a payment; something to call his own, that he can count on and enjoy in anticipation all summer. Let it be a certain share of the corn crop, an acre or two, rent free and seed furnished, to work for himself—and the time to do it—that pretty yearling colt he has taken so much interest in—something, anything, that shall be his in fee simple, "to have and to hold," with no restrictions and no "strings tied on." Out of it may come his clothes and his spending money ; indeed he should feel that he must depend upon himself for such things. Even though they should not be either so expensive or plentiful as what you yourself would have provided, yet they should be worth ten times more to him, for they will represent the beginnings of a responsible manhood.

"And first last and all the time, remember this—the boy who leaves the farm is the boy who fails to find there the ideals which his developing manhood demands. He will build to his own plans on the farm, if you give him a chance, and be contented to stay there. Your boy is worth infinitely more than your farm, no matter how valuable the latter may be. Do not make the mistake of sacrificing the greater interest to the lesser. The farm is for the boy, not the boy for the farm. Let him realize it before it is too late to keep him there.

A MILK PROBLEM.

A milkman had eight gallons of milk. One of his customers desired four gallons, but the milkman had forgotten his measure and had nothing to measure out four gallons. The lady could find only two jugs, one holding three gallons and one five gallons Using only these two jugs and the milkman's eight gallon can, he measured her out four gallons How did he do it ?

The FARMER would be pleased to have its readers figure this out, and to the one who pours from one can to another the fewest number of times and pours the smallest total number of gallons altogether we will send a very handsome art picture. Get your reply in at once. Tell just which can or jug you pour from each time and how many gallons.

If you wish us to advise as to the winner of our art picture, enclose a two-cent stamp with your reply.

THE FARMER'S SCRAP BOOK.

Every farmer should keep a scrap book and cultivate the habit of clipping out of the farm journals and other papers the things which he reads and desires to remember or call to mind again. It is a poor plan to destroy your farm paper as soon as you have read it through. Instead, go carefully over it and clip out anything you find that interests you, tables of vlauable information, recipes, plans or illustrations that you think you might need for future reference. Cut out these articles and paste them in a scrap book under some system of classification that will be a good index of titles.

Any suitable sized book may be used if substantially bound with stiff cover. If you have more than one book suitable for the purpose, of course use them and this will aid in classification. A division may be made as follows : Farm Crops, Horticulture, Live Stock, Stock Diseases, Recipes, etc., so as to make the classification as distinct as possible. This book may be made as complete as possible by indexing pages for certain things; thus corn, wheat and all grains may be kept separate ; same with all grasses, vegetables, etc.

Most persons read an article over a time or two and depend on remembering it, but later when they want to use the information find that it has slipped their memory and the paper containing it cannot be found. Often they send back to the publishers for the paper that contained the article, hoping to get it in this way, but quite frequently it cannot be found. The one good plan is to cut it out when you read it and paste it in the scrap book in its proper classification, then it is safe.

A well kept scrap book will prove to be the most valuable reference book in any farm library. As a matter of fact it will be a whole library in itself. The memory will never do to depend on and clippings cut out and not pasted in a book in their proper order will be more or less disappointing.

DANGER IN CHANGING BREEDS.

The principal reason for the lack of uniformity in breeding is a failure on the part of the farmer to carefelly consider and stick to the breed which is best adapted to his conditions, taking into consideration the general condition of his farm and his market for dairy products. The following is the experience of one farmer visited a short time ago.

Fifteen years ago he started to raise Jerseys. For several years he had bad luck with his cows so he decided to change to Ayrshires. A pure-bred bull was purchased. Since several of his neighbors has had no bulls and the bulls in the community were grades of inferior quality, this farmer thought that his neighbors would patronize his bull, but when he asked $1.00 a cow, the farmers would rather take their cows to the grade bulls and save 50 cents.

Later this man bought a Holstein bull, as he was told Holsteins were better milk producers. At the present time the man keeps no bull and takes his cows to the nearest and cheapest bull, for, as he stated, "I can't see much difference in the calves from the grades and the purebred bulls when born."

THE INSPECTION OF MEATS.

The inspection of meats and the dressing of hogs in particular, so as to conform to inspection laws, which are being enforced in Quebec and Ontario, is of great interest to the hog raisers of the Maritime Provinces.

Some ten days ago we were in conversation with a traveller, who represented a Western Packing house, and in speaking about the decline in the price of meats in the United States recently, he said that the Maritime Province farmers were terribly handicapped in the raising of pork, and to prove this stated farmers in America were being paid the same price for live hogs that the Maritime Provinces farmer were receiving for dressed ones, notwithstanding the fact that the dressing of hogs represented about one-third shrinkage in weight, and that if pork in this country was dressed so as to comply with the inspection act enforced in the middle provinces, these hogs could have been shipped profitably to the packers in both Hamilton and Toronto.

BENEFITS FROM PARCEL POST.

If the people generally could realize how parcel post as operated in other countries would help to equalize the unreasonable discrepancy between what the consumer pays and the producer gets, such a popular awakening and interest would be given the subject as would result in the speedy establishment of this much needed branch of the government service. Parcel post will not cure all the evils of the present system of transportation, but will be a long step in the right direction.

It will not mean a cent of tax or injury to anyone, unless it could be the living, as well as the small profit to the producer.

Parcel post is no experiment, as some whose interests might be adversely affected would have us believe, but has been established for many years in Germany, England and other countries, where it is considered as much a part of the postal service as the transportation of letters and newspapers.

How Can Alfalfa Growing Receive a Boost in the Maritime Provinces ?

How to Sow, Cut, Cure and Feed Alfalfa.

Success with this plant depends on soil and care given it in the very start. Once established on good soil its limit of usefulness extends over many years. Unlike most plants it benefits the soils year by year instead of decreasing their fertility.

Clay soils, unless well drained both on surface and bottom, are not suited to its growth. This is due, we think, to the acid generated in such wet soils. If clay soils are to be used they should be well enriched with manures. Have lime in some of its forms freely used to offset the acidity and should be brought up to equal a good garden soil before sowing alfalfa. Rich black lands are best suited for its growtn. These should also be kept dry by proper drainage. Clayloam, gravelly or sandy soils do fairly well.

Our farm consists of first river bottom, second bottom and upland. The first river bottom is a deep soil ten to fifteeen feet in depth, resting on slate bottom and has good river drainage. This soil consists of drift deposits, sand and river washings and is very rich. Alfalfa on this land does exceedingly well—only drawback is floods.

The second bottom is a black soil of a firmer nature. This is our best land for it. The uplands are heavy clay loam and some gravelly soils. On all these lands our experience with alfalfa has been considerable.

Sowing. The first requirement is to get the land in prime condition. It comes as near resembling a garden soil as one can make it. This is necessary to insure germination, to keep the young plant alive after germination, and to maintain or retain mosisture to hasten its growth. The better the condition the greater the results.

When ready for sowing we broadcast, using a seed sower, ten to twelve pounds one way, and then sow crossways this amount. This double sowing pays double by insuring a better and more uniform stand. If we want the field for hay and seed purposes we sow with drill one-half this amount.

After the seed has had ample time to germinate we go over the field to find any missing places where the seed failed to grow, and these spots are resown. This is done the second time and it results in a good stand. This "patching" must be promptly attended to lest the weeds get the start and choke out the alfalfa. This method is used where the alfalfa is sown without a nurse crop, and is done is August or early September.

If sown with oats or rye in the spring its chances are problematical, or if sown on very rich soils in the spring its chances with weeds are not such as to warrant success. Our success in both these cases has not warranted following the practice. We have sown it in June after a crop of peas was harvested but generally the danger of hot dry weather makes it risky.

If oats are to be grown it is better to defer the alfalfa sowing until after the oats are harvested and then put the ground in fine condition and sow in August. August sowings have always done the best for us. The plant has ample time, more favorable weather and less danger from weeds than at any other season.

Cutting.—About the first of June or when the plant is first blooming we begin our cutting for hay. The stem is not so coarse then and is very juicy and when cured makes fine feed. We use the mower for cutting for hay. If we cut for seed later on we use the binder, as less seed is wasted than when a mower is used. Cutting in the after part of the day and letting the alfalfa lay over the next day is advisable when weather conditions will warrant it. Alfalfa is more easily cured than either timothy or clover. We have cut and taken it in the same day, but weather forced this.

Feeding.—Cutting for feeding green begins with us in late May—from fields sown purposely for green feed. It is cut daily in quantities needed for hogs, sheep and cows. Milch cows are fed 20 to 30 pounds daily with bran or mill feeds. For brood sows, pigs and lambs it makes a valuable feed. No nitrogenous feeds except this are required, so rich is the green food in nitrogen; but little grain is required when using alfalfa.

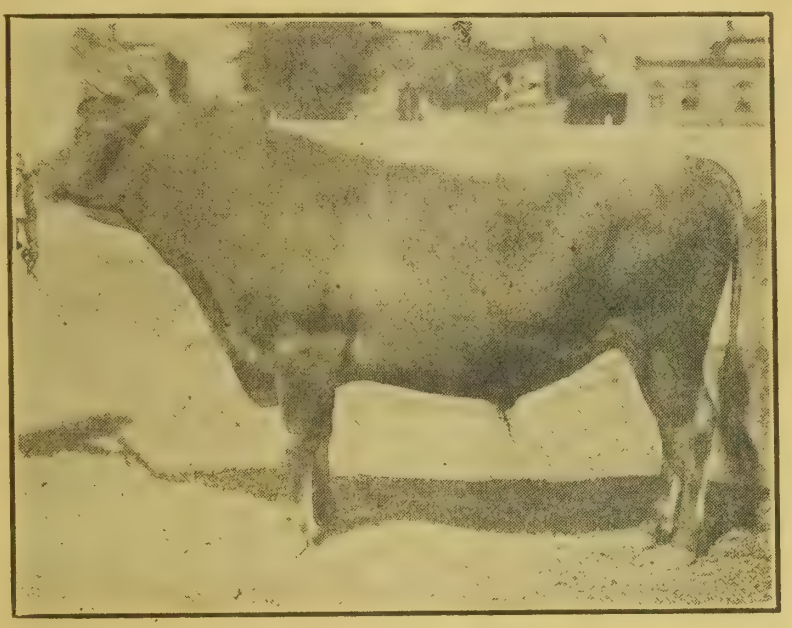
No cholera will trouble the drove as long as this is used. We have had no trouble with this disease for many years. Poultry kept confined relish the green alfalfa. A field properly managed will furnish green feed from May until October. We begin at one end of the field, cut out a section at a time as large as required and by the time we have cut over the field once we can strat in again where we begun first. We get four cuttings in this way, and then give the field a rest to recuperate. This field is top dressed with manure annually.

We seldom pasture our alfalfa, believing the cutting process the more economical.

Feeding alfalfa hay permits no loss. All the coarser stalks refused by the other stock is eaten readily by the sheep. The leaves and broken stems, if steamed and mixed with grain meals, makes an extra fine poultry food.

For reclaiming fertility to the soil alfalfa has no equal in the legumes. It draws large stores of nitrogen from the soil through its intricate root system, running deep into the soil and from the air it derives other stores through its leaves all of which is stored away in the plant for future use, either through the manures coming from the feeding or in the humus if turned under.

Our summary is that if good soils, care in seeding, time of cutting and curing, and proper methods of feeding, are given attention, alfalfa is one of the most paying crops of all the legumes for the farmer.—J. H. Haynes, Carroll Co., Ind., in Successful Farming.



Brampton Eminent Raleigh.

Senior and Grand Champion Jersey Bull at the 1910 Dominion Fair, St. John, also head of first prize herd. His sire, Mabel's Raleigh, has proved himself most prepotent as the head of an outstanding butter family, including some of the highest testers in the Jersey world. On his dam's side Brampton Eminent Raleigh is a b other of the first p ize cow in the open class, Brampton Nestor's Blossom. The get of this bull are of the type which not only win show ring honors, but are the favorites of the practical breeder

Imported, owned and exhibited by B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.

Alfalfa Sure to Come.

It looks very much as if New England is to see in the near future a great alfalfa propaganda. Dozens of farmers have been trying it the past few years in the different New England states and the results are gratifying. A few days ago A. J. Stapleton of Hampden County, Mass. came in to see the editor and could find no words strong enough to express his belief in alfalfa. It will be recalled that Mr. Stapleton is the man who gave up a good paying job in the city and went out on a sandy farm to make a living, largely by raising hogs. The story of his success was printed in these columns a few weeks ago.

His alfalfa experience began about nine years ago and now Mr. Stapleton says he has conquered the crop and this is what leads him to say that New England is as natural to alfalfa as are the middle west and north where it thrives so luxuriantly. He declares if farmers will just treat the soil with some lime to sweeten it up, select a site which has no subsoil within 4 or 5 feet, sow good seed and sow in the fall instead of the spring, and inoculate properly, success is sure.

CAN USE TOO MUCH LIME.

His first cardinal principle of success is to get the land sweet. He used nearly two tons lime to the acre. This was applied directly on the furrow or soon after harrowing and worked thoroughly into the soil with the disc harrow. He believes that too much lime is as bad as none at all. "Seldom, if ever, is land so sour that four tons of lime are required."

The next imuortant matter is soil. It is useless to sow alfalfa on land where the hardpan is only 2 or 3 feet from the surface of the ground. A hardpan 4 feet below the surface will allow the crop to live perhaps four years, but it will soon die out after that. Mr. Stapleton is not so particular about the land being fertile provided there is good drainage and the roots are able to bore into the soil several feet. He has made alfalfa grow amazingly on sandy land so light that many farmers would consider it worthless.

The matter of seed and seeding is important. Mr. Stapleton prefers northern grown seed and buys all of his in Wisconsin. He states he has never had any difficulty in getting good, clean seed provided he asks for the very best in the market and is willing to pay for it. For a long time he made the mistake of sowing the seed in the spring. As a result weeds came in and killed the alfalfa. Now he always sows between August 1 and August 15. Never use a nurse crop with alfalfa is the advice of Mr. Stapleton.

SOIL INOCULATION BEST.

Another requisite is inoculation. Mr. Stapleton had poor luck with so-called cultures. Now he always depends upon soil inoculation. He simply goes over to one of the old fields which has had alfalfa on it for five years and takes 100 to 150 lbs. for each acre. This is put in a bag and sown by hand just as grass seed would be sown. Apply this in the morning and preferably on a cloudy day and immediately harrow it in. Mr. Stapleton uses only 15 pounds seed to the acre. He was reminded that some farmers, notably Mr. Jarvis of Connecticut, who has 40 acres is having good success by sowing alfalfa in the spring as well as in the fall. Mr. Stapleton declares that others may be successful, but it does not work with him. He now has 10 acres in alfalfa, some of which he cut three times last season. Within a year he hopes to have 40 acres.

This alfalfa is an important item of food for the swine on the Stapleton farm. So far it has been cut green and carried to the hogs. They eat it like so much corn. Asked if it could not be ground or chopped up and placed in feed Mr. Stapleton said perhaps. He had never found it necessary to go that far. The leaves and shatterings are fed to poultry with excellent results.—New England Homestead.

Alfalfa Feast in Colorado.

To show our readers the importance that the farmers of Colorado are placing on the growing of alfalfa and its manufacture into concentrated forms we publish the following paragraph taken from a recent issue of one of our exchanges:

"A menu which might have made "the mouth of Nebuchadnezzar water "in the latter days of that Biblical "personage's life, has been prepared "for a banquet to be given at Rifle, Col., in celebration of the "opening of an alfalfa mill. The "succulent green plant will appear "in every dish on the board. Biscuits "will be made of alfalfa meal, the "turkey will be stuffed with alfalfa, "mashed" alfalfa will take the place of potatoes, and alfalfa leaves will "counterfeit spinach. Alfalfa salad "will be served, and for beverage "there will be alfalfa tea and alfalfa "cider. At the end of the repast "toothpicks made of alfalfa straw "will be distributed."

Alfalfa Growing.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

I notice some interesting letters in recent issues of the Maritime Farmer on alfalfa growing in the Maritime Provinces. I believe I promised you persnally some time ago to write my experience in connection with alfalfa growing.

It was about five years ago that I first sowed alfalfa. On one half of the field I sowed inoculated seed, on the other half the seed was not treated. I sowed a cover crop of wheat at the rate of one and one-quarter bushels per acre in the autumn. I had a stand of clover eighteen inches high with a root growth of thirteen inches. In the spring I found only four or five plants had withstood the winter, these are still growing to perfection. I have tried it every year since with varying success. About one mile from where I live a farmer bought and sowed what he thought was ordinary red clover seed, one-half of which was alfalfa, it grew and flourished and is doing so yet. Two years ago I went to this field, dug up quite a few plants getting as much soil with the plants as possible, this I brought home and scattered over a part of a field sown the previous week to alfalfa, with a cover crop of wheat as before, about one-half of the alfalfa survived the winter and is growing yet.

There is no doubt that alfalfa can be made to grow in the Maritime Provinces, but the farmers who wish to make a success of it, must not let one or two years failure deter them, they must keep at it year after year and finally success will crown their efforts. As regards inoculation, a great deal of nitro-culture that has been used was not good, or not what it should have been. Farmers should see to it that they get the very best that can be procured. The only object in using nitro-culture is to help the growth of nodules, without these it will not grow in any soil.

Before we go into alfalfa growing to any extent are we growing as much red clover as we might? Red clover will grow and flourish in any soil rich enough to grow any other crop, it draws enough nitrogen from the air to sustain itself and deposits some in the soil for future crops. Nitrogen today, is the most expensive element of plant food we have to purchase. Why then is there not more clover grown? As some one remarked not long ago, "in sowing clover you sow prosperity." As a nitrogen gatherer, alfalfa is perhaps ahead of red clover, as a means of keeping down weeds it cannot be beaten, except in hoed crops which necessarily costs considerable in hoeing and cultivating. In seeding down a weed-infested field with grass, many of our worst weeds have a chance to ripen their seed before it is time for the hay to be cut. The earlier and more frequent cutting of alfalfa makes it more preferable from this standpoint than any of the grasses.

The ideal conditions of soil would be to take ground upon which potatoes or some other hoed crop has been previously grown and prepare the ground by discing or harrowing or both.

The seed should be inoculated with nitro-culture, or better, scatter on the field, some soil from an old alfalfa field. This can be easily incorporated into the soil of the field while the seed bed is being prepared, ten hundred pounds should be sufficient.

The best quality of seed should always be used, from fifteen to twenty pounds per acre. There is a difference of opinion as to sowing alone or with a nurse crop. If sown alone it

PEDLAR NESTABLE CORRUGATED GALVANIZED CULVERT

THESE culverts of mine are a great thing for the farming world. They not only make good roads possible, but they serve the farmer in many other ways. And they are so simply laid. They come nested like this:

This compactness saves freight and makes it easy to handle them. You put the sections together like this:

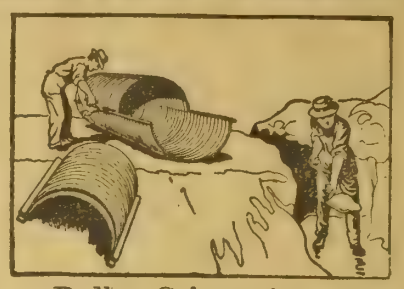
Then you clamp the flanges together like this:

And you've got a piping that will outlast anything of the kind there is. Better get the book and sample and study it.

G. H. Pedlar

Saves Farmers' Money
Betters Roads—Lowers Taxes

JUST give me the chance to prove to you that my Culvert is so far ahead of any other in everything that makes a culvert good, that you won't be satisfied until your township authorities have read my book—sent free—and are also convinced of its superiority. You will benefit through better roads, lower taxes and prevention of washouts. My Culvert actually costs less than even the cheapest and most unreliable wooden culverts. Outlasts and excels wood in durability and reliability, and all other materials in economy, strength and genuine utility. Write for my Free Book and read the facts—then do what you can to have Pedlar Culvert used in your township

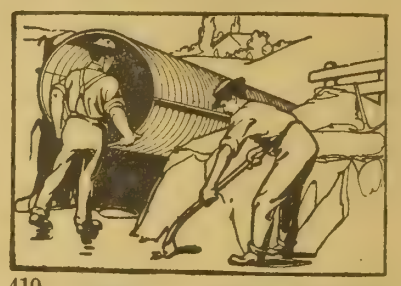


Pedlar Culvert is put together and in place in one-third the time required for any other culvert. No special skill needed; no bolts, no rivets. Easiest to install, and by far the most economical and most durable.

Pedlar Nestable Culvert also has

A Score of Uses On YOUR FARM

Makes the best possible well curbing or cistern lining, and keeps your water supply pure. Makes it easier to water your stock. Use Pedlar Culvert to drain any swampy spots or for irrigation ditches and under-drains. Or to instal a permanent sanitary sewage system. Or to pipe water from springs or windmill tanks. Get my book and read how it "fills the bill" and saves your money.



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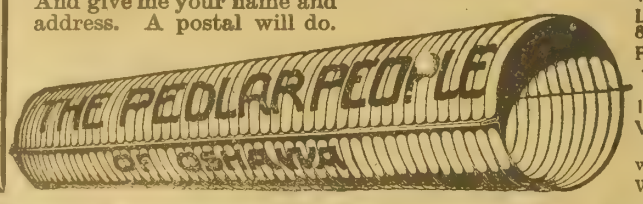
Ask For Free Book No. 60 And Sample Culvert

And give me your name and address. A postal will do.



ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE

HALIFAX 16 Prince St.	ST. JOHN, N.B. 42-46 Prince William St.
QUEBEC 127 Rue du Pont	MONTREAL 321-3 Craig St.
OTTAWA 423 Sussex St.	TORONTO 111-113 Bay St.
LONDON 86 King St.	CHATHAM 200 King St. W.
PORT ARTHUR 45 Cumberland St.	WINNIPEG 76 Lombard St.
REGINA 1901 Railway St. South	CALGARY 1112 First St. W.
VANCOUVER 821 Powell St.	VICTORIA 434 Kingston St.

WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME LOCALITIES. Write for details. Mention this paper.

The Trade Mark That means Success in Baking

The dependable flour is

PURITY FLOUR

25

SOME PIANOS
have many
good features
MOST PIANOS
have some
good features

Gourlay Pianos

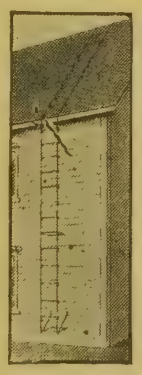
have all the good features known to modern musical science.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Gourley, Winter & Leeming,
188 Yonge St., Toronto.

Agents Wanted !

We want farmer agents in all parts of the Maritime Provinces to sell the Acme Stee Ladder.



It is one of the best propositions ever offered to a farmer who wants to make money during his spare moments.

Write to-day for particulars as to territory, etc.

The Acme Steel Ladder Co.,
Sussex, N. B.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Extension to Breakwater at Richibucto, N. B., Will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M., on Wednesday, March 15th, 1911 for the construction of an Extension to the North Breakwater at Richibucto, Kent County, N. B.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the offices of F. T. P. Shewen, Esq., District Engineer, St John, N. B., Geoffrey Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N. B. and on application to the Postmaster at Richibucto, N. B.

Pesons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, the place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 p. c. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, February 13th, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

must be clipped back two or three times in order to stop weeds which are sure to come, from going to seed, and tends to grow a more stock plant and develop the root growth. The best time to clip is wnen the plants are about six or eight inches high, and the last clipping in the Maritime Provinces would probably be best the later part of August. This would give time for a good mash to form to protect the roots through our winter, which owing to the frequent changes, freezing and thawing, makes it difficult for clover to withstand our winter. The trouble comes as regards red clover, and no doubt the same applies to alfalfa—in the spring of the year it thaws an inch or more on top, then freezes and so on, each thaw lifts or heaves the ground. The stem of the clover plant being deep rooted, stretches with each thaw until it breaks and is thrown out of the ground and dies. The heavier the mat of clover there is on the ground, therefore, when winter sets in, the better the plants will be protected agaiost the spring, when to my mind the whole trouble arises. If I am not correct in this, I will be pleased if some one will put me right in some later issue.

It is claimed by some that the "Lurkestan" is a very hardy strain. I do not think, the farmers as a rule, so far have inquired as to what variety they were buying or whether there is more than one variety. The Grimm alfalfa is said to be the best seed to sow in our Western Provinces where winter conditions are somewhat similar to ours.

It is needless to repeat what has been already written in your columns as to the time to cut, how to care for, and harvest. We all know that it is essential to cure it in such a manner as to preserve the leaves which are so readily lost, as they contain three times as much protein as the stems and three times as much protein as bran. The protein decreases rapidly when subject to wetting and after the full bloom period passes. This will be the greatest drawback in our Maritime climate. The danger of rain before it can be properly cured, with an average rainfall of 42 inches—in 1910 it was over 55 inches—it can be readily understood that we have not the ideal conditions that our neighbors to the south of us and our middle and western provinces enjoy.

A. HECTOR CUTTEN,
Inglewood Farm.
Lower Truro, N. S.

Alfalfa as a Wool Producer.

During 1908-09 the sheep at the Ontario Agricultural College were wintered on timothy and clover, and in 1909-10 on alfalfa. In the spring, when the clipping was done, the wool was weighed both years. A comparison shows that with all the breeds there was a greater yield of wool when alfalfa was fed than in the preious winter.

	Average Weight Wool.		
	When fed timothy and clover.	When fed alfalfa	Per cent. increase with alfalfa.
Leicester	9.14	9.67	5.8
Shropshire	9.30	9 47	1.8
Oxford	9.57	10.35	8.1
Av. of all breeds	9.34	9.83	5.2

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are safe, sure and reliable, and have been praised by thousands of women who have been restored to health through their gentle aid and curative properties. Sold by all dealers.

AN IHC MANURE SPREADER MEANS NEW LAND ON THE OLD FARM

THOUSANDS of people during the past year paid fabulous prices for new land—gave up their savings and their homes and moved into unknown country just for the sake of securing more productive property.

Hundreds of farmers found a better plan. They stayed at home and invested in an I H C Manure Spreader a small part of what it would have cost them to move to the new country.

Now in leisure time during the winter they are returning to the soil the rich fertility that has been drained from it—making new land out of old—putting it into condition to yield bumper crops.

With an I H C Spreader the manure can be distributed in the proper amount required by the condition of the soil. A light coat, where land is good, a heavy coat where it is most needed.

I H C Manure Spreaders have many exclusive features which you ought to know about. Years of successful service has shown their superiority. In buying an I H C machine you are assured satisfaction, for they are backed by a company that cannot afford to risk its reputation by offering you anything but the best.

I H C Spreaders are made in two styles—

Corn King—Clover Leaf

in varying sizes suitable for any size farm.

The Corn King is of the return apron type—Cloverleaf Spreaders have endless aprons. Lime hoods for spreading lime and drilling attachments for distributing manure in rows are furnished on special order.

Let the I H C local dealer tell you all about I H C Spreaders and how you, too, can turn your manure pile into money with one of these simple, efficient machines. Catalogues can be secured from him, or, by writing nearest branch house for them.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

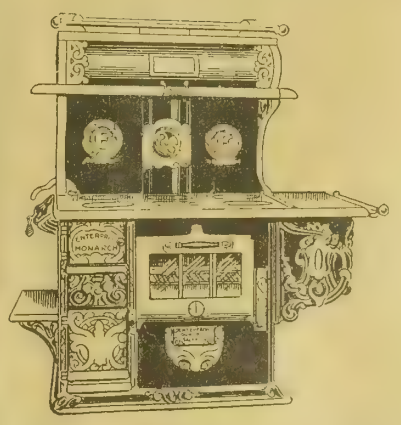
International Harvester Company of America
Chicago (Incorporated) U S A

I H C Service Bureau
The Bureau is a center where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development, are collected and distributed free to every one interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the I H C Service Bureau, they will receive prompt attention.

For the Farm Kitchen of To-day the Best is None too Good,
and in Kitchen Stoves the best to be had is

THE ENTERPRISE MONARCH

STEEL RANGE.



With its heavy castings, large fire box for wood burning and improved labor saving attachments, it is just the Range for heavy work.

Has an extra large reservoir which heats water to the boiling point in double quick time. This reservoir is constructed on the new Contact principle which has many advantages over the old style encased tank. Made of heavy copper and lined with pure tin; no reservoir dampers to get out of order and interfere with the baking.

Write us for circular setting forth the many other good features of the MONARCH.

The Enterprise Foundry Co., - Sackville, N. B.
MANUFACTURERS.

"Our Seeds Grow"

The farmer who is wise, is the one who places his "seed order" early. There is a reason for this, and we advise all to get the habit. Later in the season, when everything is rush and tumble, it is a great satisfaction to know that you have all your seed "right at hand," and not somewhere on the road. We make a point to have our orders executed promptly, and we ask at least a trial order.

The Halifax Seed Co., Ltd.

166 Granville Street,

HALIFAX, - N. S.

Raspberries.

We can supply plants of several choice hardy varieties of raspberries including "Herbert," the heaviest yielding berry in existence. Send for catalogue.

ORCHARD HILL FARM,
Brown's Flats, N. B.

Seed Potatoes.

Am ready to book orders for Potatoes of the following varieties, "Early Ohio," "Early Rose," "Irish Cobblers," "Green Mountains" and "Empire State." All stock guaranteed to be true to name and best quality.

GEO. A. FAWCETT,
Middle Sackville, N. B.

HORTICULTURE

S. C. Parker, Berwick, N. S. Staff Correspondent.

A Fortune in Three Years.

Fifteen years ago Charles Hewett, of Aroostook county was working out on a farm for $22 per month and board. Today he owns free of debt a place worth $3000, has a new house with all modern conveniences, sends two boys to school, and enjoys most of the good things of life. When you ask Mr. Hewett to tell how he accomplished so much in so short a time he sums it up in three words: "Brains, work and strawberries."

Strawberries are not especially popular as a farm crop, but its so happened that the man to whom Mr. Hewitt hired out in 1885 always raised about an acre. The hired man took no particular interest in this crop beyond carrying out his employer's instructions until it came time to market them the first year. Sudden illness of the proprietor sent the young man to town with the load of prime fruit, and when he swapped the crates for the money of the expectant customers he began to do some deep thinking.

MISS OPPORTUNITY CAME A-VISITING.

From that day on Mr. Hewett was a changed man. He had seen a great light and had recognized opportunity as she fairly hammered at his door. For the next two years he devoted all his energies to doing two things —studying the strawberry business and saving every possible cent of his wages. His employer was so pleased to note his growing zeal and interest that he answered every question and volunteered the reply to many unasked. At the end of the year a raise to $28 per month came almost as a matter of course.

By the end of his third year working out Mr. Hewitt had accumulated nearly $1000. Then a neighbor, who had lived alone for years, died, and the little farm, with its ramshackle house, was offered for sale. It went begging for several months, and when Mr. Hewett finally offered $800 for it the administrator took him up with a snap. When he hired out the following year it was with the understanding that he should have some little time off to work on his own farm.

GETTING READY A YEAR AHEAD

As soon as the first rush of the spring work was over Mr. Hewett took his employer's team and disk harrow over to his new farm and cut up the sod on the best acre of land. The next week he went over it again. Then he plowed it, and just before haying harrowed it some more and sowed it to buckwheat, putting on 500 pounds commercial fertilizer. The buckwheat grew famously, and by the last of August was almost too tall to plow down. But the job was finally finished and the land seeded with rye the first day of September.

When harvest was over Mr. Hewett began hauling cord wood to town for his employer, and when he asked for the privilege of hauling some stable manure back to his own farm they were not long in coming to terms. Then every day added to the coat of dressing spread over the growing rye, and when spring came the contrast between that one acre and the rest of the worn-out farm was really remarkable.

By April Mr. Hewett had saved up $400 in addition to his place, but meanwhile he had begun to think of something else besides strawberries and money. Sunday evenings, especially, he was apt to be late in getting home, and after talking it over with his sensible sweetheart, they decided that if their ancestors could rough it for a decade they could stand it for one year or longer, so a quiet trip to the parsonage followed soon after.

FIXING UP THE OLD PLACE.

Repairs to the old house, with such things as had to be bought, made quite a hole in that $400, but Mr. Hewett wasn't groping in the dark. He plowed down that acre of rye, bought a ton of high-grade fertilizer, and put it on. Then he set half of the plot with the best strawberry plants he could buy. The other half acre was used for a garden.

Most of the cultivation was done with a wheel hoe about daybreak, for Mr. Hewett kept on working out every day he could spare. Another acre was started with buckwheat and seeded with rye in the fall, but the strawberries were the main thing.

GREAT BIG LUSCIOUS BERRIES.

Mr. Hewett had learned that people who buy strawberries like great big ones, and that those great big ones were mostly water. What little plant food they needed was easy to provide, but most of the growers depended on luck for the water. Here is where he won out. The buckwheat and rye that had been turned under had made the soil like a sponge. Rain or shine made no apparent difference, and lots of those strawberry plants grew to be nearly 2 feet across before they felt their first frost.

When the ground froze the berries were given a covering of swale hay. Lots of cultivation, with some cutting of runners, had kept them in arrow rows. When the warm days ame the next spring a manure fork vas used to remove the hay just over he rows, and the plants came up hrough with a rush. Another heavy pplication of fertilizer along both ides of the rows pushed them along, nd by the time the field blossomed t was really a great sight.

THE FIRST CROP A MONEY MAKER.

Another half acre of berries was et that suring. Mr. Hewett took early his last dollar to buy a horse, elivery wagon and some indispensble tools. A sharp frost meant all the difference between success and failure, but Mr. Hewett wasted little nergy worrying.

Picking time finally came and 5000 uarts of great luscious berries from hat half acre closed the pioneer tage of Mr. Hewett's farming. Twelve cents per basket was the lowest price realized, and the proceeds put the happy couple right on easy street.

Since that time there have been the berries from a full acre every year. Mr. Hewett has not cared to increase that part of his business, but rather has devoted his available resources to developing a diversified system of farming that makes it necessary to buy little beyond clothing and luxuries.

There are a couple of cows, pigs and some chickens that keep something coming all the while, and a model garden, with nearly every kind of small fruit. But the strawberries bring in money that runs into four figures on all but the poorest years, and make the rest of the year just comfortably busy.

Four years ago Mr. Hewett got out the timbers from his own wood lot for a new house, and built most of their present home with his own hands. Now that he has this done, each year finds some addition or improvement that makes it possible to get the same revenue out of the little farm with less hard labor than the year before. But it was all made possible by his knowing how to take an old, worn-out field and make it bring in big money the third year.—Farm and Home.

Plant Potatoes of Best Type.

As the time of year approaches or active farm operations to commence most farmers begin to think about their supply of seed potatoes, and wonder where to obtain it. The

Whitewashes 20 Times Quicker Than by Hand.

The **Spramotor** whitewashes as much surface in three minutes as can be done by hand in one hour. It **saves its cost** in one day's work.

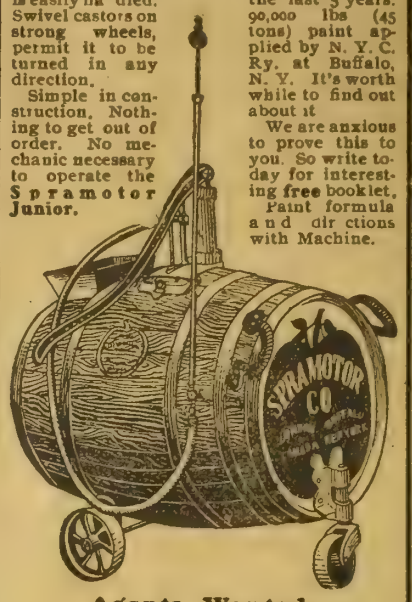
And the **Spramotor** applies this whitewash more evenly and more thoroughly than any other method known. Its disinfecting spray goes into all cracks and crevices, **impossible with hard work.**

The **Spramotor** is easily handled. Swivel castors on strong wheels, permit it to be turned in any direction.

Simple in construction. Nothing to get out of order. No mechanic necessary to operate the **Spramotor Junior.**

10,000 sold in the last 5 years. 90,000 lbs (45 tons) paint applied by N. Y. C. Ry. at Buffalo, N. Y. It's worth while to find out about it

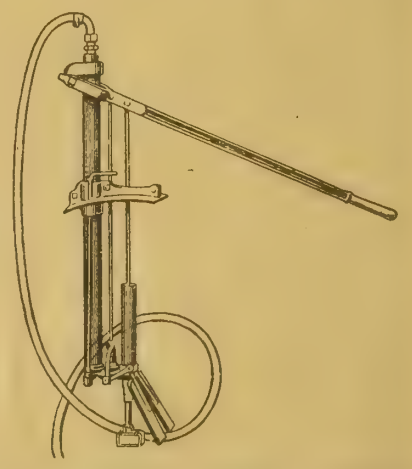
We are anxious to prove this to you. So write today for interesting **free** booklet. Paint formula and directions with Machine.



Agents Wanted.

W. C. HEARD,

1378 King St., London. Can.



The SPRAY PUMP That's Got Them All Beat

The "PERFECT"

Because it has a piston that is tight, stays tight, and requires no repairs. It has most effective agitation, a relief valve for draining the air chamber, strong, light lever, brass ball valves, and many other good features.

Agents wanted for this most popular pump. Write to

R.B. WESTHAVER,

Mahone Bay, - - N. S.

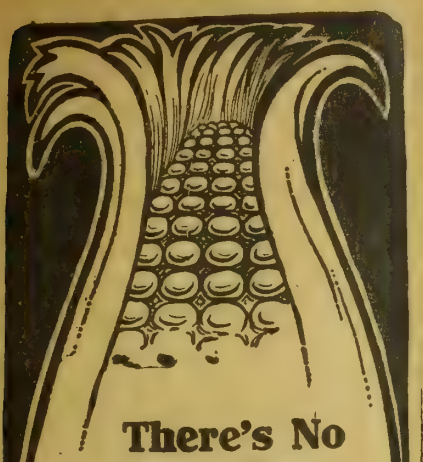
FREE STYLE BOOK, for 1911, of 'QUALITY LINE'

VEHICLES AND HARNESS.

Seventeen Years of Selling Direct to the User.

Our Catalogue will help you to choose just the Vehicle or Harness you require and SAVE YOU MONEY. It describes and pictures many styles, gives prices, Freight Prepaid, and fully explains our method of Selling Direct and saving you the Middlemen's profit. Remember, we pay the freight in Ontario and Eastern Canada. The Catalogue is Free for the Asking. Send for it to-day.

International Carriage Co., Dept. "T" Brighton, Ont.



There's No Re-planting

— no seed wasted — no crops lost — if you sow Ewing's Seeds.

If soil, weather and tilling are right

EWING'S Reliable Seeds

will do their part and you'll be rewarded with splendid crops.

Even under unfavorable conditions Ewing's Reliable Seeds give far better returns than most seeds, because of their freshness, vigor and vitality.

Why not make a bid for the best crops grown in 1911 by insisting, when you buy your seeds, on getting EWING'S?

Write for our illustrated Catalogue, and if your dealer hasn't Ewing's Seeds buy from us direct.

WM. EWING & CO.,
Seedsmen 9
McGILL ST., MONTREAL.

FERRY'S SEEDS

To grow the finest flowers and most luscious vegetables, plant the best seeds. Ferry's Seeds are best because they never fail in yield or quality. The best gardeners and farmers everywhere know Ferry's seeds to be the highest standard of quality yet attained. For sale everywhere.

FERRY'S 1911 Seed Annual
Free on request
D. M. FERRY & CO.,
WINDSOR, ONT.

Fresh Dug Nursery Stock!

A large assortment of HARDY NORTH GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Trees Strawberry and other small fruit plants. Lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also Bees and Bee-Keepers' Supplies. Price Lists free.

E. L. Colpitts, Dept. F. **PETITCODIAC, N. B.**

proper time to consider this question was, says the American Agriculturist, last fall at digging time. Then each farmer who intended raising potatoes this year should have selected his seed and stored it with great care during the winter. By selecting seed potatoes directly from the field it is possible not only to secure the most desirable individual tubers, but also to select from the best type of hills. One hill will bear perhaps only four or five potatoes of indifferent quality, while another may have 15 or more smooth and well-developed tubers. The selection of the best individual tubers from the most productive hills in the field is the ideal method of selecting potato seed.

A $5.00 Seed Prize

We will give $5.00 in gold to the person who finds the word "seed" or "seeds" the most times in ads. in this and succeeding issues up to April 30th. It doesn't cost you one penny to try for this $5.00 but in looking for the word "seeds" note which seed ads. interest you most, and write those advertisers, sending an order or asking for free catalogue. In your letter to us telling how many times you find the words "seed" or "seeds" you must give us the names of all seed or nursery advertisers in this and succeeding issues up to April 30th to whom you have written mentioning The Maritime Farmer. This is an easy condition, and the catalogues or seeds you buy will be worth much more than you pay. Go to work.

The $5.00 will be mailed promptly to one finding them the most times. Tell how many times you find them on each page. In case of tie the prize will be divided. Don't delay. Doesn't cost a cent to enter. You might as well have the $5.00 and you are going to write for catalogues, so do it now. Lists must be mailed by April 30th.

Fruit Act Violation Convictions.

The following persons have recently been convicted of violation of the Inspection and Sale Act in regard to fruit packing and marking, on complaint of Dominion Fruit Inspectors.

J. H. Bellamy, Colborne, Ont.; W. J. Bragg, Bowmanville, Ont.; J. A. & E. Brown, Port Hope, Ont.; B. H. Coyle, Colborne, Ont., two convictions; Carmen Brokerage Co., Winnipeg, Man.; H. W. Clement, Brantford, Ont., three convictions; A. G. Donaghy, Colborne, Ont., four convictions; H. W. Dudley, Newcastle, Ont.; Sam Dudley, Colborne, Ont.; J. F. Elliott, Woodstock, Ont.; R. Henderson, Alliston, Ont.; H. Herrington, Brighton, Ont.; S. P. Herrington, Brighton, Ont.; M. Holbert, Thomasburg, Ont.; W. G. Monet, Port Perry, Ont.; C. Rumsey, Clarence, N. S.; J. A. Rutherford, Colborne, Ont.; Ralph Rutherford, Colborne, Ont.; R. A. Townsend, Thurlow, Ont.; Jas. Vair, Winnipeg, Man.; A. W. Vancott, Belleville, Ont.; L. G. White, Clarence, N. S.

The Apple Scab and Its Control

Editor Maritime Farmer:

The address, in your issue of 7th February, delivered by Merret Wallace, of Cornell University, before the N. S. F. G. A., marks an era in the history of fruit growing in Nova Scotia. It means that although in the past 99 and perhaps 99 and 9-10 per cent. of spraying for funguous diseases has been done with Bordeaux, in the coming year Bordeaux will be practically a thing of the past and 90 per cent. of the orchardists will use lime-sulphur. Mr. Wallace is not entirely responsible for this revolution the feeling was wide spread that something was comong that was more reliable and safer than Bordeaux, and the clear, explicit address at the Fruit Growers' Association by Mr. Wallace dispelled the last vestige of doubt from the most conservative. The discussion following the address will be published later in the Maritime Farmer, and should be read by every fruit grower. The slogan of the progressive fruit grower is "better apples," and Mr. Wallace has proved from careful tests that lime sulphur means better apples and more of them.

Mr. Wallace is a Nova Scotian and was born in Hants County, but a few miles from Windsor where this epoch making address was given. For some years past he has been carrying on special investigation on funguous diseases and their control at the great New York University, and now comes to his native land to give us at first hand information of untold value to horticulturists.—S.C.P.

2 IN 1 "Knocks Spots off Everything."

Niagara Lime-Sulphur and Swift's Arsenate of Lead.

NIAGARA LIME-SULPHUR a summer and winter spray 1 to 10 kills Oyster Shell Bark Louse, Aphis and sucking insects, 1 to 40 controls spot better than Bordeaux.

Will not russet apples or injure the foliage like Bordeaux.

Every barrel of **NIAGARA LIME-SULPHUR** has a guarantee on the head **32 BAUME.**

Cornell N. Y., carried on their experiments last year with **NIAGARA LIME-SULPHUR.** Under every test it beat Bordeaux.

Extract from Bulletin 289 says :—

'Russeting of apples by Lime-Sulphur is at least, rare and of minor importance compared with that caused by Bordeaux. Considerable natural russeting occurred the past season (1910) on unsprayed trees, especially on Baldwins, caused by certain weather conditions In our experiments there was in both seasons even less russeting on the Lime-Sulphur sprayed than on the unsprayed trees (tables 1 and 5). We have not yet seen a clear case of russeting from Lime-Sulphur but such have been reported and we cannot dispute the possibility. Aside from the russeting, apples spraved with Lime Sulphur have invariably been more highly colored and had a finer, more waxy finish than those sprayed with Bordeaux.'

Special feature of our Hand Pumps and Power Sprayers, attached to 1½ and 2½ Engines is the porcelain lined cylinder guaranteed for 10 years to withstand **LIME-SULPHUR SPRAY.** No stuffing box or waste of spray liquid.

Write for illustrated Catalogue.

Niagara Spray Co. of Nova Scotia, Ltd., Kentville, N. S.

BRUCE'S RECLEANED FARM SEEDS

The Best Offered. It Pays to Buy the Best.

Our Long Established Reputation the Best Guarantee You Can Get.

Our grades of Alsike, Lucerne and Red Clovers, also timothy, have all passed government inspection and are all sold in sealed bags, under the provisions of the Seed Control act. Our Regal Brands of Alsike, Red and Lucerne Clovers and Timothy are all No 1 Government Standard and are unexcelled for cleanness and purity. We solicit your order, which will have the best of care. Prices here. The letters G. S. means Government Standard.

CLOVER SEEDS

	Per bushel, 60 lbs.
Alsike, Regal, No 1, G. S.	$10.75
Alsike, Extra Choice, No. 2, G. S.	9.75
Alsike, Choice, No. 2, G. S.	9.25
Alsike, Prime, No. 2, G S.	8.50
Alsike and Timothy, No. 2, G. S.	7.50
Crimson Regal	9.50
Lucerne Regal, No. 1, G. S.	14 00
Lucerne, Choice, No. 1, G. S.	14.00
Lucerne, Regal, Turkestan, No. 2, G. S.	15.00
Red Regal, No. 1, G. S.	10.25
Red, Choice, No. 2, G. S.	9.50
Red Prime, No. 2, G. S.	9 00
Mammoth, Regal, No. 1, G. S.	10.50
Mammoth, Choice, No. 2, G.S.	10.00
Mammoth, Prime, No. 2, G. S.	9 50
White, Regal, No. 1, G. S.	21.00
White, Choice, No. 1, G. S.	18.50
White and Alsike No. 2, G. S.	13.00
Yellow, Fancy,	13.00

GRASS SEEDS

	Per bushel, 14 lbs.
Blue Grass, Canadian Fancy	$2 20
Blue Grass, Kentucky fancy	4.00
Bromus Inermis Fancy	2.10
Meadow Fescue, Fancy	5.25
Orchard Grass, Fancy	3.0
Red Top, Fancy	3.00
Red Top, Common	1.90
Permanent Pasture Mixture	3 35
Lawn Grass, Bruce's	4.20
	Per bushel, 48 lbs.
Hungarian	$1.75
Millet, German	2.00
do Common	1.75
do Japanese	3 00
do Pearl or Pencilaria	3.60
Timothy, Regal, No. 1. G. S.	7.00
Timothy, Choice, No. 1, G. S.	6.75
Timothy, Prime, No. 2, G. S.	6.25

Remit 25 Cents Each for Used, 30 Cents for New Two-Bushel Cotton bags

LITTLE GIANT GEARED HAND SEED SOWER—The best seller offered $1.50, smaller size, $1.25 each.

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RELIABLE NURSERY STOCK AT FIRST COST.

we have a grand assortment of No. One Stock. Well grown, Sure to please customers Fruit, Ornamental, and Shade Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Small Fruit Plants, Cal Privet, For variety Write to-day for new Price List. Our Quality Equals the Best, Our Prices do the rest.

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A. G. HULL & SON - St. Catharines, Ont.

FARMER AGENTS WANTED.

We want farmers to sell the Empire Cream Separator. Our proposition is atractive and our machine the best. Write today for particulars.

The Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada,

Sussex, - - N. B.

If you do not happen to be a farmer and can handle our Separator we will be glad to hear from you.

DAIRYING.

C. W. McDougall, Dairy Inspector, staff Contributor.

A New Frozen Dairy Product.

A new frozen dairy product, has just been brought out by the Dairy Section of the experiment station at Ames. This product, which has been named lacto, is made of loppered whole or skim milk, with the addition of eggs, sugar, lemons and flavoring materials. Lacto has a more pleasing flavor than sherbets and ices, and contains considerably more nutriment. It contains as much protein as ice cream, less fat and more acid.

In an experiment in which 179 persons sampled lacto, 128 pronounced it very good, 37 good, 6 fair, and 8 poor. Comparing it with common vanilla ice cream, 111 reported that they preferred lacto, 9 considered it equal to ice cream, and 59 prererred the ice cream. Comparing lacto to sherbet, 123 preferred lacto, 30 preferred sherbet, and 26 considered the lacto equal to sherbet.

Scientists have found that there are large numbers of putrefactive bacteria in the intestines, which are very injurious and may even shorten life. Metchnikoff, the famous Russian scientist, claims that old age is the result of a slow poisoning caused by these bacteria. He recommends the drinking of sour milk, so as to replace the harmful putrefactive bacteria by lactic acid bacteria, which are harmless. The trouble with this remedy is that few people like sour milk. To provide these lactic acid bacteria in a more palatable form was one of the reasons for introducing lacto. The lactic acid bacteria are not killed by freezing, and if lacto is eaten frequently enough there is every reason to believe that these bacteria will replace the more harmful ones in the intestines. This will result in improving the health and prolonging life.

The milk to be used in the manufacture of lacto is prepared in a similar manner to the starter which is used for cream ripening. A commercial lactic acid culture is used. This is added to a pint of skimmed milk which has been pasteurized at a temperature of 85 degrees C. (185 F.) for 20 minutes, and after pasteurization cooled to from 20 to 22 degrees C. (68-71 F.) The lactic acid culture is thoroughly mixed with the milk and left at 20 degrees C. (68 F.) until the milk has coagulated. Then another bottle of skimmed milk is pasteurized and cooled in the same manner, but instead of the commercial culture, a part of the coagulated milk is added to insure the souring of the milk inside of eighteen hours. This operation is repeated until the final batch of soured milk obtained has lost the flavor due to the substance in which the commercial culture was preserved. After this point has been reached, which requires from four to six days, the last sample of soured milk obtained is added to a larger amount of pasteurized skimmed milk. This is then treated the same way as the former lots. In this way an amount of milk sufficient to work with is obtained.

Lacto can be made in the household on a small scale without having a commercial starter. Take a bottle of good clean fresh milk which has not been heated, and set it away at a temperature of from 68 to 70 degrees F. until it coagulates. If it coagulates as a smooth solid curd without pinholes, if the aroma is clean and pleasant, and the flavor nice and creamy, it can be used as a starter for a larger amount of whole or skimmed milk.

The milk when ready to be used for lacto has a mild clean acid flavor The curd must be thoroughly broken up. This is accomplished by pouring it from one pail to another until it is as smooth and velverty as rich cream. From this "lacto milk" the various lactos are prepared.

One of the most popular kinds of lacto is cherry lacto. This is prepared from the following formula, which is sufficient for 5 gallons of the finished product:

3 gallons lacto milk.
9 pounds sugar.
12 eggs.
1 quart of cherry juice or concentrated cherry syrup.
1½ pints lemon juice.

The sugar is first dissolved in the lacto milv. The eggs are then prepared. The whites and yolks are kept in separate containers and each lot is beaten with an egg beater. Both of the yolks and whites are then added to the milk. The mixture is thoroughly stirred and strained through a fine wire gauze. The fruit juices are added last. If there is any indication of the juices precipitating the casein, they should be left out until the mixture has begun to freeze. The freezer is run until it turns with difficulty, when the paddle is removed. The brine is removed and the freezer repacked with ice and salt and left for an hour before the contents are served.

Additional details regarding lacto, and other receipts for its manufacture, are given in Bulletin 118 of the Iowa Experiment Station, which may be obtained free by writing to the Director at Ames.

The Influence of Cow Testing on Profitable Dairying.

The sale price of a good cow is often independent of the law of supply and demand; it is analagous to the cash value of a good horse that has something more than appearance, that something may be speed or power or action; something, be it noted, that is actual, tangible performance.

Similarly with good cows, no matter how excellent the dainty fashion-plate appearance, the everyday dairyman needs that same 'something', a tangible product, a yield of milk and butter fat that will bring more cash than the raw roots or the load of hay.

Breeders of pure bred stock appreciate the value of a certified record of performance, for the factory patron who is seeking real dairy herd improvement demands records of the dam when he purchases the pure bred sire.

Who are the men in the dairy world who are making money today? Dairy papers all over the continent contain frequent letters from farmers detailing their successes, giving facts and figures to substantiate their statements of solid increases; and, to a man, their letters state "look at our records." This is more than mere chance, they have found that cow testing is the initial step in the march of herd improvement. Is it not the most reasonable action to take, to institute some simple method of ascertaining beyond doubt the actual financial basis that each cow is on? Suppose there is no available record of yield of milk, no definite knowledge as to what each cow has given, what is the state of affairs? There is merely the knowledge that so much cash has been received for so much milk delivered at the factory. Is that knowledge sufficient? Nineteen out of twenty patrons will candidly admit, "Oh, I guess some of my cows don't pay," and will thereby tacitly acknowledge their willingness to continue in ignorance of the respective merits of the most economical producer and the individual that steadily consumes profit. Fortunately the remaining one of the twenty seizes the vital point and jumps at the opportunity of applying an elementary business principle to his own everyday business.

If some cows "don't pay", why keep them in the herd? Which are those that produce milk and butterfat at the least cost for feed? Dairy records supply the answer.

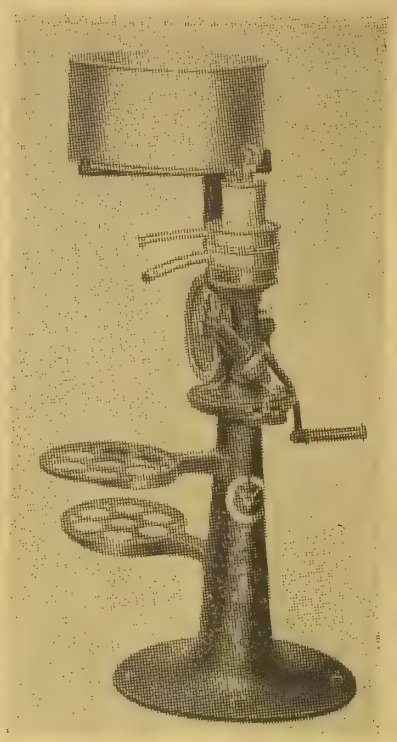
For instance, one man ststes "in 1907 my 13 cows averaged 4,500 lbs. milk. I commenced to weigh each cow's milk separately and soon found a big difference in the yield. I began to weed out the poor cows. I built a silo and fed little more grain because I found it paid me. In 1909 my cows averaged 5,520 lbs. milk." What this man has accomplished can be duplicated on hundreds of farms. But consider the importance of those figures; the increase in the yield is actually 22 per cent.

Is it possible to increase the output of the average dairy herd in the Maritime Provinces by 22 per cent? It should not be difficult. But suppose that only a ten per cent. increase were obtained, would not an additional value of dairy products, from the same number of cows, to the extent of nine hundred thousand dollars be well worth having? Cow testing, a calculation of each individual's merit, is the first necessity.

Cultivation as a basis of good farming has been necessary since our first parents were assured that the thorns and briars would be a natural growth for all mankind to contend with. The average dairy herd has its weeds, and requires cultivation as much as the field.

It should be unnecessary to point to the Dane, the Dutchman and the Swede as being men the quickest to appreciate the influence of cow testing on profitable dairying. The cold fact remains that farmers of those nationalities have blazed the trail for real dairymen the world over, they have proved the immense value

WE SAVE YEARS WITH OUR GEARS



The question of GEARS is an important one. The gears in the CAPITOL Separator are not heavy and clumsy as in some separators but they are built in accordance with the work they have to do—this work is to furnish power, or speed, to the bowl—in the CAPITAL, the bowl with a capacity of 500 pounds of milk per hour, weighing less than four pounds is the smallest and lightest bowl of any separator of equal capacity on the market—hence it is not necessary to have the numerous and heavy gears other separators have; **numerous,** because their particular type necessitates many reductions of gear to produce the required speed; **heavy,** because the bowl in other separators is so much heavier than in the CAPITOL, the gears must necessarily be heavier.

The LIGHT BOWL and the SIMPLE yet STRONG GEARS in the CAPITAL make it the EASIEST separator on the market to TURN.

And again; by the use of an ingenious clutch devise—found in the CAPITAL ONLY—the gears stop running instantly when you drop the handle. NOT A SINGLE GEAR IN MOTION after you STOP TURNING. We SAVE all the running down WEAR without resorting to a brake. These POINTS of SUPERIORITY are making the CAPITAL SEPARATOR more popular every day; these points of superiority, together with the separator's ability to SKIM CLOSE and the ease with which it can be THOROUGHLY CLEANED are responsible for the steady increase in sales each year.

We are willing for YOU to be the JUDGE. A Postal will bring you full particulars of our FREE TRIAL OFFER. Address nearest branch.

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If so, write

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Real Estate Agent.

CATTLE FATTEN QUICKER --take on weight faster---make better beef --- when dehorned. Cows give more milk---and half the danger in shipping by rail or boat is eliminated.

KEYSTONE DEHORNER does the work in 2 minutes. Cuts from 4 sides at once. Write for free booklet. R. H. McKENNA
219 Robert St. Toronto, Ont. Late of Picton, Ont.

Cattle and Sheep Labels

Metal Ear Labels with owner's name, address, and any numbers required. They are inexpensive simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

F. G. JAMES,
Blowmanville, Ont.

Dollar Bottle Free.

Send for a bottle of my Veternary Medical Wonder. Cures Colic, Fever and Inflamation. Sent postpaid upon request. Agents wanted.
DR. BELL, V. S.
Kingston, Ont.
Full line of veternary remedies in stock including Dr. Bells Wonder, Fine Blister for Spavins, Ringbones, Lumps or Bunches of any kind.

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you raise mucus in the morning? Do you want relief? If so, take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and you will be pleased. Sold by all dealers.

of dairy records. Are we to lag behind?

CHAS. F. WHITLEY.
Ottawa.

Editor's Note.—The Dairy Division Ottawa, supplies blank forms for recording weights of milk, and weight of feed, entirely free of cost.

Testing of samples of milk from individual cows at local factories will also be free to members of cow testing associations, being paid for by the Dairy Division, Ottawa.

Trouble in Churning

Trouble is very often met in churning but in such cases any one of the following causes can generally be blamed.

1. Cream too cold at time of the churning. Heat cream to 72 degrees to 74 degrees F. and the butter will usually come in reasonable time. Better to heat for an hour or hour or two before commencing to churn in order to obtain the fat globules.

2. Cream may be too thin, i. e., have too much skim milk in it. If setting milk in can or pan be careful to take as little skim milk as possible and allow to stand 24 to 36 hours before skimming, so as to get a complete separation of cream. If using a separator turn the cream screw in one-quarter or one-half a turn, so as to deliver richer cream.

3. Some abnormal fermentation may be at work. Remedy—Pasteurize the cream, i. e., heat it to 160 degrees F. for 10 or 15 minutes, then cool to 65 degrees to 70 degrees and add a pint of good-flavored sour skim milk or buttermilk for each gallon of cream, stir well, cover and leave in a moderately warm place for 20 hours, when the cream should be ready to churn, and butter should come in 20 or 30 minutes.

Mill Feed For Dairy Cows.

What is the best kind of mill-feed for dairy cows to supplement hay and turnips?

How can I get my land analyzed so that I will know what kinds of fertilizers to use for the different kinds of ordinary farm crops ?

Ans.—As a supplement to hay and turnips, I would suggest the feeding of dairy cows daily about one pound of the following mixture to each four pounds milk produced.

Crushed oats ... .100 lbs.
Bran ....200 lbs.
Oil cake meal ... ...100 lbs.
Corn meal ....100 lbs.

I would suggest the following of a short rotation and the growing of clover and hoed crops at frequent intervals on each field, using all the barnyard manure procurable, as the best way to make land fertile, rather than the use of commercial fertilizers for any crop whatsoever.

Analyses of soil are made at the Chemical Laboratories, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Write Mr. F. T, Shutt, Dominion Chemist, asking for directions for taking samples.

J. H. GRISDALE,
Agriculturist.
Ottawa.

Dairy Notes.

Good care of the cream separator will add materially to the length of its service.

Scalding water is a splendid thing with which to disinfect the dairy utensils. But be sure to use luke warm water first. With this wash the separator bowl and milk vessels. Then use the scalding water after the cleaning has been done.

MASSEY-HARRIS LINE

CONSISTS OF

Disc Harrows,
Binders,
Mowers,
Drag Harrows,
Cultivators,
Reapers,
Hay Loaders,
Harrow Forecarriages,
Broadcast Sowers,
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Disc Furrow Openers,
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Land Rollers,
Bain Wagons,
Manure Spreaders,
Cream Separators,
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Hoe Drills,
Root Cutters and Pulpers,
Verity Plows,
Dump Carts,
Gasoline Engines.

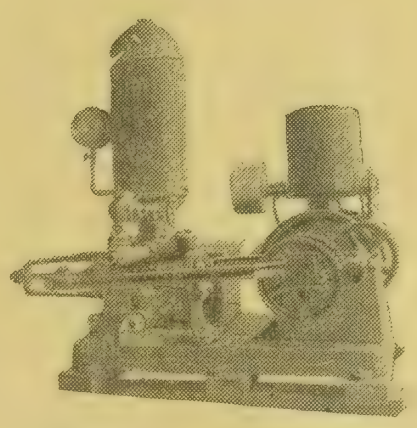
In fact our complete line consists of practically every piece of machinery used on the farm and our farm implements can be depended on to do their work right and do it always.

We will esteem it a favor if you will send for our catalogues before making your purchase. Write

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LIMITED,
MONCTON, - New Brunswick.

POWER SPRAYERS.

Air-Cooled Engines are a thing of the past. BEWARE !



Hopper Cooled Engine Frost cannot break it.

"SIMPLICITY" OUTFIT.

This will give you an idea of our "Simplicity" Power Sprayer.

In about ten days we will be able to place in your hands our descriptive catalogue, showing our outfit complete. Do not place your order until you have seen this machine.

The outfit only occupies a space of 30 inches square. Double acting horizontal pump, with brass lined cylinder; when cylinder wears out it takes but a few minutes to replace it and your pump is good as new. We guarantee these outfits to work satisfactorily.

Agents wanted. Write for prices and terms.

ILLSLEY & HARVEY CO., LTD.,
PORT WILLIAMS, N. S.

LIVE STOCK

Oil Meal Splendid Stock Food.

Oil cake or oil meal in proper quantities is considered by our most stockmen to be one of the most healthful foods that is on the market. Its value is that it keeps the animal in the most healthy condition, no other feeding having such a beneficial effect on the digestive tract.

The price of the feed is considered prohibitive by many farmers, but considering the fact that it contains nearly 30 per cent digestible protein, the stockman can well afford to pay the market price in order to have at least a small quantity of this feed available.

Old process rather than new process oil meal should be secured, so far as possible, for the reason that 94 p. c. of the protein in the old process oil meal is digestible as compared with only 84 p. c. of the new process meal.

Oil meal may be fed to all the classes of farm stock. Fattening steers will use to great advantage

An Outstanding Winner.

The Oxford Down Ewe, shown in the above photo, is four years old, weighs 260 lbs, and has won sixteen first prizes at the various Maritime Exhibitions and Fairs At the 1909 Maritime Winter Fair she was declared the grand champion over all breeds As a shepherd, there is no better in the Maritime Provinces than Mr, Barry Baker, who is holding the ewe in the above photo.

Owned by J E. Baker & Sons, Barronsfield N. S.

from two to three pounds of oil meal daily in connection with other feeds. Larger amounts can be used profitably when prices are not too nigh. Feeding oil meal in the form of nut-sized cakes is considered preferable to the loose meal by most of our steer feeders.

Dairy cows will consume one or two pounds of oil meal daily with their grain rations, and during the winter feeding period more or less oil meal is almost indispensable in order to keep the cows in the best condition for produring milk and butter fat. For growing calves, and sheep and hogs, oil meal can constitute about one-tenth of the grain ration fed, and prove very beneficial. Horses may be fed small quantities, although its general use for horses is not recommended.—Prof. G. C. Humphrey.

The Dairy Heifer.

Just where the breeding ground for cattle and sheep is to be in the future does not seem very clear, as every one either from choic? or force of circumstances seems to turn the breeding proposition down. I believe some fatuous people even proposed to make a closed season for calves—to make a 90-day period in which it should be illegal to market them. Why they should choose one 90-day period any more than another in relation to dairy calves which are dropped all the year round, does not seem to have been set forth. In fact, the self-evident point is that we need an open season for exterminating cranks rather than a closed season for calves.

In most countries that have settled down to steady gait there are breeding, rearing and feeding districts as well as those in which all three processes are combined. In Britain it is true that dairy cattle are not so highly specialized as here and that if a really good beef bull is used on the dairy Shorthorn very satisfactory steer calves are the result. These are shipped to outlying districts or to the Scotch farmer who in the north-eastern districts never has taken kindly to milking cows. With the aid of specially prepared calf meats or home-made jellies these calves are raised and grown into good thrifty feeding cattle or finished as young beef.

It is doubtful if the steer calves from a high-producing dairy herd are worth saving, but how about the heifers which go at a sacrifice and glut the market with inferior veal? In the bad old days from 1892 to 1895 there was still money in rearing these heifers and they now command two or three times the price of the unfortunate era. There is nothing so cheaply fed as heifers of a milking strain. They are satisfied and grow well with just a little bit of grain and roots or oilmeal, just so you keep their digestive tracts in good condition and their bodies free from lice.

In regard to these vermin it is just as well to asume that all cattle and colts in stocker condition have them, and not to wait until you see them all over their hair on some sunny day. If they are not on the long haired cattle they will be some time, so take steps accordingly. Heavy beef or full-fed cattle are comparatively free from them, but are much easier kept comfortable if in close quarters by having the clippers run up their back in November, after which there is less lodgment of dirt and chaff in the hair where it is most difficult for the cattle to pick themselves.

Such heifers as we have been considering are very easily kept and will devour almost any by products of the farm if presented in a condition in which they can handle them. The grower need feel no concern at little irregulatities along their backs—humps and hollows that would ruin the appearance of a beef animal. If such milk animals are of the larger breeds it will pay to develop them well, as the dairyman he has his mind fixed on the cow's ultimate value as a beef carcass much more than he used to, and he does not in many situations seems to begrudge the extra maintenance. There are no doubt some districts where such development is carried on but the constant demand for good cows would seem to point to even greater needs and a wide field for such work.

Formulas For Mixing Rations For Ewes in Lamb.

The Minnesota University Farm, which has made extended experiments in feeding sheep and mixing rations, has the following to say on this subject:—

Breeding ewes, if in fair condition when put into winter quarters in the fall, are sufficiently prepared for their work by a gain of from 15 to 25 pounds per head. This gain allows for the development of the unborn lamb and the wool crop but rations to make the ewe gain slightly and yet keep her thrifty, must be carefully made. Some rough feeds contain considerable fibre. With them it is necessary to feed succulent or oily feeds. For example, with oat straw, timothy, or oat hay, roots or oil-cake should be fed. With clover, which is naturally laxative in effect, such a supplement is not needed. Exercise for the ewes, regularity in feeding, watering and salting are factors that count in sheep-raising.

Rations for Ewes in Lamb: A few rations that have been fed to ewes in lamb, with good results, follow. They are the dairly feed per 100 pounds live weight:

1. Secood crop cloper hay alone, 3.5 to 3.7 pounds.
2. Corn fodder, in which are nubbins, 3.7 pounds.
3. Second crop clover hay, 1.5 lbs.; corn fodder, 1 lb.; oats and corn, 3 lbs.
4. Second crop clover hay, 1.8 lbs.; roots, 1.5 lbs.; shelled corn, .3 lb.
5. Second crop clover, 2.5 lbs.; barley, .55 lb.
6. Corn fodder, 2.6 lbs.; roots, 1.5 lbs.; oats and corn, .3 lb.
7. Oat hay, 1.5 lbs.; and .7 of a pounds of grain composed of barley, 98 parts; flaxseed, 2 parts.
8. Oat straw 2 lbs.; roots, 1.6 lbs.; and .6 of a pound of grain composed of oats and bran, equal parts.

Feeding the Boar.

The boar's condition should always be that of thrift and vigorous health not too fat, nor yet so lean that as a barrow he would be considered unfit for pork. If too fat he will be clumsy, slow, and in no wise sure. Discretion must be used in the feeding of the boar, for carelessness in this respect may disqualify him for the season or even make him permanently impotent. It is possible to so poorly feed a boar that his progeny will be exactly the kind his owner does not want. His feed should be nourishing and cooling, and if chopped oats are given they should be tempered with feeds which are somewhat laxative, and be used in moderation. When service is severe his exercise may be greatly lessened, and his proper feeding is the means of balancing this inequality.

The 'T' in the Ear.

A subscriber asks us the meaning of the big T shaped punch mark in the ears of imported cattle. This mark is placed there by the Federal government's veterinary inspectors at the quarantine stations and means that cattle carrying the mark have failed to pass (reacted to) the tuberculin test. The stockman knowing that will be able to arrange his cattle accordingly so as to avoid the possibility of infecting his sound cattle with contagion introduced by the newcomer.

The Fattening of Sheep.

Cool weather is preferable to warm for sheep fattening, for the reason that it usually whets the appetite, as well as makes it possible for the sheep to be confined in small quarters and still be comfortable. While exercise is highly essential for all breeding stock, fattening stock will be found to make more rapid gains when confined to a small place where little energy is expended in moving

INVESTIGATION OF ALL SEPARATORS EMPHASIZES IHC SUPERIORITY

You cannot afford to buy any separator before comparing it with others. You should not take chances. The closer you investigate all separators, the more you will be impressed with I H C superiority. You will then know how much closer the I H C skims, how much longer it lasts, how much easier it is to clean, and how much easier it is to turn. There are no weak spots in an I H C Cream Harvester.

I H C Cream Harvesters are the only separators with dust-proof and milk-proof gears, which are at the same time easily accessible. The frame of an I H C Cream Harvester is entirely protected from wear by phosphor bronze bushings. The I H C has large shafts. bushings, and bearings; it has a perfect oiling system; the flexible top-bearing of

I H C Cream Harvesters

is the strongest and most effective found in any separator; it has only one spring. I H C Cream Harvesters always run steady—without vibration. I H C Cream Harvesters are equipped with a patented dirt-arrester which removes the finest particles of dirt from the milk before the milk is separated. The crank is at the right height for easy turning, and the tank is at an easy height to fill.

The I H C local dealer will be glad to point out the above features and many others. Made in two styles—Dairymaid and Bluebell—in four sizes. Write direct for catalogue, or nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated)
Chicago U S A

IHC Service Bureau

The Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problems to the I H C Service Bureau.

about. In case of warm weather, however, sheep are so uncomfortable when crowded together that their appetite is considerably retarded. Cool weather is quite an essential feature of economic fattening.

Fattening sheep should be given a ration that appeals to their appetites. It should consist or good roughage, such as second crop clover which gives bulk and some nutrients; grain, such as corn and barley, screenings, which supply the fattening elements; roots which are succulent and serve as an appetizer; and lastly, oil cake, or some such material, which furnishes nitrogen to build up and repair body tissue. In addition, plenty of both salt and water should be given.

Of roughage, the sheep should be given about all they will eat. This is something which keeps them busy and satisfies them, yet is not likely to oversupply them with nutriments. The rack in which the roughage is fed should be cleaned out every day and the stems, stalks, or other coarse stuffs which the sheep have rejected should be given either to the horses or cattle.

Of the grain, only a little should be given at first, and this amount be gradually increased from day to day until at the end of two or three weeks the lamb of average size is receiving from one and a half to two pounds of grain daily. If put at once onto full feed the sheep are likely to become foundered and are often permanently injured; in any event, they are given more than their stomachs, when unaccustomed to it, can handle, and the food is voided from their bodies without being of any benefit to them. When accustomed to it, a sheep can handle a goodly amount of grain to real advantage, and to such an amount of ration should gradually be worked.

The oil cake should constitute about one-tenth of the grain ration. The roots should be fed at the rate of a pound and a half or two pounds per sheep per day.

Regularity of feeding is one of the first requisites to success in sheep fattening. No one ever did produce uniform or economic gains by feeding only when the spirit moved him or when he "could get to it." There should be a regular hour for feeding and this should be strictly observed. The reasons for this are obvious. One is that the sheep is in a much more calm and peaceful state of mind when it gets its feed on time than when it has to wait for it; energy, is therefore, not expended in anxious moving about nor in fretfulness. When overhungry digestive juices flow all along the tract, as when we say the mouth waters, and, there being no food to digest they are wasted. Also when the hours for feeding are regular, the system has time to digest the food and rid itself of the refuse, before more is taken into the body; whereas, if the meals come too close together there is no opportunity for evacuation nor for a brief period of rest. The system, both more easily and more thoroughly digests food regularly received.

It should not be necessary to say that comfortable quarters should be provided for the sheep, where they will be protected from chilling rains and biting blasts. They must be kept free from colds and snotty nose if they are to gain rapidly. A tight barn is not necessary nor desirable for them, as they have warm coats, but a dry barn free from draughts is. No detail that looks to the increased comfort or improved health of the fattening sheep, no matter how trivial it may seem, is neglected by the careful shepherd, and he is the one who makes money on mutton.

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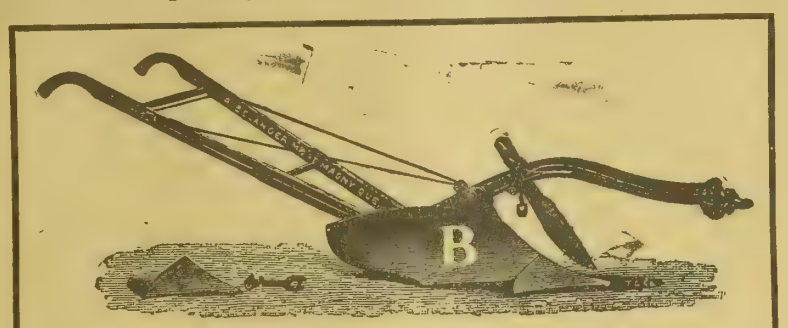

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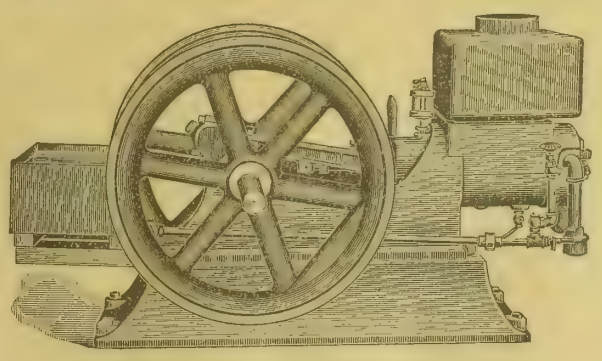

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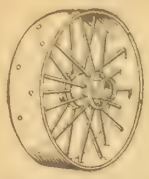

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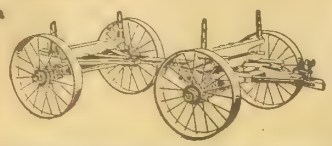

THE HORSE.

The Foal.

CARE AT BIRTH.

The colt experiences its first difficulty in life in getting its first breath. If respiration does not seem to begin as soon as the navel cord is broken, the body should be briskly rubbed and the attendant should blow into the nostril and mouth. A little cold water dashed on the nose and face in such a way that it will not run down the nostrils will help. If breathing seems slow and irregular during the first few minutes of life some stimulant such as several teaspoonfuls of brandy or whisky mixed in water and placed back into the mouth will help to invigorate respiration.

COMMON TROUBLES.

Nine-tenths of the deaths of colts at an early age result from one or other of the following three troubles; navel ill, constipation and scours.

Navel Ill.—The time to begin the prevention of navel ill, for prevention is the only safe cure, is before the colt is dropped. Give the stall in which the mare is kept a thorough cleaning, disinfect it with a solution of carbolic acid or some coal tar dip, and keep the floor well bedded with clean straw. ...

As to the nature of this disease nothing more need be said than that it seems to be caused by filth germs that get into the body through the open navel cord at birth. These germs set up inflammation and puss forms, which is quickly absorbed into the general circulation, and abscesses form in various parts of the body. These abscesses appear first as swellings in the joints of the limbs. The disease is frequently deceptive at first because if only one joint swells and the colt seems to go lame on it one is apt to think the trouble is due to a slight injury, then as swellings appear in other joints the truth of the real trouble first becomes evident. By the time the disease has advanced so far as to show swellings in several joints it is seldom that anything can be done to save the life of the colt.

As a preventive besides cleaning the stall, the navel cord should be cut off about two inches from the body if it has not already been broken that close or closer, a string dipped in a mild disinfectant solution tied about the end of the cord and the navel washed with the same mild disinfectant. The washing should be continued once or twice a day until the cord dries off. It is well to rinse off the udder of the mare before allowing the colt to suck.

Constipation.—Usually the first milk or colostrum of the mare will prove sufficiently laxative in nature to cause the colt to clean the digestive tract of its contents within six to eight hours after birth Sometimes due to any one of a number of causes the colt experiences difficulty in ridding the digestive tract of the first fecal matter. It is essential to notice whether or not this material is excreted. If it is not passed off within eighteen to twenty-four hours the little fellow will likely take on a dull listless appearance, allowing the head to drop, eyes to partially close, and ears to lop over. When this condition exists something must be done to assist him. A laxative such as about two ounces of castor oil should be given him and a couple of ounces of warm water with a little glycerine injected into the rectum. The castor oil will help the intestines to move the material in them, and the injection will cause the colt to attempt to excrete their contents. If the first dose of physic is ineffectual it should be repeated in about six hours, while the injection may be made once every hour.

Scours.—The third disease, scours or diarrhoea, is not quite so prevalent in very young foals but may attack the colt at any time until it is two or three months old. It frequently causes death. It is hard to determine just what causes scours in each individual case, but common causes are changes in the composition of the mare's milk due to nervousness, overwork, or changes of feed, allowing the colt to gorge itself with milk from the full udder of a mare that has become quite warm from work, and filth in the food. The disease can best be prevented by proper handling and feeding of the mare so as to keep her milk of a uniform composition.

After the disease appears in the foal the most successful way of treating it is to begin with a dose of good physic, preferably castor oil. This is necessary to remove the material that is causing the trouble from the digestive tract. Then it is time to give some astringent such as a little flour or starch in warm water or milk. Here again the simple precautions necessary for prevention are the best cure.

CARE AND FEEDING.

As with all other young animals on the farm the newly born foal requires close attention for the first three or four days of his life after which he will nearly always begin to kick his heels into the air and take care of himself very well. The ideal condition for raising the best colts possible is probably to allow the mare and foal to run together in a good grass pasture. This on the other hand is not always the most profitable method financially. The average farmer cannot afford to allow his mares to run idle through the summer producing nothing more than the ordinary farm colt. There is no reason on earth why mares cannot be worked while rearing foals and mare and foal come through the season in practically as good shape as if running in the pasture.

There is much difference of opinion as to the proper methods of handling the young foal while the mare is working. The question arises as to whether he should be kept in the stable or allowed to follow in the field. While both mare and foal will be somewhat restless at first a little patience with them will in the end make it most advisable with the majority of men to close the colt up. If convenient, work the mares in the field nearest the barn so that the colt may be allowed to nurse in the middle of the forenoon and afternoon as well as being with the mare at noon, until they are two months old, after which they will not require to be with the mares except at noon and during the night. If inconvenient to allow the colt to nurse in the middle of the forenoon and afternoon it will be found advantageous to teach him to drink cow's milk. From one to two quarts of milk, depending on the age and size at the above mentioned times, will be sufficient. Whole milk should be used, but the lower in fat content it is the better it will suit the colt. Cow's milk when fed to colts, should be sweetened with one teaspoonful of sugar to a quart of milk.

If allowed to be with the mare at meal times and her grain box be low enough so that he can get his nose into it, the average colt will begin feeding with his mother by the time he is four or five weeks old. No effort should be made to teach him to eat grain before one month old as his digestive system will not be strong enough to stand it. When he is about a month old a small box should be arranged in the opposite side of the stall and the colt taught to eat his grain from this. The best feed for the colt of this age is whole oats or oats one part by weight and bran one part. Ordinarily, little difficulty or evil effect will be noticed in weaning the colt at anywhere from four and one half to five and one half months old, particularly if the colt has been receiving some grain before hand. In weaning it is best to take the colt from the mare entirely rather than to allow it to nurse once or twice a day. This only keep both mare and foal in a nervous, excited condition that much longer, and will cause both to lose more flesh than if the separation is made abruptly.

In conclusion no more profitable advice can be given than to say "Take care of that colt." Under present conditions he is the surest money maker on the farm.—Manitoba Agricultural College Bulletin.

Brood Mares on the Farm.

It is probable that at no time in the memory of the present generation of farmers have draft horses sold at a more consistently good price throughout the year than they have since January 1st, 1910. It has also been a significant fact that there never was as much difference between the selling price of horses with size and finish, and those of poor quality, as during the past year. I am also safe in saying that there is no class of live stock upon which the average armer could realize a good profit more easily than on a few good draft colts at the present time.

If we study into conditions of our farming business as closely as the managers of any commercial enterprise do their business, we will find that there are many horses on farms that are not paying for their keep. Statistics compiled by the Minnesota Experiment Station on a number of Mimmesota larms from 1904 to 1907 indicate that it costs on an average of approximately $84 per year to maintain the average farm horse and that in return that horse is doing about three hours work per day. Many will say at first thought, the average farm horse is doing more than three hours work but when you consider idle days, the averabe comes down rapidly. This makes the farm work cost the business about 77½ cents per hour for each horse, which is altogether more than the horse is earning. The question then arises as

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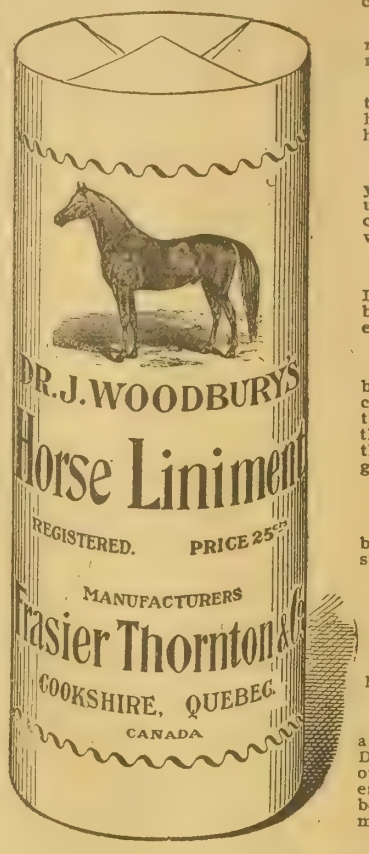

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Dear Sirs :—We do not hesitate in recommending your Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We have used it in the woods for coughs, colds, distemper and cuts, and would say that no lumberman should be without it. Yours truly, CLARKE BROS.

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Dear Sirs :—I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment in my stable for years and consider it the best liniment on the market for both internal and external use. Yours truly, C. C McLEAN.

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J. B. LIVESQUE,

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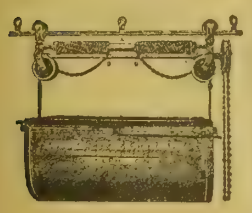

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S. KERR

Principal.

to how we can either increase the production of the farm horse or else reduce the cost of keeping him, and the solution seems to be to increase the production.

How this may be brought about is a question of as much importance to the average farmer as any one problem that confronts him and yet the farmers are carrying on their their team work with geldings and barren mares, which are producing nothing except the labor which they perform. In place of these horses every farmer should habe some good thrifty brood mares with which to carry on his farming operations. The market will take care of all the geldings for years to come and brood matrons should be doing faithful service on the farm.

Any mare that is not doing more than five hours work per day on the average should with reasonable care be able to produce a foal each year without overtaxing her. The selection of mares for farm use is a subject worthy of some study and a few suggestions may be of value. It should be kept in mind that size is in demand and that the open market pays well for it. Weight between 1600 and 2000 pounds is worth 25 cents per pound on the Chicago market. This shows that it pays to breed the big ones. It costs very little more to grow an 1800 pound colt than a 1000 pound one. The labor is about the same and the feed is not a great deal more, but the 1800 pound colt will sell at three years of age for $300.00 or more where the 1000 to 1200 pound colt will sell for $75.00 to $150.00. The light horse with plenty of style and quality or with a little speed will sometimes bring good money, but this is only for fancy trade and it is usually the man who fits and trains the light horse who makes the profit. The farmer who produces him gets little of the profits and as a rule does well to get returns for the actual cost of production. It is not so material what breed of draft horses a farmer breeds. All of them are good and he will have no trouble in disposing of colts from any of them at a good figure. It is true that certain breeds are best adapted for certain conditions while others are best adapted to other conditions. It is, however, largely a matter of preference. The Scotchman loves his Clydesdales while the Englishman cannot see the proper amount of substance in anything but a Shire, and the average American farmer leans strongly towards the Percheron. The breeds all have their virtues and it is not so much a matter of choosing a breed as of choosing good individuals, either pure breds or high grades of the breed and continuing with that one breed. Too many farmers switch from one breed to the other and are usually successful in combining all of the undesirable characteristics of both breeds.

The farmer should select good pure bred mares if possible; if not, he should select some high grades. In selecting them the buyer should keep in mind that fat covers a multitude of sins and should avoid the overfitted ones.

The old saying of "No foot, no horse" is a worthy one, and still better is the one of "Foot and ankle, bone and feather, top may come but bottom never." Both may well be kept in mind. After having selected well bred mares with special reference to securing size together with good bone and feet, the question of the sort of stallion to which to breed at once arises. It should be remembered first, that it is always advisable to stick to one breed; second, that it is entirely out of reason to expect a stallion to transmit qualities which he does not have, and that if we would produce the best we must breed to the very best; and third, that $5 intelligently invested in service fees may add $50 to the value of a colt at one year of age. The farmer should remember in

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selecting a stallion that it is a very poor policy to breed to anything other than a pure bred one. The grade may look good and his fee may be cheaper than that of a pure bred,but his good looks while it is a credit to his pure bred sire, is only representative of about 50 percent of his blood and he cannot be expected to transmit it strongly and surely. The pure bred on the other hand, has been bred for a certain type for generations and he has 100 percent of blood representing that type. He will therefore transmit his characteristics strongly and surely, even to the extent of over-coming some undesirable characteristics that his dam may have.

Regarding the best time of year to have farm mares foal, it depends largely on the system of farming. In general farming where the work is well distributed, spring foaling should always be advised, but in some systems of specialized farmings where the bulk of the work comes in the spring, I would recommend summer or fall foaling. The principal objections to this are the flies, mosquitoes and other insect pests, and the lack of succulent feeds. These objections can be overcome to a large extent by a little care and management. Succulent fall pasture can always be provided and when this is supplemented with a carefully selected grain ration, consisting largely of oats and bran, the fall colt can be quite successfully reared.

The essential point in using draft brood mares on the farm is intelligent management. The man who cannot give this cannot be successful in raising colts, neither will he be successful at any other farming operation. The man who will get a pair of pure bred draft brood mares and use them intelligently and carefully cannot afford to be without them for they are the only animals which can do our farm work in the most profitable way. It is to be hoped that more of our Maritime farmers will soon come to realize that there is an excellent chance to realize some good profits by stocking their farms with some good draft mares and producing a few first class foals each year.—J. S. Montgomery.

To Please a Horse.

Not many people know how to pet a horse, from the horse's standpoint, at any rate, said a trainer. Every nice looking horse comes in for a good deal of petting. Hitch a fine horse close to the curb and you will find that half the men, women and children who go by will stop for a minute, say "Nice horsey," and give him an affectionate pat or two.

The trouble is they don't pat him in the right place. If you want to make a horse think he is going straight to Heaven hitched to a New York cab or delivery wagon, rub over his eyes. Next to that form of endearment, a horse likes to be rubbed right up between the ears. In petting horses, most people slight those nerve centres. While a well-behaved horse will accept the nasal caress complacently, he would much prefer that nice, soothing touch applied to the eyelids. Once in a while a person comes along who really does know how to pet a horse. Nine times out of ten, that man was brought up in the country among horses and learned, when a boy, their peculiar ways.

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If horses go lame, you don't have to lay them off to cure them. Kendall's Spavin Cure works while they work—and cures them while they earn their keep. For Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, Splint, Sprain, Swollen Joints, Lameness

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DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
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POULTRY.

Marketing Eggs.

The marketing of eggs is the subject to a bulletin from the Kansas experiment station which discusses the problem from the farmers' stand point. A few extracts from this bulletin will be read with interest by our farm folks.

Selling eggs is one of the handiest ways for the farmer to get a cash or trade return for his produce, during all parts of the year, and if he can increase the emiciency of the machinery which produces and handles these eggs he is putting into his pocket good hard cash. The question is, how can this be done?

If any person should go into the average hotel or restaurant in this country and call for a soft-boiled egg, providing, of course, that he knew an absolutely fresh egg, he would be somewhat in doubt as to the freshness of any of the eggs put before him, Such a thing as this gives rise to wonder as to the cause of it and suggests a possible remedy.

Almost every housewife who is compelled to buy eggs constantly clamors for some method which she may pursue in order to always get fresh eggs. There is no housewife who has not some time or other had the great displeasure of handling spoiled or rotten eggs. This almost constant occurrence, with the possible exception of the winter months, practically compels those who lecture and carry on experiment station work to plead with the farmers who produce the eggs to put on the market better produce. It is firmly believed that care in the handling of anything with a view to improving its quality or appearance for the market will be a financial profit to the one who does the work.

HOW TO OBTAIN EGGS.— Eggs are produced by fowls only after their bodies have been supplied with a maintenance ration. The production of an egg is the hen's only means of reproduction, and this she cannot do until she has enough food to first maintain life. So it must be remembered in feeding a hen for laying that she needs a great quantity of feed. Some hens lay large, some small, and more medium-sized eggs. A large egg is desirable on all markets, and if the farmer wishes his hens to be largely egg producers he should keep on the farm those breeds of fowls which will lay the large eggs. Such breeds as the Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, Wyandotte and some Leghorns, are the most popular farmer's fowl for producing good, marketable eggs.

There is oft times much objection to the Leghorn on account of the inclination to lay small eggs, and yet it is not the least bit of trouble to produce hens of this breed which will easily lay eggs that weigh 1½ pounds to the dozen. If the strain of Leghorns kept do not do this, it will do no good to cross them with some other breed and expect to improve the size of the egg or yield of the flock. One year may show improvement, but the following ones are questionable. So it will pay any poultryman who cares to produce the best market fowl or the best eggs to breed pure and for a purpose.

HOW TO HANDLE EGGS.— When the hens on the farm are producing enough eggs to warrant the farmer's taking them to town, arrangements should be made to handle them properly. A convenient and clean place should be provided wherein the hens can lay. They should be compelled to lay here in a clean nest. The natural tendency of a hen is to go off in the weeds and make her nest. This should never be tolerated, and any eggs found in such places should be marked and kept at home.

It makes no difference how many hens are kept, a house suitable for them should be erected in which they should be compelled to roost and lay. Then if the nests are placed where the hens will not roost on them they can be kept clean. Straw that is dry makes the best nesting material, and if the nest could have a bottom made of one-inch mesh wire it would be self-cleaning. If not, the nesting material should be changed often.

If the weather is bad and the hens' feet become muddy, the eggs should be gathered at least twice daily. This will keep the eggs cleaner. If the weather is hot they should be collected at least twice each day, and oftener if the temperature is very high. This prevents eggs from commencing to decompose, or the germ, in case there is any, to start development. If eggs are laid in barns, sheds, etc., a careful search should be made often, in order to be sure that none are gathered when stale.

As soon as the breeding season is over, the male birds should be separated from the hens. A male bird is not necessary for the production of eggs, but is useful only to fertilize the egg, which will be laid in spite of his presence. A fertile egg will commence development, consequently deteriorate, more quickly than a sterile egg. A fertile egg when fresh laid is supposed to be already started in its development, and if a hen is allowed to stay on it any length of time it will soon be in condition not to be classed as a fresh egg.

KEEPING THE EGGS.—When the clean, fresh eggs are gathered they should be put in a clean, dry, cool place until marketed. Even though the place is clean and cool, if it is not dry, molds, etc., will commence development and the eggs will soon spoil. If the eggs become damp and they happen to be in contact with any colored material they will immediately become stained. Good egg cases in a cool, dry, clean place, kept up off the floor, make an excellent receptacle in which to keep eggs previous to marketing.

Before these eggs are set aside for market, they should be gone over by the farmer as he collects them, and all small, stained, dirty, doubtful, incubator and rotten eggs should be removed. Small and dirty eggs, if used immediately, are just as good as clean ones, but they will not sell well on the market, and if sent in with good eggs will spoil the trade. Therefore, they should be kept and used at home. No eggs should be washed, for the packers claim they will not keep well. All eggs from stolen nests, whose freshness is doubtful, and all incubator eggs, should either be thrown away, boiled for the little chicks or used at home. They should never be sent to market. Rotten eggs need not be discussed. Any person who will send one to market deserves all the penalty possible from the pure food law.

MARKETING THE EGGS.— When eggs have been properly gathered, handled and kept previous to taking to market, the question of the number of trips to town should be considered. In hot weather the eggs should be marketed two or three times per week, and oftener if possible. If that number of trips cannot be made, co-operate with a neighbor and have him alternate days in the trips which must be made.

In the fall and spring eggs should be marketed at least once a week. Many buyers have had trouble in October and November with eggs classed as "held eggs." These are common because most farmers believe that after frost eggs will not rot so quickly, but nevertheless they do evaporate and the air cells in them show the candler that they are stale.

Therefore, the more often eggs are marketed the greater are the chances that they will be good. If the sun beats down hot on the wagon, place a cover of some kind over the cases in order to keep out the unnecessary heat.

The Gospel of Cleanliness.

The maxims of Dr. George B. Morse of the United States bureau of animal industry are as follows: 1 clean out, 2, clean up, 3, clean water supply, 4, clean food, 5, clean eggs, 6, clean incubators and brooders, 7, clean breeding.

Clean out the birds by means of Epsom salts administered in the evening mash, estimating ½ teaspoonful to each adult bird or a teaspoonful to six half-grown chickens, or 10 to 15 chicks.

Sharp, Stiff Discs and Sure-Cleaning Scrapers

When you require a Disc Harrow, be sure and examine the "Lion." It is one of those famous Frost & Wood machines that work so satisfactory. The sharp, stiff discs will pulverize and loosen the surface of the land just exactly right. Even if the soil is sticky the "Lion" works O.K., because it has sure-cleaning Scrapers that absolutely prohibit the discs from getting clogged. Two horses handle the "Lion" comfortably and there is no side draft. It is built of the very best materials throughout, as is all Frost & Wood farm machinery.

Please send for catalogue B 42 and get complete particulars about Frost & Wood in-throw and out-throw harrows.

42

Frost & Wood Co., Ltd., Smith's Fall, Canada

Frost & Wood
"Lion" Disc Harrow

These Toasted Corn Flakes require no cooking. They are a most nutritious and easily digestive food, ready to be served with milk, cream or fruit.

Note the high class premium found in every package.

ORANGE MAIZE

Consumption Book FREE

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1641 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait — write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

Clean up by spreading air-slaked lime over the runs, dropping boards and floors of the houses.

Clean water supply to be obtained by adding permanganate of potash to the water to give it a claret-red color.

Clean food can be secured by the application of heat if contamination has occurred.

Clean eggs by dipping them just prior to incubation in 90 per cent alcohol.

Clean incubators and brooders by thoroughly scrubbing them with boiling water and good, old-fashioned kitchen soap.

Clean breeding may be accomplished by breeding from the youngest females consistent with good breeding.

Fumigating a House.

When the poultry house is found to contain vermin, a thorough fumigating with sulphur is of great benefit. The house must be closed tightly, otherwise the fumigating will do little good as all the fumes will escape through cracks or openings.

Put a red hot stone in a pail and set it on the floor. If the latter is of wood set the pail on some tin cans or on top of another pail so as to avoid danger of fire. Pour the sulphur on the hot stone, get out at once and close the door tight. Leave the house closed for five or six hours and then air out thoroughly. If properly done no vermin should escape.

Raw Furs and Skins

WE ARE BUYERS

of all kinds of

RAW FURS and SKINS

We Guarantee Honest Assortment, Highest Market Prices and Quick returns.

WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES

Send for our [illegible] PRICE LIST FREE

REVILLON FRERES

134 et 136 McGill St., Montreal.

Sprouted Oats for Chicks.

There seems to be a great deal of interest being shown by chicken raisers just now in sprouted oats for feed, and as it is seasonable I will give the readers of this paper afew suggestions regarding these.

One advantage of sprouted oats added to the ration is that they provide the fowls with a supply of green feed, slight as this may seem.

The idea seems to have come to us from foreign countries, where sprouted oats have been used as a feed for many years. To produce them, place the grain in a tub or some watertight vessel and just aboutcover it with lukewarm water leaving the oats in this water for about 24 hours. The water should then be drawn off and the grain placed where it can drain freely.

Every morning and evening they should be sprinkled with hot water, in about a week and a half they will have sprouted and be ready for feeding.

Some poultry keepers make racks in which the grain can be kept after removing from the tub. This is a convenient way of handling it, as it will not only drain better but space will be saved.—J. R. Cote.

An Incubator Free.

The Maritime Farmer believes there should be an incubator on every farm. It means chickens for eating, more eggs and a money maker. To help encourage this we are going to give an incubator absolutely free to the person making the best hatch.

Here are the only conditions. You must buy the incubator this season of some advertiser in The Maritime Farmer. Keep a careful record of the hatch which you can acknowledge before a notary if necessary, write us before May 30th, giving the number of eggs started with, and number of chicks hatched, and to the person making the largest per cent of hatch we will refund every dollar they paid for their incubator. This is simple and easy. Remember, the incubator must be bought this season of an advertiser in The Maritime Farmer. When writing to firm mention The Maritime Farmer. Take this copy and write every incubator advertiser in it or at least send for catalogue o as to get all the information possible, pick out your machine, get it and then be careful with your hatch, if you make best hatch we will repay you every dollar you paid for the machine.

It does not matter whether you start 50, 100 or 200 or any number of eggs. Test at the end of the 10th day, taking out infertile eggs, keeping a record of those so taken out. Then keep a record of eggs hatched from the rest.

Don't fail to take advantage of this. You want an incubator anyway, and by buying it of our advertisers you stand every chance in the world of getting your money all back. We positively guarantee every advertiser in our columns to do as they agree. Write us if you intend to compete and be sure to get your record of hatch in by May 30th. You can make two or three hatches by that time. Address all letters in regard to this to Poultry Department, The Maritime Farmer, Sussex, N. B.

Regulate the brooders at 100 before putting the chickens in. Remember that they are taken from an incubator where it probably registers 105. Use covered baskets 'with cushions in' to transfer them and they will not get a chill. Give them warm water, dry rolled oats, and sharp sand alone for the first three days, and avoid future trouble.

GUNNS "Prairie State" Incubators

Get the Most Chix

because they come closer than any other incubator to matching Nature's own conditions. The hen sitting on the ground is still, on a small scale, the most successful hatcher. But she **can't hatch** 20 or 30 dozen eggs at a time, and she **won't hatch** them at the right season to make winter layers or cockerels that are ready for market at off seasons, when prices are highest.

The most successful Canadian poultry raisers therefore use the "Prairie State" Incubator because it practically equals, on a great big scale, the hen's success with her little setting.

Gunns Prairie State Incubators are built not so much to sell, as to hatch chicks. Note that. We are making incubators and marketing them at rock-bottom prices simply because they will help in our campaign for "More and better eggs and poultry"—not because we want to make profits out of incubators.

Gunns Prairie State Incubators are **honestly made** in our own factory at Ste. Therese, P.Q.—the finest wood-working factory in the Dominion. No poor material or flimsy construction is tolerated, for we have a reputation for 40 years of square dealing at stake.

They are designed so that the **heat is distributed evenly** to every egg in the tray. There are no cold or hot spots.

The **correct temperature is maintained,** within a fraction of a degree, whether the temperature outside the incubator be zero or 80 degrees.

The moistened sand tray gives an absolutely **even and easily regulated supply of moisture** to every egg. This prevents drying up the eggs, and brings out big, strong, healthy chicks.

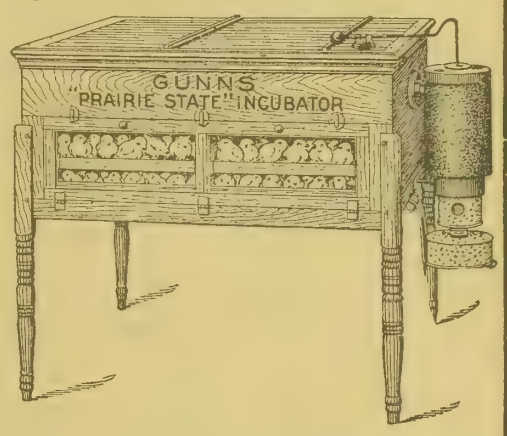
An even **supply of fresh air,** free from lamp fumes, is provided, greatly increasing both the hatch and the vitality of the chicks.

Thus Gunns Prairie State Incubator supplies so perfectly the conditions of natural hatching that it not only brings out a very high proportion of chicks, but **the chicks live.** When

GUNNS UNIVERSAL HOVERS

are used for brooding, results are even better than those secured by natural methods. These Hovers enable you to raise chicks successfully at any season and in any numbers. Gunns Combination Colony House Brooders make the most convenient, practical equipment known.

Write for our book on Practical Poultry Raising. It tells all about the "Prairie State" line, and how to raise poultry for profit by common sense methods that have proved successful. Meantime, note these prices:



GUNNS
Prairie State Incubator

No. 0.—100 hen eggs—$18.00
No. 1.—150 " " — 22.50
No. 2.—240 " " — 32.00
No. 3.—390 " " — 38.00

GUNNS
Universal Hover
With lamp, lamp case and smoke conductor $7.00

GUNN, LANGLOIS & CO., LIMITED, 245 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

"Gunns Prairie State Incubator Gets Chix." 11

Hamilton Incubator
Hatches Big, Healthy Chicks

You never find the Hamilton guilty of hatching deformed chicks, or allowing chicks to die in the shell. That is because the heating and ventilating systems introduce the correct amount of life-giving oxygen and moisture into the egg-chamber—because the heat-regulating system is accurate to a fraction of a degree—because the directions are so simple and correct. The Hamilton Incubator hatches every fertile egg. The chicks are so plump, healthy and lively they make the old hen jealous of the Hamilton. You can make a success of hatching chicks with the Hamilton Incubator, and just as big a success of raising them with the Hamilton Brooder. Send for our **free booklet** and get complete information about the always successful Hamilton Incubators and Brooders.

Act as Our Representative

In your locality. Take orders for Hamilton Incubators and Brooders. Our line is a ready seller. And you will want to be our agent as soon as you read our proposition. Write us to-day.

The Hamilton Incubator Co., Ltd., HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

THE FARM HOME

This Department is now being edited by a very competent lady, who will be pleased to answer all inquiries. She solicits the aid of all who are interested in home making. This aid may be given in the form of short articles dealing with your experiences, questions or timely suggestions. Ladies, this department is yours. Use it to the best advantage.

Settling down for Winter.

With holidays all over and the winter settled down,
The old farm is as purty as a mansion in the town
Instead of fret-work trimmings and the fancy furbelow
Fair winter decorates the house with quaint designs of snow.
Bring on the big dance and the fun, let fiddles get in line,
No work or worry for a spell; the loafin' days are fine.

Got socks enough for nigh a year,
Got presents that'll keep—
Come on, Old Winter, nary fear
With break my comfort-sleep!

A peep out yonder in the barn will make you satisfied
That crops have done their duty, with prosperity astride;
The smokehouse bulges with its stores, the ham is mighty sweet
The sausage links our hearts to grub that you could never beat.
Oh! stacked up grain and gold, as one, this winter loaf is great
I'll settle back and grin a bit and let the plawin' wait.

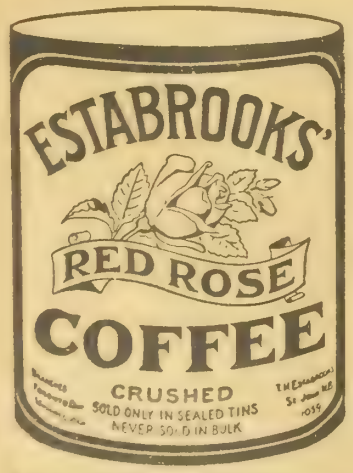
Got handkerchiefs and all 'o that,
Got new gloves an' er tie
Come on, Old Winter, we stand 'pat'
When flakes dance in the sky!

There's time to pay some visits and to sit around and read,
With nary crow to pester ot a furrow or a weed,
One season's work has endeh, now it's up to us to rest.
And live on all the blessings that the good Lord knows is best.
Out yonder, in the meadow, banks of snowy white are spread,
But it's not for cultivation—it's for children and a sled.

Gat gifts from relatives galore,
Enough to last a year,
Come on, Old Winter, snow some more
I've not a thing to fear.

W. Livingston.

Estabrooks' Coffee
is quality coffee from top to bottom of the double sealed air tight tin. It is as easy to brew as Red Rose Tea with an equal result in goodness.
The final proof is in the steaming, fragrant breakfast cup.



Sold only in 1 and ½ lb. tins.
Try it for breakfast to-morrow
75

Match-Making.

(Continued from last issue)

"Look at it, if you would like to,' said Mr. Annesley to Lucian Olive, seeing him reach out his hand to take a miniature lying on the library table, and then immediately checking himself.

He gladly availed himself of the permission.

"How beautiful, how lifelike, and how expressive of her real character! he thought, as his eye rested on the beaming, animated countenance.

Something, however, not far removed from a frown, the next moment, cast a shadow over his brow. It was, as he imagined, the miniature of Olive Palmer which he held in his hand; and the question, "Why should my uncle have her likeness?" passed like a flash through his mind.

"I think you've seen it before?" said Mr. Annesley, interrogatively, and wholly unconscious of his nephew's suspicion.

"Never."

"I have the impression that I showed it to you years ago."

Lucian eyed his uncle keenly, in consequence of what to him appeared this strange remark, as he again assured him that he never saw it before.

"What do you think of it?" inquired Mr. Annesley.

"That it is a most excellent likeness."

"Nothing could be truer to life than it was."

"And is still, I should say," remarked Lucian, a little curtly.

His uncle, apparently lost in his own thoughts, paid no heed to this remark.

"It might be mistaken for Olive Palmer's likeness," said Mr. Annesley, arousing himself from his reverie.

"And isn't it hers?"

"No; she for whom it was taken died twenty years ago. Her name was Clara Dermont. Is the aame new to you?"

"Entirely so."

"I thought that your mother might have told you about her. They would have been sisters-in-laws had Clara lived. Tell me, now, how you like the miniature." And, as he spoke he brushed back the brown hair from his forehead, as if by doing so he could rid himself of the painful memories which had been called up.

"I don't know how I could help liking it," replied Lucian, a little ashamed that he had for a moment supposed that in his uncle, who could not be less than twenty-five years older than Olive, he had found a rival.

"You like it for Olive's sake; I am glad of it."

Lucian did not deny the truth of this assertion, and the subject was dropped.

"I don't see that there will be any use in waiting," said Mr. Annesley, taking the chair which Miss Palmer had placed for him near the fire, for, though the last of May the morning was chilly.

"Nor I," said Miss Palmer.

"I think her father will have no objection to receive Lucian as a son-in-law."

"None in the world."

"To remove even the shadow of doubt on the subject, it may be as well for you to write to him before there's any communication on the part of my nephew."

"I have already written. I know little of the so-called art of letter-writing, but I know how to put my thought down on paper, and so I wrote to my brother all about it. I told him of Lucian's good qualities, and, as for his failings, he has so few that I thought they were hardly worth mentioning."

At this moment, the door opened, and Olive, with a little wicker basket on her arm, piled high with wild flowers, such as violets, and those white-leaved flowers which fringe meadow brooks, entered the room. Nothing could be more fresh and radiant than the young face surrounded by its luxuriant tresses of golden brown, now in slight disarray from her long walk. The smile which hovered on her red lips, broke in gleams of light from beneath the shade of her dark, rich eyelashes, lost none of its warmth and sparkle at sight of Mr. Annesley.

"Where did you find your flowers?" said he. "I went out yesterday for the express purpose of hunting some large purple violets like those; but not one could I find."

"The sunshine knows where to find them," she replied.

"And May" (May was a pet name he had given her) "knows where to find the sunshine; and, what is better still, she finds a place in her heart to keep it in."

"If she didn't," replied Olive gayly, "the flowers she keeps there would droop and die."

"I suspect," said Miss Palmer, "that Olive has found out what I've heard called bottling the sunshine. At any rate, she has a place for it where it keeps well, and seems always ready for use."

"And let me tell you, Lucian," said Mr. Annesley to his nephew, who just then made his appearance at the unclosed door, "that it is the best investment man or woman ever made, inasmuch as it will prove to be a better fund for a family to draw upon for happiness than all the gold or silver that was ever coined, provided"—and he dropped his voice a note or two below its usual key—"provided there's always a well-furnished larder at the disposal of a willing and competent cook."

"I would not undertake to cavil at an assertion," replied Lucian, smiling, "which you have guarded with so much ingenuity, even were I inclined to doubt its being tenable, which I am not." And, as he spoke, spoke, he looked at the bright face of Olive, as she stood at a table arranging her flowers, in a way which showed that she had her full share of influence in silencing his doubts. Soon afterward, he joined her, and helped her place the flowers in vases, which gave Mr. Annesley an opportunity to inquire of Miss Palmer if she had received an answer to the letter which she sent her brother.

"I have," she replied.

"And is it favorable?"

"Yes. He was kind enough to say that he could place full confidence in my judgment, and should therefore raise no onjections, though he had hoped to keep his only daughter with him a little longer. He has two boys, younger than Olive, who are as bright, cheerful and good as she is, in their way; but then you can readily imagine that the place of an only daughter like her can never be exactly filled. He has one of the best of housekeepers, however, a little precise, perhaps, but none the worse for that; so that everything will go on the same as it always has since he had the misfortune to lose his wife."

There was a smile in Mr. Annesley's eyes rather than on his lips, as he cast a furtive glance towards Lucian and Olive. "It will be a match—there can be no doubt of it," said he; "and 'twill be one of my own making."

"How so?"

"Before answering your question, permit me to inquire if you understand the true philosophy of match-making?"

"No. I confess that I must plead ignorance as to the philosophy, if there is any."

"I think there is, and believe it to be simply this; give any two young persons, who, you think, possess the requisite qualities for mutual attraction, well-timed opportunities of meeting each other, and then let them alone; if you tell them in so many words, that you have brought them together for the express purpose of bringing about a match between them, in nine cases out of ten their antagonism will be excited, causing them to be on the lookout for faults rather than per-

AFTER SUFFERING YEARS

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Fox Creek, N.B.—"I have always had pains in the loins and a weakness there, and often after my meals my food would distress me and cause soreness. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me much good. I am stronger, digestion is better, and I can walk with ambition. I have encouraged many mothers of families to take it, as it is the best remedy in the world. You can publish this in the papers." — Mrs. WILLIAM BOURQUE, Fox Creek, N.B., Canada.

The above is only one of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which prove beyond a doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, actually does cure these obstinate diseases of women after all other means have failed, and that every such suffering woman owes it to herself to at least give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial before submitting to an operation, or giving up hope of recovery.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health and her advice is free.

It Is Miserable To Be Dyspeptic.

Dyspepsia is one of the most prevalent troubles of civilized life, and thousands suffer untold agony after every meal.

Nearly everything that enters a weak dyspeptic stomach, acts as an irritant; hence the great difficulty of effecting a cure.

The long train of distressing symptoms, which render life a burden to the victim of dyspepsia, may be promptly relieved by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. John Sherrett, Fortier, Man., writes:—"I was troubled with dyspepsia for years. A friend of mine told me about Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got a bottle to try, and before I was half finished I could eat anything without suffering, and when I had used two bottles I was sound and well. Now I feel just fine; indeed I can't say too much in favor of your medicine."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

fections, and thus, instead of promoting, you will defeat your object."

"And that is the way you have done?"

"Yes, I contrived to bring them together and then just let them alone."

June had come over the green and breezy hills, from the sunny vales of the south. With her crown of roses were twined a few of the still fresh and delicate flowers, dropped from the hand of May, as she lingered to hear the clear sweet bird-notes swelling into full and delicious tides of song to welcome the advent of her more brilliant sister."

The day was near its close, when Mr. Palmer drove up to his sister's door. He had come for the purpose of taking Olive home with him.

Not being expected, his arrival was a pleasant surprise both to his sister and daughter. As may be imagined, they had many things to say to each other. The short summer twilight deepened into night; the stars shone forth one by one, and finally the waning moon came up from behind the eastern hills, warning them of the near approach of midnight, ere they separated for the night.

It has been said that between the simple and noble persons there is always a perfect understanding. The little party assembled in Miss Palmer's parlor, the ensuing evening, proved that there was truth in this assertion, slight as had been the opportunity for Mr. Palmer, Mr. Aanesley, and Lucian Clive to become acquainted. Attracted by the sincerity common to each—that golden alembic in the moral world which throws off the dross, and assimilates the purer elements of humanity—they felt that they were already friends.

At an early hour the following morning, Olive was ready to return home with her father. As they were about to step into the chaise, Mr. Annesley, a little flushed from his hasty walk, arrived to take leave of them. There was no need for Lucian Clive to hurry, for, having been seized with an unusual desire to examine Miss Palmer's flowers, he had arrived in season to commence his inspection at sunrise, which left him time for a very pleasant chat with Mr. Palmer.

"I am sorry to have you go so soon," said Mr. Annesley, "but there is comfort in knowing—nothing in Providence preventing—that we shall have your daughter back again the first of October. For my part, I think September should be the time of the wedding."

"October will be full as soon as I shall wish to part with her," replied Mr. Palmer.

"And full as soon as she can get ready," said his sister. "You men haven't the least idea how much preparation is required when a young girl like Olive expects to go to house keeping."

"I suppose not," replied Mr. Annesley. "And, come to think about it, I too shall have something to attend to. The old mansion must be fitted up in a manner suitable for the reception of a young bride."

Lucian, during this brief colloquy, approached Olive, who had taken her seat in the chaise, and placed in her hand a moss rosebud, saying as he did so, "Expect to see me soon."

Nothing more need be said, except that Olive, with the assistance of her Aunt Lois, who passed two weeks at her brother's for the express purpose, as she said, of "cutting out, and making the napery in a fit and proper manner," found no difficulty in completing all necessary preparations at the time appointed for the marriage, which was celebrated according to the simple and solemn rite which custom had sanctioned.

THE END.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF MINARD'S LINIMENT

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited

Toilet Needs and Helps.

It is a good plan to keep a mixture of cornmeal and vinegar on the washstand and rub the hands with this mixture after having washed them at any time during the day, and it is especially good to use after keeping the hands in soapy water for any length of time. To clean much-soiled hands, first rub them well with sweet oil or lard, then wipe off this grease with a soft cloth and wash the hands with warm water and good soap.

When the face is dusty, after a long ride in the dust or after cleaning house, rub the face, throat and ears with olive oil, and this must be rubbed on lightly so as to loosen the dust, but not to be rubbed into the pores of the skin then wipe this off immediately with a soft piece of linen, then wash the face with warm not hot water, and good toilet soap.

A good remedy for pimples is made by pouring spirits of camphor over

CAN YOU BEAT THIS?

SEND this ad., together with the special price mentioned below, and we will send you PREPAID, a beautiful Guipure Lace Coat Collar exactly like the above illustration, length 21 inches, width 4 inches, your choice of ecru or ivory shade. Examine it carefully in your own home and if you don't find it the best value you ever saw, and worth at least 35c, return it and we will refund your money without question.

Our Special Price.....19c

PAQUET'S SPRING BARGAIN CATALOGUE NO. 28

is filled with bargains just as good as this one. We can't print them all in this space. Write for a copy of this Catalogue to-day—it's FREE.

THE PAQUET COMPANY LIMITED.

QUEBEC, CANADA.

For Red Stove Lids

BUY TRY

STOVINK

Makes old stoves BLACK and keeps NEW stove lids new. Nothing else like it. Quickly applied, clean and easy to use. NO POLISHING REQUIRED. You simply paint it on those parts of the stove that become red and it will make them absolutely **BLACK**. One application lasts a month. Absolutely non-explosive.

25 Cents the Bottle. Postage 5c Extra.

T. McAVITY & SONS, LIMITED,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

sliced fresh horseradish and this should stand tightly covered for twelve hours, then the liquid must be strained and applied night and morning.

An excellent cream to use for chapped skin is made with 10 cents' worth of glycerine, the juice of two lemons, and one tablespoonful of powdered boric. Stir the boric powder in a little hot water until all is dissolved, then put in a bottle and shave until the ingredients are well mixed. A boric solution is excellent to use as a toilet article and this is easily prepared by dissolving a heaping teaspoonful of the powder in a pint of boiling water and then keeping in a bottle ready for use. A little of this solution used in the water when bathing the face and hands is fine for the skin, and the best way to treat clammy, moist feet is to bathe them with this solution and allow it to dry on the skin, or dust them with the dry boric powder. This prevents odor and is excellent to use on any part of the body where perspiration is troublesome.

A good way to clean the hair and give it a nice lustre is to rub dry salt well into the roots of the hair at night and pin a cloth closely around the head and then brush out the salt in the morning. Salt water rubbed well into the hair every night will keep the hair from falling out. A good fluid to keep the hair in curl or waves is made by beating the white of an egg slightly and then stirring in a half cup of cold tea that has been strained.

A Prize of $5.00.

We will give $5.00 to the school boy or girl who makes the most number of words from the letters contained in the words "The Maritime Farmer". No letter is to be used in one word oftener than it appears in the words "The Maritime Farmer." The only condition is that each person competing must send in at least one paid in advance new or renewal subscriber to "The Maritime Farmer." Make up your lists boys and girls, show them to your friends, get them to help you win the prize subscribing to The Maritime Farmer. Contest closes March 15th. Address Circulation Manager, Maritime Farmer.

A Pest of Ants

Editor Farm Home Department:—

So far I have noticed no letters for this department.

I think all we need is a start and many valuable hints and suggestions might be exchanged.

I would like to ask the housekeepers if they know anything that will keep black ants out of the house. Some one has said go to the beds with a boiling tea kettle and scald them; others say put a drop of carbolic acid in each bed.

Now, when you take in the fact that the whole ground around the house is honey-combed with them you will see that that plan would not work. It would take gallons of carbolic acid and barrels of water, and then there are numbers from every bed that escape and go right to work next day.

Then we have been told of different ways to kill them when they get in, but that is no help. If we kill ten thousand one night there are just as many in the next day until we are almost tempted to pity Pharaoh.

What we cannot find out is where they get in, and what we need to know is what to use to make it so unpleasant for them they will stay out. We tried sulphur, red pepper, alum and a number of such things on which they throve. The only thing that did any good and that a very little was Blackjack Tobacco.

We have had the plague for five summers.

Can any of the readers of this depart ment help me any, if so come on with your suggestions?

Sincerely yours,

B. McL.

Woodstock, N. B.

Editor's Note.—Can any of our readers suggest a remedy?

In The Kitchen.

The shell of an egg often breaks if plunged directly into boiling water. It is a good plan to pour a little warm water over them first before putting them into hot water.

If the fingers get badly stained in peeling fruit or vegetables and the druggist is too far off to get oxalic acid, try rubbing the stains with sorrel leaves or rhubarb, both of which contain the same acid. Spots in linen may be removed by the same agency.

In arranging good china on the shelves soft mats should be placed between the plates to avoid scratches and chips. The cups are best hung by their handles from hooks. This is much safer than piling them on the shelves. Dishes and large plates should rest in a groove at the back of the shelf.

When muslin or liner articles are scorched and are not actually burned by too close contact with the fire or by too hot an iron, soak the brown stains with some of the following mixture:—Slice six large onions and

Maritime Wire Fence Stands the Strain

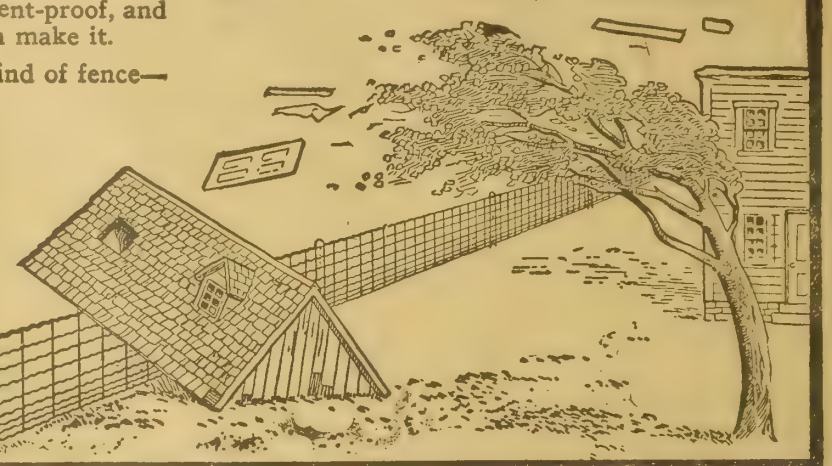
of unexpected accidents, without a flinch. It holds under the most trying conditions. Maritime Wire Fence makes good because Maritime material is first quality, and Maritime workmen excel in their calling.

All Maritime Fence is made from extra heavy smooth No. 9 wire, so thoroughly galvanized that it won't peel. The Maritime lock holds the joints so rigidly that they can't give or pull out of shape. Maritime Fence is rust-proof, accident-proof, and as near wear-proof as man can make it.

8 Maritime Fence is your kind of fence—made as you would make it yourself—if you could. Maritime Fence is true economy for you. It is made and sold upon honor. Costs no more than inferior fence. Send now for our free fence booklet. Tells you everything you want to know about fences. Write while you are thinking of it. It will pay you,—pay you well.

New Brunswick Wire Fence Co., Limited
Moncton - - - - - New Brunswick

MARITIME WIRE FENCE



ELECTRIC BEANS

TAKE A BOX HOME WITH YOU

They have cured others, therefore we can vouch for their power to cure you. If you are troubled with Anaemia Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heart Palpitation or any complaint arising from Impure Blood, Sluggish Liver, Unhealthy Stomach or Weakened Nerves—buy them—They will put new red blood in your veins and electrify with new life your entire system.
There is a cause for this effect.
50c. a box at all dealers or upon receipt of price from

The Electric Bean Chemical Co. Ltd. Ottawa

THE DOMO SEPARATOR

The Cheapest and the Best.

Prices and Capacities.

	Capacity	Suitable for	Prices
Domo B	110 lbs.	1 to 2 cows	$15
" O	150 lbs.	2 to 5 cows	$20
" 1	200 lbs.	3 to 7 cows	$30
" 2	280 lbs.	5 to 10 cows	$35
" 3	450 lbs.	10 to 15 cows	$50
" 4	670 lbs.	15 to 30 cows	$65

Sent on trial to responsible parties.
For particulars of Free trial offer write to

J. de L. Taché,
General Canadian Agent, St. Hyacinthe Que.

Agents Wanted all over the Maritime Provinces

CONSTIPATION

CURED BY THE USE OF

MILBURN'S

LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Constipation is one of the most frequent, and at the same time, one of the most serious of the minor ailments to which mankind is subject, and should never be allowed to continue.

A free motion of the bowels daily should be the rule with every one who aspires to perfect health.

Mrs. Fred. Hall, 299 Hibernia Road, Montreal, Que., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation and trying everything I knew of, a friend advised me to use Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I used four and a half vials and I am completely cured. I can gladly recommend them to all who suffer from constipation.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or 5 vials for $1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

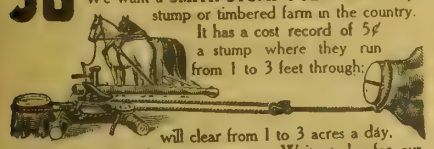
DYER THE FENCE MAN

TORONTO, CANADA

"Sells his Crown Wire and Iron Fences and Gates at factory prices, also barbed, coiled, and plain wire, fence tools, etc. Ask for free catalogue."

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We want a SMITH STUMP PULLER on every stump or timbered farm in the country. It has a cost record of 5¢ a stump where they run from 1 to 3 feet through;



will clear from 1 to 3 acres a day, doing the work of twenty men. Write today for our catalogue and FREE TRIAL PROPOSITION

W. SMITH GRUBBER CO. 31 Smith Sta., La Crescent, Minn.

FREE!

This elegant watch, stem wind and set, fancy engraved SOLID SILVER cases, FULLY GUARANTEED, will be sent you FREE if you sell only $3.60 worth of our beautifully colored and embossed post cards at 6 for 10c. These are the very latest designs in Views, Floral, Holiday, Comics, &c. The swiftest sellers. Just show them and take in the money. Send your name and address, plainly written, and we will forward you a package of cards and our big premium list. Don't delay, for we give this extra present for promptness.

COBALT GOLD PEN CO., Dept. 319 Toronto, Ont.

The I C. R. Boston Office Has New Address.

The Boston Ticket Office of the Intercolonial Railway will no longer be found at No. 306 Washington St. Mr. R. W. Chipman, who represents the I. C. R. and its passenger interests in the "HUB" having removed to No. 294 Washington St., to be more precise at room 427 in the old South Building, where he will just as cheerfully as ever discuss travel with tourists and supply them with reliable information concerning the territory served by the I. C. R.

squeeze out all the juice. Add to this one pint of vinegar and one ounce of pearl-ash. Boil until the mixture thickens and apply liberally while still hot.

The difference between a fresh and a stale egg can be detected the moment they are put in the water for boiling. The fresh egg immediately sinks to the bottom and lies flat on its side, whereas the stale egg will be seen to rise on end. If it rises slightly it may only be a trifle bad, but according to the angle at which it inclines with the bottom of the saucepan its staleness can be told. If it rises to the top, then take it out to the dustbin, but be careful not to break it.

Sponges are great germ collectors, and should be scalded thoroughly very frequently.

A light broom is best for easy work and with care it will last as long as a heavier one.

Old hair brushes which have become soft can be made quite hard and firm by dipping them in a strong solution of alum.

If the color has been taken from silk by acids, it may be restored by applying to the spots a little hartshorn or sal-volatile.

When removing buttons from old garments have a needle and thread at hand, and thread each kind separately and tie in a bunch before putting into the button box. This saves time and trouble of hunting through all the buttons to select the ones required again.

A $5 00 Wire Fence Prize.

We will give $5.00 in gold to the person who finds the word "fence" or "fences" the most times in ads. in this and succeeding issues between now and May the 31st. It doesn't cost you one penny to try for this $5.00 but in looking for the word "fence" note which fence ads. interest you most, and write those advertisers, sending an order or asking for free catalogue. In your letter to us telling how many times you find the words "fence" or "fences" you must give us the names of all fence advertisers in this and succeeding issues up to May 31st, to whom you have written mentioning The Maritime Farmer. This is an easy condition, and the catalogues or fences you buy will be worth much more than you pay. Go to work. The $5.00 will be mailed promptly to one finding them most times. Tell how many times you find them on each page. In case of tie the prize will be divided. Don't delay. Don't cost a cent to enter. You might as well have the $5.00 as you are going to write for catalogues, so do it now. Lists must be mailed by May 31st, 1911.

Children of Large Families Healthier.

Doctor Friedjung of Vienna has been studying the comparative health of children who are the sole offspring of their parents and children who are members of large families. He finds that of "only children" but one in eight is thoroughly healthy. Of the children of large families, on the other hand, two-thirds are healthy.

The difference is attributed to overmuch care, petting and solicitude bestowed on the "only children."

Fully nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism of the muscles is simply due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism, neither of which require any internal treatment. All that is needed to afford relief is the free application of Chamberlain's Liniment. Give it a trial. You are certain to be pleased with the quick relief which it affords. Sold by all dealers.

The Safest Fence to Buy

Safe because it will stand shocks and ill usage.
Safe because it is a complete barrier against all kinds of stock.
Safe because its tough, springy steel wire will give real service.

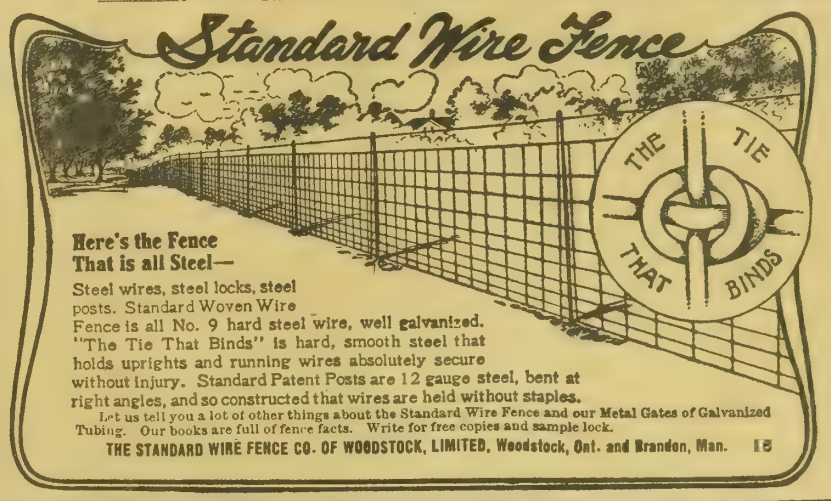
PEERLESS The Fence that Saves Expense

is built of No. 9 galvanized wire of guaranteed quality. To this best of wire add the Peerless method of construction and Peerless lock and you have a fence without a rival.

We've built Peerless fence twice as good and twice as strong as is necessary under ordinary circumstances so that neither accidents nor extraordinary wear can affect it. It saves you money because it is long lived and never requires repairs. We know there is no fence made that will give you more lasting satisfaction. Write for particulars.

We also make poultry and ornamental fencing and gates—all of it of a quality that our customers appreciate and we are proud of. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Limited,
Dept. K, Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.



Here's the Fence That is all Steel—

Steel wires, steel locks, steel posts. Standard Woven Wire Fence is all No. 9 hard steel wire, well galvanized. "The Tie That Binds" is hard, smooth steel that holds uprights and running wires absolutely secure without injury. Standard Patent Posts are 12 gauge steel, bent at right angles, and so constructed that wires are held without staples.

Let us tell you a lot of other things about the Standard Wire Fence and our Metal Gates of Galvanized Tubing. Our books are full of fence facts. Write for free copies and sample lock.

THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. OF WOODSTOCK, LIMITED, Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man. 18

MOLASSINE MEAL

Wonderfully increases the flow and quality of the milk, and makes Rich-flavored Butter and Cheese. Dairy experts know its value and feed it to their cows.

IMPORTED BY

ANDREW WATSON, 91 Youville Square, MONTREAL, - QUE.

Things That Hold a Man.

Last week I had something to say about the father who is proud to carry his baby in public, and willing to help with the care of it at home. One day since then I chanced to be talking with a grandmother about the different ways parents have with their little ones. Although much more experienced than I, she was not so intimately acquainted with various young families, and plied me with many questions; whether it was the father or mother in such-and-such cases who put the children to bed, or heard their prayers, etc. "I do so love," she said, "to hear how other people bring up their children. I have always thought that the mother ought to give the father a lot of little things to do for the children when he is at home in the evenings. She should induce him to carry the baby to bed, help to undress the others, or anything that is needful. These are the things that hold a man. He will find no outside pleasure quite so attractive, and none so good for his own character." I thoroughly agree with her.

Hints From Each Other.

A Good Cement.—Try mending the broken dishes and wooden ware with liquid court plaster.

To Wash the Hair Brush use soda instead of soap. Soap softens the bristles while soda does not, but cleans the brush very quickly.

Chocolate Stains.—All good housekeepers dread the bad stains left in table linen by chocolate or cocoa. If the stain is first washed in cold water without soap it will entirely disappear.

In Sprinkling Table Linen use a large salt shaker and in the water put a little cold starch, about a tablespoonful to a quart of water. The linen will iron with about the same stiffness as when new.

To Strain Hot Liquids through a cloth into a vessel fasten the cloth to the edge of the vessel with spring clothes-pins. You will then have both hands free to work with without danger of scalds or burns.

If You Contemplate Building save all illustrations of dwellings, both interior and exterior, that interest you and paste them in a book. When you are ready to build these will be of great value to you as regards decorations and conveniences.

To Cleanse and Brighten Cut Glass wash it in lukewarm water to which has been added a little bluing. Use soft tissue paper instead of a cloth when the glass has been dried carefully. Yod will be greeted with a brilliant polish.

For Pillows.—Take regular cotton batting, pull into pieces two inches square, lay the pieces in a pan, put in the oven and brown on both sides, then staff the pillow. The cotton remains light and and airy but if it should ever feel lumpy hang it in the sun.

A Rubber Bag is a great convenience in a family where there are several children. This can be made of a square piece of material on which are stitched the number of pockets required. Let each child know its own pocket anh you will soon discover the necessity of a bag for rubbers.

Building a Chara cter

Thoreau says: "You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself into one." There is a world of meaning in that sentence. I have seen boys and girls just sit around and use their wish bone instead of using their back-bone, in trying to form themselves a character. You must be up and doing. to get a strong, forceful, magnetic character, one that will win for you the respect and admiration of your fellow. It takes a lot of close application to make a character, but by steady, persistent effort, any person can have one above reproach. The shortest and best receipt that I can give for the formation of a good character is contained in the following five words: "Think right, then act right." For, "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he;" and thoughts, if persisted in, will crystalize into actions, and the resultant actions will be good ones. Then, the good thought combined with the good actions, will in time form a character.

The best way to get into the trend of thought necessary, is by the use of auto-suggestion. The way to use auto-suggestion is to pick out some one fault in your makeup, that you wish to correct, then write out a series of words; like, for instance, you want to develop more will power, to overcome the vacillating nature that a great many people have. The following is a form that may be used successfully: "I am determined. I am the soul of determination in every thing I do. I am determined, I will not be swerved, once I make up my mind that I am right. I radiate determination everywhere. Success and sunshine of determination are one with me. I am determined." Now in the privacy of your own room, just before you retire for the night, dismiss every other subject from your mind, concentrate your whole mind, and bend every energy to thinking of the will power, then slowly and surely say over the above form, out loud for five minutes. Do this every time you will increase your will might, and in an incredible short power to a marked degree.

To prove to you that this will work, you all know that if at any time you wish to get up at a certain hour in the morning, if you will set the time at the time of retiring, you will wake promptly at that time. This strengthening of the positive qualities by suggestion is just the same as waking up at a pre-determined time in the morning. The subconscious mind, or the one that does the dreaming will absorb what you say, and during your sleeping hours, will impress upon your conscious mind, the fact that it must obey the suggestion and if persisted in, it will do so. Now after you have corrected your weak vacillating will power, jump right on another weak spot, and treat it in the same manner. It may take some time to correct all of your weak spots, but you must remember that a great oak tree is not grown in a day. So with your suggested character, each day it will get a little bigger and a little stronger, and almost before you know it, you will have a magnificent character, that will cause you to have a very great influence upon everyone that you may meet. Read good magazines, family papers, and read biographies of great men. All truly great men had characters that will be of great benefit for you to take some of the good points from this one and that one. When you are older, and have children to look after and love, if you have builded for yourself a character, it will be a great pleasure to see them trying to imitate your actions and speech. I will repeat again, "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."—J. C. A.

RELIANCE FENCING

2000 MILES

Think of it! Over 2,000 miles of this fencing is already in use on the farms and along the highways of Canada and in Foreign Countries, and every foot of it is giving good service. All the good points in every kind of Fence are incorporated in the manufacture of

"RELIANCE"

ALL NO. 9 WIRE FULL GAUGE

Write for your copy of our catalog of Fence, Gates, Lawn Fences.
Agents wanted in unoccupied Territory.

The Empire Fence Export Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Can.

EVERY ROLL OF RELIANCE FENCE IS BUILT TO SELL ANOTHER

Household Hints.

Home-Made Soap Suggestions. — When making cold soap, instead of pouring into a mould, out of which it often difficult to cut the soap, pour into a pasteboard box or boxes. When cold, tear off pasteboard, and you will have the soap in a cake, ready to be cut into bars of convenient size.

To Clean Tarnished Silver.—Apply kerosene with either a brush or soft cloth, then rinse the silver in scalding water. The most tarnished pieces thus easily take oo a beautiful ldstre. There is no white powder to emain in the creases. Moreover, I have never known of any preparation

Do You Realize the Advantages of Concrete?

THE rising price of lumber has compelled the farmer to look for a suitable substitute.

Concrete, because of its cheapness, durability and the readiness with which it can be used for every farm purpose, has proven itself to be cheaper than lumber and far more durable. Our Free Book—

"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"

shows the farmer how he can do his own work without the aid of skilled mechanics. It demonstrates the economy of Concrete construction as compared with lumber, brick or stone.

This Book Tells How Concrete Aids Farmers.

It shows how Concrete can be used to advantage on the farm in the construction of almost every practical utility.

Send for this book to-day. You'll find it intensely interesting, even if you don't intend to build for a while. It contains much useful information that will put you in the way of saving money. Among the subjects treated are: Barns, Dairies, Fence Posts, Feeding Floors, Hitching Posts, Root Cellars, Silos, Stables, Stairs, Stalls, Troughs, Walks, Well Curbs, and so forth.

REMEMBER.—This book is yours—a postal will bring it promptly. Write now.

You may send me a copy of "*What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete.*"

Name.....

Address .....

.....

CANADA CEMENT CO., Limited
22-32 National Bank Building, Montreal

THE "B T" LITTER CARRIER HAS FEATURES THAT YOU WILL APPRECIATE.

Its construction is simpler than any other—fewer parts to wear out.

Its parts are heavier and more strongly built.

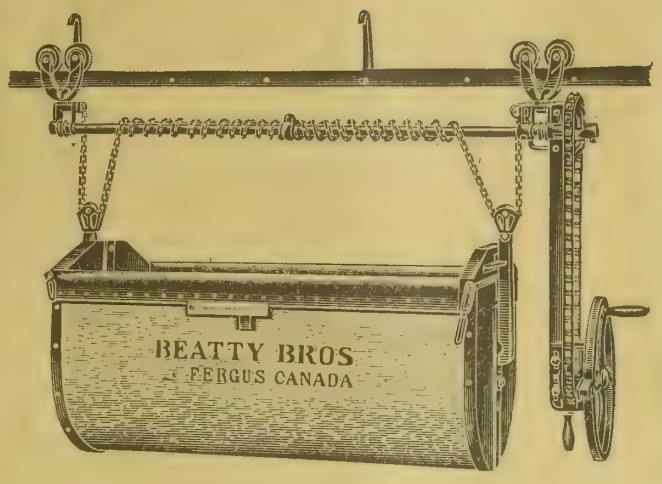
Only the very best of materials are allowed to enter into the construction of the "BT" Carrier.

These features together with the following points of advantage have made the "BT" Litter Carrier famous.

1st. In lifting we use double purchase. This is an exclusive feature of merit on our carriers.

2nd. The bucket on the "BT" Carrier can be tipped either way to discharge—most buckets will tip only one way.

3rd. It is made of 18 gauge galvanized steel, being some four gauges heavier than the material used by the other firms.



4th. The bucket can be elevated higher than any other. The bottom of the box is within three feet of the track when wound up.

5th. The "BT" Litter Carrier Track is heavier per foot and stronger than any other on the market. It is made of the toughest and stiffest high-carbon steel.

If you are thinking of buying a Litter Carrier, let us send you our new catlogue on the "BT" Litter Carrier. It is just off the press and it is free.

Write to-day for catalogue and information.

BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Ont. - - -

We also manufacture Steel Stalls, Stanchions and Hay Tools.

which gave such a lasting lustre to all kinds of silverware.

To Fix Your Rugs which are not reversible when they wear thin and have ugly edges, purchase a bolt of cotton tape, an inch wide or wider, as near the color of the rug as possible. Turn your rug with the wrong side up, and glue the tape evenly along the edge. Then cut off all the ravelings and frayed portions. This will make a splendid edge and wear well.

Kitchen Aprons.—I have found ?hat the best material for kitchen aprons is the dark blue or brown denim of which men's overalls are made. I make the aprons gored without gathers or pleats. On wash day I wash it and haog it out on the line without starching, and it blows smooth and is ready to put on without ironing. It is less trouble than any kind of an apron I have ever had.

A Sick Room Hint.

One of the most useful hints for sick room attendance is very seldom known outside of a hospital ward, and not even there in many cases; the hint is how to obtain a cold cloth without the use of ice. Everyone knows that in feversa cold cloth on the forehead or face, or base of brain, is one of the most comfortable things in the world. In the tropical hospitals, and where ice is scarce all that is necessary is to wet a linen cloth, wave it to and fro in the air, fold it, then place on the patient. Have another cloth ready, waving it to and fro, just before applying it; these cloths have a more grateful an lasting co,dness than those made so by the intense cold produced by ice.

Healthful Sleep.

There is more truth than poetry in the old idea that "beauty sleep" should be taken before midnight. The object of sleep is rest and refreshment. It is not enough merely to sleep. In the first place, sleep should be made a habit. Slumber at any time is practically wasted if the muscles are taut and the brain active. Work while you work, play while you play, as energetically as you will, but, also, rest while you rest. Give yourself completely up to it, if you don't know how—learn. Then form the habit and never lose it.

Open the windows wide, winter or summer; throw aside the pillow, and let the muscles go, every single one of them—they are like rubber bands that have been stretched all day. Relax. Don't cling to the bed as though you were afraid it would get away from you. It is strong enough to hold you—drop your cares and worries, shut out all plansad conjectures and schemes, breathe deeply and regularly—meaning to inhale and exhale rhythmically—and, before you know it you have slipped away.

RUBEROID ROOFING

Trade Mark Registered. Pronounce it RUE-BER-OID.

Costs Least Per Year Of Service.

Reckoned by first cost only, there are many cheaper roofings than RUBEROID.

Reckoned on the logical basis—the cost per year of service—RUBEROID is cheaper than any other roofing, be it shingles, metal, slate, tile, tar or any other prepared roofing.

RUBEROID'S COST per roll is moderate. The cost of laying is very small, as skilled labor is not required. Repairs, while easily made, are very seldom needed if the Roofing is properly laid. The only attention necessary is a coat of Ruberine Cement once about every three years.

RUBEROID'S DURABILITY is due to the Ruberoid Gum with which the wool felt base is saturated and coated on both sides. This gum is a compound of our own, tasteless, odorless, not affected by gases or acids, or by extreme heat or cold. Ruberoid contains no rubber, no oil, no tar, no asbestos.

RUBEROID'S PROTECTION is complete. Fire Underwriters' Associations rate Ruberoid "First class" as a fire-resisting roofing, and in actual service for 19 years it has proved its superiority as a weather-proof roofing.

We have some interesting Booklets, full of information on all kinds of roofing—Booklets that will put you in the way of saving money. Write for Booklet G, or better still call at the nearest store where the "Ruberoid Man" is at home and ask the dealer for it.

"SOVEREIGN" SHEATHING FELT is a light-weight Ruberoid that makes the best inter-lining you can get to keep your house or stable warm and dry. Clean, odorless, practically indestructible. Ask for Booklet about it.

THE STANDARD PAINT CO. OF CANADA, Limited,

286 St. James St., Montreal;
179 Bannatyne Ave. East, Winnipeg;
25 Pender St., Vancouver.

Dealers Everywhere.

Medicines that aid nature are always most successful. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. It loosens the cough, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Sold by all dealers.

DEPT. OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE
OTTAWA

SEALED TENDERS (in duplicate) for the supply of Coal and Fuel Wood required to heat the Military Buildings at St John, Fredericton, Woodstock and Sussex, N. B., for the year ending March 31, 1902, will be received up to Saturday, March 1 next. Each tender is to be marked 'Tender for Fuel, and addressed to the Director of Contracts, Militia Headquarters, Ottawa.

Printed forms of tender containing full particulars may be obtained from the Directors of Contracts Militia Head Quarters, Ottawa, or at the office of the District Officer Commanding, St John, who will furnish all information required

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a Canadian chartered Bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence. for five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender decline to sign a contract when called upon to do so. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

EUGENE FISET, Colonel.
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa. Feb. 9. 1911.
(H. Q 99—8—13)

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department

Grand Trunk Railway System

REDUCED RATES.

In effect from MARCH 10th to APRIL 10th inclusive.

Second Class Colonist fares from Montreal to

Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria, Westminister, B. C. Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Wash.; Portland, Ore..... **$47.70**

San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Cal.; Mexico City, Mex..... **$49.00**

Low rates to many other points, and also from other stations on the Grand Trunk Railway System.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

Leave Montreal for Chicago on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10.30 p m. Berths, which may be reserved in advance, available for accommodation of passengers holding first or second class tickets on payment of nominal charge. Connection made with trains carrying cars of similar style at Chicago.

For further information apply to

J. QUINLAN, D.P.A.. Montreal, or A. E. MARQUETTE, Pass Agent, G.T.R., King Edward Hotel, Halifax, N. S.

Dates to Remember.

Canadian National Dairy Show, Montreal, Oct. 2nd to 7th, 1911.

Chatham Exhibition, Chatham, N. B., Sept. 11th to ——, 1911.

Maritime Horse Show, Winter Fair Building, Amherst, N. S.. April 4, 5, and 6, 1911.

Prince Edward Island Provincial Exhibition, Charlottetown, P. E. I. September 19 to 23, 1911.

Fredericton Exhibition, Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 16 to 23, 911.

Prince Edward Island Provincial Seed Fair, Summerside, P. E. I., March 8th, 9th and 10th, 1911.

Every Woman

is interested and should know about the wonderful

MARVEL Whirling Spray

The new Vaginal Syringe. Best —Most convenient. It cleanses instantly. Ask your druggist for it

If he cannot supply the MARVEL accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and is invaluable to ladies.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO.,
Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets invariably bring relief to women suffering from chronic constipation, headache, biliousness, dizziness, sallowness of the skin and dyspepsia. Sold by all dealers.

Farm Values and Wages in Canada.

The Census Monthly for January says that values and wages in Canada make a good record for 1910. The total value of live stock on the farms is $593,768,00, which is $34,979,000 more than in 1909. The price per head of horses is $132.50 as against $130.72 in 1909, or milch cows $42.60 against $36.36, of other cattle $30.90 against $28.81, and of sheep $6 against $5.89. Swine alone show a drop in average price, being $11.30 per head against $11.80. The total value of horses is $293,398,000 for last year against $278,789,000 for 1909, of milch cows $121,613,000 as against $103,601,000, of other cattle $131,781,000 against $126,326,000 and of sheep $15,819,000 against $15,735,000. The value of swine however, fell from $34,368,000 in 1909 to $31,157,000 in 1910.

The highest average price of horses was in Saskatchewan, of milch cows, other horned cattle and sheep in Ontario, and of swine in Quebec.

Horses, three years old and over, reached the highest price in British Columbia, where the average was $225. Swine per 100 lb. weight ranged from $6.50 in Manitoba to $9.62 in Quebec. The price of unwashed wool was 18 cents in 1910 and 17 cents in 1909, and of washed wool 24 cents for each year.

The average value of occupied farm land in the Dominion was $38.45 per acre or 15 cents less than for the previous year. It was highest in British Columbia, where the cost of clearing is heavy and the land is largely occupied for fruit growing—the average being $74 per acre, or 56 cents more per acre than in the previous year. Ontario comes next with $48 per acre, which is $2.22 less than in 1909.

Farmhelp for the summer season shows an average of $35.15 per month for males and $20.70 for females, counting board, as compared with $33.69 and $19.08 respectipely in the previous year. Males have an average of $347.10 and females $209.69 per year counting board, as against $336.29 and $206.08 respectively for 1909. The highest prices per month in summer are paid in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, where they are $40 and over for males and $25 and over for females, counting board. The average rate of board per month ranges from $8 for males and $6 for females in Prince Edward Island to $20 and $17 respectively per month in British Columbia.

The rates of wages and board are quoted for the farm, where males are employed on the land and females in the house. They are averages computed from a large number of farmers to the the Census Officer.

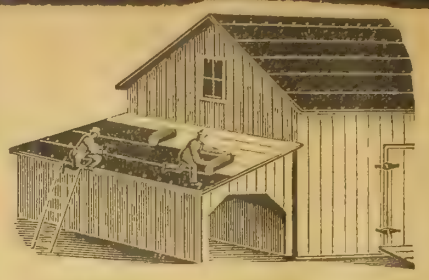
ARCHIBALD BLUE, Chief Officer.

Large or Small Potato Seed.

Commenting on the results of crop contests in England where it appeared that there was no gain from the use of large seed pieces, a writer in the Rural New Yorker points out that the conclusion is misleading.

Large seed pieces are not necessary to large yields. But it should be remembered that small seed pieces are not contributing factors to large yields, while large seed pieces may be and usually are such. The Englishmen obtained very large yields from very small seed pieces, but it was not because of but in spite of the small seed pieces. We are told that in another contest, with slightly larger seed pieces, lower yields were obtained. We are not told however, that these results were obtained side by side on the same ground or even by the same men, and commonsense assures us they were not.

The great majority of experiments



MICA ROOFING

For steep or flat roofs, waterproof, fire proof; easily laid; cheaper than other roofing.

Send stamp for Sample and Mention this Paper.

HAMILTON MICA ROOFING CO.

101 Rebecca St. - - Hamilton Can

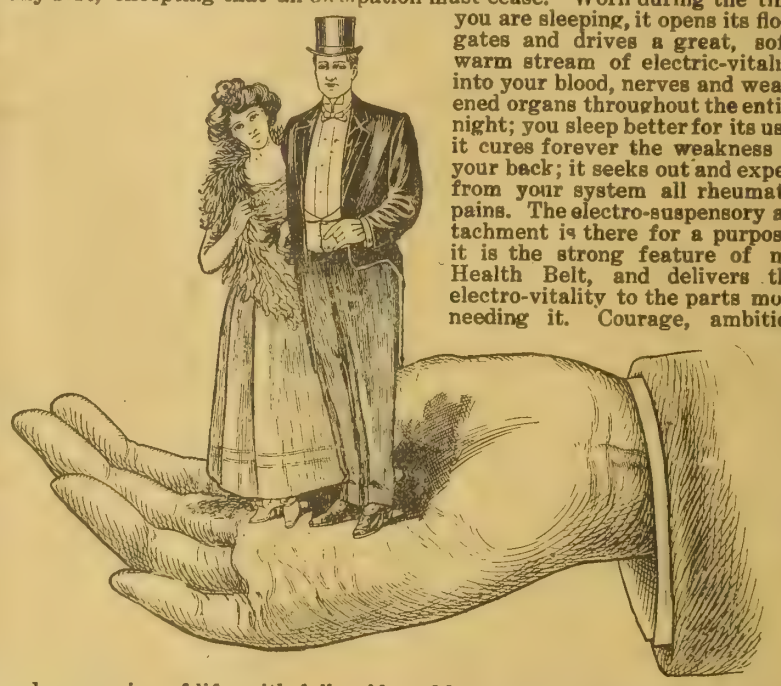
"I Present to You a "Health Belt Man."

He is 55 Years "Young."

Yes, 55 years young; not 55 old for my Health Belt poured vitality into his blood, nerves and tissues until

HIS VIGOR WAS RESTORED

My marvelous HEALTH BELT is a Wizard Worker, a mechanical self-treatment of the highest therapeutic value. It stands by you and never abandons its task until you are brought back to a state of vigorous Manhood, without an ache, pain or weakness. No drugs, no dieting, no restrictions of any sort, excepting that all dissipation must cease. Worn during the time you are sleeping, it opens its flood gates and drives a great, soft, warm stream of electric-vitality into your blood, nerves and weakened organs throughout the entire night; you sleep better for its use; it cures forever the weakness in your back; it seeks out and expels from your system all rheumatic pains. The electro-suspensory attachment is there for a purpose; it is the strong feature of my Health Belt, and delivers the electro-vitality to the parts most needing it. Courage, ambition



and a new view of life, with full, self-confidence, surely result. It makes you young and keeps you young, with the fire and vigor of the biggest, fullest blooded man you ever saw. The "HEALTH BELT MAN" cannot grow old, for he knows the secret of perpetual youth. It will place you in the "feeling fine class." "I am a man again, thanks to your wonder-working Health Belt. Use my name as you see fit." So writes C. L. Snell, of Middleport, N. Y. So have said thousands before him.

YOU CAN PAY WHEN CURED.

If you're sceptical I'll prove it first. I'll take all risk by letting you have the Belt on Free Trial, not to be paid for until cured. Send it back if it doesn't do the work.

These Wonder Books are

FREE

Call or write for them to-day

Fill in the coupon and let me get these wonder Health Books into your hands. They are sent free, sealed, by mail, and give certain health and nature facts which every man (young, middle aged or old) should have. They fully describe my Health Belt, and are beautifully illustrated. I have known 100,000 men who sought my aid—I should know you.

DR. M. F. SANDEN CO., 140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Sirs—Please forward me your books, as advertised, free.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

conducted by trained men at agricultural experiment stations, have shown that the larger the seed piece the larger the yield per acre, other things being equal. The question is one of economy. At what point will the cost of heavier seeding equal the value of increase in yield? That is the danger line we should not pass, and its place is fixed by several factors, such as the price of seed and probable value of crop, fertility of soil, etc. We read much of late about raising calves without milk. It can certainly be done. But for ordinary, can art improve upon nature, as to economy and effectiveness? It is about the same with this potato question. There are soils and conditions where the use of finely cut seed is advisable but for ordinary, a larger seed piece supplying nature's own prepared food for the young, growing potato sprout will prove better.

The potato sprout very quickly sends out rootlets into the soil, and when this is very fertile and well adapted to the crop the sprout will little miss the cutting off of its natural food supply by the division of the parent tuber into many small pieces. But on less favorable soil this robbing may so stunt the early growth as to preclude the possibility of a maximum yield. There are cases wherein the planting of whole large tubers gave less marketable yield side by side with rows planted with cut seed, but on inquiry found the whole large seed had been planted the same distance apart in the rows as the cut seed, which was planted closely. Of course the experiment resulted misleading. The result should have been expected. The larger the seed pieces the farther apart in the rows should they be planted. On his own farm this writer is confident, from rather close observation for many years and from a carefully conducted comparative experiment, that extended through a period of 11 years, that he obtained better results by planting whole large tubers in hills three feet apart each way, cultivating both ways and selecting seed at digging time from best hills.

Your neighbor has had a 50-cent bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) for which we paid his druggist. Send us this coupon filled in to-day and obtain your bottle from your druggist.

We are receiving many thousands of requests from every part of Canada for the 50-cent bottle of Psychine, which we buy from the druggist and give away.

Unprecedented interest is being taken in Psychine.

And it is doing some very remarkable things, making some very extraordinary cures.

* * *

Not more than we anticipated however.

With our third of a century's experience with Psychine.

With our knowledge of the hundreds of thousands it has already cured, in mind.

We have the most absolute confidence in what it can and will do.

* * *

Since scientists know now all about the white corpuscles of the blood, or the phagocytes, the scavengers which devour every germ of disease that enters the body.

Since they also tell us that certain herbs—nature's remedies—help and build up these white corpuscles.

And since these herbs are compounded in Psychine, we know why Psychine is so phenomenally successful in treating disease.

We know why its use is indicated in the following diseases:

La Grippe	Bronchial Coughs
Bronchitis	Weak Lungs
Hemorrhages	Weak Voice
Sore Throat	Spring Weakness
Anaemia	Early Decline
Female Weakness	Catarrhal Affections
Indigestion	Catarrh of Stomach
Poor Appetite	Night Sweats
Chills and Fevers	Obstinate Coughs
Sleeplessness and	Laryngitis and
Nervous Troubles	Dyspepsia

After-effects of Pleurisy, Pneumonia and La Grippe.

Now, we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us and we'll give your druggist an order (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given you free of cost.

We will undoubtedly buy and distribute in this manner, hundreds of thousands of these 50-cent bottles of Psychine.

And we do that to show our entire confidence in this wonderful preparation.

A confidence that has been based on our thirty years' experience with this splendid preparation, with a full knowledge of the hundreds of thousands of cures it has made.

COUPON No. 77

To the Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Ltd.
193-195 Spadina Ave., Toronto

I accept your offer to try a 50c. bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) at your expense. I have not had a 50c. bottle of Psychine under this plan. Kindly advise my druggist to deliver this bottle to me.

My Name.....

Town ....

Street and Number.....

My Druggist's Name..... .....

Street and Number.....

This coupon is not good for a 50c. bottle of Psychine if presented to the druggist—it must be sent us—we will then buy the 50c. bottle of Psychine from your druggist and direct him to deliver it to you. This offer may be withdrawn at any time without notice. Send coupon to-day.

While There is Life There is Hope

Let No One Despair Even Though The Doctor Has Sentenced Him To Die

Millions are living and enjoying life today who at some period in their lives have been given up by their doctors.

Many millions die premature deaths because of their stupid reliance upon doctors and drugs when another and more reliable method of treatment is at hand, a treatment which does not depend upon frail human nature, which does not require a diagnosis (which is wrong oftener than it is right), a treatment which is at once pleasant, safe, and sure, and which will with absolute certainty, **cure any curable disease,** be it **acute or chronic,** with no other effort on the part of the patient than to attach the instrument to the person at stated times, as per the printed instructions accompanying it. **The instrument will do the rest.**

Eighty five per cent of all persons declared incurable or given up to die by physicians, can be cured, or their lives greatly prolonged by the beneficient action of the

PERFECTED OXYGENOR KING

This startling assertion is susceptible of proof. We have hundreds of letters, unsolicited, showing that the "P. O. K." has the most marvelous curative powers of anything known to the world today.

What a Trained Nurse has to say About the Oxygenor for the Cure of Paralysis.

Fredericton, N, B., Jan. 30th, 1911.

The Oxygenor Co.,
A. R. Mosher, Mgr.
Halifax, N. S.

Dear Sir,—Having personally used your "Perfected Oxygenor King" I take great pleasure in advising you of the splendid results I have obtained

The greater part of my life has been devoted to my chosen profession as trained nurse and you will at once appreciate the fact that it was only after the methods used by medical profession had failed, that I would consent to try anything else.

While living in Dorchester, Mass., in July, 1910, I was stricken with paralysis which rendered me practically helpless. I was under the care of a specialist in this disease until September, but getting little or no benefit I came to Fredericton to live with my sister.

In December, being still in a helpless condition, I was persuaded by your agent here to try the Oxygenor

The improvement since using the instrument had been marvelous, so much so that my friends could see the difference from day to day I never thought for one moment that a person could improve so rapidly under any treatment for such diseases My whole system has been built up and I actually feel like a new woman I am now able to take long walks without any assistance and for the past few days I have been doing the housework, my sister being indisposed.

The Oxygenor is certainly a wonderful invention, and I will be glad to tell my friends about it as I can honestly recommend it to any sufferer.

Yours truly,
(Signed) MRS. M. THOMPSON.

The instrument is not electric; it simply uses OZONE or the oxygen in the air and forces the disease out by replenishing the diseased tissues, It's a wonder. It is the only known cure for paralysis and chronic rheumatism. There is nothing else on earth but the "P. O. K." to break typhoid fever and bring the patient back to life without any set back. It is the greatest nerve tonic and every woman in the country should use the "P. O. K."

Hundreds of cured patients gratefully acknowledge its astonishing potency in curing all classes of disease. Doctors no longer needed Nasty medicines and poisonous drugs done away with. The "P. O. K." treatment is pleasant safe and sure. Nothing ever placed before the public has given such universal satisfaction as the "P. O K."; nothing has ever achieved such phenomenal success

It cures in many instances in less time than it takes to get a doctor. It will last a lifetime, and is capable of keeping a whole family in health if all do not fall sick at the same time. **It is the cheapest and best doctor on earth,** and is always ready for any emergency

We will gladly send you our descriptive book, which tells you how to get cured without drugs and doctors, by simply using **oxygen** which is free. This book is illustrated with several drawings, some in colors, and will be sent **free** for the asking. We don't ask you to buy nor do you place yourself under any obligation by sending for the book. It's worth having anyway.

All you have to do is to send us you name and address on a postal card and the book will be sent you postpaid.

BEWARE.—There are imitations of our machines. Especially a cheap imitation of our first type Oxygenor which is discarded for the "Perfected Oxygenor King." This imitation is called the OxygenATor, thus imitating both the name and the instrument.

Look for our Patent Mark and beware of its imitations.—See that you get the instrument stamped P. O. K.

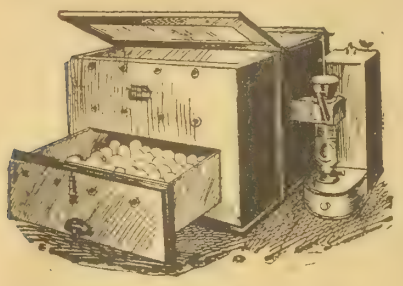
Do not put off, but send for our free illustrated book by sending to

THE OXYGENOR CO.

W. A. TAYLOR, Mgr. for New Brunswick,
Box 613, Fredericton, N. B.

A. R. MOSHER, Mgr. for Nova Scotia,
57 Gerrish St., Halifax, N. S.

The English Incubator, holder of World's Hatching Record, made under Government test, against competitors from all parts of the World . . . . .



NONPAREIL.

3 Gold Medals were awarded by the Gov't.

One for the largest and healthiest hatch, one for the safest and simplest machine to handle, one for the smallest consumption of oil. After the test of 21 days was over the five officials appointed by the Agricultural Department found Tamlin's English Nonpareil Incubator had won all three medals and a special prize was further awarded for the splendid regularity in the working of the machines, not varying ½ a degree in 21 days. The Department officials in their lecture on the test afterwards pointed out the special qualities of the Nonpareil machines, remarking that when all farmers possessed an incubator like the British Nonpareil, that had established a world's hatching record against nearly every make of incubator known (INCLUDING TWO LARGE AMERICAN FIRMS), they could truly say they had overcome the difficulties of artificial incubation. (See page 5 of our catalogue for full particulars and proof of this Government test.)

The Nonpareil at the first cost a little more than the cheaper American or Canadian incubator, but the workmanship and the hatching results are so much in favor of the Nonpareil that after the first season's use the English machine will have saved you the difference in price and will continue to do so many years after the cheaper made incubators are worn completely out. The Canadians who got the Tamlin Nonpareil last year are delighted with results. A letter just to hand from Chas. E Dodds, 58 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Sherbrooke, P. Q., says: "Every fertile egg hatched in the first two hatches in March and April or 100 per cent. and 97 per cent. in the third. I showed six Nonpareil hatched birds at Sherbrooke fall fair, and got 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th prizes." CAN YOU BEAT IT? Do you know of any incubator that can do half as well as the Nonpareil? The largest poultry supplies manufacturer in the world ALL HIGH GRADE GOODS. Works, Twickenham, England. Agencies the world over. Send for our beautiful illustrated catalogue, showing illustrations of English and French poultry farms. Enclose 5 cents in postage. This is to avoid our valuable book being sent for by children.

In addition to Incubators, we have one of the largest poultry plants in the world, Exhibition birds only. Three beautiful breeding S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels at $5.00 each; eggs from this stock $3.00 per 14. English Buff Orpingtons, imported, $5.00 for 14.

And Many Other Breeds.

—SOLE CANADIAN AGENT—

Fletcher Bradley,
100 Waverly Street,
Ottawa, - Canada.

64 Bothwell St.,
Glasgow, Scotland.
2 Feb. 1911.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

Mr. Boyd had intended writing you day after day, but his time has been so fully taken up since we landed in this country. We had a splendid voyage between Christmas and New Years Eve, every comfort and calm seas—we left all the storms behind, and escaped the gales that had been blowing on this side.

We are comfortably settled in our new home in Glasgow, at 26 Blythswood Drive, West End, but my husband does his work from this office in the Bothwell Training Institute.

We wish you a very Happy New Year and your excellent paper much success. Please address it to us here in the future. Mr. Boyd is very sorry to have to miss the Farmers' and Dairymen's meeting this year. It wil, be the first time for ten years. We will eagerly look for your report of them. I thrust they may be well attended and indeed the best you have ever had. We note with interest and appreciation the hopeful outlook in New Brunswick; the people do indeed seem to be waking up and shaking themselves. Mr. Seth Jones' visit to Charlotte Co. is so encouraging. I am sure they mean to do better in the future.

With our united best wishes to you and your staff for a prosperous year. I remain,

Yours truly,
(Mrs.) E. L. Hunter Boyd.

Editor's Note.—Many of our readers, as well as ourselves, will remember Rev. Hunter Boyd, for his able articles that have from time to time been published in the Maritime Farmer and elsewhere, and his keen interest in every movement that had an uplifting tendency. We wish him and his every success in their new home.

Improving Wool.

Splendid results have been achieved in Australia by the stud masters, who are mainly responsible for the very productive strains of sheep now representative of the country. During the last twenty years the attention of most breeders has been directed to improving the wool capabilities of large flocks. Some experts are of opinion that the average sheep in the State of New South Wales yield fully one-third more wool than was looked for twenty-five years ago. It is not an uncommon return to get from flock sheep nine to eleven pounds of fine wool per head. A great number of owners raise the exact kind of wool which they find their land is best suited to produce, and climate.

Sheep dipping is an absolute necessity in that country. Not only is the wool improved by the process but the animal is freed from parasites, and thus the general health of the flock is improved. It is only healthy animals which will produce high grade wool. Dipping in an antiseptic wash is the surest way to promote this desirable condition. There is not a wool user in the world worth mentioning who does not very strongly advocate this practice. Most experts think that a good dipping once a year is quite sufficient. As to the cost, the small holder need not go to any expense. A very simple dip can be made without any great outlay and the work will be as effectively done as if an expensive dip were employed. In Austraila the agents for the antiseptics give full information concerning the methods of construction.

Treatment of Bog Spavin.

A round, smooth tumor at the front and on the inside of the hock. It is the resdlt of sprains, brusies, or other injuries. When these injuries occur too much joint oil is secreted, causing a bulging of the ligament. Lameness seldom accompanies a bog spavin. If lameness be present other structures are certain to be affected and some pain and heat will be noticed, together with a stiffness of the joint.

Treatment consists of applications of cold water to the affected parts and a lotion made of two tablespoonfuls acetate of lead in a quart of water. A blister made of one teaspoonful biniodide of mercury and four tablespoonfuls lard, rubbed in a little with the fingers, and repeated in 10 days or two weeks and continued for some months, will correct the trouble. Wash the part having received the blister 24 hours after application. It is also advisable to tie the horse's head while the blister is on, so that he cannot bite the part.

Suffragette *vs.* Aunt Salina

The Canadian housewife is much more interested in lightening household drudgery than in securing the right to vote. That is why the

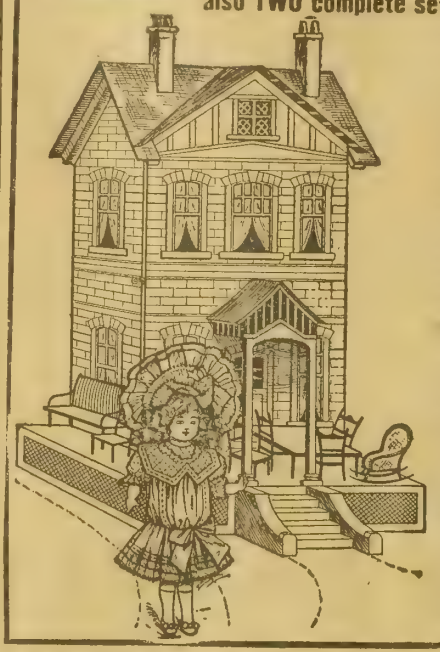
New Century Washer

is so popular. It takes all the back-breaking labor out of wash day and sweetens the housewife's temper. It also thoroughly cleanses the clothes by forcing the water through them.

Send a post card for "Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy."

CUMMER-DOWSWELL, Limited
HAMILTON, ONT.

FREE THIS MAGNIFICENT DOLL'S HOUSE AND HANDSOME IMPORTED DOLL also TWO complete sets of beautiful furniture for the house and this lovely gold-laid jeweled ring



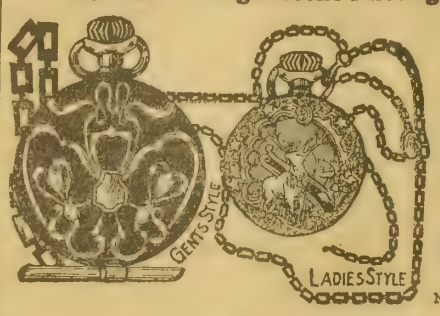
GIRLS, THIS IS A CHANCE OF A LIFE-TIME. DON'T MISS IT. This magnificent doll house is a perfect little palace. **EXACTLY LIKE THE DRAWING IN EVERY DETAIL,** with its quaint gothic roof with two chimneys, fine porch, lovely verandah and broad handsome front steps. The outside of the house is finished in red brick and the inside is beautifully papered throughout, and every window has curtains. **IT IS FURNISHED COMPLETE** with the loveliest furniture you have ever seen—two complete sets, including sofas, chairs, tables, beds bureaus, wash-stands, etc.

THE HANDSOME DOLL WE GIVE YOU WITH THE HOUSE is a little beauty. Fully jointed so that she can sit down, turn her head, move her arms and legs, and she is dressed with fine underwear, shoes, stockings, etc., complete from hat to shoes.

Girls, if you want to secure **ABSOLUTELY FREE** this handsome doll house, lovely doll, the two sets of furniture and the beautiful jewelled ring, send us your name and address at once and agree to sell only 25 of our handsome jewelery novelties at only 10 cents each. They are handsome novelties, everybody wants them and you can sell them very quickly in a few minutes after school. When sold, return us the money, only $2.50, and we will promptly send you all 5 handsome presents carefully packed, exactly as represented. We arrange to stand payment of all charges on these presents right to your door. **DON'T DELAY,** write us to-day, and in a few days you can have the magnificent house and all the beautiful presents.

Address—
THE MUTUAL CREDIT CO.
Dept. 229 Toronto, Ont.

FREE Handsome Watch and Magnificent Phonograph **FREE**



Not a toy, but a genuine, modern, up-to-date Talking Machine.

READ OUR WONDERFUL OFFER

We are prepared to give away **ABSOLUTELY FREE** 1000 of these magnificent imported Swiss $50.00 appearing watches, ladies' or gentlemans' size and an equal number of these magnificent Phonographs or Talking Machines. Our **GENTLEMANS WATCHES** are stem wind and stem set, genuine lever movement, thin model and with the works enclosed in an inner case of glass as is only seen in the very finest watches, your choice of either magnificent silver nickel or gun metal. **THE LADIES' WATCHES** are the beautiful small size models in either open face plain gold finish or gun metal for engraving, or richly engraved gold laid hunting case. You have your choice. **OUR PHONOGRAPH** is not a toy, but a genuine talking machine that will sing songs, tell funny stories and be a constant source of amusement and pleasure in the home. It is the beautiful new "Lyra" shape and takes a regular cylinder record.

YOU CAN GET BOTH THE WATCH AND TALKING MACHINE ABSOLUTELY FREE

If you will help us in your spare time to advertise our business. Just send us your name and address and we will send you, postage paid, only 12 boxes of Dr. Burdick's famous New Life Blood Tonic and Nerve Pills to sell for us at only 25c. per box. They are a grand remedy for indigestion, constipation, nervousness, weak and impure blood and a wonderful tonic and life-builder. They are easy to sell, as every customer who buys a box of medicine from you is entitled to receive from us a handsome present of silverware, cuff links or ring. When sold send us the money, only $3.00, and we will promptly send, all charges paid, a **Gents' or Ladies' Watch,** and the **Phonograph** you can get **absolutely without selling any more goods,** but just by helping us extend our business by showing your watch to your friends and getting six of them to act as our agents and sell our goods. **YOU CAN RELY ON THE ABSOLUTE HONESTY OF THIS OFFER.** We are spending thousands of dollars to advertise our business, and when we say we will give away these magnificent watches and phonographs we will do so. **DON'T MISS SUCH A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.** Write to-day and you will soon be the proud owner of both Watch and Phonograph.

Address **THE DR. BURDICK MEDICINE CO.,** Dept., 221 **TORONTO, ONT.**

A Gratifying Change.

For years there was a steady increase in the pasture area of Ontario with a corresponding decrease in the cultivated area. Latterly the movement has been in another direction.

This fact was brought out in one of the addresses delivered by Prof. Zavitz.

Between 1898 and 1908 there had been, he said, an increase of nearly one and one-half million acres in the grass lands of the Province. In the last two years there has been a decrease of nearly a quarter million acres in land devoted to the same purpose.

Prof. Zavitz said further that whereas formerly the tendency had been towards grouping small farms into larger ones, latterly the tendency seems in the other direction.

Dealing with the sort of permanent pastures used, Prof. Zavitz said timothy was more used than any other grass, but it was not a particularly good grass for the purpose.

For a permanent pasture he recommends:

	Per Acre
Orchard Grass	4 lbs.
Meadow Fescue	4 lbs.
Tall Oat Grass	3 lbs.
Meadow Foxtail	2 lbs.
Timothy	2 lbs.
Alsike Clover	2 lbs.
White or Duch Clover	2 lbs.
Alfalfa or Lucerne	5 lbs.
Total	24 lbs.

In Europe, he said, it is a common thing for farmers to use 45 to 48 and even 50 lbs. of mixture for a permanent pasture. In preparing for permanent pastures it will be found well to follow a well cultivated hoe crop, and in sowing seed, to sow it in front, and not behind, the tube drill.

When pasture is required for a year only, Prof. Zavitz recommends, as a result of 17 years' experimenting, the use of 51 lbs. of oats per acre, 30 lbs. of Amber sugar cane, and seven lbs. common red clover. The oats will furnish the first feed, the sugar cane will come on later, and the clover will furnish a pasture for autumn.

When a pasture is required for two years the following mixture was recommended:

	Per Acre.
Red Clover	6 lbs.
Alsike Clover	3 lbs.
Meadow Fescue	3 lbs.
Orchard Grass	3 lbs.
Timothy	3 lbs.
Total	18 lbs.

This mixture can be sown in the spring of the year either with or without the nurse crop.

For a soiling crop, as a supplement to pasture alfalfa comes first, owing to the fact that it will give, two, three or four cuttings a year and can remain in the ground year after year. Where a soiling crop is required for a year only he recommended a combination of Siberian or Banner oats with Prussian Blue peas— two bushels of oats to one of peas. This mixture can be sown at two or three different dates in the spring and thus be made to furnish cuttings at different periods during the dry weather.

Dairy Cow Feeding.

The following suggestions on dairy cow feeding are from Prof. J. H. Frandson, of the dairy department of Idaho:

Maintain early summer conditions as nearly as possible throughout the year. These conditions are described as follows:

An abundance of palatable food.
A balanced ration.
A succulent ration.
Moderate temperature.
Comfortable surroundings.

The following indicates in a general way the amounts to be fed:

1. Feed all the roughness the cow will eat up clean at all times.

2. Feed one pound of grain per day for each pound of butterfat produced per week, or one pound of grain daily for each three pounds of milk,

3. Feed all the cows will take without gaining in weight.

N. M. RUTHSTEIN
The Steel Shoe Man—He has made a million feet happy.

To Dealers—

Get in line with the leading merchants of Canada and supply your customers with my Steel Shoes. Save them the bother and delay of ordering direct—as they do when dealers disappoint them. A man who knows Steel Shoes will have no other kind—he knows their extra-comfort, extra-health and economy features. Write for terms today to Blachford, Davies & Co., Ltd., 60-62 W. Front St., Toronto, Canada's Leading Shoe Jobbers.

Do it *now* and give your customers a square deal on the work shoe question.

Free

Write for my book, "The Sole of Steel." But order your pair now in a hurry.

Join the Great Army of 500,000 Who Wear Ruthstein's Steel Shoes—

For Comfort, Health and a Saving of $10 to $20

HALF a million people have bought my Steel Shoes. Every pair was sent out on Free Examination. Every pair *could* have been returned. But the half million people recognized *at once* what my Steel Shoes meant. Today, not one of them would do without my Steel Shoes. They now know perfect foot comfort in all kinds of work—in all kinds of weather. They know what it means to be free from wet feet, and all resulting sickness, such as colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, and even the dreaded pneumonia. They know what it means to be free from corns, bunions, callouses, and sore, aching, tired feet. And they know **real shoe economy.** For the half million Steel Shoe wearers will each save $10 to $20 shoe money on every pair of my shoes. Steel Shoes outlast 5 to 6 pairs of ordinary shoes.

Don't **you** want to join this great army of health-savers and money-savers? Don't **you** want to do **your** work without your feet bothering you? Don't **you** want to save about $10 on **your** shoe money every year? **Then wear Steel Shoes,** like the half million that are now doing it!

No More Wet or Cold Feet

There is nothing in the world like my Steel Shoes. Nothing can even compare with them. The soles are stamped out of a thin, rust-resisting, seamless, special process steel. This steel extends from heel to toe and up around the edges. There are no cracks or seams. The soles are studded with adjustable steel rivets which protect them from wear and give a sure, firm footing. When rivets wear out they can easily be replaced by yourself. Fifty rivets cost 30 cents and they will keep your shoes in good repair for two more years.

The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable, water-proof leather, fastened forever to the steel bottoms. Water or cold cannot penetrate my Steel Shoes. Thus they keep your feet always dry and comfortable! And Steel Shoes have inner soles of springy hair-cushion which gives elasticity to tread and absorb jar when you walk on frozen ground. But comfort isn't all. You

Save Doctor Bills

Prevent Rheumatism Colds, Neuralgia Corns, Bunions, Etc.

Do you know the real reason why you get so tired standing on your feet all day tramping around? It's a hundred to one that you have broken down the instep of your leather shoes, making you stand flat-footed. There's where the fatigue comes in. Thousands of people have their shoes made to order putting in steel shanks to prevent this.

Every pair of steel shoes that I make prevents it. But that isn't all. Steel Shoes protect your health in many ways. They are easy to wear and dry as powder. Cool in the summer, warm in the winter and dry all the year round.

Outwear 3 to 6 Pairs of the Best All-Leather Shoes

Note the quality of the uppers. See the turned-up steel soles—and how everlastingly they are fastened to the uppers. Note the adjustable rivets which can be replaced at a trifling cost when worn down. Examine every part carefully. Satisfy yourself that Steel Shoes are the only kind of work shoes fit to wear. Nearly every progressive, wide-awake dealer in Canada sells and recommends Ruthstein's Steel Shoes. Go to **your** dealer. If he can't supply you, order direct from me. I'll send you a pair—the size and style you want at these prices—and I'll send them out on free examination. Made in all sizes from 5 to 12, for boys and men. 6-in. high—$3.00. 6-in. high with **extra grade of leather**—$3.50. 9-in. high—$5.00. 12-in. high—$6.00. 16-in. high—$7.00—the best shoe on the market regardless of price. Boys' Steel Shoes—sizes 1 to 4. 6-in. high, Boys' Steel Shoes—$2.50 per pair. 9-in. high, Boys' Steel Shoes, black or tan—$3.50 per pair. In ordering give correct size. Boys' Steel Shoes will **please the boy and save you money** and worry.

Start Wearing Them At Once Ask your dealer, but if he can't supply you, order right from this advertisement if you are in a hurry. Be sure to state **size of shoe you wear.** You take no risk. Money back if not exactly as I say or if you are not satisfied when you see my Steel Shoes. See your dealer at once—or order from this advertisement. Anyway send for my book—"The Sole of Steel," it is free. Address me personally.

N. M. RUTHSTEIN, Secretary and Treasurer

Steel Shoe Company

Dept. 25 Toronto, Can.

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Great Britain Factory, Northampton, Eng.

FARMERS! GARDENERS!

YOU NEED THIS BOOK

IT TELLS ALL ABOUT THE SEEDS THAT BRING THE DOLLARS

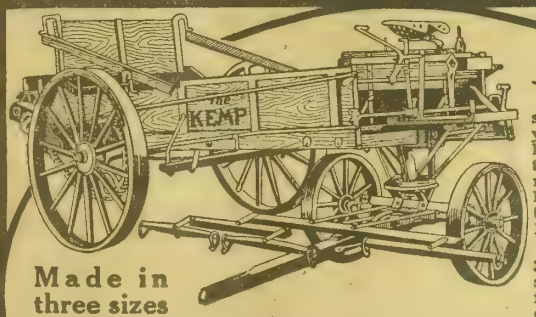
MAILED FREE

WRITE TO-DAY

KENNETH McDONALD & SONS

DEPT. D - OTTAWA

Inside Facts About Kemp Manure Spreaders



Made in three sizes

Strong Where Others are Weak

YOU who continue to spread manure over your land by hand, learn how it is possible to cover three times as much ground with less labor and increase crops 10 to 15 per cent by using the Kemp Manure Spreader.

This spreader is the result of 39 years' experience in building spreaders of all kinds. It is the first one that will handle all sorts of material, thoroughly pulverize and distribute it evenly, and has one-third lighter draft than any other spreader ever built.

The secret of the wonderful success of the Kemp Manure Spreader lies in the Flat Teeth used on the Cylinder Bar. Because these teeth are wide and graded, we need only have one-third as many used on other machines. This does away with the manure backing up and clogging, reduces friction on the cylinder—and correspondingly lightens draft.

The machine is also equiped with the strongest and most practical change of feed ever put on a spreader, while the Apron has a friction return so the operator has it always under control. The Kemp Manure Spreader will economize labor more than any other farm implement and, by increasing the fertility of the land, will pay for itself in no time.

Settle your doubts, once and for all, concerning what kind of a spreader you want on your farm, by writing for our free book B 75 which tells the inside facts about Manure Spreaders. Write today—address,

Frost & Wood Co. Limited 75
Smith's Falls, Canada

1/3 Lighter Draft

Handles All Kinds of Material

HELPS THE SICK TO GET WELL

A GOOD FRIEND TO GIN PILLS

If you want to know what GIN PILLS will do, ask anyone who has ever used them. Then you will learn the plain, unvarnished truth about the greatest Kidney Remedy known to modern science.

It is the enthusiastic praise of thousands who have been cured, which has done so much to make GIN PILLS known in every section of Canada.

The letter below is only one of many that show how GIN PILLS are regarded by those who have used them.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

"I think it my duty to tell you that GIN PILLS are a sure cure for Kidney Trouble and La Grippe. I suffered so much with my kidneys and La Grippe until I used GIN PILLS, and now would not be without them in the house. I shall always recommend GIN PILLS to anyone I know is suffering with their Kidneys."

MRS. M. BUTLER.

GIN PILLS are sold on a positive guarantee of money refunded if they fail to give relief. 50c. a box—6 for $2.50. Sample free if you write. National Drug and Chemical Co Dept. MF Toronto.

MANGA-TONE BLOOD & NERVE TABLETS are the ideal tonic for pale, thin people. 50c. a box—6 for $2.50. 64

The Value of Organization.

Editor Maritime Farmer.

There has been of late, a great amount of talk about the delegation of farmers, that went to Ottawa, to meet Sir Wilfred Laurier and his cabinet, to place before the government their views, to a certain ext?nt, as to the way the farmers have to work and save to be able to make a respectable and comfortable living.

As soon as the manufacturers heard of this delegation of farmers and found out the different views of the farmers, regarding prices of farm machinery and all kinds of manufactured goods, which our farmers have to buy, they realized what it would mean to them if the farmers got farm machinery in free of duty from the U. S. A.

Now, I am only a young man of 22 years and have lived on a farm all my life, and, at present, I do not know whether to stick to it or to try my luck at something else.

I think, and am pretty sure, that if we farmers of the Maritime Provinces could only combine as the manufacturers have, and send a good number of delegates to Ottawa once in awhile along with the rest of the farmers of the Dominion, that we could get everything we ask for that would be reasonable.. I think a movement as important to us as getting higher prices for our produce is to have a rap at the manufacturers. There is no doubt but they could be induced to give us all kinds of manufactured goods at a much cheaper rate than at present.

I think, if we farmers could get our machinery at about half the present prices, pernaps that would be too much of a drop, and get a little more for our produce, it would help young farmers a great deal, as to the cost of farming. It would also enable us to pay better wages for the labor, which we have to hire, and which, at present, is very scarce, to a certain extent on account of the long hours they have to work on a good many farms, and to a great extent the wages the manufacturers are able to pay them on account of the handsome profits they make out of the farmers.

When a farmer has to pay $34 for a sulky plow and find material to serve the purpose of whiffletrees before he can use it, and pay from $40.00 to $70.00 for a stove of the usual kitchen type, and on the average pay wages of $25 and $30 per month to ordinary hired labor, and only get 8 and 9 cents on the average for our pork and beef, I think it is pretty near time for farmers to wake up and do a little for themselves.

LAURIE M. ANDERSON.
Westmorland County, N. B.

Why it Pays to Grow Your Own Seed Oats.

1.—It is the only way to get type and variety true to name.

2.—Certain varieties are better adapted to different sections; therefore variety is important.

3.—Acclimatization increases yield of both grain and straw from 10 p. c. to 25 p. c.

4. Acclimatization increases vitality; hence makes oats more rust resistant.

5.—Acclimatization induces earlier ripening, in later varieties; hence better yields and better quality of grain.

6.—Hand selection and fanning mill selection will, in three years, increase the yield of average seed oats from 20 to 30 per cent.; while lack of this proper grading will cause deterioration of seed grain. Fully 45 per cent. of grain from the thresher is not fit for seed grain. Pedigreed seed oats, from a member of Canadian Seed Growers' Association, is the best stock on the market. In 90 per cent. of previous competitions this has led to quality of grain and straw.

7.—Seed grain should be well ripened; hence a special seed plot is advised for each farmer, thus doing away with frosted and immature seed grain imported from the West.

8.—Raising your own seed oats saves the introduction of foreign weeds, smuts, rusts and other pests.

Potatoes Wanted.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

Potatoes were a failure in our district last year and we are anxious to buy. Can you send us the names of parties who have potatoes for sale at reasonable prices?

W. H. SMITH.
East Minas Station, N. S.

Editor's Note.—Will farmers who have an over-supply of potatoes please communicate with Mr. Smith.

You never take a chance when you buy Red Rose Tea. You know the tea will be just as you expect—that fine, rich flavor and refined even strength which never varies and always pleases. 65

Prices: 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c. and 60c.

P. E. I. Central Seed Fair.

Will hold its meeting in Charlottetown on

Tues., Wed., Thur., Mar. 14,15,16,1911

OPEN TO THE WHOLE ISLAND.

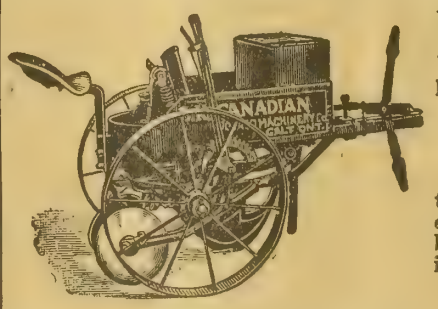
The exhibit will consist of all kinds of Farm Seeds, grain in the Sheaf, Domestic Science and Poultry.

The Educational meeting will be a strong feature by a staff of experts.

Excursion tickets from all points on I. C. R. at one way First-Class fare, with the Standard Certificate for return will be issued Certificate good for winter Boats and P. E. I. R. R. Every person must get the Certificate when buying his ticket. The Certificate must be signed by Secy. of Seed Fair and good for week of Fair.

The Prize list is the largest that has been offered in the Maritime Provinces and will consequently bring thousands of bushels of seed grain together. A Copy of prize list can be had by asking the Secretary.

JOHN H. GILL, Little York, P. E. I.



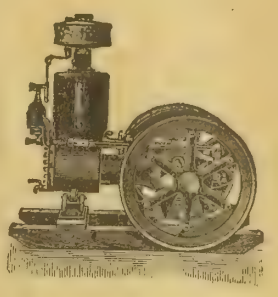
POTATO PLANTER.

If You Want Durability, Reliability and Simplicity, You Get Them in the O. K. Canadian

It requires only one team and man to plant your crop. Its automatic cup device does not puncture or bruise the seed in any way; handles it almost as carefully as by hand.

Write for our 1911 Catalogue.

Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Ltd., 118 Stone Road, Galt, Ont.



DO YOU WANT

The Simplest

Gasoline Engine?

Look at the cut

The 'Stickney'

is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific because it is the farmers favorite. *So Simple.*

No Pipes and Separate Tank always in the way.

trong and H eavy—Means hard work.

Send for our little booklet No 57 and you will be surprised what you wil discover about engines

WINDMILLS, GRINDERS, TANKS, PUMPS, Etc.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

G. J. Barrett { Sales Agent } 82 Dock St. St. John, N. B. Branch at Fredericton, N. B.

The Art of Maple Sugar Making.

(Continued from page 333.)

it is thick enough. If the syrup becomes too thick it will go to sugar, too much, and if too thin it will not keep very good—it would not be good, anyway. When we are satisfied that it is thick enough we draw it off and strain it. When the syrup has cooled and settled we put it up in cans which are labelled with our name and guarantee. Syrup made in this way is of first quality and I would say to buyers not to hesitate to buy the lightest sugar or syrup on the market, as the lightest colored stuff is not adulterated, as is generally supposed. It is the lack of impurities and the cleanliness of its manufacture that gives it that clean appearance,

SUGARING OFF.

We use a Grimm sugaring arch, which we find is all right. It consists of a sort of stove on which a large oblong pan, sixteen inches deep is fitted. We put some syrup in this pan and start the fire. When the syrup commences to boil it usually bubbles and froths considerably and would froth over. A small quantity of clean butter is sometimes thrown in or it is whipped with a forked stick, which causes the froth to subside. When the syrup becomes thick enough to stay on snow and not run and will break slightly when taken in the hand it is boiled enough for sugar or soft candy, which is the most delightful of all sweets. The pan is then lifted from the fire and placed where it will cool until it becomes candy-like in appearance. The pan is then placed on a board, in a slanting position so the contents can be scraped to one end of the pan and slightly stirred with a ladle and allowed to harden a little. The pan is then placed in a level position and a few pounds at a time are placed on the opposite side of the pan where it is thoroughly stirred. It is then sugar and is placed in moulds. If done in the right way the sugar will have the appearance of whipped cream. Only an expert can do it in this way. This is the way to make creamy sugar that will be fine grained, soft and delicious to the taste, but not soft enough to run. After the sugar has cooled it is ready to take from the moulds. If desired it may be wrapped in parchment paper and is ready for market.

There is another way to sugar off if desired. The old way was to boil until it would crack up like glass, when the fresh candy was taken from the snow. The hot pan was placed on the snow to cool until an inch of candy formed on the bottom, when it was thoroughly stirred and placed in moulds. To my fancy it is not as nice as sugar made the other way.

A Nova Scotian's Experience in Sugar Making.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

I consider maple sugar making one of the best paying investments for the farmer, as it occupies only a few weeks of the year, and comes when other work is slack. Lumbering is about through with for the winter before the sugar season starts and farming operations do not open till long after the season closes.

We generally start about the middle of March, from the 15th to the 25th, and the same dates in April usually wind up the work.

Of course the first necessity is the woods, and the next the rig. The latter, however, can be purchased at any time and some firms will give almost any terms in reason.

It is argued that rigs cost more than formerly. Well, such may be the case, but the quality of the equipment has also increased. The day of the old flat pan has just about gone and the brick and stone furnaces will soon be a thing of the past.

The new style, corrugated pans, with iron arches are fast superceding the older types of evaporators and with the increased boiling capacity, and better quality of goods turned out, the tendency at present, is towards larger rigs.

But in my opinion, the greatest improvement in equipment, clear of the evaporator, is the introduction of the thermometer and felt strainer.

Without the thermometer it is impossible to get an even temperature on your sugar or syrup. How many times have all sugar makers, who do not use thermometers, had the sugar to rise in the pot when it was partly stirred; this means that it was several degrees hotter than it should be. With a reliable thermometer there is no difficulty to cook it to a half degree and have every batch exactly alike.

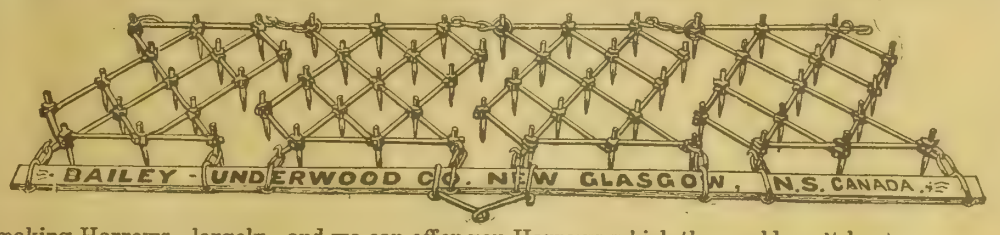
Felt strainers are the filters of the plant. When syrup is put through a good felt strainer, it may set as long as you like and there will be no settlings in the bottom of your syrup tank. Who can say that much for wire or woolen strainers?

It is true they need to be used carefully. I prefer to wash them in cold

(Continued on page 364.)

Harrows ! Harrows ! !

Since last summer we have been busy shipping to far away points – Australia, South America, France and Great Britain. We like this export business because it makes us realize—what we always believed—that our implements are able to stand up against the world for quality We now want to turn our attention again to our home friends as the Spring comes around, because we like to do business just as much at home as abroad.



Our business is making Harrows—largely—and we can offer you Harrows which the world can't beat.

In the next few weeks we will tell you something about them which may interest you.

BAILEY-UNDERWOOD COMPANY, Limited, - - New Glasgow, N. S.

15,000 Canadian Poultrymen Have Doubled Their Profits By

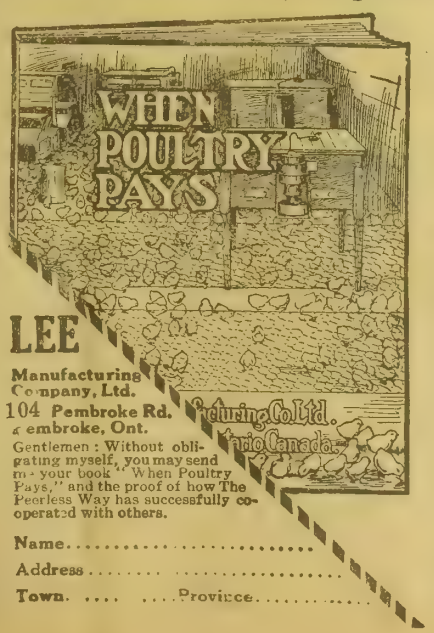
THE PEERLESS WAY

What these poultrymen have done you can do—no matter in what part of Canada you live; you can raise the crop that never fails—the crop that knows no bad years! If you have never kept poultry do not let that deter you; you will have fewer formed habits to overcome and will be ready to let The Peerless Way lead you to success. Or, if you have been keeping poultry in a haphazard way, The Peerless Way will show you how to systematize your enterprise into a real money-maker. Even if you have made a failure of poultry-raising—even though you be discouraged—disinclined ever to consider poultry-raising again—investigate The Peerless Way for yourself and study the guarantee that it has to offer you; for, let us say this, whether you are simply a beginner, whether poultry forms only an incidental part of your farm work, whether you are already in poultry-raising as a business, The Peerless Way affords you a real way to increase the profits. Consider this very carefully. Then read every work of what follows and send for our big FREE book entitled "When Poultry Pays."

FREE This Book With The Complete Story Of The Peerless Way

Simply fill out the coupon and send it to us. Then when you get the book, read it at least twice. You will find it packed full of facts about raising poultry for profit. There is no clever writing nor empty theory about the book, "When Poultry Pays"; but it certainly does clear up a whole host of problems that have long and often puzzled practical poultrymen. Let this book put its plain, terse facts before you—let it tell you why and **how** you can put The Peerless Way to work to make money for you. Do not put it off—there is no time like the present for increasing your knowledge.

Send Us The Coupon



LEE Manufacturing Company, Ltd.
104 Pembroke Rd. Pembroke, Ont.

Gentlemen: Without obligating myself, you may send me your book "When Poultry Pays," and the proof of how The Peerless Way has successfully co-operated with others.

Name.....

Address.....

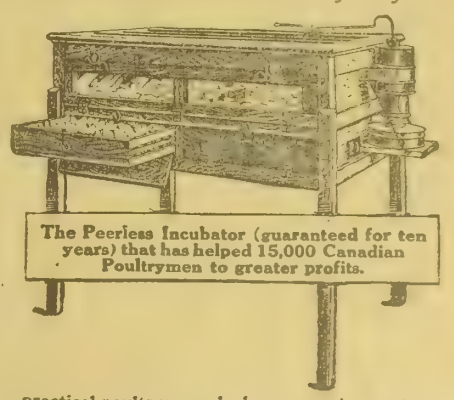
Town..... Province.....

Knowledge Is More Essential Than Money

Very little money will start you right in profitable poultry-raising—if you know how to go about the business. And The Peerless Way will show you exactly what you have to do and how you have to do it to make money. The Peerless Way is more than merely a system for raising poultry; it is a system for raising **at a profit!** The knowledge that The Peerless Way offers you is so explicit that a child could not misunderstand it—it explains everything—and if, beyond that, some unusual problem does arise, our Poultry Advisory Board is at your service without charge to consider your case individually and to write you personally.

Poultry-Raising is the Profitable Branch of Agriculture

Given the same care, time and attention as any other branch of agricultural work, there is no department that can be made to yield such handsome returns on small investment. We know this—15,000 Canadian poultrymen, working with our co-operation, have proven it for us. But it is one thing merely to "keep poultry" and quite another to get every last cent of profit out of the work. The profits are in the knowledge you possess—knowledge of how to proceed, in the first place, and after that, knowledge of **how to market your output.** The Peerless Way will guide you on both these essential points—will show you what to do and how to do it—and then, through our co-operative marketing plan, will take care of all the eggs and poultry you can produce and at highest market prices. When you get our book, read the letters we have printed in it from hundreds of followers of The Peerless Way in every part of the Dominion—letters from practical poultrymen who have never been able to do by any method what they have done by The Peerless Way. Get the book—just send the coupon—that brings it.



The Peerless Incubator (guaranteed for ten years) that has helped 15,000 Canadian Poultrymen to greater profits.

Let Us Show You How To Market—Right

Let us explain what we mean by Co-Operative Marketing—let us tell you about the method that has been proven by 15,000 poultrymen who command higher prices than the old way of selling poultry, and eggs could ever have given them. Let us explain to you how to get all the profits that rightfully belong to you. Write us for further information about this proof of successful poultry-raising; let us tell you how it has been worked out, how it has been tested, and how it has been proven; let us tell you why it is the only way that successfully meets Canadian climatic conditions—why there is no farm in Canada on which poultry would not pay better than any other crop—why our methods are so simple and yet so practical, that a schoolboy could not fail with them—why you could not find a better investment for either part or all of your time. Send for the book.

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LEE Manufacturing Co., Limited
104 Pembroke Road 41

PEMBROKE ONTARIO CANADA

New Brunswick Farmers and Dairymen in Annual Convention.

(Continued from page 335.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

On Wednesday evening, after a talk on the present condition of the dairy industry in New Brunswick, Mr. E. A. Schofield, read the report of the committee appointed at last year's meeting to interview the Minister of Agriculture re Bonusing the Dairy Cow.

Following is the report:—

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DAIRY INDUSTRY ENCOURAGEMENT.

We, the committee appointed at your last annual meeting to present the resolutions re the Bonusing of the Dairy Cow, to the Minister of Agriculture, beg leave to report as follows:—

Immediately after the meeting in Fredericton in February last, we called on Hon. Dr. Landry, and were cordially received, and after reading the resolution to him, and explaining the same, he informed us, that he was certainly of the opinion that something must be done for the dairy industry, and that if we would send him a copy of the resolution, and if we would appear with him before his colleagues in the house, he would be only too pleased to stand up and endorse every word we had said.

We consented to do this, if he would advise us when the opportunity would occur.

The matter then drifted along for some time without our hearing anything further, and though one or two dates were afterwards arranged, it seemed impossible to get together.

Later on it was arranged to meet the Minister personally at Amherst, Dec. 7th, which meeting was finally arranged, and we might here, say, that the Minister put himself out considerable to stay over to meet us.

Regrettably, only part of the committee arrived, but we had a full discussion of the matter, the gist of which was, that it would be too late for the Minister to secure any grant for this proposed idea for this year's estimates, and though he himself was strongly in favor of some practical aid to the industry, it was hard indeed for him to get the rest of his colleagues to agree.

He intimated, however, that if this association were willing to go on record as favoring an idea to use the funds at present granted for Institute work, some $3000, that this sum might be applied to some practical work in this nature.

He also stated that if we were prepared to endorse the idea, that the grants to the larger exhibitions, which are more or less of an industrial nature, and do not cater so much to the agricultural part, that if we would advocate these grants being cut off, it would make a further sum of some $10,000 available. This idea, of course, your committee could not recommend.

To sum up the whole matter, we can, therefore, only report that while practically everyone interviewed was agreed that something should be done, yet no one in authority was prepared to attempt to carry out this idea of granting a sum of money sufficient to reimburse the dairymen for the expense of carrying on the all-important work of weighing his product and testing his production. We might add, that Professor Day, of Gueluh, referred to the subject in his address at the annual meeting of the Live Stock Associates, and said that "It might be considered by any Government, and that it was perfectly reasonable." We regret we were unable to attract the attention of our own Government to the idea, but would suggest a new committee to carry on the work, and push the question of assistance to the Dairy Industry forward.

Signed

E. A. SCHOFIELD.
GEORGE E. FISHER.
S. B. HATHEWAY.

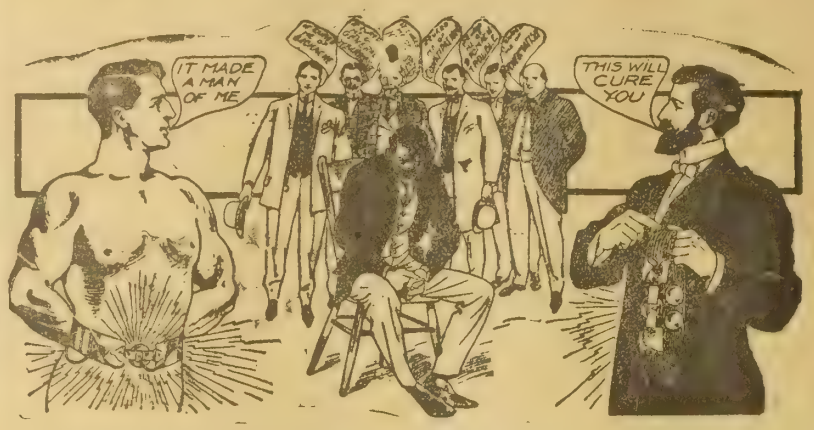
In concluding the report Mr. Schofield strongly advocated for a policy that would encourage the dairy industry. The business man could well afford to help encourage such a movement. Boards of Trade should be mindful of the subject of agriculture as the prosperity of the farmer meant prosperity to the retailer and wholesaler as well. While dairying is a profitable industry when the farmer follows good business methods and eliminates the non-paying factors, yet the industry was not on as fair a footing in New Brunswick as it might be if it received the proper encouragement.

In following the dairy industry, the farmer must consider his market conditions and select his herd accordingly. The main object for starting the agitation re Bonusing the Dairy Cow was to get farmers interested in cow-testing. He had one cow in his own herd that had given 5760 lbs. of milk, yielding a return of $80.00, in 9 months during which time she consumed $24.20 worth of feed and he figured that $15.00 would carry her through until her next lactation period. There were too many cows in the country that did not pay for the food they consume and a policy that would get the farmers to work on the dollars and cents basis was badly needed.

The question of raising more feed was a difficult one as it costs more to do so when the dairies are not profitably conducted. He urged the farmers to test their cows, keep records and keep their boys satisfied and on the farm by paying them for their work.

Referring to the Bonus question, he said the word "bonus" had probably been the bug bear that had killed the movement. Other industries were bonused, but the farmer never. In the farm line every dollar created was a new one that was never here before and in this way money earned on the farm differed from that earned by any other industry. The province of Ontario had organized a system of county officials, whose duty it was to visit the farmers and discuss with them the various prob-

Weak Men Have Courage



If you get up in the morning with a dull brain, tired nerves, an ache in your back, a dread of the toil and hardships of everyday life, these are signs that your vitality is at a low ebb—that some of the organs or functions of your body are in a weakened, morbid condition.

If you are a young man, and free rein for evil habits and passions has exhausted your vital energy, or if on the shady side of forty, you have not the strength and stamina that should be possessed by a man of your years, you can regain your health, strength and energy with Electricity.

"None are so blind as those who will not see," but if you are open to conviction and want to improve your condition, I can convince you that my Belt does all I claim for it, and even more.

You don't need to be taught that restless nights, sleeplessness, despondency, inability to concentrate your thoughts, loss of appetite, weak back, headache, pains here and there in various parts of your body, lack of energy and push, are all signs of nervous breakdown, physical debility; you know that, but what you want is a remedy that will restore the vitality that you have lost.

If you have doctored and drugged and got no benefit, that's no sign that you ought to give up. Drugs can't restore your vitality. Electricity is for men like you. It's the greatest nerve builder and body builder in the world to-day.

To those who are tired of paying without results, and to those who doubt if anything will help them, I make this offer: If you will secure me, my

PAY WHEN YOU ARE CURED

I will let you have my belt without paying me one cent in advance.

THE WORLD HATES A QUITTER.—If you go into a fight, stay with it, no matter how poor your chances look. The other fellow probably wants to quit, and if you hold your head up he will quit first.

The victory to the brave. It takes nerve and energy to win nowadays.

You don't want to be a failure. You are made for better things, but you can't win without courage and energy.

That's the idea behind my Electric Belt, the body battery that pours electric vim into a man's body.

The weak men who wear a Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt for a few weeks begin to feel the joys of youthful fire and courage in their veins, the strength which they lost in earlier days comes back to them, and those "come and go" pains in their backs are driven out forever. Where it is used there are vigor, youthful ambitions, a light heart and freedom from worry and care. If you have lost your vitality, no matter how, get it back; feel young, look young, act young. Life is beautiful when you have health. Come to me, for I can give you back your strength.

Give me a man broken down from dissipation, hard work or worry, from any cause which has sapped his vitality. Let him follow my advice for three months, and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age.

I will not promise to make a Hercules of a man who was never intended by Nature to be strong and sturdy. Even that man I can make better than he is; but the man who has been strong and has lost his strength, I can make as good as he ever was.

I can give back to any man what he has lost by abuse of the law of nature.

A man who is nervous, whose brain and body are weak, who sleeps badly, awakes more tired than when he went to bed, who is easily discouraged, inclined to brood over imaginary troubles, who has lost ambition and energy to tackle the hard problems, lacks the animal electricity which the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt supplies.

Dear Sir:—Your Belt has done me a lot of good. I think I have done extra work enough during the time I have worn it to pay for it, besides the comfort of having good health. In fact, I almost feel like a young man.

JOHN V. B. FOSTER,
Wells P.O., King's Co., N.B.

Dear Sir:—As I have not written for a long time, I thought I would do so now. I am feeling fine. When I got my Belt from you my weight was 134 pounds—now I weigh 171. I have been travelling a great deal the last few years out in California, and have just returned. I have praised your Belt wherever I have been.

ISAAC H. ALLEN,
Rainham Centre, Ont.

MY BELT not only cures Weakness, but Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Kidney Trouble, Nervousness, Constipation, Indigestion and Stomach Trouble. I have a beautiful 80-page illustrated book which I will mail, sealed, to any address, Free. This book is full of lots of good, interesting reading for men. Call to-day. If you can't call, send coupon for Free Book.

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lems they encountered in their work. Mr. Schofield thought that a system of this kind must be inaugurated in New Brunswick. One county might be organized as a trial test and if the system proved successful other counties might be organized from time to time until the system covered the whole province.

MR. G. E. FISHER thought the dairy indusrty, a waning industry, every effort should be put forward to improve it. He thought the government should give more assistance to the industry in the way of a bonus and that the 35th annual convention should go on record as a "do something" meeting.

A. J. JENSEN, of Salmonhurst, thought the question of bonusing the dairy cow was absurb. He thought it would be better for the delegates to gp home and work and not ask for so much government assistance, and if bonus there must be he thought the word bull should be substituted for the word cow, or in other words "Bonus the Dairy Bull."

A. F. DIXON, of Sackville, thought bonusing or some other good policy should be adopted to get at the men who were careless and would not try to improve their conditions. The principle of bonusing cows was as good as that of bonusing the steel or any other industry. The government in bonusing would only be giving the farmer his own.

MR. O.W. WETMORE, of Kings County was not wholly in favor of bonusing but he would like to see something done that would improve present conditions. Institutes were too scattered to reach all, and consequently the scheme of appointing county officers to bring modern ideas to the attention of farmers on their own farms was excellent.

ISAAC BAIRD, of Queens County, thought that while the fruit and apple raisers could tell what they were making and were hopeful, the dairy people had nothing much to say. He would like to hear from those who were making a success in that line. He was of the opinion that the business was run on a narrow margin generally, at present, but there was profit in the business if proper methods were adopted. He suggested that instead of a bonus the government should ask for an importation of stock.

J. F. RIELLY, of Westmorland County, said that conditions had changed very much in the last ten years so far as the farmer was concerned. He thought the farmers should have a larger representation in the Government. The farmers were the masters of governments and should demand what they wanted.

DAIRY SUPT. McDOUGALL said that from his experience in New Brunswick he found the farming situation weak in many respects. He thought better soil tillage and growing more feed and cheaper feed were economic ways of bettering conditions. A scientific study of the situation was also necessary. The selection and proper feeding of a cow should also be studied. The average cow he considered was underfed, as she barely received enough to keep her body and little soul together. Under those conditions no cow could show her possibilities He believed in the appointment of county officers who could carry practical knowledge to the homes.

R. R. PATCHELL, of St. John, thought that the bonus scheme would not help matters. The idea of having a county instructor would, he thought, be a good one. Such an officer would wake farmers up and teach them practical methods.

J. MORRIS SCOVIL, of Gagetown, believed in the idea that the present dairy inspectors might take up this work in addition to their other duties and if necessary additional inspectors could be appointed for the purpose.

Professor Cumming, on being asked for his opinion, said that in order to place dairying on a paying basis, it was very essential that farmers practice cow testing and keep records. He thought it would be a good plan to organize a ten mile territory for the work suggested in Mr. Schofield's paper and repart next year. If found to give satisfactory results, the whole province might be organized gradually.

Walter Limerick, of St. Mary's, moved the following:—

Resolved, that a committee be appointed by the president to familiarize itself with the present system of district representatives in Ontario and to urge that a similar representative be appointed in each county in this province who shall pay particular attention to the dairy industry and that these representatives be paid by the government.

J. F. Rielly moved that the resolution be held over until Thursday morning, and this was carried.

THE FARMER IN LEGISLATURE.

Fred Dixon presented figures to show that there was only one farmer in the present provincial legislature. The farmers could not be proud of this. In the legislature there were, he said, 13 merchants, 12 lumbermen, 10 lawyers, 5 medical men, 3 scattering occupations, and 1 farmer. The farmers paid the bills, but the other occupations had the representatives.

The judgment of the farmer, he believed, would compare favorably with that of men in any other occupation, even though he might not be able to talk so much. There were only two divisions in a community, the wealth producing classes and the non wealth producing classes. The farmer was a food and wealth producer. All business men were necessary, but they were not wealth producers like the farmers. He claimed the laboring men should be represented also.

Mr. Dixon moved the following resolution, seconded by J. F. Riley, of Westmorland:

Whereas, It appears that the farmers of this province are not represented in the Provincial Legislature, nor in the Parliament of Canada by men of their own occupation; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee consisting of a chairman and one mem-

(Continued on page 366.)

RENNIE'S SEEDS.

For 41 years, as seedmen to the best Canadian farmers, we have given closest attention to the re-cleaning of Timothy and Clover Seeds. Our cleaning plant is recognized as the most complete and up-to-date in Canada, and all seeds sent out by us are acknowledged by leading authorities to be the highest grades obtainable. Ask you local merchant for **Rennie's XXX Red Clover, Rennie's Mammoth Clover, Rennie's XXX Al ike, also Rennie's XXX** and other grades of **Timothy. The XXX goods are our leaders**

Rennie's Root Seeds are above the average generally found in a country store, and if your merchant does not carry a line of RENNIE'S TURNIP, MANGEL, SUGAR BEET, CARROT and GARDEN SEED you can get your supply at our Montreal warehouse, 190 McGill street. The name RENNIE is a voucher for PURE SEED, both in Field and Garden. If you have not received a copy of our Illustrated 1911 Catalogue, we will be pleased to mail you a copy.

Do you want the Earliest of all TOMATOES? "Sunnybrook," packet 10c. Write to-day!

CORN and SEED GRAIN always in stock. Secure your 1911 requirements from your local merchant, or

Wm. Rennie Co., Ltd.
190 McGill St. Montreal.

Your Mail Orders

In response to many inquiries from all over Canada, The John Murphy Company, Limited, of Montreal, has decided to issue, about March 15th, a catalogue, which in a unique sense will be

The Catalogue of a Woman's Store

It will include a list of practically everything that Women, Misses and Babies wear or carry, whether fully made up, party made up or not made up at all, in Woollens, Silks, Linens, Cottons or Notions, as well as Table Linens, Household Cottons and Bed Comforts.

In order that customers will know exactly what the goods will cost delivered to them, we propose to pay all freight, express or mail charges on all articles illustrated or described in the catalogue.

Please address applications for copies to Department R.

The John Murphy Company Limited

MONTREAL, QUE.

SEEDS for the Farm. for the Garden.

We are ready with the best stock in all our 45 years' experience. You will now be preparing your plans for your 1911 crop and we wish that it will surpass anything of the past. A suggestion for a good beginning in this direction would be the use of "Keith's Seeds." Also we think it is exceptionally good business to make your selections early. You will want some pure Clovers and Timothy. These are becoming harder to get every year. Not one grower in 200 has pure seed. Send for samples of our best brands.

We will pay the freight to your nearest station for **March** orders of 200 lbs. and over of Clover and Timothy, at the following prices per bushel: "Sun" brand medium Red Clover, $10.00; "Sun" brand Mammoth Clover, $10.25; "Ocean" brand Alsike, $11.25; "Gold" brand Alfalfa, $14.25; "Crescent" Timothy (48 pounds), $6 75; "Diamond" brand Timothy (48 pounds), $7.50. **These all grade No. 1 Government Standard**. Cotton Bags, 25c each.

We are always pleased to hear from you and will be only too glad to furnish you with samples of any seed grain, clovers or timothy you may wish to examine. In this way you will receive as much satisfaction as a personal visit to our warehouse will give. Our catalogue is now in the mail. No doubt you will receive one—if not, it may be had for the asking.

SEED MERCHANTS SINCE 1866.

GEO. KEITH & SONS, - 124 King Street East. TORONTO, Ontario.

Barn Roofing

Fire, Lightning Rust and Storm Proof

Durable and Ornamental

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO and WINNIPEG
46A

A Nova Scotian's Experience in Sugar-Making.

(Continued from page 361.)

water and not dry till they get hard. I used a pair last season for 250 gallons of syrup and they are apparently as good as ever.

If cleaned with hot sap and dried hard they are sure to crack. Care should be taken to always strain from the same side.

In this locality the product has always been made into syrup, candy and grain sugar, but lately a demand has sprung up for cream sugar, which brings a better price but is rather harder to make and requires some what different equipment, and as a result has not found favor amongst the majority of the sugar makers here.

Large quantities are imported from Ontario and Quebec, but the quality is far below that of home product.

I believe when the manufacture of cream sugar is better understood, it will become as much of a staple article as grain sugar is at the present time.

I will give you some of my own experience covering the last ten years. We tap 2,200 trees with Gilroy pattern covers on our bottles. And use the Grimm No. 2 spouts.

We have a Grimm Evaporator, size 3½x14, which is rather small for that number of trees, necessiating considerable night boiling.

We always finish our syrup in the evaporator, boil it to 220F. and run off two or three quarts at a time, if boiling deep perhaps a little more.

We usually boil a quarter inch deep on the corrugations, but sometimes at nights when the steam is bad we run in a little deeper for safety.

For a gathering outfit we have two Grimm gathering tanks, holding about sixty-five gallons each. They are low to pour into and easy to empty and never spill any in transit.

I might say that we have discarded three gathering rigs since we started, but we like the present rig best of all.

Now, the making of the sugar is where the fine art comes in and I don't claim to know it all. In fact, I am just learning and will give my experience with the hopes that others will give theirs.

A good deal of candy is made here and gives the best results when it is cooked to 248F, but if the fire is too hot it may have to come off a degree or two less.

The common practice is to pour it on the snow till it partly cools and then put it in birch barks.

Some have marble slabs to run the candy on. This is no doubt a great improvement but the writer has not had the privilege of trying it.

There is probably more grain sugar made than anything else in the maple line and there are various ways of handling it, in fact, most every one has his own particular system.

The usual points followed are to cook as quickly as possible and to cool and stir the right amount.

If stirred too hot the sugar will be red and if not stirred enough it will have a very coarse grain. We used to cool it to 244 F. It would be pretty hard to give intelligable instructions to one who had never made any.

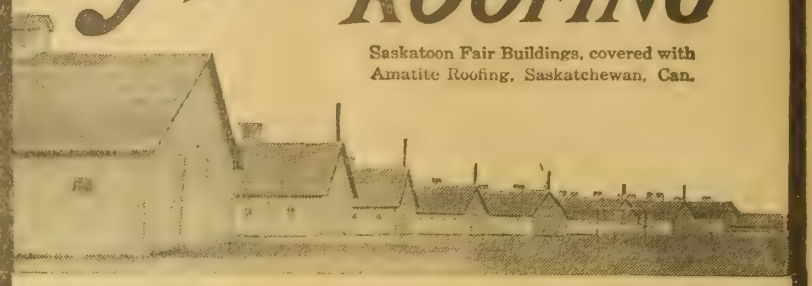
The last two or three years our energies have been directed chiefly towards cream sugar. It was up hill work at first till we got onto the idea of the thing and many a batch we spoiled the first year.

We boiled it in the same pot that we used for making the grain sugar. Cooked and cooled what we thought was right, then stirred until it came real soapy and started to put it in the common moulds, when our trouble began, it set in the pot before you could turn around.

We got some of the next batches into the moulds and there it stuck fast, and at least half of the cakes would be mutilated before they could be got clear of the flange tins. Thus we got along selling the good and melting the poor over again, till at last we concluded that the equipment was in the fault.

But we got onto the principal of the thing which might be summed up briefly as follows. Cook to 235 F., cool as long as you dare, stir till the goods change color, then put into

Amatite ROOFING



Saskatoon Fair Buildings, covered with Amatite Roofing, Saskatchewan, Can.

60,000 Feet of Amatite Roofing

The accompanying view shows a series of buildings at the Saskatoon Exposition, all of them covered with Amatite Roofing.

Amatite was selected because it was inexpensive, easy to put on, required no care or attention or expense afterwards, and would give excellent durability.

If ordinary smooth roofing had been used, these roofs would require painting every year or two at considerable expense and trouble. Amatite, however, has a mineral surface which *requires no painting.*

Use Amatite for every roof where you want to save expense. It is the most economical solution of the whole roofing problem.

Amatite Roofing requires no skilled labor to apply; it costs no more, (in fact much less) than other roofings; and the fact that it requires no painting makes the total expense far below that of any other type of roof covering.

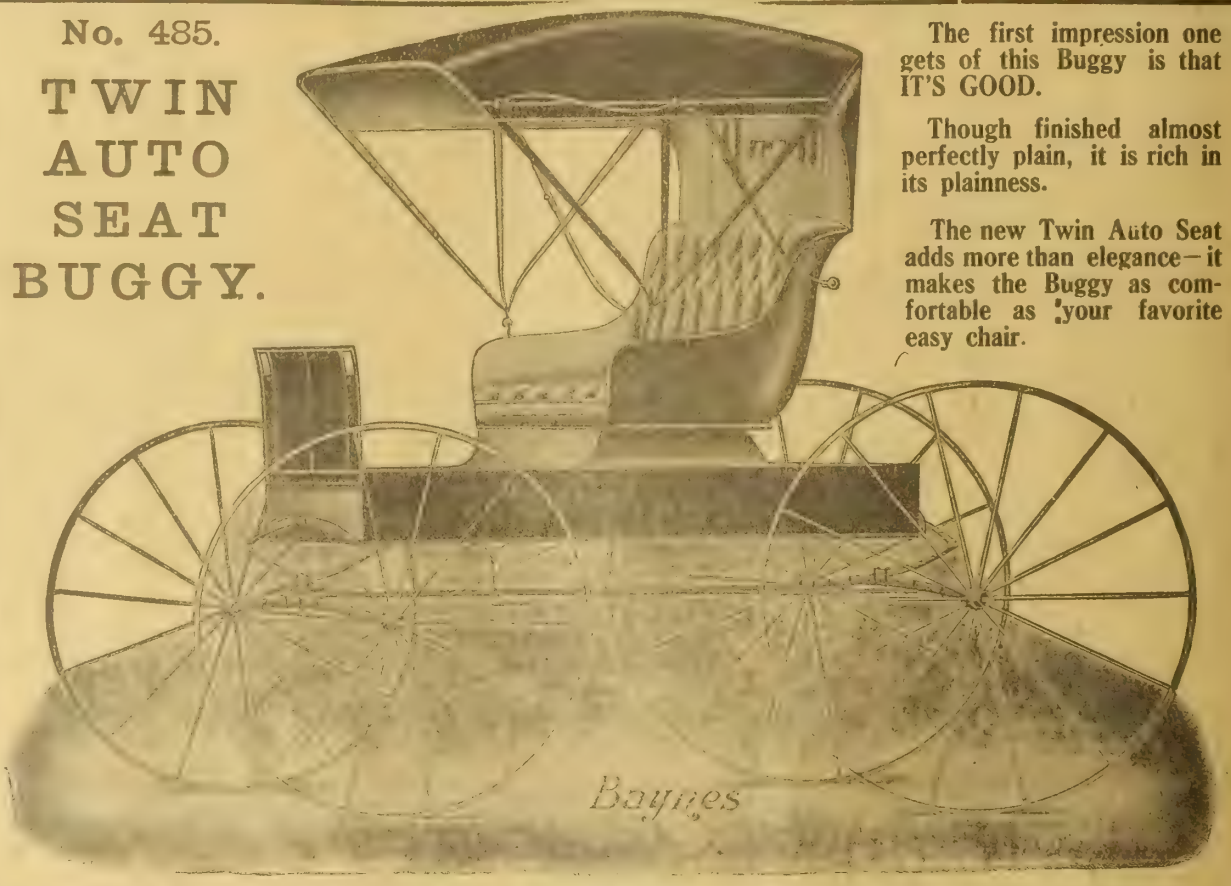
You can use Amatite for every kind of steep roofed building. We supply galvanized nails and liquid cement for the laps free of charge.

Send for free sample and booklet. Address our nearest office.

Carritte-Paterson Mfg. Co.,
Limited,
St. John, N. B.; Halifax, N. S

No. 485.

TWIN AUTO SEAT BUGGY.



The first impression one gets of this Buggy is that IT'S GOOD.

Though finished almost perfectly plain, it is rich in its plainness.

The new Twin Auto Seat adds more than elegance—it makes the Buggy as comfortable as your favorite easy chair.

ON ALL BAYNES BUGGIES

we are now using "Twentieth Century" Shafts—easily the strongest and best shafts made.
Every Baynes Buggy is sold with the "BAYNES UNLIMITED GUARANTEE," which protects the purchaser absolutely.
Some good territory is still open in the West for live Local Agents. Write at once for terms and particulars.

W. E. MULLALY, - 104 Waterloo St., - St. John, N. B.

THE BAYNES CARRIAGE COMPANY, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever"

Are you interested in making your home one of pleasant surroundings? It is an easy thing to do. A little paint, stain or varnish, here and there, will help to "Brighten Up." The selection of your material, however, is all important, for there is a wide variance in paint and varnish. First be sure and get the best quality—it's more economical—it lasts longest and looks best. Then be sure and get just the right kind of paint, varnish, stain or enamel for your purpose. Do you know that The Sherwin-Williams Co. has a staff of expert decorators ready at any time to suggest color schemes for your interior decorating free of cost if you write for the service? Ask the local S-W dealer about it. *The Little Paint Man.*

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared (SWP) is made from pure white lead, pure zinc, pure linseed oil, and the necessary coloring pigments and driers.

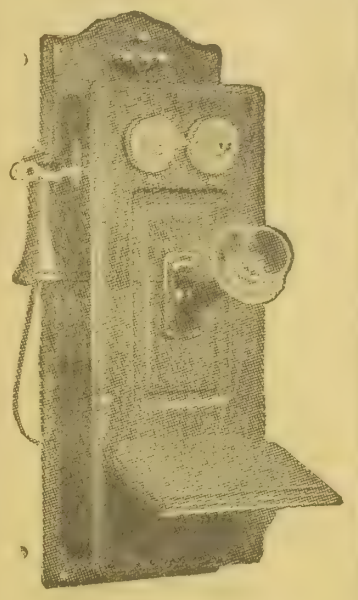
Sherwin-Williams Varnishes are made from the best gums, pure linseed oil, pure turpentine, and are thoroughly filtered and aged. They spread and wear well.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. 1066

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Guaranteed Telephones.

RURAL telephone systems—or any other—cannot give satisfaction unless the instruments will give perfect service month in, month out, without needing expert attention. That is the kind of telephones we make—the kind that gives the best possible service for the longest time with least attention. Made of the best materials by highly-skilled men, who can safely—as we do—fully guarantee them.



Try Ours This Way

If you are using any other make of 'phone on your lines, let us send you for test two or three of ours under conditions that commit you to no outlay at all. We welcome comparison with other makes. We know ours will excel in any practical test. Write us for details of this FREE TRIAL OFFER. Ask for Bulletin No. 1.

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Our engineers will gladly furnish you full information if you think of building a line. Write for Bulletin No. 2 and big illustrated book, "Canada and the Telephone."

Supplies

We carry in stock wire, insulators, and everything else in construction supplies. Get our prices. Prompt delivery assured.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENT

Telephone Co., Ltd.,

1820 Duncan Street, Toronto, Ont.

the moulds quickly. One half minute either way will spoil the batch. Or I might put it differently, the longer you cool it, and the longer you stir it the better the sugar will be; but if you cool it too long it cannot be stirred and if you stir it too long it cannot be put into the moulds for it will set on your hands.

With a change of equipment better work was done the next year. We got a cooking pan made of galvanized iron, twelve inches high and twenty inches in diameter, with a flat bottom. This would set on the sugaring off stove and cook in thirty minutes and cool in about the same time; this with a batch of twenty-five pounds, a larger batch would take longer.

The moulds were made with all straight tins, no flange on them, and two tins in a place so that when the moulds were opened the tins would readily fall apart and they could be taken from the cake by raising one corner.

The goods should be left a day or two in a warm room to weather, that is to form a little crust on the outside, and then should be wrapped in parchment paper bearing the makers name and a catchy design. We cannot handle it without wrappers as it is too soft to knock about, and the cakes would have a tendency to stick together.

Now this is only my experience, there must be other ways of handling the goods, and no doubt better ways. I will anxiously await the publication of other letters on the subject, in the Maritime Farmer.

TRUE HODGSON

Cumb. Co., Nova Scotia.

"I saw your advertisement in the Maritime Farmer" is the easiest way to start your letter when writing advertisers.

A DAIRYMAN'S PROBLEM SOLVED.

Starr's Point, Oct., 28. 1910.

A. A. ARCHIBALD, ESQ., Truro, N. S.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiry as to the success I have had in feeding Blatchford's Calf Meal. I am pleased to report that I have used a great deal of meal during the past four years and have found it a great help in raising young calves and pigs when milk is scarce As I have been selling all my milk; I have substituted the meal entirely to young calves after they were a week or ten days old and found no trouble to raise good calves in this way. I have had grade Jersey heifers started on Blatchford's Meal drop their first calf at eighteen months and give 20 pounds milk per day I can recommend the use of this meal as a substitute for milk if fed with judgment.

Yours truly,
J. RUFUS STARR.

MOST dairymen are tempted to sell all the milk that they can produce. It may not be the best for them to do so, but when bills have to be met, something must be done, otherwise embarrassment for the time being often stares them in the face. We believe they all realize the importance of raising the young heifers and bulls, but you know how it is, things must be arranged temporarily at least, it is impossible to give calves the milk This is something that institute speakers overlook, nevertheless it is an actual condition that must be met somehow. There was a time when one could go out in the back districts and get new milch cows, but that day has gone, too. How to get calves to maturity without milk is the problem. We have solved it for you, but unless we can tell you more about it and unless you will have confidence enough in what we have to suggest, you should not read another line. Our

Blatchford's Calf Meal

is not a tonic, a patent medicine or an offal from a large manufacturing plant. It is a substitute for milk and **will** make bone, flesh, fat and muscles, etc. It is not only the best, but it has stood the test. We have been manufacturing it for a longer time than any of the other supposed calf foods.

We thoroughly understand dairy conditions in the Maritime Provinces and have given your conditions a great deal of attention. We know what you want and so do you, but unless you give Blatchford's Calf Meal a trial, you will still be without what you want. Nothing short of a trial will convince.

Let us assist you in your business. We can do it. Write today for catalogue.

Blatchford's Calf Meal Factory, = Waukegan, Ill

Or A. A. Archibald, - - Truro, N. S.

New Brunswick Farmers and Dairymen in Annual Convention.

(Continued from page 363.)

ber from each county represented in the attendance at this association be appointed to draw up resolutions declaring the attitude of this association with respect to the representatives of the farmers in the Provincial and Dominion Parliaments, and that the report of the said committee be laid before the Thursday evening session for consideration.

A committee consisting of one delegate from each county represented was appointed as follows:—Victoria, Jas. E. Porter; Gloucester, Alfred Payne; Westmorland, F. A. Dixon and J. F. Riley; York, S. B. Hatheway; Sunbury, M, A. Smith; Queens, John Moore; Kings, O. W. Wetmore; Albert, R. A. Smith; Madawaska, G. Martin; Carleton, Jas. E. Long; St. John, D. J. Barrett.

Mr. Dixon was appointed chairman of the committee.

The nominating committee were appointed as follows:— York, Walter Limerick; St. John, D. J. Barrett; Victoria, Donald Innis; Kings, A. R. Gorham; Sunbury, Ashley Harrison; Madawaska, D. L. Daigle; Gloucester J. Dempsey; Kent, F. O. Richard; Westmorland, Geo. Trueman.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Mr. Limerick's resolution re dairying, which was laid on the table at Wednesday night's meeting was the first subject up for discussion on Thursday morning.

Mr. G. E. Baxter, of Victoria County, suggested that the resolution be amended so that the committee would only have power to familiarize itself with the scheme as carried on in Ontario and that the committee report back next year. He also suggested an importation of stock.

Mr. J. F. Reilly introduced an amendment to Mr. Limerick's resolution, requesting the Government to import purebred stock, proved and tested, special attention to be paid to the production of the females and to see that the males be of a good producing family.

It was also suggested that certain counties be grouped into groups of three or four, and the stock divided among each group, to be auctioned at group centres by the Government, and that the dairy superintendents get more in touch with the farmers, instructing them in the testing and weighing of milk and to carry on extension work as a trial for one year.

The amendment carried by a large majority.

Following the passing of the resolution re the importation of live stock, there seemed to be a general inquiry as to where various classes of live stock could be procured. Replies came thick and fast, from all parts of the hall, recommending inquirers to read the columns of the Maritime Farmer, where the most progressive live stock breeders advertise their surplus stock.

PROFITABLE POULTRY RAISING.

Mr. Seth Jones, the efficient Poultry Superintendent for the province, gave a most interesting and instructive address on poultry raising. Mr. Jones had a long and successful career as a poultry breeder and it is needless to say that his address was thoroughly enjoyed by every one present. Mating, breeding, rearing, feeding, housing, fattening and marketing of poultry were all discussed in the short time at his disposal. We will publish Mr. Jones' address in a future issue.

SWINE RAISING

was the subject of an excellent paper prepared by Mr. A. G. Dickson, a successful swine breeder of Chatham, N. B. The paper was read by Mr. G. E. Fisher and contained some valuable ideas. We will publish the paper in full in our next issue.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. J. F. Reilly, Morris Scovil B. M. Fawcett and Walter Limerick were appointed a committee to interview the Government regarding matters suggested in the resolution about dairying.

Mr. Morris Scovil introduced the following resolution which was passed and handed over to the Live Stock Committee:

DAIRY SHORTHORNS.

Whereas, the stock of cattle in this Province is at a very low ebb, and it is almost impossible for the farmers to procure suitable foundation stock to increase their herds; and

Whereas, large quantities of beef are being imported to supply the markets of St. John, Fredericton and other parts of the Province, which should be raised by our own farmers thus keeping at home the money spent abroad.

Therefore resolved, that this meeting of the F. & D. A. do urge upon the Government the immediate importation of a large number of dairy Shorthorns, which would give the farmers an equal opportunity to improve their herds as they have done for the horse breeders, and further

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to lay this matter before the Government and urge upon them its importance.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The Thursday afternoon session was short as many of the delegates wished to attend the opening of the New Brunswick Legislature.

Resolution re Dominion Exhibition Grants.

The Secretary read the following letter from Mr. C. R. B. Bryan, Secretary of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association:

Durham, N. S.,
Feb. 4th, 1911.

The Secretary Farmers' and Dairymen's Association,
New Brunswick.

Dear Sir,—Herewith I enclose copy of a resolution, passed at our annual convention of recent date, which I think explains itself.

Will you kindly bring the matter before your Association at your earliest opportunity and advise me of their views and action, and oblige,

Yours truly,
CHAS. R. B. BRYAN,
Secretary.

The resolution which reads as follows was passed unanimously:

Copy of Resolution passed at the Annual Convention of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, at Windsor, N. S., Jan. 25, 1911.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION GRANT.

Whereas the present policy of the Dominion Department of Agriculture re the annual grant of the Dominion Exhibition brings to the Maritime Provinces about $60,000 once in four years, and

Whereas, we believe that greater good would come to the agriculturists of the Maritime Provinces by a more even expenditure of this grant, therefore

Resolved, that this Nova Scotia Farmers' Association make application to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture of Canada that $60,000 might be divided to the Maritime Provinces in an annual grant of $3000 to Prince Edward Island, $6,000 to New Brunswick and $6,000 to Nova Scotia, and further

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Provincial Farmers' Association of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island for their consideration.

TILE DRAINAGE.

Mr. F. L. Fuller, Truro, N. S., then gave an interesting talk on drainage. He pointed out the reasons why and the advantages of properly drained soil. He explained the operation of the Drainage Machine and answered an unlimited number of questions which showed that the question was a popular one. When the hour for adjourning had arrived Mr. Fuller was greeted with the expression "keep on!" "keep on!" which showed that many of the farmers would much rather listen to a talk on land drainage than to the hot air in the Legislative Chambers.

DRAINAGE RESOLUTION.

There was a full house on Thursday evening when President Hatheway called the meeting to order.

A resolution, accompanied by a widely signed petition asking the Government to encourage land draining by purchasing a Traction Ditcher such as is used in Nova Scotia and Ontario was unanimously carried.

LICENSING OF STALLIONS.

A resolution asking the Provincial Government to induce legislation regarding the registration and licensing of stallions was referred to the Live Stock Committee.

SHORT COURSE STUDENTS.

Mr. A. J. Jensen introduced the following resolution which received unanimous approval.

Whereas, we find that only eighteen students from New Brunswick attended the Short Course at the Truro Agricultural College, last January, and

Whereas, this is all out of proportion to the interest which farmers in this Province should take in this matter, considering that tuition is free and that the transportation charges are paid by the local government.

Therefore, resolved that this association is of the opinion that this question should be taken up by the various agricultural societies in the province and they should be asked to see to it that at least one representative be sent from each society, preferably young men, and that the society should pay the expenses for board, etc., if necessary.

Further resolved, that the Department of Agriculture be asked to cooperate with the various societies by notifying them of the passing of this resolution and asking them to take action.

FARMERS IN POLITICS.

The special committee appointed on Wednesday evening to consider the motion made by Mr. F. A. Dixon regarding the representation of farmers in the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments, presented the following resolution:

Whereas the farmers of our province are not represented in the councils of our county by many of their own occupation. Therefore resolved that in the opinion of this association this fact is a discredit and an injustice to the farmers and other people as a whole; and that the blame attaches to themselves as the remedy rests with themselves.

Resolved that in the opinion of the association there shodld be at least one bona fide farmer in the legislature from each constituency in which agriculture is the principle or one of the principal pursuits.

Resolved that in the opinion of the association, in order to secure the representation referred to, it will be necessary to call a convention to nominate one or more of their number for election to the legislature of the province, and to support their nominees irrespective of party politics.

Also resolved that for each county, the vice-presidents of this association together with the presidents of the different agricultural societies, be appointed as an executive committee for the purpose of assembling such county conventions.

Resolved, that the services of a provincial organizer shall be procured to assist the county executive committee in assembling and conducting the county conventions.

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THE COAL TAR DISINFECTANT ANTISEPTIC INSECTICIDE GERMICIDE DETERGENT
A Non-Poisonous Non-Corrosive Preparation OF GREAT CLEANSING HEALING PROPERTIES
Barrett Manufacturing Co. BOSTON.

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FOR GENERAL HOUSE CLEANING

PUT a dash of **Carbonol** into every pail of water you use in house cleaning. You will find that cleansing becomes much easier than before. You will find that old stains and smears which you thought could not be removed, disappear like magic. You will find that floors and woodwork, marble, metal and tile look cleaner after they have been washed with a **Carbonol** solution than you ever were able to make them look with soap and water.

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Carbonol will remove stains of oil and grease; it will wash windows and give them the clearness of crystal.

A free sample of **Carbonol** will be sent on request.

The Carritte-Paterson Manufacturing Co., Limited.
St. John, N. B.

ARITIME FARMER COMMENDED TO STOCK BREEDERS.

Whereas, the sentiment was strong- expressed at this morning's meet- g that many of our farmers would ke to get in touch with breeders of ure bred stock, and

Whereas, the opinion was freely ex- ressed that the Maritime Farmer is ie best medium in Eastern Canada, hereby the stock breeders can bring is stock to the notice of the Mari- me Farmer province farmers who ish to purchase such stock, there- ore,

Resolved that this association re- ommend stock breeders to advertise heir surplus stock and give as con- ise a description of such stock as ossible in the columns of the Mari- me Farmer.

SOCIABILITY IN THE HOME.

Papers on Sociability in the Home y Messrs. G. E. Fisher and W. H. loore, followed by a lengthy discus- ion by Mr. J. E. Porter, a duette y Miss Maud McKee and Mr. Red- ath, a Banjo Solo by Mr. Cecil Iolder, and a vocal solo by Mr. tedpath was followed by the

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

hich resulted as follows.

President—Col. H. Montgomery-Campbell.

Vice-President—A. J. Jensen.

Cor. Secretary—Geo. E. Fisher.

Recording Secretary— Bliss M. Fawcett.

COUNTY VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Westmorland—D. S. Mann.
Albert—R. A. Smith.
St. John—J. P. Barrett.
Charlotte—E. Emmerson.
Kings—Edgar Shamper.
Queens—Isaac Baird.
Sunbury—Ashley Harrison.
York—James G. Douglas.
Gloucester—John Miller.
Kent—Marcel Poirier.
Carleton—Robert Reynolds.
Victoria—C. O. Hanson.
Madawaska—D. L. Daigle.
Northumberland—Wm. D. Johnston.
Restigouche—Eben Ferguson.

FRUIT GROWING IN RELATION TO RURAL LIFE.

was the subject of an able address by Mr. A. G. Turney, the Provincial Horticulturist. We will publish Mr. Turney's address in our next issue.

THE PROVINCIAL SEED FAIR

was held in the Market Hall, on Thursday and Friday when Mr. S. J. Moore, Maritime Representative of the Seed Division and Prof. Cuttler, of St. Anne de Bellevue passed judgment on the roots and grains. Demonstrations in seed judging and discussions upon the Improvement of Farm Seeds brought the 35th Annual Convention to a close.

MARKETS.

Halifax Prices.

BREADSTUFFS AND FEEDS—Flour, $4 55; beans $2 10; peas, $4 75; oatmeal standard in bbls., $5.20 to $5 30; oatmeal, standard in bags; $5.00 to $5.10; rolled oats in bbls, $4 70 to $4 80 rolled oats, in bags, $4.50 to $4 60; midd ings, $26.00 to $27.00; bran $24.50 to $25 50; shorts $25 00 to $25.50; feed flour bag 98 pounds, $1 65 to $1.75; cornmeal, in bbls, $2 95 to $3 00; cornmeal, in bags, $1.38 to $1.40; feed oats, in bags, 47c to 48c; hay $10 00 to $12 00.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.—Creamery prints, 28c per pound; creamery solids, 25c to 27c per pound; dairy solids, 20c to 22c per pound; cheese, twins 13½c per pound; cheese, large, 12½c per pound storage eggs, 24c per doz.; new laid eggs 26c per doz.

FRESH MEATS AND POULTRY.—Flour, per pound, 12c; turkey, per pound, 24c; lamb per pound, 10c to 12c; hickens, per pair, 70c to $1 00 geese, per pound 16c to 18c; ducks, per pound 15c to 18c; beef, per pound 9c to 10½c; mutton, per pound 8c to 9c; veal, per pound, 7c to 8c; pork, per pound, 9c to 10c; blue wing duck per pair 60c

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Cocoanuts 5c; Valencia onions 4's, per pound; Canadian onions, 75 lb bags $1 50; lettuce, per doz, heads, 60c; cabbage, per doz, $1.00. turnips per bag $1 00; beets per bbl, $1 75; carrots, per bbl, $1 75; potatoes, P. E. I., per bag, $2 50; potatoes, N. S., per bag, $2 25; apples, per bbl, $3.00 to $5.50; parsnips per bbl, $1 75; Cape Cod cranberries, per bbl, $12 00; celery, per doz, $1 00; celery, (washed) per doz, $1.00; American squash, per bbl $3 00; Parsley, per doz 60c; Native Rhubarb, per lb 8c.

Charlottetown Prices.

GRAIN—Oats, white, 34c; black, 36c.

FEEDSTUFFS—Bran, $ 25 to $1 30 retail; shorts, $1 40 to $1 50; middlings $1 45 to $1 50 oil cake $2 25 to $2 50; corn meal, $1 60 to $1 70.

LIVE STOCK—Butcher's cattle, 5c to 6c live weight; stockers, $20.00 to $30 00; milch cows, $30 00 to $50 00; sheep $3 72 to $5 00; hogs, live, 6c to 6½c,

DRESSED MEATS.—Beef (carcass), 7½c to 9; beef (retail) 9c to 14c; mutton (carcass) 9c to 10c; veal, 5c to 6c; lamb 10c to 11c, spring, pork selects, 8½c for inspection; large and heavy, 6½c to 8½c.

HORSES.—Drafters, $150 to $250; roadsters, $125 to $225; carriage $125 to $225

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Creamery butter solids 24c to 24½c; dairy butter prints, 25c to 25½c; dairy butter, 19c to 22c,

POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS—Eggs 18c to 19c; fowl 9c to 11c; chickens, 10c to 13c.

FRUIT.—Apples, $2 50 to $4.00

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, 45c to 50c

MISCELLANEOUS.—Hay, $7.50 to $8 00; straw, $5 00 to $5.75; beef hides, 8c to 8½c; sheep skins 35c to 60c; lamb skins 3 0c to 50c

There is little change in our market to report. Roads are good but still the supply of produce offering is limited Considerable oats have been stored and it is generally supposed that there is still large stocks on the farmer's hands. Hay is offering freely and buyers are not desirous to stock large quantities unless bought at the inside quotation. Beef is in good demand and strictly first class quality is scarce and dealers are buying for future delivery at as high as 6c per pound, live weight. A lot of the beef being offered is of very inferior quality and sells at 7½c to 8c. The pork market is quiet and not over supplied. Price for selects are firm but heavy sows are quoted as low as 6½c, dressed Potatoes are not offered except in very limited quantities and the retail trade takes care of all that comes on the market. Other vegetables are not being offered. Butter is quite plentiful and there is sufficient offered to keep the market freely supplied and prices are easy. Eggs are lower than they have been at this season for years. The supply is only limited and with increased supplies we would look for slightly lower prices.

A Chronic Cough.

J. S. F., P. E. I.—I have a seven-year-old horse that has had a cough since the first of November. I have tried a great many horse remedies but he does not seem to be getting any better. He runs a little at the nose all the time. I think the trouble started from a cold contracted by standing out in the cold, too long. I would like to know what would be best to give him.

Ans.—A chronic cough may succeed many diseases. Cough is not a disease but a symptom in several, such as Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Broken Wind, Influenza and may be a symptom of Cronic Indigestion or Worms. The proper treatment in all cases of cough, is to discover the disease, of which it is a symptom, then cure the disease, if possible, and the cough will cease. As the enquirer has tried all horse remedies, I am at a loss to know what to recommend. But would advise careful feeding of well cured, nutritious food in sufficient, but not over abundant quantities, feeding three times a day, allowing three or four hours between each feed, during which the animal cannot acqire food. Water when desired at least three times a day. Keep the stable clean, well lighted and well ventilated, without drafts. Give the animal well regulated exercise, twice a day, for at least two hours at a time. Dampen the hay with half an ounce of lime water mixed in one pint of water, twice a day. Give in the grain food, oats and bran, the oats boiled bran mixed in it at night warm, one tablespoonful of African Ginger pulverized and one teaspoonful of Bicarbonate of Soda and in the morning give same in dry food, oats and bran. Continue giving for a week then give one teaspoonful of Oil of Tar in the faod, night and morning, for another week and if not well at that time give one dram of Iodide of Potassium, night and morning, in one quart of cold water, one hour before feeding.

J. STANDISH, V. S.

SEND US 75c. Receive by return mail post paid this beautiful little dress made with a little waist joined to a full pleated skirt with a half belt to the front panel. Neck trimming belt, and cuffs, are of a plain dark red material, while the dress is of a dark red tartan dress goods It comes in ages from 3 to 12. It is worth double. To introduce our dresses we make an ad. of this number and send it by return mail for only 75c. and 12c. for postage. We can supply a 14 year size at $1.25. Order No 831

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——Breeder of——

White, Black and Buff Orpingtons, and Brown Leghorns.

Cockerel and Pullet Matings.

Stock and Eggs for sale.

Write for prices.

All orders for Eggs booked in rotation.

HONEY, This delicious sweet, gathered from flowers, displaces no other farm crop. BEE-KEEPING is PLEASANT and PROFITABLE. Send for FREE "Instructions to Bee-keepers" and price lists of Bees, Queens, Hives, Sections. Foundations, etc., also nursery stock.
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WANTED.—April 1st, two young Holstein new milch cows, best quality; one litter White Chester or Yorkshire pigs, three or four weeks old. Describe and quote price f. o. b.—DAVID SPROULE, Digby, N. S.

THROWING OTHERS AWAY FOR SHARPLES TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

All over Canada—all over the world—farmers are discarding common cream separators for Sharples Dairy Tubulars.

Why? Because the Tubular skims twice as clean as others—is guaranteed to save enough more butter fat, as compared to any other make, to pay at least ten per cent interest every year on the cost of the Tubular. No business-like farmer is overlooking a sure way to make ten per cent on his money. It is cheaper to throw away a common separator and buy a Tubular than to stand the loss caused by common machines.

Here is another reason: Tubulars last a lifetime—are guaranteed forever by the oldest cream separator concern on this continent. No wonder that farmers are putting Tubulars in place of disk-filled and other complicated machines that are out of fix and in need of expensive repairs half the time.

Tubulars are later than, entirely different from, and vastly superior to all others. You can own and use a Tubular for less than any other make. Save yourself the costly experience of others. Get a Tubular in the first place. Our local representative will show you a Tubular, inside and out. If you do not know him, ask us his name. When you can see a Tubular so easily—and own and use it for less than any other, and make more with it—how can you afford to waste time or money on a "peddler's" or any other inferior machine? The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Write for catalogue No. 194.

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VANCO LEAD ARSENATE

Kills Codling Moth and Leaf-eating insects every time.

VANCO contains a guaranteed amount of Arsenic Oxide. Simply mix VANCO LEAD ARSENATE with water and you have a spray that is sure death to Codling Moths, Potato Bugs, Cabbage Worms, Asparagus Beetle and all other leaf-eating insects.

Easy to spray—will stand two or three rains without washing off—and **will not burn the foliage.**

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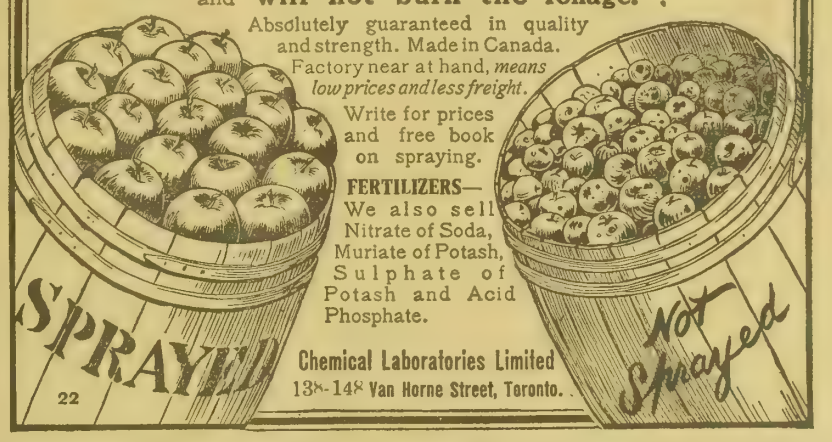

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TWO pure bred Holstein bull calves for sale. GARFIELD CAMPBELL, Salisbury, N. B.

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FIVE young Guernsey Bulls for sale, from good big stock.—T. D. BLAIKIE, Great Village, N. S.

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WANTED—By a good practical farmer, a job on a stock or dairy farm. Yearly engagement. Good references. Address C. LANTZ, Minasville, Hants Co., N. S.

FOR SALE.—200 bushels of Registered Selected Oats of eleven years' selection Early blossom variety. Price on application. DONALD INNES, Tobique River, N. B.

YORKSHIRE PIGS—from prize-winning registered stock. Five dollars, five weeks old. Book your orders now. R. J. MESSENGER, Bridgetown, N. S

HILLSIDE FARM BERKSHIRES.—A choice lot of pure bred Berkshire pigs for sale. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. —ALBERT PAYNE, Kane P. O, Bathurst, N. B.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Foundation stock from best breeders. Prize at Dominion Exhibition, first class laying strain. Trapnested. Eggs $2 00 per 15. J CHAS. B APPEL, St. John, N. B.

YORKSHIRE PIGS from best registered stock. Sixteen litters due in March and April; others later. Orders booked now.—BOYD A. WETMORE, Manager "McKean Farm," Harvey, Albert Co., N. B.

LIVE MAN OR WOMAN WANTED for work at home, paying $2 00 to $3 00 per day, with opportunity to advance. Spare time can be used Work not difficult and requires no experience.—WINSTON, LTD., Spadina Ave., Toronto.

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WANTED.—Persons to grow mushrooms for us in waste space in gardens, yards, sheds or cellars. $15 to $30 per week. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars —MONTREAL SUPPLY CO., Montreal.

ALL kinds of books on Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Gardening, Bees, Fruits Flowers, Vegetables, etc. Catalogue free.—MORGAN'S POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, London Ont.

THREAD POWER FOR SALE —One second hand two-horse Moody thread power for sale cheap. First set of planks still on the machine. Write POWER care of MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

MEN WANTED —We want a reliable man in each locality to introduce and advertise our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics and other goods direct to the consumers as well as to the merchants. $15.00 a week salary and expenses or commission. No experience needed. The largest advertised goods in Canada Write at once for particulars. W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO, LONDON, ONT.

SPRING BROOK FARM AYSHIRES.

Headed by two imported Bulls. Stock all ages, for sale. Exceptionally fine lot of young Bull Calves from cows that won at Amherst 3rd in aged cow class. 1st and 4th in three year olds, 1st and 5th in two year olds.

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Inspection invited. Sussex, N. B.

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Beautifully situated, two miles from Intercolonial, in Erb Settlement, Parish of Sussex. County of Kings, about 300 acres, with good farm house, wood and carriage houses attached, with granary over head. Three large barns, hennery, work shop and other buildings, all in good repair. Cut last year about 70 tons of good hay 150 acres cleared with lots of pasture suitable for sheep. Not hilly but rolling. Well watered with never failing springs Plenty of wood. School ½ mile, church near. For other particulars enquire of

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C. FRASER MacTAVISH, General Manager. Tel. Main 2367.

It has come to our notice that an absolutely untrue and malicious falsehood is being circulated by a competitor that the machines we handle are imitations of some other.

We believe that when a dog howls loudly he is either one of two things—he is either hurt or frightened.

It might be well to tell the public the exact truth about **The Oxygenor King,** (whose managers published the above referred to statement.)

The General Manager of this Company (supposed to be Mr. J. Raoul Cote, of Chatham, Ont.,) has been anxious for a long time to get his poor little machine introduced into this part of the country and for this purpose I have letters on file **now** in my office, offering to supply me with **The Oxygenor King,** his **best P. O. K.** for **$8.50** net. (They sell it to the public for $35.00), enough said.

However I investigated both **The Oxygenor King** and **its business methods** and as a result would not buy the machine at **any** price.

The Oxygenator is not an imitation. The Oxygenator is not a cheap machine. It sells for $25.00 and $35.00. It may be rented for $10.00 per month and all rentals paid applied on purchase price.

The Oxygenator lasts for life. May be used by every member of the family and positively cures all curable diseases.

I will forfeit $100 to any charitable institution mutually agreed upon if the following statements cannot be made good :

1. That Mr. A. R. Mosher, Provincial Manager, (now for The Oxygenor King), has not only sold dozens of **Oxygenators** but has by word and letter endorsed them in the highest possible terms.
2. That at the present moment hundreds of **Oxygenators** are in the homes of the people of the Maritime Provinces—dozens of these in Nova Scotia—many sold by Mr. Mosher and giving the most unqualified satisfaction. Letters to prove this on file.
3. That the Oxygenator is not only, **not an imitation,** but for many years has been proving its therapeutic power in England, Mexico, United States and hundreds of places in Canada.
4. That to any "Honest seekers after truth" we shall be pleased to send, upon request, our new 72 page book, "Oxypathy," and the names and addresses of scores of the best known citizens of the Maritime Provinces who are glad to endorse The Oxygenator.
5. That W. A. Taylor was an unsuccessful applicant for a job with us and we do not seriously consider him as a competitor.
6. That the dishonorable business tactics employed by the Oxygenor King people are strictly on a par with the methods they employ nearly everywhere and where their machine is best known and their above referred to methods—they are doing the least business.
7. That The Maritime Oxygenator Co. welcomes a competitor that is fair and on the level, but we have neither use for nor time for **cowards** who publish what they know is not so.

This statement is published because it is due the public, but as we are too busy filling orders for Oxygenotors and Oxypathors (our newest machine) we cannot afford to notice further either The Oxygenor King or its unfair and untrue methods of getting itself before the public.

The public is a pretty fair judge and it won't take long to decide.

P. S. To any one who cares enough write to any of the following for endorsement of **The Oxygenator :**

A. B. Farmer, Lumberman, 295 Main Street, St. John, N. B.
W. A. Lee, Manager Eastern Steamship Co., St. John, N. B.
Rev. Jas. Strothard, Pastor Methodist Church, Summerside, P. E. I.
Mrs. Hall, Secretary Associated Charities, St. John, N. B.
Mr. Cameron, Barber, 12 Rodney Street, St. John, N. B.
Mr. McLean, Secretary Canadian Railway Employees' Association, Halifax, N. S.
And scores, and scores and scores and scores of others.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Imperial Pekin Ducks, B. P. Rocks, White Rocks, R. C. Reds, $1.00 per 13, till April 1st. Book your orders now to secure lowest price. For further particulars address :

EGBERT DeYOUNG, Dartmouth, N. S.
"Broad View Farm." Box 32.

Hillside Farm Yorkshires

I have for immediate sale young boars fit for service and some choice sows old enough to breed. Sire and dam imp. I am booking orders for young pigs from two imported sows not akin. All stock registered and guaranteed as described.

A. P. SEMPLE, - Brule, N. S.

Sea View Stock Farm.

I have for sale several choice pure bred young Holstein Bulls, of various ages. Write or call for full information.

J. D. IRVING,
Bouctouche, N. B

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM.

Ayrshires—Two bull calves, 12 months. old, and a few young calves. Females, any age. Guernseys—Three Bull Calves dropped in December. Females, any age. Chester White Swine.

J. FRANK ROACH, 'Phone 111, SUSSEX, N. B.

Stallions and Mares for Sale.

I have arrived with Percheron and Clydesdale Stallions and mares, which will be sold at slight advance above cost of importation.

TERMS—Cash or Bankable Note on one year's time. Stallions' freight and purchaser's R. R. fare paid.

A. H. THOMSON, 4 Church St, St. John, N.B.

FOR SALE !

Pure Bred Guernsey Bull, "Linden of Orchard Hill," dropped Jan. 10th, 1909. Weighs 1,200 lbs. Active, docile and a sure stock getter Dam, "Linda of Eastview" 2nd. 2 C. G. H. B. Sire, "Diamond's Early Riser of Waumisit," 12054, A. G. C. C

For further particulars apply to

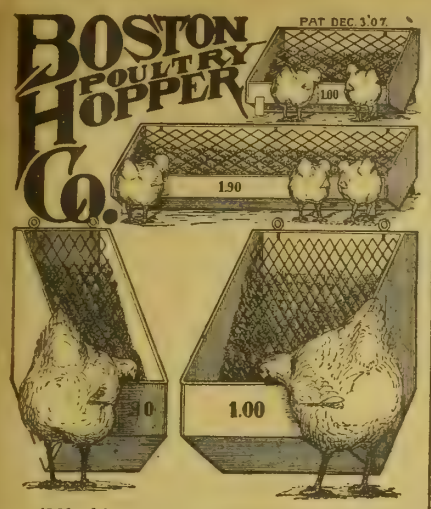
H. P. Banks, Waterville, Kings Co., N.S.

FOR SALE.

One R. C R. I. Red Cock, 2nd at Amherst; three Brown S. C. Leghorn Cockerels, one of these is the 2nd prize cockerel at St. John Dominion Exhibition. Four S. C. R. I. Red Cockerels, these are good ones for the money asked. Also a few Pullets of each of the three varieties.

W. H. HENRY, Shubenacadie, N. S.

Rat-Proof



(Mfg'd in Canada of Canadian material)

Made of galvanized iron with swinging grid (mesh). Grid follows grain automatically, holding in place till all is consumed. They hold from ½ to 1½ bushels respectively.

Write for booklet to head office, Room 63 D. 373 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Breeders Directory

Our charge for inserting names in this Directory is $1 per year for each line under each heading. Money must be paid strictly in advance. Names taken out promptly when time is up. Stamps taken.

Jersey Cattle.

Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Guernsey Cattle.

John N. Chute, Berwich, N. S.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex, N. B.
Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Holstein Cattle.

F. W. C. Nase, Nerepis Station, Kings Co., N.B.
Jos. R. Taylor, Upper Dorchester, N. B.

Ayrshire Cattle

John A. Hughes, Petitcodiac, N. B.
The S. H White Co. Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B.
Hon. W. Owens. 4026 Dorchester St., Montreal.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex N. B.
Syd. J. Goodliffe, Sussex, N. B.
Fred. S Black, Amherst, N. S.

Shorthorn Cattle.

C. C H. Eaton, Canard, N. S.
Isaac Chipman & Son, Chipman's Corner, Kings Co., N. S.
Walter E. Eaton, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N.S

Oxford Down

Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N S.

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Donald Innis, Tobique River, N. B
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SWINE—Berkshire.

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Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co. N. S.

Yorkshires.

Hon W. Owens, 14026 Dorchester St., Montreal.
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Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Walter McMonagle & Sons, Sussex N. B,
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W. J. M. McLeod, Loch Lomond, West N. S., Houdans and Silver Grey Dorkings and R. C. R. I. Reds

Ayrshire Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep.

Heard headed by the grand good bull, Choice Goods of Springhill, four years old, sired by the noted bull Lessnessock King of Beauty. Choice Goods can be spared from Springvale, to avoid inbreeding. Has proved himself a good sire and a sure stock getter.

FRED S. BLACK,
Springvale Farm, Amherst, N. S.

Gold River Farm Chester Whites.

Do you want a pure bred, registered Chester White boar or sow? We have two litters, A 1 stock, that will be six weeks old early in February. Price $6.00 per pig F. O. B. our station. Send your order today and if pigs are sold before it arrives your money will be returned to you. W C. MACLEOD & SONS,
Gold River Farm, Loch Lomond West, N. S.

You Will Miss It

If you buy an incubator without writing us. We have purchased a car load so that we can save you dollars. We have cut the prices lower than they have ever been sold in Canada. Write us.

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Hartland. - - N. B.

KINNEAR POULTRY CO., LTD.
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We have now mated for this season's hatching twenty pens of specially selected utility R. I. Reds and B. P. Rocks for best market and laying stock. Eggs $3.50 per 100. Eggs for pens of birds mated for Exhibition stock, $1.00 per 13.

We pay best cash prices for strictly new laid eggs laid weekly, and buy live poultry at all times

Get our prices on some new and second-hand incubators.

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I have for immediate sale several young Bulls fit for service, many of them prize winners at the recent exhibitions. Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable.

M. H. Parlee, Lower Millstream, N. B.

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Leaders again. A clean sweep of the four cockerel prizes at the last big Fair; 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen, 3rd pullet In Utility Class 1st Pen, 1st and 2nd pairs of Cockerels, 1st and 2nd pairs of Pullets with the reward of Rhodes Cup. Price of eggs and stock gladly given on application to

BOX 447, Amherst, N.S.

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FOR SALE.—10 Bulls and some choice Heifers with calf, colors dark red or roan, ages from seven months to two years. The head of this herd is an imported bull from Cumberland Co., England; and was the best calf from one of the best dairy herds in that country. Inspection and enquiry solicited. Address W. T. WOOD,
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Maple Green Farm offers for sale, in registered Holsteins: Bull, No. 1, 18 months old; bull, No. 2, 29 months old, is in fine show shape and has been first prize bull in his class, both as a calf and as a yearling. Could also spare a few cows that have large yearly official records. For particulars, write

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Meadow Brook Stock Farm.
Chatham, N. B.

Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns, Berkshires. Look over our winnings at late Amherst Horse Show and you will be convinced that we have the stock. Send your Pure Bred Mares to be bred

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Proprietors

JOHN BENNETT,
Superintendent.

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Pure bred Cockerels and Pullets, S.C. Brown Leghorns, prize winners; S. C. Black Minorcas, R. C. White Wyandotes, Barred Rocks, all from big egg producing strains. Also 1 Rubber Tire Landau, in first-class shape.

E. T. JORDAN,
Kentville, N. S.

Shorthorns For Sale.

We have sold eight pure-breds and have a choice lot of roan and reds left, ages from 13 to 26 months. Also a large red bull, 3 years old.

C. C. H. EATON,
Canard, N. S.

"I saw your advertisement in the Maritime Farmer" is the easiest way to start your letter when writing advertisers.

"EGGS FOR HATCHING."

From Pens including all of our Prize Winning Birds at Amherst Fair, 1910 and 1911, in S. C. Black Minorcas, R. C. Black Minorcas, White Orpingtons, Buff and White Wyandottes.

MATING LIST NOW READY.

Everything in Poultry Supplies and Feeds.
Prairie State Incubators and Model Incubators.

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"HOMESTEAD FARM" HOLSTEINS.

Just now we can part with a few young bulls, fit for service, combining the blood of all of our best service bulls. We will also supply a few calves if desired.

We have a few Shropshire rams left that we will sell cheap in order to clear out this fall. Write or come and see them.

LOGAN ROS. N. S. 'Phone 60 2. AM HERT PT., N. S.

Wish - Ton - Wish Stock Farm.
HARDING BROS., PROPS.

Breeders of High-Class Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Large English Berkshire Pigs. At present we are offering some good bull and heifer calves and a young bull or two fit for service. We are booking orders for young Berkshire Pigs for May delivery.

Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

HARDING BROS., Props.,
Welsford, Queens Co., N. B

BELLEVUE STOCK FARM.

Bellevue won male and female championships and all the herd prizes in Shorthorns at the 1910 fairs The championship for Ayrshire bull has been held by us for three years with our Morton Main's Gerthrope, an Osborne bred bull. We have for sale an 18 month old bull, out of the Ayrshire cow that won first prize in the dairy test at the Amherst Winter Fair in 1910. All our prize winners, with the exception of our herd bulls were bred by ourselves. Write for prices or call and see us. We breed our winners and sell them too.

C. A. ARCHIBALD, Proprietor. - - - Truro, N. S.

BROOKLAND'S HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

I am offering for sale one pure bred Holstein bull, Eke DeKol Paul, Jr., three years old, dam, Lady Pietertje DeKol. Record day for milk, seventy pounds. Sire, Eke DeKol. This bull is also first cousin to Grace Fayne 2nd Homestead champion seven day cow of the world, 35.55 lbs. butter. Also a half-brother, six months old, out of same cow, sired by Ormsby Veeman.

Write for prices. First come, first served.

C. H. Giles, 'Phone 464 P. O. Box 119, Brooklands, Fredericton, N. B.

MAPLE FOREST STOCK FARM.
YORKSHIRE SWINE.

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S. J. GOODLIFFE, - Sussex, N. B.

Sunny Brae Sheep Ranch.
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Breeder and importer of high-class Hampshire, Shropshire, Oxford, Southdown, Lincoln, Cotswold and Leicester Sheep. Sheep of both sexes, all breeds, for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd.

For foundation stock, herd bull or family cows, both show ring and long-distance producers (300 to select from.) Go to

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

Eggs For Hatching

From highest class Exhibition birds Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S.C. Rhode Island Reds, S C Brown Leghorns winners of 70% of all first prizes in their classes at the Moncton and Hartland Poultry shows 1911 large, healthy stock and record layers. Eggs from seventeen matings of selected birds including our prize winners, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed or order duplicated, free of charge. Mating list giving full description of matings and price of eggs from each one mailed free on application. Address,

GLENVIEW POULTRY YARDS, - Sussex, N. B.

COBEQUID FARM HOLSTEINS!

Offering some fine bull and heifer calves sired by Sir Rooker Posch Artis and Helbon Dekol's Prince, from cows and heifers that are producers. Can spare a cow or two bred to freshen next fall. Inspection solicited.

SAMUEL DICKIE, Central Onslow, Col. Co., N. S.

Aldermere Fruit and Dairy Farm.
YORKSHIRE SWINE.

Book your orders now for Spring Pigs, ready for delivery April 15th. All pigs registered. Prices very reasonable.

P. L. MORSE, - - Berwick, N. S.

ings, as branch wires can be run from the main line to the buildings and thus save wire and simplify the construction. Reference to Fig. 4, in which c, e, etc., represent the buildings to be connected, mn the main line and a and t the branch wires, will make this point clear.

POLES.

Poles twenty-two or twenty-five feet long of any good stock, cut when green, should be used. Cedar and chestnut are particularly desirable on account of their lasting qualities. The poles should be reasonably straight and well proportioned. The diameter

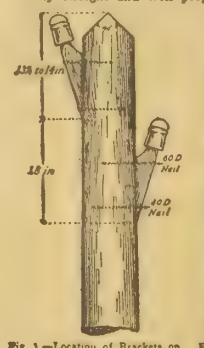

Fig. 5.—Location of Brackets on Pole for Straight Lines.

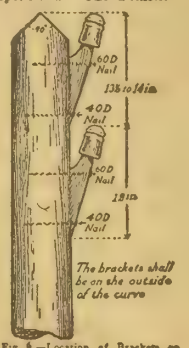

Fig. 6.—Location of Brackets on Pole at Curves.

of the top of the pole should be about 5 or 6 inches. In order to prolong the life of the poles and add to their attractiveness, all the bark should be removed, knots trimmed close and the butt cut off square. The top of the poles should be roofed as shown in Fig. 5.

POLE FITTINGS.

Where only one or two line wires are to be mounted on the poles, oak brackets fitted with glass insulators are fastened to the pole as indicated in Fig. 5 for straight lines, or as shown in Fig. 6 at curves. The brackets should be attached to the poles before the poles are raised.

Fig. 7 Fig. 8 Fig. 9

BRACKETS.

Brackets Figs. 7 and 8 are usually made of oak and given two coats of metallic paint and have a thread on the upper end to which is fastened a glass insulator, a type, as used in telephone work, is shown in Fig. 32.

They should be about 18 inches apart. The upper bracket should be 8 inches from the top of the pole

WE Send This VOLUME FREE BUT ONLY ON REQUEST

THIS book consists of 100 solid pages of carefully compiled information on the building of rural telephone lines. It is well printed, profusely illustrated and handsomely bound in stiff, cloth-covered binding. Apart entirely from its actual cost of printing and binding, the preparation of the technical matter in it has run into a great deal of money. That is why we ask for the coupon —we want to be sure that you are interested in the subject, before we go to the expense of sending you this book dealing with

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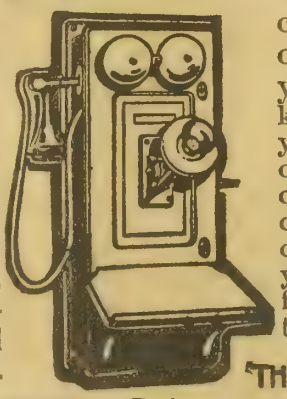
The two pages shown above give you an idea of how thoroughly this book covers every detail. Every other page in the book is just as full of information as the pages shown. Among the matters dealt with in this volume, is the organization of mutual-companies, of stock-companies, line construction, equipment, costs of construction, companies already organized, their history and what they have accomplished, government regulations on the subject—in fact, every detail you could possibly think of or need to know. If there is no telephone system in your community to-day, it is only a matter of time until there will be one. Farmers are organizing community-owned systems all over the country. Some day one will be organized in your locality. You owe it to yourself to know the facts, for knowing the facts may mean money to you. Send for the book—use the coupon NOW.



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The Northern Electric and Manufacturing Co. Limited

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Published twice-a-month in the Interests of the Farmers of the Maritime Provinces of Canada

Vol. 16. SUSSEX, N. B., MARCH 21, 1911 No. 12

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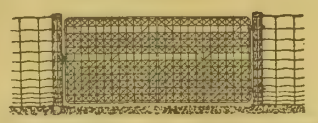
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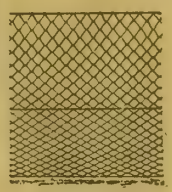
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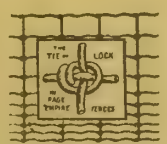

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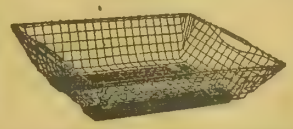
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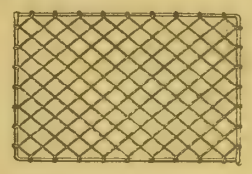
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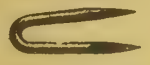
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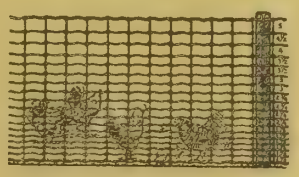
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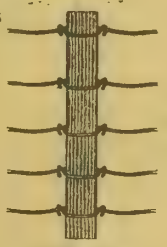
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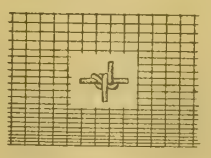
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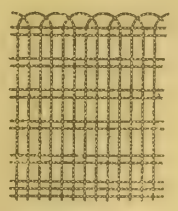
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ANY housewife buying goods at the stores mentioned below may have their cash purchases apply on Asepto Soap Premiums. Every cent you spend counts toward a premium. A sure and mighty convenient way to save without increasing living expenses. Over 300 premiums of honest value to select from. The list will be increased every few weeks. Furniture will be offered next. The old way was to allow premiums to apply on Soap Wrappers only. Now at any of these stores—no matter what you buy—everything has its equivalent in Soap Wrappers. That is every five cents spent counts the same as one wrapper, while purchases of our goods as here advertised entitles you to two coupons—the one the merchant allows and the ones found in or on our goods themselves.

Dr. White's Honey Balm.—A cough syrup that is safe and sure. We are positive that no other cough syrup equals it. Price 25c. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.

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—N. S. Bulletin, No. 339.

ALFALFA.

THE enthusiasm in Alfalfa growing that is being manifested by readers of **The Maritime Farmer** since the inauguration of our campaign, "How can Alfalfa Growing receive a Boost in the Maritime Provinces?" is simply marvelous. From every part of the Maritime Provinces we hear that farmers are going to give it a trial. We want to assist further and are, therefore, offering a one pound package of Alfalfa Seed to anyone who will send us one new cash-in-advance subscriber at 80 cents the year. Or if you can send us two new cash-in-advance subscribers we will send you as well a bottle of Nitro-Culture. Will you make an effort to get one or other, or both?

A FEW ALFALFA DON'TS.

1. Don't fail to provide for ample inoculation, soil from an old Alfalfa field is best.
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4. Don't sow on any but a sweet limed soil
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6. Dont sow on any but a finely prepared, well settled seed bed.
7. Don't pasture the first or second year.
8. Don't lose the leaves; they constitute the best part of the hay.
9. Don't seed a large acreage to begin with. Experiment on a small acreage first
10. **Don't give up.** Many prominent Alfalfa growers finally succeeded only after many failures.

The MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

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36==Ayrshire Cattle of all ages==36

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We cannot sell you fertilizers, being engaged exclusively in educational propaganda work, but it is our business to advise you how to **Purchase and use fertilizers economically.**

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Every part of the **"Ideal"** is interchangeable—a mighty strong feature. The cylinder, instead of being cast with the base, is cast separate and bolts on the base. The valves, instead of sealing directly on the cylinder head are enclosed in a valve cage, and the valve cage is inserted in the cylinder head so that when the valves become worn, the valve cage and valve can be taken out and ground without removing the cylinder head.

The idea of casting the cylinder separate from the base is a good one, for when the walls of the cylinder become worn you don't have to buy a complete new engine, you only require a new cylinder that can be bolted on the base. Another good feature is an extremely long piston with double rings instead of using three rings. We use three sets of two rings each on the Ideal.

Another thing, there is a speed regulator on this engine which enables you to run the engine at any speed, and, of course, when you reduce the speed of the engine, you also reduce the fuel consumption. For instance, if a man had a 6 H. P engine and wanted to run a cream separator with it, he could reduce the speed and thereby cut down his fuel consumption to suit the work.

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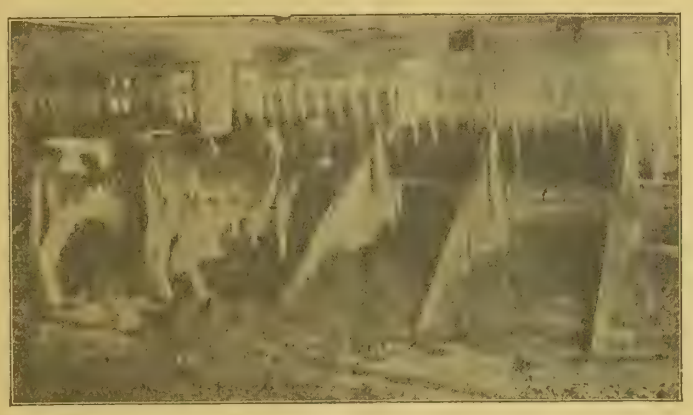
Volume 16. Sussex, N. B., March 21, 1911. Number 12.

Sanitary Cow Stalls and Their Construction

Many Valuable Ideas

By C. A. Ocock, University of Wisconsin.



This simple stall insures the comfort of the cow, convenience of cleaning and feeding at low cost; the requirements in modern sanitary stall construction.

THE demand for pure milk, produced under sanitary conditions, is constantly increasing, and to produce such milk it is necessary to have clean cows kept in sanitary stalls. That dairymen of the state are realizing the wisdom of constructing sanitary barns is shown by the many inquiries for information on this subject. This awakening among the dairymen is in part an outcome of the pure food laws which have been enacted to meet the demand for pure milk and its products.

Sanitary cow barns should contain sanitary fastenings for securing the cows, but this does not necessarily imply that such fastenings need be patented. There seems to be a prevailing impression among dairymen that a comfortable sanitary stall or stanchion is an expensive factory product, while the fact is that any farmer who is handy with carpenters' tools can build a stall which will secure as good results as any patented stall upon the market. The stalls described in this bulletin embody in their construction all of the principles found in any of the patented stalls and the dairyman may easily choose a stall among these types which will meet the needs of the average dairy.

NEED OF SANITARY STALLS.

The average dairyman of 20 years ago gave the sanitary stall little consideration and used any method of building which best suited his individual ideas. He cared little about the condition of the cow at milking time so long as she gave the milk. The most of the old dairy barns are so arranged that it is impossible to keep cows clean in them.

Many systems have been tried for fastening cows to secure sanitary milk. Ties, rigid and swinging stanchions, stalls, and the open shed system have been resorted to and are still being used. The method of fastening dairy cows which best meets the demands of the dairy and pure food laws is the stall. The stall must be sanitary to be a success. Stalls are of many different types, but to be sanitary they must be constructed so that the cow will be comfortable and at the same time not be forced to lie down in her own filth. A prominent authority gives five things to be accomplished in cow stall construction. 1. It should keep the cow clean. 2. It should make the cow comfortable. 3. It should be convenient for feeding, milking and cleaning. 4. It should be inexpensive. 5. It should hold the cow securely.

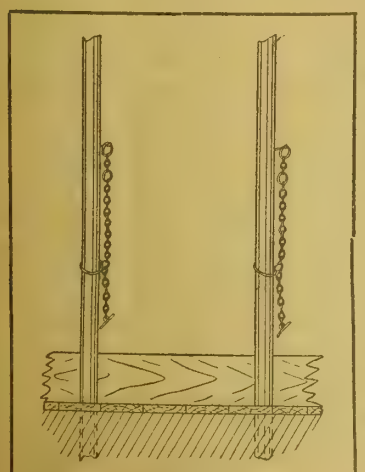


Figure 1. The simple chain tie, which has long been used, is more humane than the rigid stanchion. The chain here shown is attached to a ring which slides on the upright post and is fastened around the cow's neck with a toggie link.

The cow's health should be considered when choosing a method of fastening. It is undesirable to place cows in rigid stanchions since they do not have the freedom of their heads obtainable in a stall. Compelling a cow to lie in a cramped position is not conducive to a gentle disposition. Such a disposition is found in those individuals producing the largest returns for food consumed. A stall which most nearly approaches perfection is one in which the cow is permitted to have the same freedom she has when lying in the field or paddock. This height of perfection is difficult to obtain.

THE HOME MADE STALL.

Those stalls which are herein described are home made stalls and can be constructed by any farmer who has a little mechanical skill. These stalls are considered the most sanitary by successful dairymen. So far as sanitary conditions are concerned, these home made stalls compare very favorably with the best patented stalls and in some respects they are superior to the latter. The frontispiece shows the interior of Ex-Governor Hoard's barn where the Model stalls are used. The drawings here shown are selected from a large number of plans of home made stalls, and although they do not fill the requirements of a perfect stall, they are considered by competent judges to be the most sanitary cow stalls that have yet been designed.

THE PLAIN TIE.

Since the earliest days of dairying some method of fastening cows has been resorted to. If not tied with a rope or thong attached to the base of the horns, a rope or chain was placed about the neck and fastened to a post, tree or other stationary object to prevent the cow moving about while being milked.

A familiar tie still in use in a great many barns is shown in Figure 1. This simple arrangement has many good features. A ring large enough to pass freely up and down on a five inch post is attached to a chain which is placed about the cow's neck. With the proper construction of manger, platform and gutter this method of tying is even more desirable from a humanitarian stanppoint than the fastening shown in Figure 2. Although the chain tie is fast becoming obsolete it has filled an important place in the development of the sanitary stall.

THE RIGID STANCHION.

Three stanchions of the rigid type are shown in Fignre 2. Just how and when this stanchion originated is not generally known, but after years of service they are being discarded. These stanchions hold the neck of the animal in a vice-like grip when closed; especially is this true when the stanchion is too narrow. Such a stanchion not only irritates the neck of the cow but also prevents the free movement of the head from side to side, so that a cow is prevented from throwing her head around in

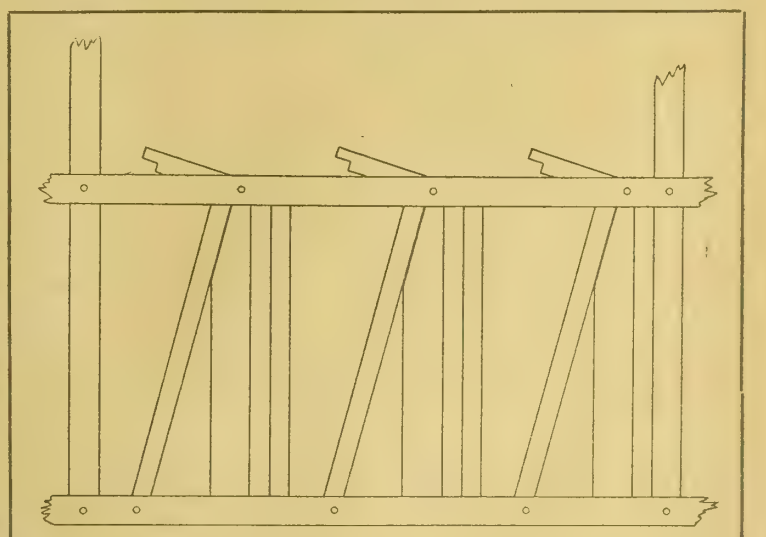


Figure 2. Three simple stanchions of the rigid type opened to receive the cows. These stanchions are very uncomfortable giving little freedom to the animal, as well as preventing a natural position when the cow lies down.

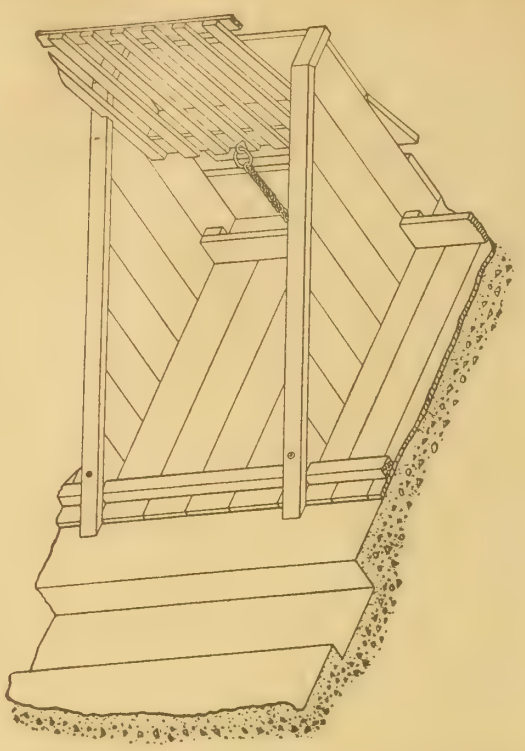


Figure 3. The Model stall which has been in use for several years, has been adopted by many of the best dairymen of the country. The essential feature of this stall is the movable cross bar near the hind feet of the cow, which causes her to move forward when lying down, thus advoiding her own droppings.

a resting position upon her fore leg when stretched out upon the ground, which is a common habit with this animal. Freedom of movement is very important to the cow and every effort should be made to discourage the use of the rigid stanchion.

THE MODEL STALL.

The Model stall is a home made product and was originated by Ex-Governor W. D. Hoard. He has used this stall in his own stables for several years and finds it very satisfactory. It is probably the nearest approach to a perfect stall of any in use at the present time. It is constructed, as shown in Figure 3, so as to force the cow to have her hind feet between the crossbar and gutter when standing, thus preventing the fouling of the stall by her own droppings.

When lying down she is brought forward and is compelled to lie in front of the crossbar. The cow is forced to stand back from the hay rack when eating because of the position in which it is hung. The crossbar is adjustable and the stall will accommodate a large or small cow. The chain or fastening is so arranged that as the cow starts to lie down she is drawn forward and will step in front of this crossbar to prevent an uncomfortable position. The door in front is hinged at the top and opens upward when grain and water are given. Hay is placed in the hay rack from the front. The partitions are so constructed that it is almost impossible for a cow to step upon the udder or teat of one lying down next to her. This feature alone is worth the cost of several stalls to the owner of valuable individuals.

A wooden mat is laid over the concrete floor. This mat is removable, permitting the cleansing of the entire floor when ever occasion demands. If it seems desirable the manger may be constructed of concrete the same as the floor and where new stalls are being erected the manger and floors should be made at the same time. This construction will be more durable than separate construction.

THE HELENDALE STALL

This stall includes some of the principles embodied in the Model stall. Those dairymen who are using this type of stall believe that it is more satisfactory than any other. It has several points of importance which should be considered. One of the features of this stall shown in Figure 4 is the crossbar which prevents the cow from going too far forward. This crossbar is adjustable and can be raised or lowered to accommodate the size of the cow. The chain which connects the stall partitions is so arranged that it can be hooked back out of the way to allow the cow to enter the stall. This is then hooked in the eye of the opposite partition and furnishes an obstruction which prevents the cow from backing out of the stall. These partitions are hung on selfcentering hinges, another good feature, which causes the partition to swing back into the original position whenever they are disturbed by cows coming into the barn. If these hinges were not selfcentering the partitions would be swung across the stall, which would prevent the cows from entering, causing more or less confusion if several of these stalls become closed. In constructing such a stall one of the chief expensive parts will be the selfcentering hinges, but these should be secured for reasons already mentioned. The board mat should also be used upon the concrete, as described for the Model stall.

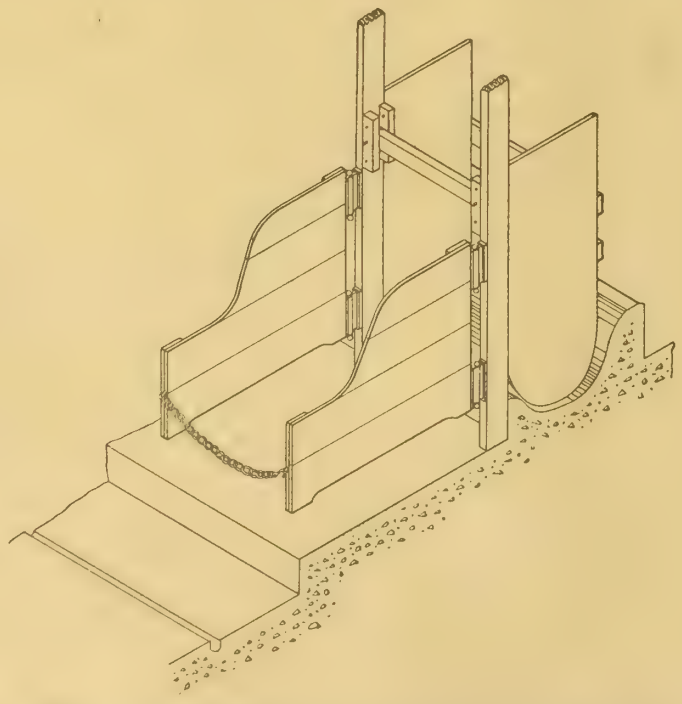


Figure 4. The Helendale stall with swinging partitions, which may be hooked back to the manger leaving the stall space open The self-centering hinge which brings the partition back into this particular position when released is an essential feature. The lower portions of the partitions in the mangers as here shown, may be omitted, permitting greater freedom in cleaning.

The gutter here is constructed differently than the one previously described, having a drop of eight inches back of the cow and two inches at the walk behind. There is also a drain one inch deep for carrying off the liquids. This drain can be conducted to a cistern or well provided for the purpose of containing liquid manures. For the average dairy it is believed that this stall will give excellent satisfaction and those who are using it are satisfied that it is among the best.

THE IDEAL STALL.

The Ideal stall, shown in Figure 5, is constructed somewhat similar to the Model stall, and while it does not have the same characteristics, yet it is nearly equal to the former in desirable features. The chief difference in the stalls is the method of feeding hay. There is no hay rack shown, as in Figure 3. Of course the cows would stand nearer the drop in the Model stall than with the construction shown in the Ideal. This difference may be easily seen by comparing the two sketches.

A desirable feature in the Ideal stall is the chain arrangement which admits of more freedom by having guides on either side of the stall. These guides are constructed of gas pipe with the ends flattened. The manger, if so desired, can be constructed of concrete, thus permitting of a place for water as well as feed. Construction of wood would not permit of watering the cows in the stall except by individual pails or boxes. This stall is being used quite generally and seems to be giving as satisfactory results as the Model stall. A little more care may be required to keep the stall clean, but the cow has more freedom than in the Model which will undoubtedly offset its undesirable features.

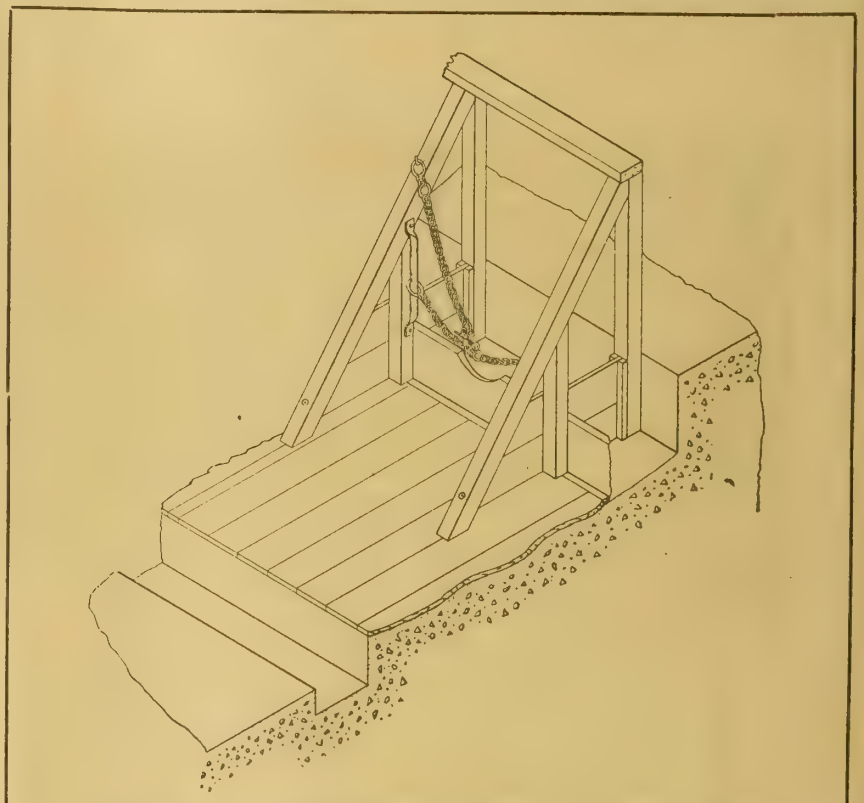


Figure 5. The Ideal stall has desirable features not found in ot her types here shown. The chain tie slides upon the guides on each side giv ing maximum freedom to the cow. The manger partitions are usually omit ted which reduces the cost and is often more convenient.

THE NEW IDEAL STALL.

This stall, as shown in Figure 7, is constructed on the same lines as the Ideal with the exception that the material used is gas pipe. This construction of course is more costly than that shown in the Ideal stall. A desirable feature, which is not embodied in the Ideal, that of having the gas pipes which retain the chain

placed so as to slant. This construction permits of a loosening of the cross chain when the cow stands up and a tightening of it when she lies down. This gives more freedom to the individual than any stall which has been described. This is considered a very sanitary stall and is giving excellent satisfaction where used. A board mat may be provided the same as shown in the others, or if this is not desirable, bedding in sufficient quantities will prevent any contraction of rheumatism by the animals lying on the concrete.

SANITARY STABLE FLOORS.

The material for floors varies in different localities and it is difficult to induce dairymen to discard the unsanitary floors. The floors now commonly found are dirt, wood, either block or plank, brick, stone, and in some cases concrete. Dirt of course is very undesirable since it affords an excellent harbor for bacteria, insects and vermin. In order to maintain a sanitary stable such floors must be eliminated. Wooden floors are about as undesirable as those made of dirt, but when care is exerted may be so constructed as to be fairly satisfactory.

Brick or concrete are the only floors one can safely say are sanitary. Brick should be laid upon a good sub-base and if this is not a good firm foundation it should be well tamped before laying the brick. The brick floor having been completed, the cracks should be filled with a mixture of cement and sand. The proportion which will best fill the requirements is 1 part cement to 1½ part of good clean sand. This should be mixed thin enough to spread easily and then swept into the cracks with a heavy barn broom or steel brush. Such a floor will be found sanitary and not so slippery as concrete. For driveways where loads are to be drawn or where horses are to stand, a better grade of brick will be required. If the foundation is not of good character where driveways are desired, then a concrete base should be constructed.

Concrete is the best and most sanitary floor that can be used in a dairy barn and effort should be made to have such floors installed whenever a barn is being constructed. When stable floors become dangerous, making it necessary to replace them, concrete should always be used if the floors rest upon the ground.

LAYING CONCRETE FLOORS.

Stable floors should be laid with a slope or pitch either to a common centre or to one end of the barn. For floors a slope of one to two inches in eight feet is ample and ⅝ to 1 inch is usually considered desirable for the average cow stall. A good method for laying such floors is to tamp the ground thoroughly, making sure that a good substantial sub-base is secured. Upon this spread three inches of mixed concrete, consisting of 1 part cement, 2½ parts clean, coarse sand, and 5 parts broken stone or clean gravel spread in one continuous layer. Unless there is to be excessive wear no finishing coat is needed. If such a coat seems desirable in the driveways it should be mixed of 1 part cement and 2 parts sand. The finished coat should be about three-fourths of an inch thick and laid off in 4 inch squares the grooves about one fourth inch deep. Finish a floor in this way and horses pulling a load will not slip and fall.

Stall mats should be constructed of seven-eighth inch lumber and so placed in the stall that they may be removed frequently to facilitate in cleansing the stall, since it is quite evident there will be a small amount of filth collecting from time to time thus polluting the sanitary condition of the stall.

In Figure 8 are shown four gutter designs. The fall of a gutter should be about one inch in 50 feet, but this may vary to meet conditions. If a cistern is used for retaining the liquid manure it may be desirable to have more fall.

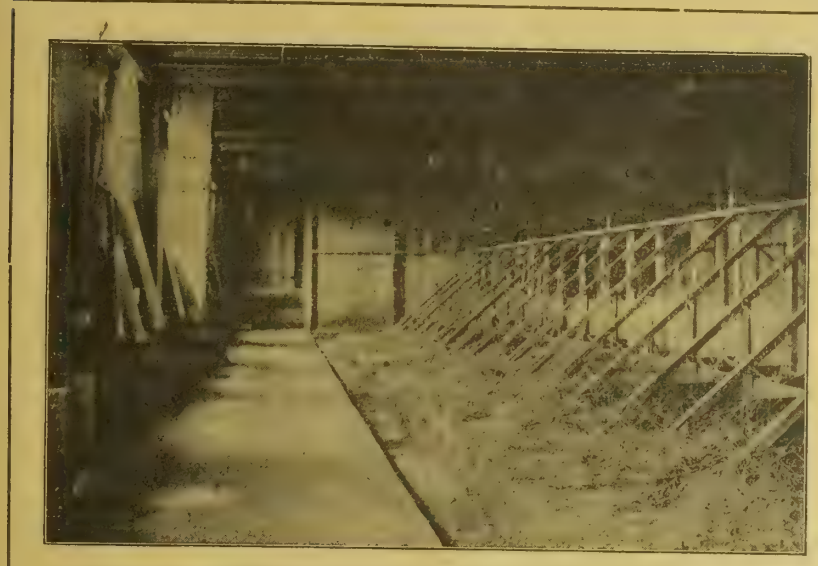


Figure 6. Interior of stable equipped with Ideal stalls and concrete floor with gutters of the type C in Figure 8.

LIQUID MANURE CISTERN.

The liquid manure cistern should be so situated as to permit of as few angles as possible in the pipes leading from the gutters. Traps should be so constructed where the pipes have their beginning in the gutters as to permit of quick cleaning. Openings should be provided in the floor at each bend of the pipes. In this way little difficulty would be experienced in keeping the drains free.

WATER IN THE BARN.

Water in the barn in some instances appeals to the dairymen, but as a rule it is better to have a tank in a sheltered place in the yard. In winter weather a tank heater should be used and the water always kept free from ice. Cows should not be compelled to go long distances to drink water in winter weather. This is another argument for having water in the barn either running in the mangers or in individual water buckets. The outdoor method is better, however, if the cow is not forced to stay out too long. The claim being that the cow gets a little exercise each day, and also comes in contact with cold outdoor air which prevents the individual from being so susceptible to colds.

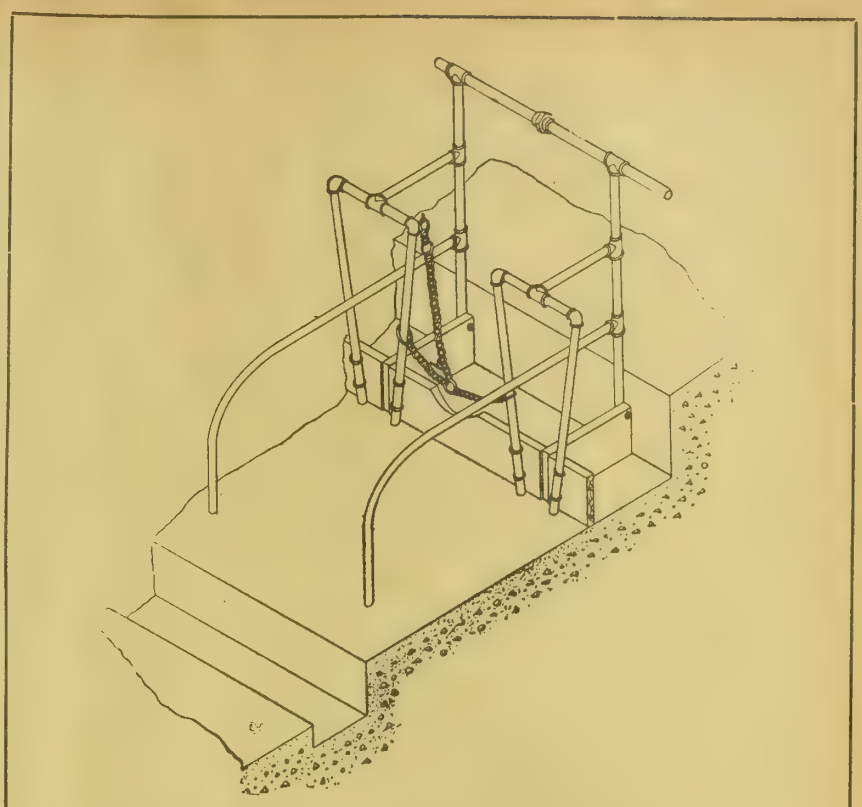


Figure 7. The New Ideal stall used in the dairy barn of the Purdue Experiment Station is one of the most sanitary of the simple home-made stalls now used This is made of gas pipes with the exception of the mangers and their partitions which are of wood. The guides for the chain tie are placed at an angle nearer to each other at the top, which tightens the chain and draws the cow nearer the manger when she lies down, thus preventing entanglement and bringing her forward out of her own filth.

The ideal water tank is the air pressure system. A 50 barrel, air tight, steel tank is located in some place where it will not freeze, and the water is pumped to this by a force pump worked either by a wind mill, gasoline engine, or other power. An outfit of this nature will maintain a pressure almost as regular as city water works. This can be so arranged as to lead the water to all parts of the house as well as to the different watering places about the barn.

PATENTED STALLS.

The frequency of inquiries which are received at this Station would lead one to believe that an awakening has taken place in the midst of the dairymen of the state. These questions relate to the best swinging stanchion, the best stall, and which is better, a stall or a stanchion. Before purchasing any of the patented animal fas-

(Continued on page 407.)

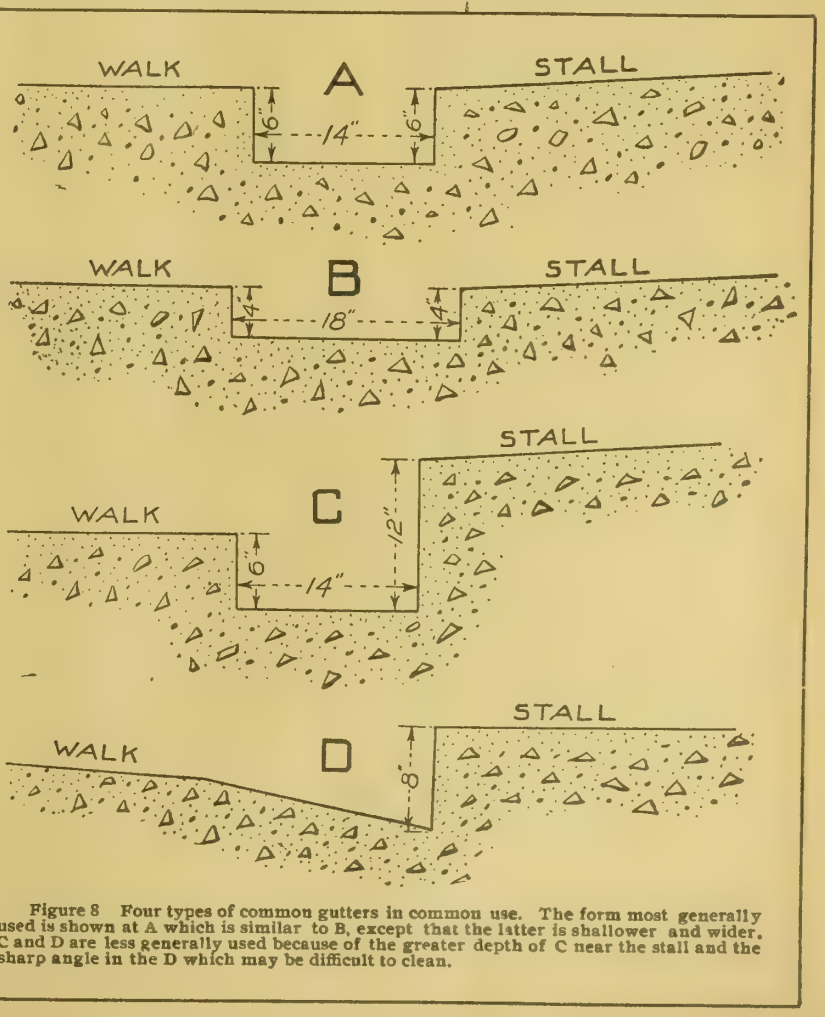


Figure 8 Four types of common gutters in common use. The form most generally used is shown at A which is similar to B, except that the latter is shallower and wider. C and D are less generally used because of the greater depth of C near the stall and the sharp angle in the D which may be difficult to clean.

The Advantages of Farm Life.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

I am sending under separate cover an essay written last fall by Robert Lamb, who is one of your best informed farmers in the country, for publication in the "Farmer". This is one that was handed to me in connection with our agricultural society work. We offered prizes on three subjects, viz., "The Relation of Trees to Agriculture", "The Advantages of Farm Life," and "Cultivation of the Soil." We got a good response and I would like to have them printed as I believe they are well worth it.

Professor Cumming, who judged them, spoke very highly of them and sent press notices to a number of papers approving of this in connection with our society's work, and if you will be good enough to publish we will be very much obliged.

J. R. TAYLOR.

Little Shemogue, N. B.

"ADVANTAGES OF FARM LIFE."

"In writing of the advantages of Maritime agriculture, we must first speak of the education of the young men. To be born and brought up on a farm, good though that may be, is not enough. He must have an agricultural education which presupposes superiority. This education can be obtained on the farm, without even going to an agricultural college or a city school. Some of the ways in which a farmer may become an educated man are by reading the experimental farm reports and several good agricultural papers, and by personal observation of the birds, animals, crops, etc. To sum it all up, a farmer must be a student if he wishes to succeed.

There are several things a farmer's son may obtain at a good country school. He may become a botanist, knowing the various weeds with which the farmer has to contend, their habits of growth, their powers of reproduction, how they disperse themselves over the land, the character of their roots and stems, the soil most suitable for their development, and the best means of their destruction. He may become an entomologist, knowing the various insects, their life history and to which of the classes (those which chew as the potato beetle and those which suck, as the oyster shell bark louse), each belongs.

"He may become a chemist, knowing the ingredients of the soil as Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash and how each of these elements may be secured—Nitrogen, by plowing in leguminous plants, which, on account of the nodules on their roots are able to take Nitrogen from the air, storing it up in their leaves and stems; Phosphate by use of Basic Slag; Potash, by using Potash in some form.

"He may obtain a knowledge of fungus growth, as blight on the potato and scab on the apple, and the proper remedies for their eradication and may study of bacterial life, learning which are harmful, and which beneficial.

"Although a farmer's son knows very little of the dead languages, as Latin, Greek, etc., or of Roman history which our city cousins know so much about? yet our country schools educate our boys and girls to be good farmers.

"After he has secured as good an education as is possible to secure in our country school, it would be a great advantage to him to attend an agricultural college for a year or two where he may see the best in live stock of all kinds, what would be the best for the locality in which he intends to reside, the best methods of farming, and the best rotation of crops for the line of farming he intends to follow. While here he may obtain a good country girl who has been trained in the domestic science for a life partner, and they should become the producers of the finest of food products.

"As the supply of our own table is of the first impotance, the farmer, being the producer, has the first choice. His beef is the best, not as tough as is generally had in towns; his bacon, the Willshire sides; his butter, the gilt-edged; his milk or cream by measure or weight; his vegetables are both early and late, and fruit of all kinds in season.

"Another advantage of farm life is that the family, having been fed the balanced ration, are able to take a first place in the affairs of the world. Farmers sons are wanted as leaders of the government, as professional men and captains of industry. In all ages of the world great men have been called from the farm, as Moses kept the flocks of Gethroe, his father-in-law; David, the king, kept his father's flock, and our late King Edward, though he was not brought up on a farm, there was no part of the great realm over which he presided, that he took more pleasure in than in the flocks and herds.

"If we wish to have our names on the roll of great men there is ample opportunity of doing so in the many lines of work. The names of Bates and Booth as improvers of Shorthorns are known the world over, and also the name of the late Sir J. B. Laws, who devoted his life and fortune in experimental and research work for the betterment of agriculture. Our own Dr. Robertson, who started at the foot of the ladder, is now considered one of the foremost educationalists of the day and has done much for agriculture.

"Another advantage is that the farmer is the most independent. He need call no man master, even it be only a hundred acre farm he is head of it. With modern machinery the work is not hard. It is chiefly the guiding of a horse which is a pleasure to any man or boy.

Each farmer should have a good pair of team horses and a good driving horse and carriage. In our locality, every boy over 16 or 17 years of age, owns a nice driving horse, a good carriage and sleigh, which is an advantage over our city friends, who very seldom have a driving rig. What can be more delightful than a nice ride over a smooth road on a moonlight night, or along a frozen river on a cold but fine night, hearing the sleigh bells ringing and the ice crackling?

"Again, we have more of God's pure air to breathe than do our city friends, and our drinking water is rarely taken from a river but from a good well or spring.

"In bringing up a family in the country the chilhren are not so liable to be hurt while at their play as in the city, because they are not cramped for room so do not have to play on the street.

"Children in the country are not exposed to so many dangers of contracting the dread disease tuberculosis, the germs of which lurk in the streets and slums of the cities. They are not so liable to use tobacco, drink liquor or swear, as if they had been brought up in a city or town.

"During the winter months we can skate, toboggan and snowshoe to our hearts content without paying any rink bills. Unless we are engaged in lumbering, the winter months are months of rest? for the farmer. He can get some one to feed his stock well, go on a trip and feel that he is not wasting much money as the stock will do as well as if he were at home.

"If the farmer is very tired he can rest while his crops are growing. If he wishes he can spend several days fishing, gunning or trapping without going off his own farm.

"In conclusion, I think that farm life is in many ways superior to city life, and we should do everything in our power to get our sons to remain on the farm. Where would the city be if it were not for the farmer?

The farmer's gathering the dust,
And adding sheckles to his hoard,
For board with him the whole world must,
And he can fix the price of board."

ROBERT LAMB.

Westmorland Co., N. B.

Couch Grass.

Couch Grass is one of the troublesome plants or weeds that some farmers have to contend with in making and maintaining a proper seed bed suitable for more useful plants. Following are expressions on the extermination of this weed from some of our readers:—

In answer to your request for experience with couch grass, I may say that I have it on my place and have had to deal with it all my life. In the first place I do not regard couch grass as an unmixed evil. It is good for pasture, it makes good hay and it furnishes the ground with an immense amount of humus or vegetable matter. Land infested with it is generally dark in color, and, if it can be controlled, will give a sure catch of clover and a much larger yield of grain or roots than the average run of land where the grass is not found. This is due to the large amount of vegetable matter in the soil making it more responsive to fertilizer and cultivation. On the other hand it is not denied that couch grass, on the whole, is a noxious weed that most farmers would gladly dispense with In my experience, the best way to deal with it is to plow the sod in the fall, harrow thoroughly in the spring and the last of May sow oats or oats and vetches, and when they are up two inches high, say about the middle of June, sow about a hundred pounds or a little more of Nitrate of Soda. The oats and the grass are both very responsive to this fertilizer but peas and vetches would not be so much so. This crop should be cut soon after the oats begin to turn, and should give a large quantity per acre of the best of fodder, the oats and grass being both very palatable to all kinds of stock. Now plow the stubble again in the fall, preferably late in November, and do not plow more than four or five inches in depth. Leave the furrows as they are turned, well on edge, if possible, all winter. In the spring, as soon as the ground is dry, harrow thoroughly, making a perfect mulch over the furrows, which must not show through at all. The object now is to smother the grass roots that the frost did not kill and this must be done thoroughly. Harrow every few days with disc or spring-tooth harrow. If the weather is dry all the better, but the grass must not start in any case. By the middle or twentieth of June your couch grass is dead and will never again show a green shoot above the surface. This treatment would of course, be impossible on wet land in a wet spring. I had a piece of light gravelly land in fair condition that was so badly infested with couch grass that it could hardly be plowed. It was positively as bald as it could be. I followed the above treatment and then about June twentieth I put the land in turnips, manured in the drill. There was a good crop of turnips, there was no grass, and there has been no grass on that land since, and that was a dozen years ago. I make it a point to put my garden stuff on that same piece as it is the best cleaned land I have, In a word, with a fairly dry spring or on dry ground in any average spring you can kill couch grass on stubble plowed the preceding fall in time for a good paying crop of turnips or other late crop and such crop will be notably larger because of the large amount of organic matter left in the soil by the decaying grass roots.—A. C. POOLE, Charlotte Co., N. B.

I have a little couch grass in a few places on my farm that I have never been able to eradicate altogether. I think the only way it can be done is to summer fallow and harrow with a spring-tooth harrow as often as once a week or oftener if convenient, and rake the ground to gather the roots and burn them.—S. A. COOK, Yarmouth Co., N. S.

I have not had much trouble with couch grass. I find one root crop will get it about all out. I think some lands are more subject to it than mine. We have had quite a few patches. Two or three good plowings and harrowings and carting away of the roots is the best remedy we can find.—R. A. CHRISTIE, Cumberland Co., N. S.

When I came to this farm, ten years ago, I found couch grass in full charge. My plan of eradication is as follows: I turn over old sod lands in the fall, plowing not more than four inches deep, as couch grass runs no deeper than that. The next spring I plow and harrow two or three times, at intervals of ten days or so up to the 20th June, when I sow turnips having first applied a liberal dressing of manure, in order that the turnips may start quickly. I keep the cultivator going until the leaves cover the ground and the turnips do the rest. In case there is any left I follow the next year with a hoed crop which I have always found sufficient to clean land thoroughly. I may say that I find it very easy to kill it and easier still to keep it from growing.—B. C. SIMS, Yarmouth So., N. S.

We have an intervale farm and we are bothered very much with couch grass. We find that harrowing is the best remedy for killing it, by first using a disc harrow and then an old fashioned spike-tooth harrow, beginning as soon as the ground is fit for harrowing. I find where you plow early in the fall a harrowing soon after is good for killing out the couch grass.—W. S. JOHNSON, Colchester Co., N. S.

I may say that I have considerable couch grass on my farm and when I want to get rid of it in any particular place, I experience no trouble in eradicating it in the following manner. After a crop of grain, I plow the field about the first of September and harrow it smooth with the pin harrow. About the latter part of October I cross plow it and leave it rough as plowed during the winter and the next season I have a good field free from couch grass for my root crop.—JOHN HOWLETT, P. E. I.

$5.00 Free.

To the reader who finds the words "seed or seeds" in advertisements in this issue of The Maritime Farmer the largest number of times, we will give $5.00 in cash. If there should be a tie the money will be equally divided between those having correct counts. The words "seed or seeds" in The Maritime Farmers' own advertisements or in the reading matter will not count. The contest closes May 30, 1911. Send in your count. You may get the $5.00. Mention the names of any advertisers to whom you have written or of whom you have bought goods, also tell about how much you or your family have paid for seeds or trees of any kind that your family has bought within the last year.

The Prince Edward Island Central Seed Fair.

After the lapse of several years, during which time a new seed fair association, bearing the Provincial cognmen, came into being and flourished at Summerside, the seed growers of Queens County, Prince Edward Island bestirred themselves and again re-organized. They went at their work with that determination that knows no failure. Right nobly they worked and well; seed growers from all parts of the Island Province were interviewed, special inducements were offered to induce every progressive seed grower to make an exhibit of their wares and when the eventful days of receiving, March 14th, 15th and 16th arrived they were not found wanting as the Market Building, Charlottetown, where the fair was held, was found to contain the very best in the line of seed, that Prince Edward Island produced during 1910.

Rev. P. D. McGuigau, Pres. of the Association, was at the helm and with him were associated an able staff of assistants, of whom Mr. J. H. Gill, the efficient secretary, was by no means the least active in directing affairs, as smoothly as possible.

In the open classes, there were no fewer than thirty-two (two bushel) samples of White Fife Wheat; seven, White Chaff; fourteen, White Russian and four samples of other varieties. White Banner lead the oats classes in number of entries. Other sections had entries as follows: Ligowo Oats, 11; any other varieties White Oats, 20; Black Tartarian or Norway, 6; Beauty or Old Island, 7; any other variety Black Oats, 5; Two Rowed Barley, 13; Six Rowed Barley, 9; Silver Hull Buckwheat 15; other varieties Buckwheat, 3; Field Peas, 3; White Beans, 3; Colored Beans, 3; Flax, 7; Timothy Seed, 17; Fodder Corn, 1; Garden Corn, 1; Red Clover, 2; Eschallots, 4; Mangel Seed, 1; Turnip Seed, 2; Cabbage Seed, 1; Other Garden Seeds, 1; McIntyre Potatos, 29; Long White Potatoes, 27; Dakota Reds, 18; Rose Type Potatoes, 21; Green Mountains, 10; White Round Potatoes, 9; any other variety Potatoes, 16 entries.

The class for one bushel samples of Hand Selected Grain had the following entries: White Fife Wheat, 10; White Russian Wheat, 10; White Chaff Wheat, 1; other varieties Wheat, 1; White Banner Oats, 10; Ligowo Oats, 4; other White Oats, 6; Black Beauty Oats, 11; Black Tartarian Oats 3; Two Rowed Barley, 11; Six Rowed Barley 6.

The hand selected sheaves of grain were artistically arranged on one side of the hall by Mr. Peter Brodie. There were 5 sheaves of Fyfe Wheat varieties; 9, White Russian; 3 Other Varieties Wheat; 6 Banner Oats, 4, Ligowo oats; 6, other varieties White Oats; 2, Old Island; 2, Tartarian, 6, collections of one sheaf of Wheat, Oats and Barley and 2 collecions for competition by Institute against Institute, sheaf each of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat and ½ bus. Potatoes, each of McIntyre, Dakota, Long White, Round White and Rose types.

The total number of entries in the seed classes numbered about 500 and the total number of entries in the Domestic Science Department was nearly as many. The latter deserves suecial mention. The tables set apart for this department were laden with the best that the experienced cooks' art could produce in the lines of breads, cakes, biscuit, pies and pastries, pickles, preserves, jams, jellies, marmalades and home made candy.

In the room adjoining that in which the foregoing display was made was an excellent exhibit of first class poultry, including many of the winners at the fall and winter shows. The exhibits noticed were L. H. D. Foster's Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks; Messrs. Geo. Lightizer and A. O. F. Gill's White Wyandottes, m. H. Cudmore's Minorcas; Messrs. L. A. Haszard and P. C. Brown's Hamburgs; J. F. Burke's White Crested Polands, W. A. Miller's and Perfection Poultry Yard's Rhode Island Reds, John T. Blanchard's Buff Leghorns, Messrs. Geo. Williams and John Whittock's Brown Leghorns, H. G. Lowe's Black Orpingtons; Haszard and Duchemin's Buff Orpingtons, Harry Riggs' Light Brahmas, W. H. Arbing's White Leghorns and Petersen's Andalusians.

The exhibits in the seed classes were judged by Mr. S. J. Moore, Maritime representative of the Seed Branch, Ottawa; Mr. Donald Innis, Tobique River, N. B.; Mr. F. C. Alward, Havelock, N. B.; Mr. J. A. Clark, Supt. Experimental Farm, Charlottetown and Mr. Baird, Chipman, N. B.

The educational meetings held in connection with the fair were well attended.

On Tuesday afternoon the following programme was carried out. Address on Dairying, by Mr. R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, Ont.; Address on Fruit growing, by Mr. Thomas A. Peters, Fruit Inspector; Address on The Present Status of Agriculture, by Prof. Theodore Ross, an address on Agricultural Education by John A. Dewar, M. L. A. The various addresses elected some interesting discussions.

Mr. Stevenson's address on Dairying was an especially practical one. He strongly emphasized the necessity of keeping individual records of each cow, the doing away with the robber cow, and the better feeding and stabling of the profit producers. Mr. Ross' address showed the growth of agricultural education and the statistical reports re the expenditures by various counties for the promotion of agriculture. Mr. Dewar's address was brim full of optimism re agricultural education and the large place it is bound to fill in our future history.

On Wednesday, the ladies held a convention in the Board of Trade rooms where they listened to interesting addresses on subjects pertaining to the home by Mrs. Benj. Rogers, and the Misses Dutcher, McLeod, Ross and Dykes. We will publish several of the addresses in future issues. Judging by the interest taken in the women's meeting we cannot see any reason why regular Women's Institutes could not be profitably organized in Prince Edward Island. This sentiment was quite freely expressed at the meetings and undoubtedly, ere long, Mrs. Rogers and her colleagues will see the realization of their dreams.

None the less interesting was the Men's Meetings that were held in the Market Hall, where at 10 o'clock, a. m.,—His Honor Lieutenant Governor Rogers, in an able address declared the Seed Fair formally opened. After short addresses by Hon. Mr. Richards and Justice R. R. FitzGerald, Mr. J. A. Clark gave an interesting talk on Field Crops, in which connection he recounted some of the results of experiments conducted at the Island Government Experimental Farm last year. Mr. Clark is doing a great deal of original research work and is receiving the hearty co-operation of many practical men all over the Island Province.

Mr. Justice FitzGerald, in his address set forth a stirring appeal for pure, unadulterated honesty in dealings between man and man as one of the chief mainstays that tend to elevate a country's produce on foreign markets and bring the farmers, eventually their own.

Addresses by C. F. Alward on Seed Selection, Seth Jones, on Poultry Raising were the chief features of the meeting on Wednesday afternoon. Both the addresses were highly practical and the numerous questions asked by the audience showed that the speakers were talking to a live group of men and women.

On Wednesday evening a large audience listened with keen interest to inspiring addresses by the President, Rev. Mr. McGuigau, His Worship, Mayor Rogers; American Consul, Mr. Deed Meyer; Mr. F. C. Alward, Premier Haszard, Hon. J. A. Matheson, Hon. J. J. Richards and others among whom was Mr. Harvey Mitchell, the efficient representative of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, who gave an instructive and inspiring address showing the results that have been achieved by various dairymen in upbuilding a profitable herd from an unprofitable herd after the principles laid down by the Cow Testing Association had been carefully applied.

Mr. Mitchell is doing good work in Prince Edward Island along these lines and already some excellent results have been obtained by those who are following and adhering to his teachings.

Thursday morning's meeting was devoted to the passing of resolutions. The three most important resolutions asked for:

1. The taxing of dogs as a protection to the sheep raiser.

2. The appointing of a Provincial Ispector for export seed and import commercial feeding stuffs.

3. The transferring of County scholarships from the Prince of Wales College to the Nova Scotia Agricultural College and the increase in numbers of Short Course Scholarships to the latter institution.

The explanation of awards by Messrs. S. J. Moore, Donald Innis, F. C. Alward and Baird brought the most successful series of meetings to a close.

WHEAT.

White Fife—1, A. E. McLean, Southwest, Lot 16; 2, W. K. McGregor, Lot 16; 3, James Carruthers, Carleton; 4, A. A. McBeath, Marshfield; 5, N. Drummond, Brookfield; 6, E. J. Veysey, Little York; 7, W. B. Drake, Cornwall; 8, Locke Jones, Pownal; 9, Hector McLean, New Dominion; 10, Howard Parkman, New Glasgow.

White Chaff—1, Horace Wright Bedeque; 2, Duncan Stewart, Southport; 3, M. Henry, Southport; 4, H. Powell, Tracadie Cross; 5, John Stewart, Southport; 6, Terrance Power, New Perth; 7, Wood & Sons, Hazelbrook; 8, Walter Green, Summerside.

White Russian—1, A. E. McLean, Southwest, Lot 16; 2, Jas. Smith, Ten Mile House; 3, Horace Wright, L. Bedeque; 4, D. P. Ross, Aiken's Ferry; 5, John H. Gill & Son, Little York; 6, W. B Drake; 7, James Howlett, Gowan Brae; 8, Rev. P. D McGuigan, Tracadie; 9, Chas Weatherbie, Village Green; 10 Jas. McNally, Ten Mile House.

Wheat A. O V.—1, Herbert Dennis, Marshfield; 2, D. J. Stewart, Aiken's Ferry; 3, James Hogan, Rocky Pt.; 4, Peter Jakeman, Village Green.

OATS.

White Banner or Danish—1, W. H. McGregor, Lot 16; 2, Horace Wright; 3, W. H. McGregor; 4, John H. Court, Donaldston; 5, A E McLean, Southwest; 6. James Howlett, Gowan Brae; 7, D. P. Ross; 8, H McMillan, Cornwall; 9, Duncan Stewart, Southport; 10, E. T. Mullen, Dunstaffnage.

White Ligowo—1, A. E. McLean, Southwest; 2, John A. McLeod, Darlington; 3 Benj. Mellett, Little York; 4 Fred Bulman, Rusticoville; 5, Wm. Clark, Wilmot; 6, Jas A. Harding, Norboro; 7, L. H D. Foster, Marshfield; 8, R B McMillan, Brackley Pt; 9, T. R. Wood, Brookfield; 10, Cephas Mellett, Union Road.

Oats, any other variety, white—1, Henry Howard, Little York; 2, D P. Ross; 3, Donald Ross, L. Montague; 4, Richard Creed, Albion; 5, J. L Poole, L. Montague; 6, Benj. Mellett; 7, John H. Gill & Son; 8, Wm. McRae, Wheatley River; 9, M. J. Power, Somerville; 10, Ira Rodd, Milton.

Beauty of O'd Island—1, Wm. Kain, Somerville, 2, Peter Brodie; 3, G W. Akin; 4, Benj. Mellett; 5, Capt. Darke.

Black Any other variety (named)—3, Henry Powell Tracadie; 4 B. C. Hardy, Union, 5. Duncan Shaw, Winsloe; 6, Charles Carter, Winsloe; 7, R, B. McMillan.

Two rowed—1, W. H. P. Cook, Little York; 2. J. H. Gill and Son, Little York; 3, A.E. McLean, Lot 16; 4, G.W. Aiken; 5, Wood and Son; 6, Horace Wright; 7, John H. Gill and Son; 8, W H. McGregor, Lot 16; 9, Fred Bulman, Rusticovile; 10, J. Essory, Union Road.

Six rowed—1, Fred Bulman; 2, A. E. McLean; 3, P Brodie; 4, Lund, Mt Herbert; 5, Benj Mellett 6, Horace wright; 7, T. J. wigginton, Bridgetown, 8. Jas Jones, Pownal.

Buckwheat, Silver Hull—1, H. Wright; 2; Cephes Mellett, Union; 3, J W. Murphey, Augustine Cove; 4. J. H. Court, Donaldston; 5, L H. D. Foster; Marshfield; 6, Benj. Mellett; 7, A. E. McLean; 8, Wilfred Godfrey, Marshfield; 9, Wood & Son.

Buckwheat, any other variety—1, J. W. Murphy; 2, Peter Stewart, Brundenell; 3, Richard Creed,

Field Peas—1, Richard Creed; 2, Stanley Wedlock, Brackley Pt.; 3, Angus C. McAulay, Tracadie Cross.

Beans, white—1, Penlope McKinnon, City; 2, Richard Creed; 3 W B Drake.

Beans, colored—1, W B. Drake; 2, James Jones, Pownal.

Flax—1, John Duncan, Hunter River; 2, A E. McLean; 3, W. J. McLean, Central, Lot 16; 4, Richard Creed; 5, Leigh Stewart. Harrington; 6, Alex Stewart, Harrington; 7, Allan Livingston, Nine Mile Creek.

Timothy—1, Duncan Shaw, Winsloe; 2 Jas. Jones, Pownal; 3, Layton McCabe, Alexandria; 4, Peter Stewart, Brudenell; 5 Benj Mellett; 6, B. C. Hardin, Union Road; 7, Wm Howlett, Gowan Brae; 8, Locke Jones; 9, Chas. Robertson, Marshfield; 10, Joseph Court, Donaldson

Corn garden—1, Penlope McKinnon, City

Common Red Clover—1, Jas Howlett; 2, Jno W. Murphy, Augustin Cove

POTATOES.

McIntyre—1, A. J. Mullin Dunstaffnage; 2, L. H. D. Foster, Marshfield; 3, J C McAulay Stanhope; 4, Mrs. Alex McAskill Blooming Pt; 5, Jos. Court, Donaldston; 6 W. B. Drake. Cornwall; 7 O. C. Lepage, Rusticoville; 8, Peter Brodie, Little York; 9 Ira L. Rodd, Milton; 10, Andrew Bradley, blooming Pt.

Long, white—1, Peter Brodie, Little York; 2 John Berrigan, City; 3, Benj. Mellett; 4, Geo W. Aiken, Aiken's Ferry; 5, Amos West, Little York; 6, Willard West, Little York.

Dakota Red—1, J. M. McLean. New Perth; 2, John A McLeod, Darlington; 3, Robert Crockett Little York; 4, Peter Brodie; 5, E. O Martin, Southport; 6, R. Bruce McMillan, Brackley Pt.; 7, Wood & Sons; 8 T R. Wood, Brookfield; 9, Amos West; 10, Benj. Mellett.

Rose Type—1, Patk. McIntyre, Bedford; 2, J. H. Court, Donaldston; 3, L. H. D. Foster; 4, J M. McLean; 5, Jos. Bryenton, Union Road; 6, Capt. Drake, Brookfield; 7, Peter Brodie; 8, Ramsay Auld. Covehead; 9, R. B McMillan, Brackley Pt.; 10, Benj. Mellett.

Green Mountain—1, Peter Brodie; 2, T. R. Wood, Brookfield; 3, Patrick McIntyre, Bedford; 4, Duncan Shaw, Winsloe; 5, John H. Court, Donaldston; 6, Frank B. Bovyer, Covehead; 7, John Garnhum, Tracadie; 8, Andrew Bradley, Blooming Pt.; 9, John Berrigan, City; 10, John W. Murphy, Augustine Cove.

White, Round—1, J. C McAulay, Stanhope; 2, Peter Brodie; 3, E. J. Vessey, Little York; 4, W. J. Nelson Gill, Pleasant Grove; 5, Jas McLean, City; 6, Benj. Gill, Pleasant Grove; 7, Benj. Mellett; 8, Penlope McKinnon; 9, Joseph Bryenton, Union Road.

Any other variety named—1, G. W. Aiken; 2, E. W. Martin, Southport; 3, Benj Mellett; 4, Peter Brodie; 5, Robert Crockett, Little York; 6, Benj. Mellett; 7. Angus C. McAulay, Tracadie Cross; 8, R. B. McMillan; 9, T. R. Wood, Brookfield; 10, Pope Noy, Hazelbrook.

HAND SELECTED GRAIN.

White Frye Wheat—1, A E. McLean; 2, Fred Bulman; 3, Penelope McKinnon.

White Russian Wheat—1, J. H. Gill & Son; 2 A. E. McLean; 3, E. T. Mullen, Dunstaffinage.

White Chaff Wheat—1, Duncan Stewart.

Any other Variety Wheat—1, Peter Jackman, Village Green.

White Banner Oats—1, A. E. McLean; 2, D. P. Ross, Aiken's Ferry; 3, Locke Jones, Pownal, 4, Duncan Stewart.

White Ligowo Oats—1, A. E. McLean; 2, Benj. Mellett; 3, F. Bulman, Rusticoville; 4, W. J. Gibson, Marshfield.

Any other Variety White Oats—1, D. P. Ross; 2, John H. Court, Donaldston; 3, James McLeod, Mermaid.

Black Tartarian Oats—1, Fred Bulman; 2, James Simpson; 3, Ira L. Rodd.

Black Beauty or Old Island Oats—1, Wm Kain, Summerville; 2, Fred Bulman; 3, John Corrigan, Tracadie Cross; 4, G. W. Aiken.

Two Rowed Barley—1, J. H. Gill & Son; 2, Jas. P. Duggan, Bedford; 3, John Cook, Little York.

Six Rowed Barley—1, Fred Bulman, Rusticoville; 2, W. J. Gibson; 3, J. H. Court.

HAND SELECTED GRAIN IN SHEAF

White or Red Fyfe Wheat—1, Patk. McIntyre Bedford; 2 H. McMillan, 3, Jos. A. Hughes, Bedford

White Russian Wheat—1, E T Mullin, Dunstaffnage; 2, J. H. Gill & Son; 3, Jas. Smith, 10 Mile House.

Any other variety Wheat—1, M Henry, Southport; 2, Duncan Stewart, Southport; 3, John Munn, Marshfield.

White Banner Oats—1, E. T. Mullin; 2, Frank Murphy, Augustine Cove; 3, Duncan Stewart.

Ligowo Oats—1, Benj. A. Mellett; 2, W. J N. Gill Pleasant Grove; 3, J. A. McLeod, Darlington.

Any other variety White Oats—1, John H Gill & Son; 2, Richard Creed; 3, Jas. Essory, Union.

Black Old Island Oats—1 and 2, Peter Brodie

Black Tartarian Oats—1, Ira L. Rodd; 2, Patrick McIntyre, Bedford.

Collection of sheaf each of wheat, oats and barley—1, John H. Court; 2 jas. P. Duggan, Bedford; 3, J. H. Gill & Son; 4, W. H. P. Cook; 5, Richard Creed.

Collection—Institute against institute, sheaf each of wheat, oats, barley buckwheat and ½ bus. potatoes each of McIntyre, Dakota, Long White, Round White and Rose Types—1, Tracadie Cross Institute; 2, Excelsior Institute, Little York.

THE MARITIME FARMER.

And Co-operative Dairyman.

Semi-Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

Official Organ of The Farmers, and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association The Nova Scotia and P. E Island Fruit Growers' Associations The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association; The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association; The Maritime Bee-Keepers Association, and The New Brunswick Poultry Aassociation.

Subscription Price $1.00 per year. **When paid in advance 80 cts.** Persons taking advantage of the 80 cent rate when subscribing are only entitled to it by paying in advance each year. When subscription gets in arrears, $1.00 per year will be charged. Subscribers are requested to bear this in mind- This paper is sent to subscribers unless a definite order for dis. continuance is given.

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Photographs of farm life, when accepted, will be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each. Communications on all subjects connected with farming and stock-breeding are invited. The publishers will pay a reasonable rate for matter of practical value and for agricultural news. Photos and matter not accepted will be returned on receipt of postage.

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The Circulation of this issue is 10,000 Copies Every one going to a bona fide subscriber.

MARCH 21, 1911.

Dates of Issue.

April ..... 11—25
May..... 9—30

GO HOME AND WORK.

"Go home and work" were the very significant and appropriate words used by Mr. A. J. Jensen, of Salmonhurst, N. B., at the recent New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymens' Association in talking to the question of encouraging the dairy industry. His contention was that instead of sitting on the fence and watching for the government to make a move, farmers should go home and forgetting government movements do something for themselves. While we are heartily in accord with the sentiment of the speaker in this respect we believe there is much that the government can do in the line of extension work that will greatly assist the onward move for better agricultural methods. There is no trouble in interesting a man who will say to himself "I will go home and work." The indifferent worker is the man that is sadly in need of government extension work.

But why bother about the indifferent man? Why be anxious for the man who is unwilling to receive benefit from any source which is different from the old way? Is there not enough to do to keep up with the men who want to learn? There surely is enough to do, but it is the indifferent man who is keeping the agricultural industry down, and it is his uplift, the improvement of his farm and the increase of his income which is needed to place farming in the position it should occupy in the business of the world. As for means it ia probably that in a general way the means now in use must be continued. Institutes must continue to be held; the associations must continue their work, hold meetings, discuss the problems and get in new members as they are able, thus gradually interesting the indifferent.

Some of the newer methods, such as the farm specials on the railroads. the demonstration farms of the departments of agriculture, and the work of the cow-testing associations, will reach and convert many of the farmers who otherwise would not be reached at all, for the general advancement of the farming business.

There are men in all kinds of business who will not take up improved methods; not all such men are farmers, as might be thought by listening to the talk of those who think farmers are away behind the times, but in the other industries they are being weeded out more rapidly through their failure to keep up a proper kind of a balance between expenses and income. The farmer who will not improve in his methods has the advantage over the man in trade, for nature will do considerabie for him. Trade is an artificial sort of business in which man can get no assistance from nature. This is the reason why so many men are able to get along in the business of farming, while so many other men fall in commercial businesses.

It is to overcome the failure of many farmers to make the success that is due honest endeavor and hard work in the most essential business of the great world in which God places them, that we are anxious to spread the gospel of better methods in the science and in the business of farming. And perhaps of the two, better business methods are of just as much importance as anything connected with farming. The man who carries on his business of farming in a thoroughly business-like way, according to the standards and methods of the modern business world, is the man who is making the best success of his work.

SEVERAL REASONS WHY.

It is all very well when you have nothing to do but kill time, to talk about keeping the boys on the farm but you might as well spend your time spitting at a crack. Boys will start on a farm as well as anywhere, if they receive decent treatment at home. The boy who is yanked out of bed by the hair, kicked out to milk and cuffed into breakfast, as a preliminary to being popped through the field all day, is not likely to be consumed by his love for glories of agriculture—nor for his sire.

One of the speakers at the recent New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymens' Association told how his ten-year-old son had come to him when the holiday season opened last year and said "I am going to work for Mr. So-and-So" This set the father to do some good, deep thinking and turning to his son he said, "I will hire you to work for us." "But" said the boy, "I have made my agreement with Mr. So-and-So." The father asked his son to call on Mr. So-and-So and explain the situation and on doing so the would be employer released the boy from further obligations. One job after another was tackled by the boy; his father paid him as regularly as if he were an outsider; the boy was contented and father and son interested each other as son and father should.

Is there not a lesson in this epeside for some other father. Ask yourself the question "Do I use my boy right?" Will your answer be yes? or will it be no?

Give the boy a fair show, and he will stay with you till the cows come home. If you are so mean he can't stay at home, don't you go to you neighbors with a hypocritical snuffle and tell about your boy's ingratitude after you have raised him.

PREPARATION EOR SPRING WORK.

Now that the winter has well nigh spent its force, the progressive farmer will devote his attention to preparing for field work before the land is ready for cultivation. The utilization of every hour to the best advantage when the ground is dry enough to work may mean the difference between a good crop and a partial failure, since, as a rule, the early sown seed makes the strongest growth, and insures the most abundant yield. Moreover the chances of a successful seeding to clover and grass are much better when the grain is sown early. In order that they may do their best work and most of it, the teams, harness and tools should be in the best condition, the horses well fed and groomed, and given sufficient exercise to harden their muscles and impart strength and endurance. When put to heavy work it will pay well in the long run to give them a few easy days at first, increasing the labor only as they are able to do it easily. Bathing the shoulders in the evening with salt water will tend to toughen them and prevent abrasions. The harness should be taken apart, washed and oiled, and the implements of cultivation overhauled, repaired and sharpened, to be in a condition for the most effective work. The cultivator with dull points, which does good enough work in some loose land, may slide along near the surface on the hard hill thus leaving only an inch or less of loose soil for the seed bed, while the same implement, if sharpened, will bring up and pulverize four or five inches of the earth, making a difference of many bushels to the acre in total yield, and insuring a uniform appearance and return from all parts of the field, and an even ripening for the harvest, avoiding loss from shelling in the overripe portion while waiting for the more backward to manure.

The selection, securing, testing and preparation of the seed in good time is also important. Only shouud seed of the most suitable variety for the district, well cleaned and screen out weed seeds and small grains, should be sown, and, in case of any doubt as to the vitality of the seed, testing it by same simple means in the house before seeding time arrives may avoid disappointment and loss. A simble way to test the seed of cereals for germination is to count out a hundred representative grains, place them on a dampened, dark, woolen cloth in the bottom of an ordinary plate put another cloth on top, and invert a second plate over the other, keep the cloths damp, but do not drown the seed with moisture. By the number of grains that sprout and by their promptness in doing so, the germinating quality is determined. With good strong seed, there will often be from seventy-five to one hundred seeds germinated in the first four days but with seed of weak vitality there may be little sign of germinating in this time, though a considerable percentage may start. It is, of course, very important to sow seed of strong vitality with high percentage of germination say 95 to 100 per cent., but, when inferior seed has to be sown, allowance should be made in the quantity sown per acre.

RELATE YOUR EXPERIENCES.

We had a visit from an old subscriber the other day, one who has been a regular reader of the MARITIME FARMER since it was started sixteen years ago. This man is a breeder of pure bred Jurseys, in small but effecent way. He says that he gleans many useful hints from the MARITIME FARMER that are worth a great deal to him every year. He follows the system of soiling his cows in Summer with green peas, oats and vetches a system which he says he learned by reading accounts of the experiences of other dairymen in the MARITIME FARMER. We get many letters similar to this gentlemen's testimony and the moral that we would like to draw is this. "In recounting your experiences in the MARITIME FARMER you may be giving some other reader an unestimable amount of valvable assistance."

SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND.

The deeps of Agricultural pursuits are constantly being explored by practical men and as day by day goes by new light is being continually shed abroad. We cannot all be personally in touch with these men, but we can be able by following closely the experiences which they publish in our farm papers gain an adequate idea of the subject to enable us to grasp it. So thoroughly that we may follow in their footsteps and greatly profit by their teachings.

How Can Alfalfa Growing Receive a Boost in the Maritime Provinces?

Some of our readers will probably have read in the agricultural press about an Alfalfa boom in the Province of Saskatchewan, when futurity prizes have been offered for fields of Alfalfa, to be judged in 1914.

At a meeting of the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society, Sussex, N. B., held last November, a resolution was passed asking us to write for information re the methods pursued and recommended that a contest along similar lines be conducted by the New Brunswick department for agriculture.

In compliance with their request we have the following information:

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan,
February 15, 1911.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

"The movement for this competition started during the annual convention of agricultural societies held in Regina in January 1910. The question was taken up heartily and a live discussion ensued, resulting in several prizes being offered then and there by agricultural papers represented at the convention. A little in the meantime. Circulars of instruction have been sent out to officers of the societies. The newspapers and the agricultural press of the West have interested themselves in it and altogether the people are quite alive to the importance of alfalfa growing. We know of no other state or province having taken up this question in the same way as has Saskatchewan."

SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL ALFALFA GROWING COMPETITION.

OBJECTS—To encourage the growing of alfalfa, a leguminous crop which will both enrich the soil in nitrogen and humus, and furnish a highly nitrogenous food for all classes of live stock.

PLAN AND DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.—For the purpose of this contest the Province of Saskatchewan will be divided into four parts, namely: District A, lying south of the Qu'Appelle River and bounded on the west and south by the railway from Lumsden to Regina, and from Regina to Antler. District B, lying south of the South Saskatchewan River and bounded on the east by the railway from Lumsden to Regina thence to Antler. The Lumsden Agricultural Society and the other agricultural societies on the said rgilway lines shall be included in District A. District C bounded on the south by the Qu'Appelle River to the Elbow on the south branch of the Saskatchewan and by the South Saskatchewan River on the west. The agricultural societies of Fort Qu'Appelle and Outlook shall be district C. District D, lying north of the South Saskatchewan River and bounded on the east by the South Saskatchewan. The agricultural societies at Saskatoon, Kinistino, Melfort and Tisdale shall be in District D.

PRIZES.—In each of the said four districts there shall be a contest conducted by the province for which prizes will be offered as provided for below, and there shall also be a grand sweepstakes prize for the best field in the province.

The prizes in each of the four districts and the championship prize are as follows:

1st	$500.00
2nd	400.00
3rd	300.00
4th	200.00
5th	100.00
6th	75.00

Grand Sweepstakes Prize for the best field in the Province, Silver Trophy, value $250.00.

RULES.

1....Each contestant must be a paid up member of the nearest agricultural society.

2. Entries will not be received for alfalfa fields farther than twenty (20) miles from the nearest agricultural society.

3. Each field entered for the competition shall consist of not less than ten (10) acres.

4. No artifically irrigated crop will be eligible for entry in this contest.

5. The crop must have been seeded not later than 1912.

6. The crop must not be cut in 1914 until it has been judged in both the local and provincial contests.

7. All contestants must furnish the Director of Agricultural Extension Work from time to time, details concerning the growing of the crop on forms supplied by him.

ENTRY.

8. Each contestant shall be eligible to have only one entry.

9. Entry must be made by the contestant to the Director of Agricultural Extension Work on or before Aug. 1, 1913.

10. Each contestant shall pay an entry fee of $5.00 which must accompany the entry and be paid in to the Director of Extension Work not later than August 1, 1913. All fees paid in to him shall be credited to the society to which the contestant belongs, and shall be paid into its treasury when the society has satisfied the committee that it has complied with rule 12 and the otner regulations governing this contest.

11. Each agricultural society shall send to the Director of Agricultural Extension Work before August 1, 1912, a list of its members who purpose to enter the competition.

JUDGING.

12. Each agricultural society having two or more contestants in the provincial alfalfa growing competition shall hold a local contest in 1914. In case the society does not comply with this regulation, the Director of Agricultural Extension Work shall arrange for holding the contest and defray the expenses of the same out of the fees collected from such contestants as are members of the said society. Should the entry fee received from the members of any society exceed the amount of the expenses of the contest, they may be used in defraying the expenses of the provincial contest.

13. Each agricultural society shall be responsible for judging the fields belonging to its members in the societies' local contests.

14. In the agricultural societies' contests judging shall be commenced on June 22 or 23, 1914 and be completed by Wednesday, June 24, 1914.

15. The Director of Agricultural Extension Work will arrange the plan of judging the prize winning plots in the local competition so as to determine the winners in each of the four divisions of the province in the provincial competition and the champion field of the propince

EXPENSES.

16. The agricultural society shall meet all livery expenses while the fields in its district are being judged. The Department of Agriculture will

Reading from left to right. Top row—Marcel J. Poirier, R. A. Smith, Wm. D. Johnson, C. A. Harrison, D. L. Daigle. Middle row—H.H. Smith, Treasurer; A. J. Jensen, Vice-President, Col. H. Montgomery-Campbell, President; Geo. E. Fisher, Corresponding Secretary; Bliss M. Fawcett, Recording Secretary. Lower row—C. C. Hansen, Edgar Shamper, Robert Reynolds, Isaac W. Baird.

Officers of the New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association, 1911-12.

bear all the expenses in connection with the provincial contest.

17. The judging in the provincial contest shall be commenced on Wednesday, June 24, 1914.

ALFALFA GROWERS SHOULD KNOW:

1. WHAT TO SOW. Alfalfa seed of a hardy strain and free from noxious weeds. Turkestan alfalfa is the kind most commonly grown, but the home grown seed if it can be procured is likely to be the best.

2. WHERE TO SOW.—Alfalfa thrives best on well-drained, well-tilled, firm, fertile loamy soil. Potatoes or other hoed crops leave land in good condition for alfalfa. Likewise a summer fallow, if there is not a danger of drifting, will give good results. Stubble land, plowed in the spring, well harrowed and packed, makes a good seed-bed if cultivated until it is of the required firmness. Spring plowed land is not so liable as the summer fallow to drift.

3. WHEN TO SOW. — Alfalfa should be sown when there is sufficient warmth and moisture to insure quick germination and rapid growth. This condition is usually found about the last half of May or early in June.

4. HOW TO SOW.—The best way to sow alfalfa is with a wheel-barrow broadcast seeder at the rate of from 12 to 20 pounds per acre. Harrow with light harrows so as to cover the seed to a depth of from 1 to 1½ or 2 inches. The seed should reach moisture but should not be placed too deep in the soil, hence the necessity for careful tillage. Alfalfa may be sown by hand or with an ordinary grain drill if the seed is mixed with chopped wheat or barley so that the quantity per acre may be carefully regulated. By using half the desired quantity of seed and sowing the plot a second time at right angles to the first sowing, better results may be obtained. Apply about 100 pounds per acre of soil from an established alfalfa field so as to introduce the bacteria which are essential to the healthy growth of alfalfa, and are not present naturally in all soils.

SOME ALFALFA DON'TS.

Don't sow alfalfa in land that is liable to be flooded.

Don't attempt to grow alfalfa in loose soil.

Don't expect every kind of alfalfa seed to produce equally good results.

Don't cut a hay crop the first season.

Don't allow the weeds to seed in your alfalfa plot but run a mower over them whenever they attain sufficient growth.

Don't clip the alfalfa too low as this will injure the crown.

Don't mow the alfalfa after August but leave a good growth of from 8 to 12 inches to collect the snow and protect the plants during the winter.

Don't turn your alfalfa patch into a hog pasture. Alfalfa should not be pastured before the second or third year.

Interested in Alfalfa.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

I have been a subscriber to your paper for a number of years and find it a great help in over-coming farming problems. I am much interested in the growing of alfalfa. I have tried it on two different occasions but I did not treat the seed and the first year it only grew slim, pale stalks. I think it will grow on many Maritime farms if it is grown under the right conditions. I intend to sow about an acre of it next spring and have plowed in thirty-six one-horse loads of stable manure on land which I had in oats last year. The soil is light and loamy and has a southern well-drained slope. It will grow red clover and give good crops. I have lots of slab wood ashes on hand—about fifty-two horse loads. Would it be a good plan to spread some ashes on the land which I intend to seed with alfalfa? Did I do right by turning the manure under in the fall?

In regards to boosting alfalfa in the Maritime Provinces I would say that the Government could help in this way if it would supply the nitro-culture and procure the seed from some reliable party to re-sell to those who want to sow it. It would be necessary to find out how many farmers wanted to sow it and send the seed to each district. If a farmer sends to a seed house for alfalfa seed it costs twice the amount that the seed is worth before it is delivered. If the College Farm, at Truro, would get the seed and then sell it to those who want it, I think it would be a good idea.

Will alfalfa grow where Red or Alsike Clover hoes well?

Will it kill out where the snow blows off and is bare?

Does it have to be manured every year to give a good crop and does it grow well after it is well established.

ARMER.

Moose River, N. S.

Ans.—Ashes contain a high percentage of potash and lime. It has been found that an application of lime to soil on which alfalfa seed is sown is very beneficial, so you would make no mistake in applying a liberal quantity of ashes. Tne only out-look in this case would be that if your soil were rich in potash perhaps you could use the ashes to better advantage on some other part of your farm and use commercial lime on your alfalfa plot.

In regard to plowing manure under last fall, we believe the idea is all right as it can be more easily incorporated in tne soil early in the spring and will be readily available for the young plants.

Alfalfa should do all right on land where Red Clover and Alsike thrive, providing the proper nodule producing bacteria are there.

After a field of alfalfa is properly established it does not require so much fertilizing as do other crops, as the plant gleans its supply of nitrogen from the air and as its root system is very extensive it forages for the other elements of plant food to a great depth.

On well drained soil that does not heave with the frost, there is little danger of alfalfa being winter-killed once it has gained a good root system. Even if the tender crowns are injured other shoots will grow.

Kind of Alfalfa Seed.

C. H. McKinley, Alma, N. B.:—Please let me know what kind of Alfalfa seed is best suited to this part of the county.

Long before this time should we have known what was the best kind of Alfalfa seed for the Maritime Provinces. Not, to our knowledge, has there yet been made a practical study of the subject; and without doubt it will be a fruitful field of investigation. Guiding principles in the selection of seed would be the purchase from reliable individual growers or seed merchants seed that was grown near our own latitude and under similar climatic conditions Our best Canadian investigators are however, rather non-commital as to the superior hardiness under Canadian conditions—of some of the highly recommended seed from the United States. Alfalfa as a plant has many families and strains and within these is a wide range of marked individualities. Possibly the best method to pursue at present would be to select clean, well matured, plump and good colored seed in the open marked and then each farmer keep in view a seed plot of his own. In case of winter killing, by all means protect any plants that may survive. These plants will be the keynote to selection by adaptation, and they are the most prolific in seed production when they have ample room for growth.

Bye and bye we find the answer to this question and each farmer can help to bring it to pass. Let it be soon; let it be soon.

C. W. McDougall.

Good Drainage is Easential.

One of our poorest fields of 10 acres that was full of limestone and very hard to cultivate was sown to alfalfa. This was a very stiff clay and with the solid rock near enough the surface in places to quarry, with one small area containing no soil, the blue clay forming the surface. Although quite rolling it is in places spongy; clover was always a fine crop and commonly on the wet places as well. Oats did well, corn poorly

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and wheat often froze out in early spring.

On our first trial we made a plot test of lime, phosphorous, inoculated earth and stable manure. The last named only produced any noticeable results, and this we credited to the mulch more than the fertilizer applied.

After sowing three years we have decided in favor of late fall plowing with thorough and deep disking in early spring, followed with frequent light harrowing after each rain until all the summer seeds have been sprouted that lie near the surface. This will require personal knowledge of your soil. We can safely sow the last of June on our soil. The earliet the better providing the weeds can be controlled as the root system is stronger and better able to withstand the winter.

HOW MUCH SEED TO SOW.

Fifteen pounds seed to the acre is an abundance and will make it much thicker than it can grow. A finely pulverized surface with solid seed bed beneath is a much greater factor than a few pounds of seed more or less.

The first season we clip the growth as often as the weeds grow as high as the alfalfa, and neglect to do this means certain failure. During the winter it is a great insurance toward a perfect stand to top dress with strawy manure. We will sow no more than we can give this treatment in the future.

Last year we harvested four times with a little less than four tons to the acre. One of the most important lessons we have learned is that the field must have the drains as the richest of the field is growing nothing.

There is no question regarding alfalfa being a success in Ohio. Possible the extreme of future possibility is expressed in the 1½ acres along the Miami river that last year produced 11 tons of hay.

A small lot near the barn sown two years ago as described and all through March looked as green as the wheat field beside it. The sows and young pigs have done finely on it. The small pigs creep through the fence and may often be seen eating the alfalfa. The chickens prefer it to blue grass and clover which is in abundance about their runs, and from the same number of hens we never gathered so many eggs.

During the winter we gathered the alfalfa chaff where it accumulated on the barn floor and after pouring boiling water on it a small amount of mill feed was mixed with it and given to the hogs. It was very cheao source of protein and went nicely with a corn ration for brooa sows.—Wm. M. Cook, Preble Co., O.

A New Brunswickers' Experiences.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

As you have been using considerable space of late trying to boost Alfalfa, would you spare me a few lines. The few notes which I will give this time will likely be of little use, however, it may help to keep the good work moving on.

In the spring of 1909 I sowed 1-3 of an acre with one pound of Turkestan Alflafa seed, bought from Wm. Rennie & Co. The crop on plot in 1908 was roots. I sowed with the alfalfa, barley at about 1 bushel per acre. The Alfalfa came on fine and grew very thick. I used no culture and gave it the same care as any new seeded land. In the fall, when the grain was cut the alfalfa was in bloom, and a good height. Last spring part of the plot looked fine, as it wintered all right, the most of the plants had splendid crowns, and their root growth was very large. On quite a number of roots nodules were found, which shows there is a possible chance of growing Alfalfa without soil from an old Alfalfa field or culture.

Last spring, I put down another plot of Alfalfa, size of plot 1-10 of an acre. I used on this plot soil from an old Alfalfa field, and part of the piece I put lime at 200 pounds per acre, and on part at 400 pounds per acre.

I will not now make a report of last years crop, however, when spring opens and when I can see how those little plants out there in the the Alfalfa plot has stood the winter's blast and frost, I will give a detailed report, as I tried on the same plot the common and the Turkerstan Alfalfa, with and without lime..

You have asked for suggestions how to "Boost Alfalfa Growing in Maritime Canada." Would you excuse me if I suggested that you have a special number of The Maritime Farmer this coming spring and call it the "Alfalfa Number," and have it well filled with the story of Alfalfa growing, with all the good things about it, its nature, its history, etc.

IRVINE H. DUNFIELD.
Portage Vale, Kings Co., N. B.

The Second Maritime Horse Show.

April 4th, 5th and 6th, 1911 are the dates set for the second Maritime Horse Show, in the Winter Fair Building, Amherst, N. S. The success attained by the first Maritime Horse Show in 1910 far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its promoters, The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association. We understand that the prospects are good for a big entry, including many St. John and Halifax Horses. All exhibits will be returned free and exceptionally low passenger rates have been secured. The Maritime Horse Show is destined to be a potent factor in the improvement of horse breeding and training in Maritime Canada and as such it deserves the hearty co-operation and support of all Maritime horse men and general public. Further the cause by exhibiting your horse. If you do not chance to have a show horse you can assist materially by swelling the gate receipts by your attendance. Mr. F. L. Fuller, Truro, N. S., is the Secretary Manager. He will gladly send you any desired information re the Show.

New Brunswick Dairy School.

The Dairy School at Sussex opens on the 20th inst, with courses in Buttermaking, both creamery and home dairy, soft cheese making in the home and milk testing with which are included lecutures upon the Care of Dairy Animals, embracing the prevention and cure of diseases and information as to feeding, etc.

These courses are free to all residents of the Maritime Provinces and provision is made for ladies; who are especially invited. The Intercolonial Railway give a round trip to and from the school at single fare on the Standard Certificate plan. The courses conclude on the 31st of March and the two weeks' course in Factory Cheese making begins on the 4th of April.

Full information may be obtained from C. W. McDougall, Dairy Superintendent, Sussex, to whom applications should be made.

A Sole of Steel.

The wet weather of the past season was responsible for much sickness; and this sickness chiefly due to colds—rheumatism, catarrh, pneumonia, and the ever prevalent grippe.

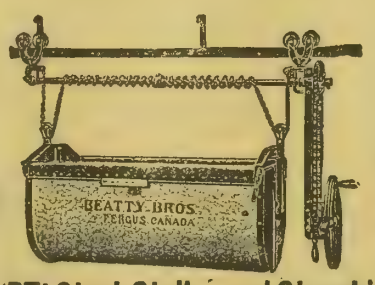
In ninety cases out of every hundred those colds were the result of exposure to weather and wet feet. Folks have not time to wear rubbers, and, besides, all kinds of overshoes or rubber boots wear out quickly and are not practical for heavy, everyday wear. Even the heaviest leather seems inadequate protection, and one of ordinary make heavy enough to be water proof is very apt to be clumsy, uncomfortable, and of short wear. Nothing is so nerve-wrecking as sore feet. History tells us that Napoleon's feet cost him Waterloo—He stopped too long for a hot foot-bath. But anybody who has suffered with aching feet will agree that an Empire was well lost to gain foot comfort. Any shoe which guarantees weather protection and is easy to wear, ought to find a wide and useful field. And it does. There is a shoe on the market which is as remarkable as it sounds—one in Toronto and they have a wide market especially among those whose work exposes them to weather. And it does not seem to matter what weather. This steel shoe keeps the feet dry and warm in the winter and cool and dry in the summer. It protects from perspiration no less than outside damp. The "rub" lies between shoe and sock saving the friction which in leather shoes induces bunions, corns, and all the ills of swollen, aching feet. "Steel Shoes" sound heavy, but experience proves the contrary. They are lighter than ordinary thick-soled shoes, and neat in shape and appearance. The sole and lower portion of the shoe is of seamless steel extending one inch and more all around the upper, inviting the wearer to wade, if necessary. Wet ploughed fields, marshes or flooded roads, muddy streets, the wet concrete floors of creameries, grimy factories—all the same to the man or boy in Steel Shoes.

One vital point which ought not to be overlooked is the immunity which these shoes secure from lockjaw, blood-poisoning, and such serious troubles as result from rusty nails, wire, splinters, etc. The wearer is insured, too, against slipping, as the soles are fitted with adjustable rivets which can be replaced by the wearer for a trifling sum. And the makers have such confidence in their product that they send a pair on trial to be returned if unsatisfactory. But sightly, comfortable, and a guarantee against grippe—these Steel Shoes are altogether well worth the cost. Our advice to those who have not seen these Steel Shoes is to write a postal for the booklet—"The Sole of Steel"—Address: The Steel Shoe Co., Dept. 25, Toronto, Canada, and get all the facts. They are mighty interesting. See advt. in another part of paper.

For Better Seed Oats.

On another page of this issue will be found the advertisement of Joseph Read & Co., Ltd., the only seed firm in Prince Edward Island, that has installed a proper separating plant for taking the large kernels out of the ordinary oats for seed purposes. They have found it impossible to get satisfaction by having the farmers reclean the oats themselves, as there were just enough careless and dishonest men amongst them to occasionally give trouble. One of the directors of the company, Mr. A. E. McLean, is a farmer and a member of the Dominion Seed Growers' Association and the greatest prize winner in Prince Edward Island for seed oats. This company is making a specialty of the seed oat business and hope eventually to make a National reputation for supplying the best seed oats in the wotld.

Buy a "BT" Litter Carrier



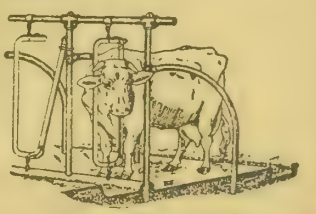
and save yourself the dirtiest and most disagreeable job about the farm. With a litter carrier four barrow loads of manure can be removed from the stable at one time—no heavy wheeling, no climbing through snow or mud. If desired the manure can be dumped directly into a wagon or sleigh and save reloading. The "BT" Litter Carrier has splendid features of advantage over other makes, which we would like to tell you about.

'BT' Steel Stalls and Stanchions Should be in Every Stable

Because

They will make it easier for you to keep your stables clean
Having Sanitary stables means more profits.
Every cow should be kept clean and comfortable. With "BT" Stalls and Stanchions this is made possible.
Be up-to-date and equip your new stable with modern fittings.
They cost no more than the old style and with cement floors Steel Stalls and Stanchions will practically last a life time.

We have just gotten out our new catalogues on both the above lines. If you are interested send us your name and address and we will mail you copies of same. In writing let us know how many feet of track you expect to require and how many cows you intend stabling.



Write To-Day To

BEATTY BROS., - Fergus, Ont.

The Prince Edward Island Provincial Seed Fair.

Another page has been added to the history of the P. E. Island Seed Fair and on that page is inscribed the "best ever." The 8th, 9th and 10th were in reality red letter days for the farmers of P. E. I. The weather was all that could be desired and the attendance the largest and most enthusiastic on record. The entries in both departments, the Seed Department and the Household Science Department, attained the 1800 mark far surpassing in number and quality those of previous years. The judges, at the head of whom was Mr. Donald Innis, the pioneer and progressive farmer of the Tobique, N. B., were unanimous in their verdict that never before had they been called upon to judge superior grain than that exhibited in all the sections. Such advance had been made according to one of the judges, during the last five years that grain taking 10th place at the present seed fair would have carried off first prize at the first Provincial Seed Fair in Summerside.

A very interesting section of the Household Science Department is the handicraft section which has been added this year.

The educational programme was well and wisely filled and never before in the history of agriculture on the Island was such interest manifested in these educational meetings.

At these meetings Prof. Ross discussed "The Development of Agriculture," and by his charts showed the growing interest in agriculture by the increase of monies voted and spent for agricultural education and development in Canada and the United States. Another phase of this development and progress he traced out by noting the rapid expansion, during the last ten years, of agricultural publications. He had a word of commendation for The Maritime Farmer for making good every time by supplying such excellent matter to the farming community and for keeping it in the very forefront with the best publications of this kind in America.

Mr. Alward, of Kings County, N. B., spoke on the value of good seeds and by the aid of charts made his theme most interesting. He closed his instructive and practical address by an eloquent appeal to the farmers for co-operation and closer union among themselves.

Mr. J. A. Clarke, of the Experimental Farm, laid before the farmers of the Province the results of his experiments and gave them much useful and practical information. It may be noted right here that Mr. Clarke has broken the world's record for the production of oats per acre the last season.

Mr. Harvey Mitchell, of the Dairy Department, Ottawa, gave an address which was extremely practical. He laid particular stress on the importance of our dairy industry and emphasized the good results derived by testing every cow and weeding out the boarders. He spoke at length on the remarkable results achieved in a comparatively few years by Denmark, which is now producing $50,000,000 worth of creamery output, after feeding her population of 2,000,000. He called the attention of the farmers to the fact that we spend three years in producing per cow what Denmark peoduces in one year, since our average in these provinces is a little better than 3000 lbs. per annum, whilst in Denmark the average has gone beyond the 9000 mark. He gave instances of P. E. Island herds where selection, weeding and testing had produced good results and one herd in particular, that of Mr. Walter Lea, of Victoria, which had averaged 10,000 per cow during the last year.

Rev. Dr. Gauthier, President of the Fair, as is his wont had a good word to say for the boys and girls and he pleaded eloquently with the parents to give them a chance by taking them in as responsible partners in their agricultural ventures. In his evening address he spoke of the school, the home, and the roads, three indexes by which we may safely also spoke in eulogistic terms of the judge the standing of a country. He Agricultural College, at Truro, but declared that P. E. I. should not and ought not to go there a begging.

In the Household Science Department addresses were given by Miss Jean MacLeod on the "Educational Value of Domestic Science"; by Miss Dykes on "Sanitation of Public Buildings," and by Mr. Deeameyer, U. S. Consul, on the "Influence of Women on Society."

Hon. John Richards spoke to the ladies on the "Organization of Woman's Institutes" and he was enthusiastically received. Immediate action will be taken up in this direction by the Department of Agriculture.

To sum up these days were full of inspiration to the farmers towards higher ideals and it was the general impression oft and by many expressed, that such meetings are productive of more lasting good to farmers than the autumn shows and exhibitions with their fakirs and horse trots.

The Prize Winners.

WHEAT.

White Fife (2 bus.)—1, Clement Bros., Bedeque; 2, A. E. McLean, Lot 16; 3, Isaac F. Draughart, Long River; 4 Ernest Tanton, St. Eleanor's; 5, Frank McEwen, Summerside; 6, Jas. O'Brien, Elmsdale; 7, John J. Hall, Traveller's Rest; 8, Elmer Compton, St. Eleanor's; 9, J. W. O'Brien, Elmsdale; 10, R. J. Jeffery, St. Eleanor's;

White Chaff (2 bus.)—1, Alex McFarlane, Fernwood; 2, Walter Green, Summerside; 3, Jas. A. Harding, Norboro; 4. Jas. Clow, Freetown; 5, Earl Craig, Middleton; 6. Major Jones, St. Eleanor's; 7, Wilfred Gillis, Indian River; 8, Robert Bowness, Norboro; 9, Wood & Son, Hazelbrook; 10, Robert L. Schurman, Freetown.

White Russian (2 bus.)—1, Horace Wright, Bedeque; 2, Prospere L. Gallant, Abram's Village; 3, D. J. McLeod, Mt. Royal; 4, A. E. McLean, Lot 16; 5, Donald Ross, L. Montague; 6, Eli E. Arsenault, Urbanville; 7, Alex B. McFarlane, Bedeque; 8, Thos. S. Waugh, N. Bedeque; 9, John J. Hall, Traveller's Rest; 10, Jas. E. Murphy, Augustine Cove.

OATS.

White Banner or Danish—1, Horace Wright, Bedeque; 2, A. E. McLean, Lot 16; 3, Donald Ross, Lower Montague; 4, Thomas S. Waugh, N. Bedeque; 5, M. D. McLeod, Mt. Royal; 6, Harry Schurman, N. Annan; 7, Frank McEwen, Summerside; 8, William Clark, Wilmot; 9, James Simpson, Bay View; 10, Eli E. Arsenault, Urbanville.

White Ligowo—1, A. E. McLean, Lot 16; 2, Jas. A. Harding, Norboro; 3, David Lefurgy, Summerside; 4, Isaac F. Doughart, Long River; 5, D. J. McLeod, Mt. Royal; 6, William Clark, Wilmot; 7, Alfred Phillips, Port Hill; 8, Robert Bowness, Norboro; 9, M. D. McLeod, Mount Royal; 10, John M. Peacock, Lower Bedeque.

White Sensation or $1000—1, W. H. McGregor, Lot 16; 2, Thos. H. Schurman, New Annan; 3, Elmer Compton, St Eleanor's; 4, W. H. Moyse Kensington; 5, John J. Hall, Traveller's Rest; 6, Wm G. Taylor, Summerside; 7, Robert L. Schurman, Freetown; 8, Fred Enman, Rose Hill Lot 16; 9, John McKinnon, New Annan.

Any other variety named—1, J. and H. Arsenault, Urbanville; 2, D. J. McLeod, Mount Royal; 3, Robert L. Schurman, Freetown; 4 Leslie Poole, Montague; 5, Isaac F. Doughart, Long River; 6 and 7, Donald Ross, Lower Montague, 8, Jas. Taylor, North Bedeque; 9, Jos. H. Arsenault, Mount Carmel; 10, D. M. McLeod, Mount Royal.

Black Beauty or Old Island—1, Jas F. Henderson, Bedeque; 2, Cornelius McLellan, Arlington; 3, Norman Perry, St. Louis; 4, Jas. E. McDonald, North Bedeque; 5, Chas. B. Bleck, North Bedeque; 6, Celestine Perry, DeBlois; 7, Frank E. Arsenault, Urbanville; 8, Capt. Henry Perry, Palmer Road; 9, L. A. Arsenault, Urbanville.

Any other variety named—1, D. M. Ramsay, Fortune Cove; 2, D. M. McLeod, Mount Royal; 3, Talmage Montgomery, Traveller's Rest; 4, Robert Schurman, Freetown; 5, Jas Simpson, Bay View; 6, Albert Weeks, Cape Traverse; 7, Thos. L. Ramsay, Hamilton.

BARLEY.

2 rowed—1, Wood & Son, Hazelbrook; 2, Alex Anderson, Bedeque; 3, Fred. Bullman, Rusticoville; 4, A. E. McLean, Lot 16; 5, Horace Wright, Lower Bedeque; 6, W. H. McGregor, Central, Lot 16; 7, Walter Laird, Bedeque; 8, Robert L. Schurman; 9, Judson Simpson, Belmont, Lot 16; 10, William Clark, Wilmot.

6 rowed—1, Isaac F. Doughart, L. River; 2, Fred'k Bullman, Rusticoville; 3, A. E. McLean, Lot 16 4, Horace Wright, Bedeque; 5, D. J. McLeod, Mount Royal; 5, James F. Henderson, Bedeque; 7, William H. McLean, Lot 16; 8, M.D. McLeod, Mount Royal; 6, Cornelius McLellan, Arlington; 10, William Clark, Wilmot.

BUCKWHEAT

Silver hull (1 bush.) 1, Jas. F. Henderson, Bedeque; 2, Jas. E. Murphy, Augustine Cove, 3, Horace Wright, Bedeque; 4, R. G Bangnall, Central Bedeque; 5, John McKinnon, N. Annan; 6, Neil McKinnon, N Annan; 7, M. D. McLeod, Mt. Royal; 8, D. J McLeod, Mt. Royal; 9, Robert L. Schurman, Freetown; 10 Wood & som, Hazelbrook.

Any other variety named—1, Jas. E. Murphy, Augustine Cove; 2, R. G. Bagnall, C. Bedeque.

Peas, Field (2 bus.)—1, Thos. Moyse, Bedeque; 2, Eli E. Arsenault, Urbanville.

Beans, White (1 bus.)—3, Thos. Stavert, Wilmot.

Beans, Colored (1 bus)—1, J. and H. Arsenault, Urbanville; 2, Artemas Schurman, Bedeque; 3, Edilbert Perry, Abraham's Village; 4, Robert Gaudet, Miscouche; 5, John Dickieson, Summerside; 6, Eli E. Arsenault, Urbanville; 7, Thos. Moyse, Central Bedeque; 8, Bazil, Desroches, Miscouche.

Flax, (¼ bus)—1, Leo P. Praught, Grand River; 2. Percy Marchbank, N Annan; 3, Albert Weeks, Cape Traverse; 4, Judson Simpael, Belmont, 5, Mrs. Allan McLeod, Lot 16; 6, L. A. Arsenault, Urbanville; 7, Frank, Deacon, Freetown 8. J. G. McLean, Central Lot 16; 9, Fred Enman, Belmot Lot 16.

Timothy, (1 bus)—1, Jas. E. Murphy, Augustine Cove; 2, James O'Brien, Elmsdale; 3, Anselm O'Brien, Elmsdale; 4, Geo. McFarlane, Bedeque; 5, J. H. McFarland, Bedeque; 6, Chas M. Arsenault, Abram's Village; 7. Talmage Montgomery, Traveller's Rest; 8, Jas. Howett, Gowan Brae; 9, W. H. Moyse, Kensington; 10, Harvey Linkletter, Linkletter.

CLOVER

Mammoth 1, James, Howlett, Gowan Brea; 2, James E. Murphy; 3, T. B Gillespie, Carleton.

Red Common—2, H.R Raynor, Cascumpec.

Alsyke—1, George Wedlock, Mount Royal; 2, James E. Murphy.

CORN.

Garden—1, Thos. Moyse; 2, Mrs. I. A. Wright, North Bedeque; 3, Mrs L. A. Arsenault, Urbanville; 4, Basil DesRoche; 5, Cyrus Arsenault, Urbanville; 6, Thane Campbell, Side; 7, O. W. Muttart, Side; 8, Jas. Dunn, St. Eleanors.

Fodder—5, L. A. Arsenault.

PEAS.

Field—1, Thos. Moyse; 2, Eli E. Arsenault.

POTATOES.

McIntyre—1, James, Simpson Sea View; 2, Samuel Hall; 3, C. E. Clark, Linkletter; 4, Earl Craig; 5, James Murphy; 6, M. D. McLeod; 7, Thos. H. Schurman; 8, Frank McEwen; 9, D. J. McLeod; 10, Jas. Squarebridge.

White, long—1, Elmer Compton; 2, Wm. Clark, Wilmot; 3, Richard Clark; 4, Thos. Moyse, Bedeque; 5, James A. Clark, Norboro; 6, Eli E. Arsenault, Urbanville; 7, J. and H. Arsenault; 8, Mrs. Allan McLeod, Rose Hill.

Dakota Red—1, Chas M. Arsenault, Abram's Village; 2, D J McLeod; 3, M. D McLeod; 4, Roy F. McLean, Lot 16; 5, H. J. Campbell, Freetown; 6. John A. Dawson, Aug. Cove; 7, Mrs. Allan McLeod; 8, Thos. S. Waugh, N. Bedeque; 9, Jas Howlett.

Rose type—1, A. Gallant, Miscouche; 2, Herb. Enman, N. St Eleanors; 3, D. J. McLeod Mt. Royal; 4, James Stewart, Kensington; 5, Samuel Hall, Trav. Rest; 6, Harry Schurman, New Annan; 7, Robt. L. Schurman, Freetown; 8, Dugald Stewart, Kensington; 9, John B. Henderson; 10, Richard Clark, Wilmot.

Green Mountain—1, Thos. Moyse; 2, M. D. McLeod; 3, Earl Craig, Middleton; 4, D. J. McLeod, Mt. Royal; 5, H. J. Campbell, Freetown; 6. John J. Hall; 7. Roy F. McLean; 8, Wm. Clark, Wilmot; 9, L. A. Arsenault; 10, Thos. Stavert, Wilmot.

White, round—1, George M. McFarlane, Fernwood; 2, C. E. Clark, Linkletter; 3, Eli E. Arsenault; 4, John and H. Arsenault, Urbanvill ; 5, Thos Stavert; 6, Richard Clark; 7, Horace Wright; 8, Wm. Clark.

Any other vartety named—1 and 2, Jas. Dunn; 3, Thos Ramsay, Hamilton; 4, Elmer Compton, St. Eleanors; 5, Richard Clark, Wilmot; 6, James Howlett Gowan Brae; 7, Norman Perry, St. Louis; 8, Chester Bowness, N. Bedeque; 9, James Dunn; 10, John B, Henderson, Bedeque

Eschallots—1, Jas L. Gallant, Abram's Village; 2, Thos; Moyse; 3, John J Hall, Traveller s Rest; 4, John W. Waugh, Wilmot; 5, Edward Hooper, Bedeque.

Potato Onions—1, Geo Schurman, Bedeque; 2, John Dickieson, Summerside; 3, A. Gaudet, Miscouche; 4, Belonie Gaudet, Miscouche; 5, Harry Waugh, Wilmot.

TURNIP SEED.

Swede—1, Horace Wright, Bedeque; 2, Thos. S. Waugh, North Bedeque; 3, Thos. Stavert, Wilmoth; 4, Amant Gallant, St. Timothy; 6, M. W. McLeod, Strathcona; 7, James Dunn, St. Eleanor.

MANGEL SEED.

1, Amant Gallant; 2, John J. Hall, 3, Harry L. Fowler, Central Bedeque.

CABBAGE SEED

1, Thomas Stavert, Wilmot; 2, Thomas Schurman, Bedeque; 3, Amant Gallant.

CARROT SEED

1, Harry L. Fowler.

OTHER GARDEN OR VEGETABLE SEEDS,

Not elsewhere specified.

1 Jas Dunn, St. Eleanors; 2, A. McLeod, Rosehill; 3 Thos Moyse; 4, Amant Gallant, St. Timothy; 5, Harry L. Fowler; 6, Mrs. Wm. Adams, Miscouche; 7, Donald Montgomery, Travellers Rest; 8, Thomas Schurman, Bedeque; 9, L. A. Arsenault, Urbanville; 10 Cyrus Arsenault, Urbanville.

COL, ISLAND WEED SEEDS, INJURIOUS TO CROPS TO BE NAMED.

1, Harry L. Fowler; 2, Robt. Laird, N. Bedeque; 3, Alex. Laird, Charlottetown; 4, Alex. Laird, North Bedeque.

COL. ISLAND WEEDS PRESSED MOUNTED AND NAMED

1, Blanche McLean, Lot 16; 2, Margaret L. Murray, St. Eleanors; 3, Mrs. Willard McDoull, St. Eleanors; 4, Alex Laird, Charlottetown.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Richard's Cup—A. E. McLean, Lot 16. This cup was won by Mr. McLean in 1909 and 1910, and now becomes his property.

Heartz Cup—Frederick Ballman, Rusticoville, W. H. McGregor, Central, Lot 16, was a close competitor.

Carter & Co.'s Prize—Joseph F. Henderson, Bedeque, with W. H. McGregor closely following.

Fertilizer For Potatoes.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

Will you kindly give me some information about home mixed fertilizers for potatoes, the different ingredients and how and where to get them. Also about what the cost for material per ton for, say, a 10 per cent potash and 4 per cent ammonia, and 10 per cent Phosphoric Acid and if hardwood ashes would do as a base for the same? Would it be rich enough in Potash? At the market price of potash and lime what is good hardwood ashes worth per barrel? I am a farmer and have been using from 3 to 5 tons of fertilizer a year and it seems to me that the prices asked by dealers is too high. I have been a subscriber to your paper ever since it started and find it very useful and would not be without it if it cost three times the money.—E. F.

REPLY BY WALTER SHIPLEY OF THE POTASH SYNDICATE.

Under average conditions the following mixture should give very satisfactory results. The quantities given are per acre:—

200 lbs. Sulphate of Potash	$6.00
400 lbs. Acid Phosphate	$4.00
150 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	$4.50
750 lbs.	$14.50

Where a light dressing of barnyard manure is given the Nitrate of Soda could be cut down to 100 lbs per acre.

These ingredients can be obtained from all reliable fertilizer dealers. We would suggest writing to Anglo-Canadian Chemical Co., St. John, N. B.

We would not recommend using a 4 per cent. Nitrogen, 10 per cent. Phosphoric Acid, 10 per cent Potash mixture on Potatoes as, while the percentage of potash is correct, the percentage of Nitrogen and Phosphoric Acid are unnecessarily high. Wood ashes are sometimes used as a source of potash, but as their potash content is so small and very variable their use can hardly be recommended. They are also said by some authorities to have a tendency to produce "scab" in potatoes. Owing to their variable percentage of Potash it is impossible to give any definite value, but good, unleached ashes containing 5 per cent. of potash would be worth about $5.00 per ton. Hardwood ashes would do very well for a base but, for the reasons given above, their use is not recommended.

Experiments have proven that better results can more ecobomically be obtained by using a mixture similar to the one given above.

REPLY BY PROF. SHUTT, DOMINION AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST.

1. The proportions of the several ingedients most advantageous to use would depend to a considerable extent on the nature of the soil, its manuring and cropping. On a clay

soil, in fairly good condition, I should suppose a fertilizer containing Nitrogen 2 to 3 per cent., Phosphoric Acid 7 to 9 per cent., and Potash 4 to 6 per cent. would answer. Again, on a light soil, rather sandy and poor, the proportions might be Nitrogen 3 to 4 per cent., Phosphoric Acid 8 to 9 per cent., Potash 8 to 10 per cent.

If we take Nitrate of Soda, say 16 per cent. nitrogen, Superphosphates, say available phosphoric acid 14 per cent., and Sulphate of Potash, say, actual potash 50 per cent., as the ingredients more readily obtainable, we might suggest the following formula for a medium loam in fair condition.

Nitrate of Soda .....150 lbs.
Superphosphate .....300 lbs.
Sulphate of Potash .....100 lbs.
300 to 800 lbs. per acre.

A certain proportion of the Nitrate of Soda (say one half) may be reserved until the potatoes are a few inches above ground and then applied.

2. Hardwood ashes of good quality should contain in the neighborhood of 5½ per cent potash and 2 per cent phosphoric acid. They do not furnish any nitrogen and consequently their use might necessitate an application of Nitrate of Soda for the best resdlts. They may be used to would be well to apply them in the advantage for potatoes, though it autumn before planting, or, at all corportaed with the soil some little events, have the ashes thoroughly intime before putting in the potato sets.

Assuming the weight per bushel to be 50 lbs., the value of this quantity should lie between 15c and 20c, but we serongly advise buying only on a guaranteed analysis. There is much opportunity of fraud in this matter of ashes; they may be partially leached, unduly wet or loaded with sand or coal ashes without much fear of detection unless analysed.

We cannot quote prices nor recommend firms, but most probably it would be advantageous, from freight considerations, for the New Brunswick farmer to obtain his materials from one or other of the wholesale fertilizer firms in St. John. The quantity ordered affects the price considerably and therefore it is well to indicate what may be required when asking for quotations.

Importation.

The "Scottish Farmer" says:—

Trade for 1911 has opened briskly. A fortnight ago between 60 and 70 head of pedigree Clydesdales were shipped per the Donaldson liner Cassandra to St. John, N. B. This is a more convenient port for Canada than any on the United States coast, there being no finical Customs arrangements to adjust. The shippers last week were to all parts of Canada.

Mr. A. H. Thompson, St. John, N. B., as nearest the port of landing, may be mentioned first. He shipped nine, purchased from different owners in various localities. He had several from Mr. Ja...es Dick, Ballinton, Blair-Drummond. A two-year-old filly was by Arnprior (14571), a son of the champion Baronson (10981); a three-year-old was by the Dunblane, Doune, and Callander premium horse Baron Ruby (11268!; and another, of the same age, was by the Stirling premium horse Argosy (11247); and yet another was by Baron Cedric (12818). A two-year-old filly was by Blacon Snsation (12487), which won premiums in various districts; and a yearling colt was by Arnprior, already referred to. A three-year-old colt by the well-known black horse Petruchio (9967) was bought from Rattray's trustees, Ross, Maddderty; a six-year-old stallion by Crathorne (11669), the Duke of Montrose's premium horse, was bought from Wisely & Sons, Ltd., Mannofield, Aberdeen, and another of the same age, King of Drumry, (13,509), Xol. IX., dark brown, foaled 1905. Bred by William Veitch, Dru ry, Drumchapel, Dumbartonshire. Sire, "Hiawatha," (10,067), Vol. XVIII. Dam, "Jessie M'Kinlay," (20,146), Vol. XXX. Sire of Dam, "Royal Alexander" (9997), Vol. XVII. Gr.-Dam, "Irene" (2714) Vol. VI. Sire of Gr.-Dam, "Farmer," (286), Vol. I. G.-Gr.-Dam, "Jess of Ardoch" (323), Xol. II., by "Clansman" (150), Vol. I. G.-Gr.-Dam, "Nancy" (82), Vol. II., by "Victor" (892), Vol. I. G.-G.-G.-Dam, "Old Nancy," by "Briton,'j (1082) Vol. II.

"King of Drumry" is a capital thick, well-built horse, up to a good size, with rare good feet and legs, good clean broad bones and beautiful, close, straight action. A glance at his pedigree will show that he is one of the best bred horses that ever travelled in Scotland, and all over he is a horse of splendid quality, a typical Clydesdale, and in every way fitted to get first class stock for show-yard or market. Those who use him will find it to their advantage.

SIRE.—His sire "Hiawatha," won first prize at Newton Stewart in 1893; first at Newton Stewart and Straraer in 1894; the Girvan and Ballantrae Premium in 1895; the Hamilton Premium in 1896; the Dalkeith Premium and third at the Stallion Show in 1897; the Glasgow Premium and

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Arouse Yourself, Feel the Spark of Life in Your Nerves, Recover the Vigor You Have Lost.

If you are a man whose youthful vitality has been wasted by indiscretions, excesses or overwork, I want to assure you that there is a positive remedy for your trouble. If your condition is that of exhaustion, or feebleness, the very element which you have wasted, viz., human electricity, can be put back into your body. When you get it back your weakness will disappear, and you will become strong in nerve, brain, muscle, and every organ, and filled with joy that you are once more a perfect specimen of manhood. **DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT** will fill your system with the power you have lost. It does this in a gentle, glowing, soothing way while you sleep. You get up in the morning refreshed, all aches and pains disappear, and you feel strong enough to attempt and accomplish what any other man can or may. It makes you feel like a new man, because it restores and develops the vigor originally given to men by nature.

Pick out the men who have worn my Belt. See them, with head erect, chest expanded, the glow of health in their cheeks, courage in their hearts, and a clasp of the hand that tells you: "I am a man."

To those who are tired of paying without results, and to those who doubt if anything will help them, I make this offer: If you will secure me my

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I will let you have my Belt without paying me one cent in advance.

The Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt is a cure for all signs of Breakdown in Men and Women. The Vitality of the body is Electricity—the force in the Nerve Cells. My Electric Belt will give you back this power and enable you to fight on in the Battle of Life!

The Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt cures Neurasthenia, Hypochondria, Nervous Prostration or Nervous Weakness, Headache, Sleeplessness, Stomach Trouble, Indigestion, Constipation, Weakness of the Kidneys, Lame Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Poor Circulation, Urinal Trouble, Weakness of the Organs, Night Losses, all evidences of Premature Decay.

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Dear Sir,—One year ago last February I was taken with Nervous Exhaustion (the doctors pronounced it). I suffered all the tortures of that disease; was all run down, so weak I could hardly do anything at all. Since I began to use your Belt there has been a marked improvement in my condition in the different ways mentioned. I have slept well every night since wearing your Belt, which is one of the greatest blessings of mankind. I have a great deal more ambition; work used to seem such a mountain, now it seems more a pleasure; more strength and vim; memory better; digestion better; constipation about gone, which I was bothered with a great deal; head feels better, and I feel far better in every way.

Yours truly, NELSON ROSE, South Bay, Ont.

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WE want farmers in the Maritime Provinces to become better acquainted with us and our seeds. We use the utmost care in selecting our seeds, but unless you give them a trial you will probably never know what you are missing in not getting them direct from us. With a view to our getting in touch with each other—to both our mutual advantage—we are going to offer, for a limited time, a one-half pound package of Alfalfa Seed absolutely free—one package only in a family—to each and every farmer who sends for our seed catalogue. Sending for catalogue does not in any way bind you to buy from us. Write to-day and get one-half pound Alfalfa seed free.

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124 King St., E. Toronto, Ont.
Established 1866.

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first in the Aged Open Class, and winner of the Cawdor Challenge Cup in 1898; first in the Aged Open Class and winner of the Crawdor Cup, also first at H. & A. S. Show at Edinburg and winner of the Prince of Wales' Gold Medal in 1899; first at the Glasgow Summer Show and the winner of the Duke of Montrose Plate also the Duke of Portland's Cup at Ayr Show in 1900; and first at the Glasgow Stallion Show and winner of the Cawdor Cup both in 1901 and 1902. His "get" have won leading honors in all the National show rings, and include the champions "Marcellus", "Hiawatha", Godolphin" and "Labori" amongst stallions, and "Lady White" and "Minniewawa" amongst mares.

Gr.-Dam:—His grand-dam, "Irene", was one of the finest mares ever seen in Dumbartonshire, and easily one of the best ever got by the celebrated "Drumflower Farmer." In the early eighties she was a well known figure at the country show when she repeatedly carried off premier honors. Her sire, "Drumflower Farmer," won third at the H. & A. S. Show at Dumfries in 1870, receiving the Machars of Wigtown Premium in 1876, and the Premium for Dumbartonshire in 1877 and 1878. He also is well known as the sire of a class of excellent breeding mares, and amongst his sons may be named the celebrated prize horses, "Disraeli" (234), "Sir Colin (777), "Druid" (1120) and "Knight of Snowden" (2212) all four first prize winners either at Glasgow or the H. & A. S. Shows, and "Druid was champion at the R. A. S. E. International Show at Kilburn in 1879, beating the world-famed "Darnley."

Thus it will be seen that King of Drumry possesses the very best of Scottish Clydesdale blood.

The following extracts from the table of winning sires in 1910 published in the Scottish Farmer Album for 1911 may be of interest. Of the hundreds of stallions represented at the Scotch Shows you will notice "Hiawatha" (10067) stood second on the list of winning sires to the world renowned "Baron's Pride" (9122), with four less representatipes, "Hiawatha" had five champions to "Baron's Pride" three:—

	Prizes.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Champ.	Animals.
Baron's Pride (9122)	42	15	9	6	3	19
Hiawatha (10067	38	10	10	5	5	17

and is acknowledged by all unprejudiced breeders to be the peer as a breeder of any stallion in Scotland; his stock are all good dark colors, with the objectionable white eliminated.

Mr. Thomson also brought with him three Percheron stallions which he purchased in France, as he was early on the ground, before the Americans commenced to swarm in , he was able to make satisfactory selections, which our readers will agree, that for use, quality and action are the best that have been imported into the Maritime Provinces. Any one needing a stallion for the coming season will do well to get into communication with Mr. Thomson as early as convenient. For at the prices he is asking for his stock they will soon find new homes.

A Prize of $5.00

We will give $5.00 to the school boy or girl who makes the most number of words from the letters contained in the word "Alfalfa." No letter is to be used in one word oftener than it appears in the word "Alfalfa". The only condition is that each person competing must send in at least one paid in advance new or renewal subscriber to "The Maritime Farmer." Make up your lists boys and girls, show them to your friends, get them to help you win the prize by subscribing for The Maritime Farmer. Contest closes May 30th. Address Circulation Manager, Maritime Farmer.

A Prize Winner.

Harold McKay, Shubenacadie, N. S., was the winner of our $5.00 prize to the person making the greatest number of words from the letters contained in "The Maritime Farmer." He sent in a list of 867 words. His closest competitor was Miss Mary Shaw, Berwick, N. S., with a list of 850 words.

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100 One Pound Plain..... .19
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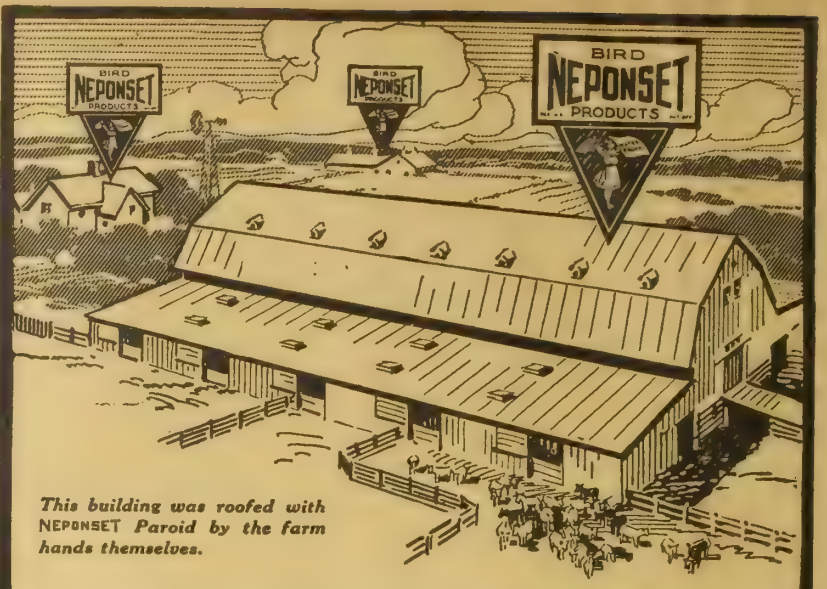

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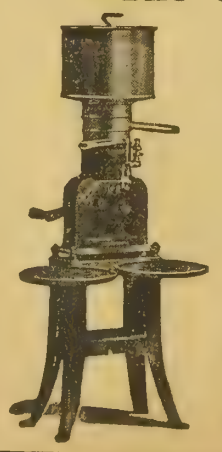

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The Halifax Seed Co., Ltd., make a specialty of Garden, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, and unless you want the very best grades, you had better not write us. If the readers of the Maritime Farmer are on the "look out" for High Grade Seeds we shall be pleased to quote them prices.

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FLORICULTURE

Ferns, Chatham, N. B., writes:—I have a large, handsome sword fern in seven-inch pot. It was repotted last spring but lately the new leaves are not developing well and some are turning brown at the tops. It is sending out an abundance of new leaves and it seems to require a lot of water every other day or it becomes wilted. What had I better do for it?

Ans.—Your fern wants repotting. Probably it is a little early to do so, but if you find difficulty in keeping it moist and the tips go back you had better repot it into a pot about nine inches in diameter, using good, rich soil and not disturbing the roots any more than possible. Have plenty of broken crocks in the bottom of the pot for drainage, cut off all diseased leaves and those little hard runners that make out from the side of the plant, spray the foliage frequently and give moderate heat only. Be sure that drainage is always perfect and that no water be allowed to accumulate in jardinere.

Inquirer, writes: I have a large Hyderangea, that I purchased in bloom last summer. It has been in a dark, cool part of the cellar all winter without water. I discovered yesterday that the green buds were bursting all over it. What should I do with it now?

Hyderangea should be turned out of the pot and after removing all the loose soil repot it in fresh soil. Water well and bring up to the light. Give only moderate heat at first, and no sunshine for at least a fortnight, when it should have all the sun possible and plenty or water. An occasional spraying of the stems will help it develop more evenly.

Plant seeds now for early Pansies.

Give Dutch Hyacinths, in pots, plenty of water until done blooming; liquid cow manure will improve the flowers wonderfully.

Save all bulbs of Yellow Narcissus and plant in the garden in the spring for future blooms.

A St. John correspondent writes:—Can different colored Roses be budded on one bush and when should it be done? Is it safe to plant hardy Lilies in the ground as late as the middle of December? I have a corner bed covered so that the frost will not reach it until that time. Could Tulips also be planted then? What is the best season of the year to purchase Palms, and where can they be obtained?

Different colored Roses can be budded together and the spring would be the best time to do so. It is quite safe to plant the Lilies, if well protected, but they must be well covered, as green bulbs thus planted, are apt to rot if they freeze and thaw much I have never planted Tulips as late as you speak of, but I have understood from others, who have done so, that they do well.

I am afraid that I hardly understand your meaning as to the best time to procure Palms. They are for sale at all seasons of the year by the principal florists, who would give you directions for their care, when you make your purchase.

Fully nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism of the muscles is simply due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism, neither of which require any internal treatment. All that is needed to afford relief is the free application of Chamberlain's Liniment. Give it a trial. You are certain to be pleased with the quick relief which it affords. Sold by all dealers.

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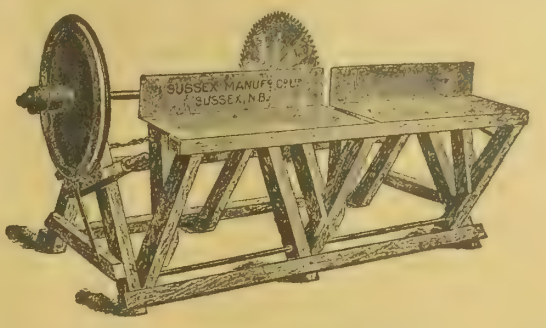

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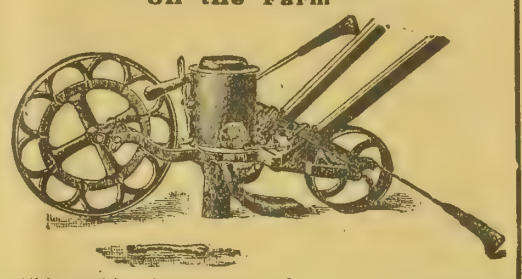

This machine has a marker for each row, makes the drill and covers the seed as you go along. It is arranged so that by turning a disc any sized seed may be sown accurately. 200 in stock, ready for shipment Write for picture showing details of this handy machine

These Wood Cutters are the strongest and most substantial machines on the market to-day. Every one is guaranteed.

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TALK TO TEN THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day, through a little "Want" Ad. in The Maritime Farmer. Think of it! Try it if you have any live stock, farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.

HORTICULTURE

S. C. Parker, Berwick, N. S. Staff Correspondent.

New Brunswick Apple Lands.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

During the last five months there has appeared in the St. John Telegraph several communications setting forth the great natural advantages of the St. John Valley as a fruit growing district; and now our Horticulturist, A. G. Turney, gives us his views through your issue of January 24th, 1911.

I do not purpose to butt in just for the fun of seeing my name in print, but will try and give my evidence in such a way that it will strengthen and encourage you, sir, together with all others who are doing all in their power to encourage fruit growing and all other lines for the betterment of the Province of New Brunswick.

It struck me that probably a stranger reading Mr. Turney's communication would conclude that the Valley of St. John would mean only a few miles on either side of the river as far up as Fredericton, some 80 or 84 miles from St. John. I would like to say that you can proceed up river to the upper boundary of Carleton caunty and still find apples grown profitably, wherever properly cared for. Then, again, instead of the narrow strip, of a few miles on either side of the river that constitutes the valley, I claim it includes the adjacent valley of its branches To prove this assertion, I would ask you to take a drive up the Oromocto, next spring when the apple trees are in bloom. Don't stop until you reach the home of the last settler and then contemplate the vast area of fruit lands adjoining that branch of the St. John River and you will have full proof of its excellency as an apple producing district demonstrated on almost every farm. Then, if you are not satisfied cross over the river and drive out to French Lake and visit the Randall orchard, thence to Maquapit and on to Grand Lake and after you drive around its shores, it being about thirty miles long by seven miles broad at the widest place, you will begin to have some conception of the extent and the capabilities of the Valley or the St. John. After you count all its tributaries, you will be assured that fruit ran be grown on all of them.

Now, sir, after thanking you in anticipation for your space for this article, I will close after telling your readers several things that I know.

I know it has been over 50 years since I first set a graft, using clay and horse manure, mixed, instead of grafting wax.

I know that the New Brunswick apple is not an annual bearer with me.

I know that I would give as much for a barrel of a native apple, grown in Hampstead, called Mother Merrit, as I would for Spies.

I know that Hurlburt, North Star and Pawaukie are all good and perfectly hardy with me.

I know that the Red Russet—the king of the Russet family, is perfectly hardy here and for a very long keeper and a very early bearer equalling the Pewaukie in those respects.

I know of an inland district that could not be reckoned with as the St John Valley, that, in my opinion will equal the St. John Valley or the Annapolis Valley. for all varieties that can stand the climate. I refer to the Havelock district. I know of trees there, over 60 years old, growing in the grass, that produces what the owner calls Bishop Pippins. I did not taste the fruit but they were larger and yellower than any Bishop Pippin, I ever saw from the Annapolis Valley before the days of the black spot. I would further advise any one who wishes to test the apple business, to look that country over before locating elsewhere.

I. T. HETHERINGTON.
Queens Co., N. B.

Fruit Growing in Relation to Rural Life of Province.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

The subject selected for me by the executive of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association may be truly characterized as a very important one and I can hardly hope to do justice to it in the brief time at my disposal.

To trace the relation of fruit growing to rural life from its beginning up to the present time would be rather a big task, as I suppose it started in the Garden of Eden, when according to the popular version of the Creation, Eve handed Adam an apple, only that apple, to make use of an Irish expression, was a lemon, and ever since that time there has been more or less of trouble in the world. I don't propose to trace that relation through its various periods of development up to the present time, but shall make my remarks as brief as possible.

For the sake of convenience we will consider the relation of fruit-growing to rural life, first, from the financial standpoint, and secondly, from its effects on the social conditions.

When we hear on authority that a certain section of a province or state has achieved a reputation for producing fruits on a shipping or exporting basis of considerable extent, we immediately associate certain things with that particular section of country—we associate with it the possession of good soil, good climate, pleasing environments and good shipping facilities—we generally concede it to be a country where we may find rural life developed to a very desirable degree. I do not think that anyone will deny that these things are to be found in the best fruit sections of this continent. Naturally, we hardly expect to get such lands for the same price as lands in less favored sections and

LAND VALUES HIGHER.

As such sections increase their reputation for fruit production and as greater areas are planted out to orchard, the price of land increases until in many cases today it has risen to $300 and $400 per acre of bare land, and $1,000 to $15,000 per acre of full bearing apples. You may say that are out of all proportion to the maximum possible return from such land, but is this so? These prices are being paid for such lands—that fact is undisputable to those who care to investigate; moreover, further inquiry will reveal the fact that the persons who are paying these prices the hard-headed, shrewd business men. They are willing to pay such prices because they are getting all the way from 10 to 30 per cent. interest on that money—that is, on an acre of orchard at a valuation of $1,000. The Sharpe orchards at Woodstock for many years gave an average yield of 150 barrels per acre, but I do not know their cost of production. Next year I hope that we shall be able to give definite figures from New Brunswick orchards to show as soon as we adopt better orchard methods and go into apple growing in a business-like manner, we here in this province, will procure as large individual net returns per acre as has been procured elsewhere. Even now, we don't have to go west to prove my statements as to the profit producing power of land under orchard. In Nova Scotia a number of apple orchards are producing from 10 to 25 per cent. on a valuation of $1,000 per acre. Prof. Shaw, of the Truro Agricultural College, speaking at the Fruit Growers' Convention in St. John last November, said in part:—"If it is possible to take from 100 to 250 barrels a year from one acre of orchard and that has been obtained often in the Valley of the Annapolis, even this year some orchards are producing near 100 barrels to the acre, it might be of interest to know

COST TO OPERATE ORCHARD YEAR AFTER YEAR.

Those who are engaged in orcharding on a commercial scale and who keep a careful record of the cost of running orchards, place these figures as the cost for the different operations: For cultivation and pruning, about $12 per acre per year; spraying three times, about $8.60 per year; cover crop and fertilizer, $8.44

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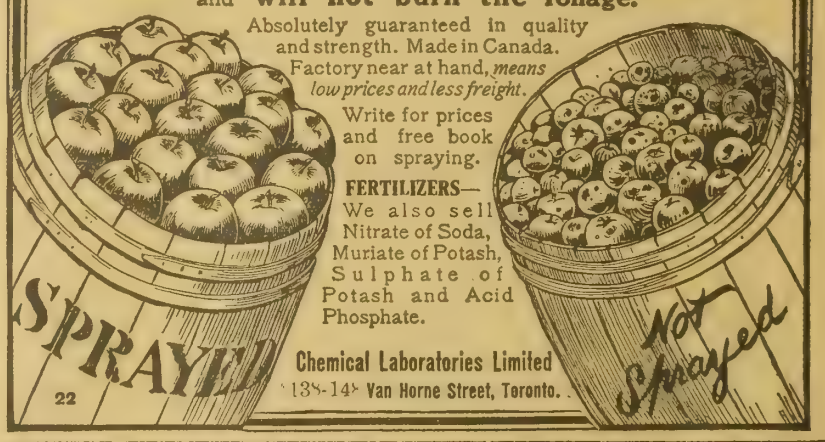

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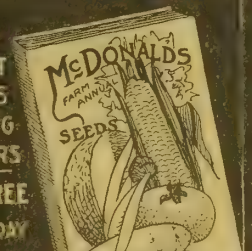

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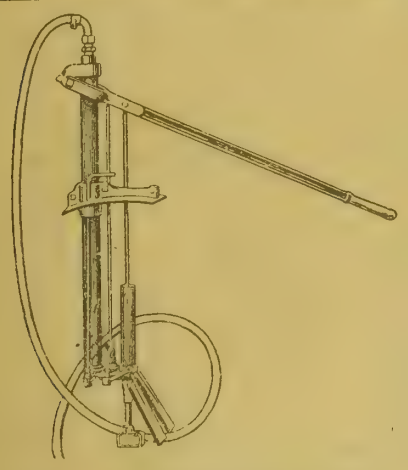

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is not a freak. It is just a good, strong, sensible spray pump, with an extremely good reason for every novel feature it contains. Buy one and you will be convinced. Manufactured by

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Everything in it that poultrymen need. Send for it to-day.

Maritime Poultry Supply Co.,

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All goods handled by us are tested in our poultry yards before we offer them for sale.

per year; for picking (say it yields 75 barrels and that is not as much as it ought to yield in a well cared for orchard) about 15 cents a barrel, or $11.25; for empty barrels, trucking and delivering to the station, etc. about $45, making the cost of about $74.05 per acre. If you have 75 barrels of apples per acre that will be a little under $1.00 a barrel to produce the apples and land them at the station ready for shipment. If you produce 100 to the acre it would cost considerably under a dollar, and at 150 to 175 barrels an acre a cost of about 75 cents a barrel. The people who make a business of producing good fruit for the English market get about $2.00 a barrel for their fruit from the trees." At this rate, on a valuation of $1,000 per acre, the 'orchard producing 75 barrels is yielding from 11 to 15 per cent., a 150 barrel yield from 20 to 30 per cent. I do not know of any branch of farming that is so profitable as apple growing and at the same time capable of as large an extension.

As another and last instance of what fruit growing may mean financially to the country, look at the Pacific Coast section of this continent. The apple was introduced into that section of the country in 1847 but the real development of apple growing did not begin there till the early 90's, and yet, in last year, 1910, the fruit growers of that section produced $25-000,000 worth of new wealth.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF RURAL LIFE.

So far we have spoken only of the money producing results of fruit growing but I do not wish to close without a few words concerning its relation to the social conditions of rural life. Certainly it would seem better that a man would work at an taking up an occupation, which though it may be far more remunerative, may yet be deterimental to the health and morals, and tend to shorten life. The fruit growing, besides being able to make a comfortable living and in many cases to acquire a satisfactory bank balance, has a splendid opportunity to acquire the richest treasure of all, that of good health, without which nobody can take the very best out of life.

The conditions nearest to the ideal in rural life are to be found in the best fruit sections. There you will find country life made additionally attractive by the possession of almost all the advantages of the city but lacking its temptations. One explanation of this is that fruit growing is an intensive form of farming —it means large returns for small areas, it necessitates small holdings. Ten men may be found occupying the same amount of land, which before the section acquired a reputation for fruit growing, was occupied by one man alone. You must know what that means for rural life—it does away with one of the most potent factors in the desertion of the country for the city—that of comparative isolation and loneliness—it means better schools, better churches, better roads, quicker communication and greater chances for social enjoyment. For example in the Niagara Peninsula and the County of Essex in Ontario, the fruit grower has an hourly electric service in many cases agreeable occupation in preference to right at his doorstep, he has electric light in the house and electric power in the barn—these and other modern conveniences he has, but greatest asset of all, he has the fresh air, the sweetness, the expanse and the scenery that are to be found in the country only.

STAMP OF MEN ENGAGED.

Again, fruit growing means better rural conditions because of the stamp of men it calls for. Successful fruit growing means not only ambition, perseverance and determination, but is based upon the constant study of nature and upon an efficient understanding of soil and plant requirements. The successful fruit grower is a man of marked ability and the environment with which fruit growing is carried on together with the characters which success in it calls for tends towards a high degree of intelligence and a high type of citizenship.

The effect of this environment on the children of such district is obviously a very desirable one and the happy combination of the best in both city and country life surely forms the ideal condition for the upbringing of the boys and girls. Certainly those who have grown into manhood under such conditions will not be found deserting the country for the city.

What fruit growing has done and is doing for other sections, I have every hope, may before many years are past, in a large measure be duplicated in New Brunswick. I do not know of a better way of increasing the value of your farms today than by planting out a certain portion of them to apples. First, you must convince yourself of the suitability of the land and site. Second confine yourself to a few varieties and where a number of men are planting in the same section, plant the same varieties. Third, be careful how you buy your stock. Fourth, expect to have to grow that orchard —don't expect it to grow itself.—An address by A. G. Turney, Provincial Horticulturist, before the recent New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association.

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is made right and will act right when used as DORMANT or SUMMER spray.

Other brands have been sold in Nova Scotia testing down as low as 23 1-2 Baume. Anyone finding a barrel of NIAGARA testing below 32 (that has not been tampered with) will be awarded with $100.00.

At strength of 1 to 10 it will kill Oyster Shell bark louse and many objectionable things upon the trees.

At 1 to 40 it will control Black Spot better than Bordeaux, and is much more simple and quicker to use, besides being cheaper.

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Our grades of Alsike, Lucerne and Red Clovers, also Timothy, have all passed government inspection and are all sold in sealed bags, under the provisions of the Seed Control act. Our Regal Brands of Alsike, Red and Lucerne Clovers and Timothy are all No. 1 Government Standard and are unexcelled for cleanness and purity. We solicit your order, which will have the best of care. Prices here. The letters G. S. mean Government Standard.

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	Per bushel, 60 lbs.
Alsike, Regal, No 1, G. S.	$10.50
Alsike, Extra Choice, No. 2, G. S.	9.75
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Alsike, Prime, No. 2, G. S.	8.50
Alsike and Timothy, No. 2, G. S.	7.50
Crimson Regal	9.50
Lucerne Regal, No. 1, G. S.	14.50
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Red, Choice, No. 2, G. S.	9.50
Red Prime, No. 2, G. S.	9.00
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Hungarian	$1.75
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LIVE STOCK

Swine Raising in New Brunswick.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association.

In leading the discussion on the breeding of swine in the Province of New Brunswick, I propose being brief merely introducing the subject.

In looking over the statistics and noting the number of pigs raised in the province, and the amount of pork imported annually and consumed within the province, and the high price prevailing, surely it is evident to the most casual observer that the farmers are standing in their own light by not raising more pork.

A word in regard to the breeding, feeding and marketing.

In breeding, I would say to choose one of the good breeds and stay with that breed. Some crosses, such as the Berkshire and Yorkshire, do very well, but always use a pure bred boar of the breed you adopt. Too often boars are used for service too young. The result is, as a rule, smaller litters and weakly pigs. He should be at least eight months old before using him for service. When you get a good boar, do not hurry to part with him. Keep him in your herd as long as you can do so without inbreeding. Also, with the breeding sow; do not mate her too young. She ought to be from twelve to fifteen months old before farrowing her first litter, and if the young sow proves to be a good mother do not turn her off for pork after having one or two litters, which is the habit of many farmers, but keep her five or six years at least. I will venture to say that she will declare you a larger dividend on the money invested in her than the same amount invested in any stock you raise. A good brood sow should be a true type of the breed you are breeding. She should be large in size, good limbs, and a robust constitution; should be prolific, rearing at least ten pigs twice in the year, and should have at least twelve good teats and be kind and gentle to her little ones.

Now, as to feeding. I know every farmer has his own methods in practising economy in feeding his swine. It is not good economy to feed too sparingly and have your breeding stock in low condition, nor yet is it wise to go to the opposite extreme. In going through the country, this is in evidence; one man's pigs will be "wind-splitters," while his neighbor will have his entirely too fat. With a liberal amount of roots, lots of exercise and enough of crushed grain or mill feed to keep the breeding stock in fair condition is best. Of course the boar should be better fed in the service season, according to the amount of service required of him. Also the sow's grain ration should be increased as she approaches farrowing time, but great care should be taken afterwards to feed very sparingly on swill with a little wheat bran and middlings for a few days. After about a week you may put her on full feed.

When the little pigs are two to three weeks old, teach them to eat by having a creep pen and low trough, where very soon, when meal time comes around, they will look for their food in their own trough. At weaning time, which is best not younger than from six to eight weeks they have grown so accustomed to eating by themselves that they scarcely miss the mother when she is taken from them. Be careful to give the young pigs plenty of exercise, and not too much concentrated food. The cause of very much of the lameness and seeming disease in pigs is attributable to over-feeding when young, causing indigestion which will very soon put them off their feet. Variety in feed is the spice of a pig's life, so aim at changing the food as much as possible.

Now, then a few words about marketing, which is very important, as generally it is only after the hogs are sold that we know whether we have a good margin left for our labor. Pork, like any other commodity consumed, should be made to suit the trade in the market in which you sell, so as to command the highest price. The most profitable age to market at is from six to eight months old, when they should weigh from 150 to 200 lbs. It will cost more to produce a pound of pork after the age of eight months than it will before. Another advantage to the producer as well as to the local dealer, is to have some pork ready for the market at the different seasons of the year. As a rule the farmers plan to turn off all their pork in the fall, causing an over-supply for the time, and consequently lower prices.

I believe, Mr. President, that there is no branch of live stock husbandry that will return the money invested so quickly, with as large a profit as the raising of swine.

I trust you will give all the time you can to the discussion which may follow on this subject.—Paper prepared by Mr. A. G. Dickson, Chatham, N. B., read before the New Brunswick Farmers and Dairymen at their recent convention.

Brampton Phra,

of the Brampton Jersey Herd, owned by B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., was one of the sensations of the Jersey show at the Dominion Fair, St. John, N. B., being first prize Senior Yearling and Junior Champion. This bull was also first prize and Grand Champion Bull at Sherbrooke Exhibition, 1910, in competition with the Grand Champion Bull at St. John, also entries from the largest herds in Quebec and Vermont State. There Judge Weyman, from Vermont, pronounced him the most perfect type of Jersey Bull he had ever seen. Bred as he is, from long distance producers, we congratulate Messrs. G. S. Creighton, of St. John, who have secured him, to follow their aged herd bull, Brampton Champion. Intelligent breeding deserves credit.

Feed the Lambs.

It is not worth while to try to raise lambs without feed and extra care above that which the mother is naturally expected to provide. In a bunch of ewes there may be reasonably expected to be a few light milkers. This is true of all kinds of animals; some are very heavy milkers and afford an abundance of this natural feed for their young, while others run from an abundant supply down to a starvation supply, scarcely enough to keep the offspring alive. There are instances where the mothers have failed absolutely to furnish milk for their young and before the real cause has been discovered the lambs were too far reduced to revive and died.

It is important that a close watch be kept over the flock, be it large or small, to see that all the lambs are well fed and happy. It is an easy matter to detect the impoverished lamb. It will be observed standing around humped up. It does not look cheerful like the well provided lambs it does not engage in their sports and races. On the contrary, it is usually trying to steal a little milk from the ewes as they stand at the hay rack or feed trough.

All lambs should be provided with want it or not. The best feed for the the means of feeding, whether they young lambs is a mixture of shorts, cornmeal and bran. Keep some of this feed in a low trough, fastened up against the wall of the shed where it cannot get dirt in it, and so protected that the lambs cannot get in it with their feet. It is best to let them clean this trough out twice a day, as in this way the feed will always be fresh and palatable. It is equally necessary that this feed used for the lambs be stored where mice and rats cannot get in it and thus cause it to be unpalatable. There is nothing more offensive to animals than a rat smell on their grain feed.

It is surprising how young the lamb is when it can be taught to nibble at this mixture of feed. Lambs that are not full fed by the mother will often be found nibbling at the shorts and bran. It helps greatly to catch the lamb and put a little feed in its mouth, then let it down and give it plenty of time. A few such efforts will teach them to eat and when a lamb gets to licking about the feed

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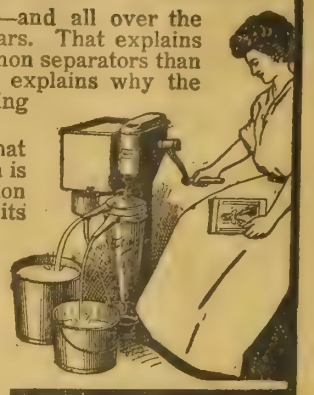
Save You What Other Separators Lose?

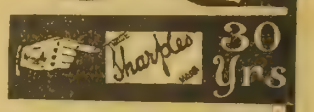
That explains why farmers all over Canada—and all over the world—are discarding other machines for Tubulars. That explains why Tubulars are probably replacing more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells. That explains why the manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. These facts will set you thinking.



You can't afford to use a common separator that loses cream which a Tubular would save. Cream is money to you. It is cheaper to throw away a common machine, if you have one, and put a Tubular in its place than it is to keep on losing cream.

Tubulars save what others lose because Tubulars are later than and different from all others. Tubulars produce twice the skimming force, skim faster, and twice as clean as others. That is why Dairy Tubulars neither need nor contain disks or other contraptions. The simplicity and efficiency of Tubulars prove them The World's Best. Tubulars wear a lifetime—are guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent.

You can own and use a Tubular for less than any other make. Then how can you afford to waste time or risk anything on any "peddler's" or other inferior machine? Our local representative will be glad to show you a Tubular inside and out. If you don't know him, ask us his name. Write to us now for our complete catalog No. 194.



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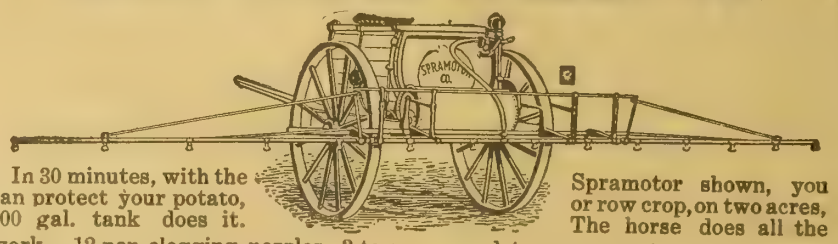
HORSE POWER SPRAMOTOR.



In 30 minutes, with the Spramotor shown, you can protect your potato, or row crop, on two acres, 100 gal. tank does it. The horse does all the work. 12 non-clogging nozzles, 3 to a row, and 4 rows, spraying both tops and vines, with 125 lbs. pressure.

Has Automatic Regulator, Nozzle Protector, Pressure Relief, Agitator, 12 Gal. Air Pressure tank, Draining, Air and Controlling Cock. Full control from driver's seat. Fitted for Orchard, Vineyard and Grain Crops. 1 or 2 horses or by hand. Write for particulars, and prices—free. Agents wanted.

Gold Medal at National Horticultural Congress.

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You have heard about the

Gourlay Piano

will be abundantly verified if it should be your good fortune to possess one.

They charm the most critical, and astonish those who are inclined to be incredulous.

Catalogue and prices upon application.

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We want farmer agents in all parts of the Maritime Provinces to sell the Acme Stee Ladder.

It is one of the best propositions ever offered to a farmer who wants to make money during his spare moments.

Write to-day for particulars as to territory, etc.

The Acme Steel Ladder Co.,

Sussex, N. B.

Cattle and Sheep Labels

Metal Ear Labels with owner's name, address, and any numbers required. They are inexpensive simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day,

F. G. JAMES,
Blowmanville, Ont.

If any lambs get chilled at birth trough do not be further troubled about it.

It is also well to use the milk bottle on the lambs that are shy on a milk supply from the ewe. The best plan is to have a pint or quart bottle and heat the milk warmer than natural milk temperature, as it soon cools below this. The rubber nipple is the quickest, easiest cleaned and best all round device for feeding the lamb. The opening in the nipple may need to be enlarged for the stronger and older lambs, as they demand the milk to come pretty fast, besides it is economy in time.

Get ready with bottles, feed, etc., so there will be no delays or loss when the lambs commence arriving. through neglect or mishap in any way the best remedy is a warmed woolen blanket wrapped around the lamb except its head, put in a moderately warm room and administer a teaspoonful of whiskey diluted with four or five times its measure of milk given slightly warm. The lamb will revive in ten or fifteen minutes and will be ready to take its nourishment from its mother thereafter.

Lambs can be practically raised from the dead in this way. Great caution must be observed, however, administering the dose, as it is an easy matter to strangle a lamb that is in the last stages of chill. Give a very few drops at a time to those not inclined to swallow; be patient and give the stimulant time to do its work.

A. W. HERVEY.

Prevent Loss of Ewes.

Considerable illness and some considerable losses of sheep have been reported to the animal husbandry department of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin and Frank Kleinheinz, university shepherd, says that these reports are but forerunners of quite general complaints which are received by the college each year.

"In most cases constipation is responsible for this trouble," says Mr. Kleinheinz. "Many flock masters have not learned the importance of succulent feeds for sheep in winter. Where only dry feed is used, and particularly when timothy hay forms most of the roughage, this trouble will appear, especially among the pregnant ewes.

"Timothy hay is dangerous feed for sheep. It is coarse and woody; it causes more indigestion than any other feed and hundreds of sheep are lost each year from being fed on timothy hay. It also leaves the wool around their heads and necks filled with heads which prevents the wool bringing the highest price.

"Provide some succulent feed for ewes in winter," says Mr. Kleinheina "corn silage, roots, cabbage or potatoes may be used. This keeps the bowels of the sheep in proper condition. Where no provision has been made for this green feed, some wheat bran mixed with a little oats or some oil cake will help to prevent constipation.

"The symptoms of constipation are: Loss of appetite, standing with the head down, stretching the body frequently. Later the sheep begins to bloat, lies down awhile, gets up again and finally staggers, drops and dies. When these symptoms are noticed the following treatment will be helpful in most cases, if begun in time and inflammation of the intestines has not set in:

"Put five or six ounces of epsom salts in a long necked bottle, dissolve it with warm water by shaking thoroughly. Pour about one-third into the sheep's mouth, taking care not to give too much so as to strangle the animal. Give the rest in two doses at once. This amount is for a full grown sheep and a lamb should be given less.

"If there is no movement of the bowels in five or six hours give another dose, adding a little castor oil if necessary. In severe cases an injection of warm water with a little soap in it will aid. An ounce of prevention with good green feed is worth a pound of cure."

Where alfalfa hay can be had there need be no concern about the above trouble. Breeding ewes should be given every day exercise out on the pasture field; never closely yarded only at night. This observance with alfalfa hay removes all trouble of indigestion.

AN IHC MANURE SPREADER MEANS NEW LAND ON THE OLD FARM

THOUSANDS of people during the past year paid fabulous prices for new land—gave up their savings and their homes and moved into unknown country just for the sake of securing more productive property.

Hundreds of farmers found a better plan. They stayed at home and invested in an I H C Manure Spreader a small part of what it would have cost them to move to the new country.

Now in leisure time during the winter they are returning to the soil the rich fertility that has been drained from it—making new land out of old—putting it into condition to yield bumper crops.

With an I H C Spreader the manure can be distributed in the proper amount required by the condition of the soil. A light coat, where land is good, a heavy coat where it is most needed.

I H C Manure Spreaders have many exclusive features which you ought to know about. Years of successful service has shown their superiority. In buying an I H C machine you are assured satisfaction, for they are backed by a company that cannot afford to risk its reputation by offering you anything but the best.

I H C Spreaders are made in two styles—

Corn King—Clover Leaf

in varying sizes suitable for any size farm.

The Corn King is of the return apron type—Cloverleaf Spreaders have endless aprons. Lime hoods for spreading lime and drilling attachments for distributing manure in rows are furnished on special order.

Let the I H C local dealer tell you all about I H C Spreaders and how you, too, can turn your manure pile into money with one of these simple, efficient machines. Catalogues can be secured from him, or, by writing nearest branch house for them.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

International Harvester Company of America

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I H C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a center where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development, are collected and distributed free to every one interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the I H C Service Bureau, they will receive prompt attention.

For the Farm Kitchen of To-day the Best is None too Good,

and in Kitchen Stoves the best to be had is

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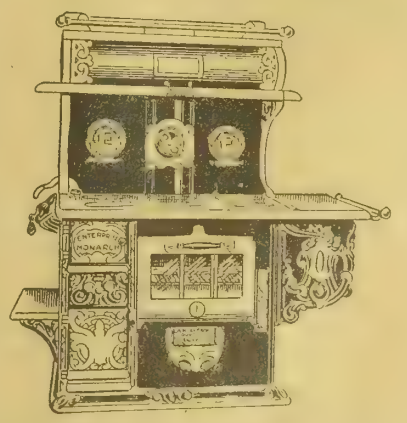
STEEL RANGE.



With its heavy castings, large fire box for wood burning and improved labor saving attachments, it is just the Range for heavy work.

Has an extra large reservoir which heats water to the boiling point in double quick time. This reservoir is constructed on the new Contact principle which has many advantages over the old style encased tank. Made of heavy copper and lined with pure tin; no reservoir dampers to get out of order and interfere with the baking.

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DAIRYING.

C. W. McDougall, Dairy Inspector, staff Contributor.

When a Cow Should go Dry.

There are few subjects connected cattle management on which there is more difference of opinion than the period during which the cow should be dry. It may be taken that there is a general agreement among farmers and dairymen as to the desirability of allowing a cow a period of rest by drying off the milk secretion during the closing days of gestation, but the question is, for how long before its completion? As a general thing, it is the man who has had the least to do with dairy cattle who advocates the longest rest, but, within reason, the cow should be milked as long as possible, and especially is this the case withithe young cow or heifer with her first calf. This is called inculating the milking habit, and experience goes to show that as the cow is treated one year she expects to be treated again. Furthermore, the cow-keeper owes it as a duty to himself to get the greatest amount of work out of his milking machine in the least possible time and at the minimum of cost, for in these days it does not pay a man to have idle stock about him.

The cow herself has a great deal more to do with it than is generally realized, and the period has to vary with the animal and the particular circumstances of the case. Thus, absolutely hard and fast rules are impossible. A rest from milk secretion is, of course, for the benefit of the cow, of her prospective offspring and, I believe, of the milk yield after the production of the calf, for it is certainly not in accordance with the arrangements of nature for a female to be always producing milk, and continued secretion must be a terrific drain on her system where no opportunity is allowed for recruiting.

In the case of the poor milker which, in these days of high pressure and keen competition, no one should keep as a dairy animal, there is no difficulty about fixing the period during which she should be dry; she simply goes dry herself, generally a deal too soon for her owner; and some will take as much as three months' rest, or yield in response to persistent draging and generous feeding a quantity of milk that does not pay expenses. The short and best way with animals of this class is to weed them out, for they are quite out of place in the modern dairy.

A cow in poor condition may be allowed two months in which to recruit her strength, with advantage to herself and prospective calf, but this is to some extent a matter of keep, for the poor cow generally belongs to the poor feeder, and if the feeding is generous, the animal in healthy condition and the quality of milk produced pays expenses there is no reason why the period of rest should not be further reduced.

In the case of the average cow, the milking can be continued until within a month of calving. If a cow is in a low condition, it is better in my opinion, to resort to higher feeding than to dry off. I have known cows treated thus for several years, sometimes being milked to within a month of calving that have carried as good as appearance and produced equally good calves, as those which run dry nearly three times as long. Six weeks may be considered the average period during which a cow should be dry, unless the circumstances are exceptional.

It is, however, the extraordinary milker that occasions the greatest difficulty to the dairyman fortunate enough to possess her, both as to the policy of her drying at all, and, if it is decided that this is necessary or desirable, in the matter of the way in which the secretion is to be stopped without incurring great risk of injury to the udder and possible loss of secretive function in parts of the gland structure.

There are some deep milkers that are the despair of their owners, who would often enough be willing to accord them a reasonable period of rest if there was a possibility of drying them off without having to take considerable trouble and running a great risk. For these there seems nothing but "milking round" as it is called, and I am bound to admit, much as I prefer a moderate rest, that so far as immediate consequences are concerned, the animals do not appear any worse for it, nor is the milk yield after calving materially affected. This last named point is perhaps difficult to determine, it is not possible to say, athough the cow milks splendidly, of what she would have been capable had it been possible to accord her a month's rest.

This much, however, seems certain, the risk of causing garget, or inflammation of the udder, and the possible loss of one or more quarters, is too grave to be lightly incurred, and in such cases the practice of "milking round" is quite justifiable.

In the case of heifers, they should never be permitted to go dry early, or the habit of ceasing the supply may be perpetuated. This class of animals should be kept in milk even when the yield falls below a profitable quantity, for it is by persistent asking for more that the qualities of prolonged lactation have been developed in the cow. Needless to say, the animals should be well fed.—W. H. Underwood.

Pure Air in the Dairy Barn.

If the cattle could live without breathing there would still be sufficient reason for providing good ventilation in the dairy barn. Prof. Martin of the North Dakota Agricultural college has found by a series of experiments that milk taken from poorly ventilated stables contains an average of 38 per cent. clean natural sour flavor, 45 per cent. stable flavor and 17 per cent. musty flavors, while well-ventilated stables contain 93 per cent clean natural sour flavor, no stable flavors and no musty flavors. They did contain 7 per cent slightly ensilage flavors, while the milk from the poorly ventilated stables was so smothered with other bad flavors that this ensilage flavor was not detected. But under proper feeding there need be no ensilage flavor at all.

The longer the milk from these poorly ventilated stables was kept the worse the flavor became, due to the increase of unfavorable bacteria. It is perfectly natural that all milk contain the necessary bacteria to make it sour. This clean natural sour flavor is as much a part of milk as the cream itself. When other bacteria in the milk predominate, the milk-souring bacteria are suppressed and instead of becoming normally sour, such milk may become bitter or rank flavored and thus spoil the cream and butter.

From a milk standpoint alone plenty of fresh air in the cow stable is absolutely necessary.

The Weakest Point.

The weakest point in dairying today is the dairy cow. There are greater chances for improvement in the breeding and management of the dairy herd than in any other branch of farming. The great majority of

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush"

Just so, one coat of *good* paint is worth two coats of *poor*. Don't deceive yourself with the idea that in buying a cheap paint you save money. Buy the best on the market. It covers more surface, looks better and lasts longer and will give you "wear" service. If you buy a cheap paint, at the end of one or two years it will have peeled off, cracked or worn away. Get best results in your painting by using and insisting on your painter using good paint. There is a dealer in nearly every town who handles Sherwin-Williams Paint. Ask him for color cards and booklets. *The Little Paint Man*

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Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared (SWP) is made from pure white lead, pure zinc, pure linseed oil, and the necessary coloring pigments and driers.

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1068 PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

"Expect to get the prize for the best butter, this year?"

"Of course I do.

I have the best cows in the country—and here's my Windsor Butter Salt.

You can't beat that combination.

You know, I have won first prize for the best butter ever since I began to use Windsor Butter Salt"

"Hope you win"

"Thank you, so do I"

41

farmers who have been keeping cows for forty years have no better stock now than when they started. There is something wrong. Most of us have not been using the intelligence we should in breeding dairy cows.

Getting better stock does not consist entirely in using pure bred sires. I can recall one man who has used pure bred Ayrshire sires for forty years with no improvement in the producing qualities of his stock. The sire he had when I visited his place was of such a size that it could be conveniently carried on a man's back. Yet this man expected to get better stock. We must have not only pure bred sires but good pure bred sires.

We do not give encouragement enough to those who would buy pure bred sires if they were sure of the patronage of their neighbors. Many farmers will not take their cows to a pure bred bull when there is a scrub bull close by. Many prefer to keep a scrub sire rather than be bothered taking the cows away. While such indifference exists how can we expect to see any noticeable improvement in our dairy herds.—Geo. H. Barr, Chief of Dairy Division, Ottawa.

Brampton Foxy Rosette.

First prize Senior Heifer Calf and Reserve Junior Champion at the 1910 Dominion Fair, St John, N. B. This calf was conspicuous in the Brampton exhibit as being a type which intelligent breeding and developing can produce. Her wonderful udder and milk vein development, her uniformity of type and strength of constitution being much admired. Her brother, Brampton Champion, was exhibited by G. S. Creighton & Son. One of her sisters is now undergoing a yearly test under the Dominion Government supervision.
Bred, owned and exhibited by B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.

Why Cream Tests Vary in Winter.

The cream test is more liable to vary during the winter months than in summer, since conditions are such that a little neglect or carelessness will have a great effect on the cream.

Milk drawn from cows that are not salted regularly fails to produce cream that will test as well as it would where plenty of salt is supplied, at the same time falling off in quantity.

If you leave the cream where it will freeze, or allow it to freeze after you start to market with it, as many farmers do, a part of the butter-fat will be damaged, and the test cannot fail to be lowered by such carelessness.

Where for any reason the milk is allowed to sit around and cool before separating it, not only will you fail to secure all of the cream at separation, but the test will not be the same as it would have been had you separated the milk at once at as near the animal heat as possible.

Where a quart of warm water is run through the bowl after separation, to flush out all of the cream, the test on a ten gallon milking will not come up with that of a twenty-gallon milking, since there will be as much water get into the small amount of cream as in the larger quantity, this thinning and weakening it.

If you run the warm, separated cream directly into a can of cold cream you may expect an unsatisfactory test. Keep the cream secured at each milking separated from the rest till it is thoroughly cooled, leaving it where the temperature is as near 60 degrees as possible, then mix it all together, stirring it well.

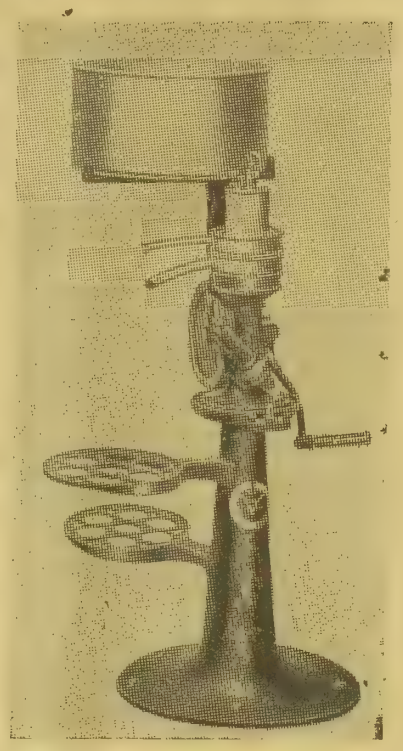
As we all feed mostly dry grain and roughage from now on, their richness will cause the cream to thicken and consequently test considerably higher. In fact, the cream finally will become too thick, the separator failing to take all the cream out of the milk. Keep a close watch of the cream spout as winter feeding progresses and regulate the cream screw accordingly.

Failure to run about a quart of warm water throgh the separator just before running the milk through it will give you less cream and a lower test, as the milk will lose a part of its cream by warming up the skimming device so the milk will not adhere to it. Of course, care must be taken to prevent too much of this flushing-out water from entering the cream, or a lower test will result from that over-sight.

Aside from the above losses thrugh the varying of cream tests during the winter months, we must consider that, in almost every case, the trouble is such that it increases the labor of separating, since difficult and improper running of the separator is sure to result from handling the milk improperly. Add to these the wearing and strain on the separator caused by improper running and you may appreciate the necessity of keeping the winter cream test more uniform.

Calves, like other farm animals, get thirsty, even though milk forms a large part of their ration. Calves three months of age will drink as much as five quarts of water daily per head. They like to drink often, sipping a little at a time. A half barrel, cleaned and replenished twice daily, will serve nicely as a water trough. Another good device is an automatic waterer, which may be easily cleaned, situated a little above the floor to keep out the litter.

WE SAVE YEARS WITH OUR GEARS



The question of GEARS is an important one. The gears in the CAPITOL Separator are not heavy and clumsy as in some separators but they are built in accordance with the work they have to do—this work is to furnish power, or speed, to the bowl—in the CAPITAL, the bowl with a capacity of 500 pounds of milk per hour, weighing less than four pounds is the smallest and lightest bowl of any separator of equal capacity on the market—hence it is not necessary to have the numerous and heavy gears other separators have; **numerous,** because their particular type necessitates many reductions of gear to produce the required speed; **heavy**, because the bowl in other separators is so much heavier than in the CAPITOL, the gears must necessarily be heavier.

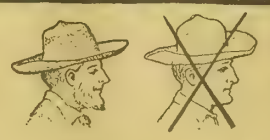
The LIGHT BOWL and the SIMPLE yet STRONG GEARS in the CAPITAL make it the EASIEST separator on the market to TURN.

And again; by the use of an ingenious clutch devise—found in the CAPITAL ONLY—the gears stop running instantly when you drop the handle. NOT A SINGLE GEAR IN MOTION after you STOP TURNING. We SAVE all the running down WEAR without resorting to a brake. These POINTS of SUPERIORITY are making the CAPITAL SEPARATOR more popular every day; these points of superiority, together with the separator's ability to SKIM CLOSE and the ease with which it can be THOROUGHLY CLEANED are responsible for the steady increase in sales each year.

We are willing for YOU to be the JUDGE. A Postal will bring you full particulars of our FREE TRIAL OFFER. Address nearest branch.

THE NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO., Limited,
Regina, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; Toronto and Ottawa, Ont.; Moncton, N.B.

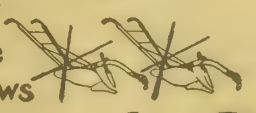
What the "Crown" Gang Plow does



One man instead of two

Three horses instead of four

One "Crown" Gang Plow instead of two single furrow Plows



Make this test: The first day give your hired man a single-furrow plow and two horses. Take another single-furrow plow and two horses yourself. Then, do one day's plowing. Together, you will plow three acres, under favorable conditions.

Next day, use the "Crown" Gang plow and three horses. You'll find that you can still plow three acres.

The second day the same work has been done with one man instead of two, three horses instead of four, one "Crown" Gang instead of two single-furrow plows. What this saving means to you in dollars and cents you can figure out for yourself. But it is enough to pay for the "Crown" Gang in a few weeks.

The "Crown" Gang stays right down to its work. It turns the furrows more evenly than a single-furrow plow. The easy-working levers are conveniently located. The wheels have dust-proof boxes with roller-bearings. You should learn more about the "Crown" Gang right away, and about our special orchard gang plows, too. So write for CATALOGUE B 40

FROST & WOOD CO., LIMITED,
SMITH'S FALLS, CANADA. 40

Frost & Wood

Dollar Bottle Free.

Send for a bottle of my Veternary Medical Wonder. Cures Colic, Fever and Inflamation. Sent postpaid upon request. Agents wanted.
DR. BELL, V. S.
Kingston, Ont.
Full line of veternary remedies in stock including Dr. Bells Wonder, Fine Blister for Spavins, Ring Bones, Lumps or Bunches of any kind.

THE HORSE.

The Brood Mare.

SELECTING.

The most profitable animal on the farm today is the brood mare. If properly handled she may do practically a full season's work and raise as good a colt as if she ran idle in the pasture. Perhaps it would not be wise for every farmer in Manitoba to breed every mare of a productive age that he has on his farm, but many of them should be bred that are not. In choosing the mares to breed it must be remembered that the chances of the colts resembling their dams are just about as strong as the chances of their resembling their sires, and that the better the mare and the nearer to purity her breeding the stronger will be the chances that the colt will resemble her. Therefore, to the mare owner the necessity of selecting a sound mare possessing good size for the type she represents and good individuality is just as important as to get the right type of stallion.

Two characteristics should be given special consideration. As differing from the masculine appearance of the stallion, the mare should have a feminine appearance about the head and neck, yet should possess a good active disposition, these being indications that she will be a regular breeder. In form she should possess what is termed a roomy conformation, not only a large abdomen but a wide spring or rib, deep body and fair length of body.

MATING.

Some difficulty is occasionally experienced in getting mares to breed, but usually mares that are properly fed and exercised through the winter will come in season in the spring of the year. If a mare does not come in season there is some good reason for it and the only way to ever get her in foal is first get her in good health and then she will come in naturally and when bred will quite likely conceive.

WORKING.

It is not only possible to work the brood mare while in foal, but it is far better for her that she should be worked. This is particularly true during the winter when brood mares as well as work horses are frequently subjected to too close housing without sufficient exercise. The question is frequently asked as to how near to foaling time may a mare be worked with safety. In reply it is only safe to say that it depends on the nature of the work and the man driving her. On no account should a mare due to foal in three or four months be asked to back a heavy laod, nor should she be made to pull heavy loads on unsafe footing. If handled carefully she may be worked at the ordinary work in the field right up to foaling time, though it is safe to discontinue working about one week before she is due to foal, taking the precaution to see that she is turned into a lot that she may walk about and thus receive exercise each day, also the grain fed should be cut down to about one half or two thirds the ration while at work.

FEEDING.

Great care must be exercised in the feeding to bring the mare up to the foaling time in the proper condition of health. Breeders are apt to be too anxious to keep the mares in too high a condition rather than to allow them to become too thin. Trouble at foaling is frequently due to no other reason than simply that the mare is too fat. This does not mean that she should be starved down to a weak condition of health, but judgment must be used with each individual in the amount of grain and hay required daily. Any of the standard rough feeds from oat straw to alfalfa hay, so long as they are clean and have been properly stored and kept free from must, are satisfactory. A variety of roughage adds to its value. For grain nothing will beat a ration of three parts crushed oats and one part of bran by weight. This may be advantageously supplemented by a bran mash or a feed of boiled barley and flax fed as the evening meal from one to three times a week. Not more than a pint of flax seed should be used in one feed. Condimental stock foods are altogether unnecessary with the above ration.

PARTURITION.

To avoid loss by neglect of the mare at foaling time, the exact date upon which she was bred should be known. The period of pregnancy in the mare is about three hundred and thirty-five (335) days, most of them foaling between the 330th and the 340th day. Many, however, foal before the 330th day, so that they should always be more or less closely watched for three weeks before they are due. There are certain signs of the near approach of parturition that rarely fail. The udder often becomes quite large and full, some time before foaling, but the teats do not fill out plump and full to the tips until at most two or three days before the foal is born. The formation of a small amount of wax-like substance on the end of the teat is invariably a sure indication that the mare will foal in two or three days. The falling away of the muscles about the tail head is another indication of the near approach of the foaling time. Another question is frequently asked as to whether or not it is necessary that an attendant be with a mare when she foals, even though it be at night. If the mare is in good health and the colt comes in a normal presentation she will get along far better if left to herself than if too closely watched by a rattle brained attendant. However, abnormal presentations are common enough so that it pays, particularly with high priced mares, to keep a pretty close watch on them even though it does require the use of an alarm clock for several nights. When trouble in foaling is evident it will usually pay the farmer far better to secure the services of a veterinarian as quickly as possible rather than to attempt to assist the mare himself. Having delivered the foal every mare should be given one or two weeks absolute rest, except that after the second or third day she should be turned into a lot with the foal a part of the day for exercise. During this time the grain ration should be increased gradually again to the

You Can't Cut Out
A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but
ABSORBINE
will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. $2.00 per bottle at d'lers or delly'd. Book 4 Dfree.
ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind. $1 bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments. Enlarged Glands. Allays pain quickly.
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Gombault's Caustic Balsam
The Worlds Greatest and Surest
Veterinary Remedy
HAS IMITATORS BUT No COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.
Supersedes All Cautery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for
FOUNDER,
WIND PUFFS,
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LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN,
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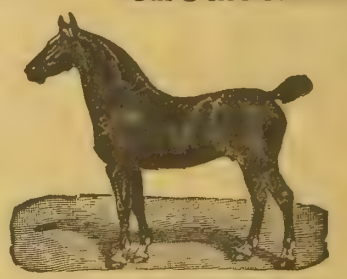
SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard
VETERINANY REMEDY
Always Reliable.
Sure in Results.



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Finds Caustic Balsam to be Reliable.
I can say that I have for the past three years been a user of GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM, and have found it to be all that is claimed for it, and have in a great many instances recommended its use to others.—R. D. KIRK, Antigonish, N.S.

Canadians Appreciate Caustic Balsam
I have been selling GOMBAULTS CAUSTIC BALSAM for years, and it is giving my customers the best of satisfaction. I have also used it myself on different ailments with the best results. Too much cannot be said in its favor.—W. T. PRICE, Berkeley, Ont.

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For Red Stove Lids
BUY TRY
STOVINK

Makes old stoves BLACK and keeps NEW stove lids new. Nothing else like it. Quickly applied, clean and easy to use. NO POLISHING REQUIRED. You simply paint it on those parts of the stove that become red and it will make them absolutely **BLACK**. One application lasts a month. Absolutely non-explosive.

25 Cents the Bottle. Postage 5c Extra.

T. McAVITY & SONS, LIMITED,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

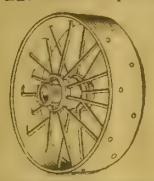
If you have live stock for sale advertise in the Maritime Farmer.

Load This Wagon to the Fullest Capacity.

Every Dollar invested in a T-K Handy Farm Wagon will be repaid over and over again in saving work loading and unloading, besides this wagon will carry as heavy a load as any pair of horses can draw without tiring them It earns money for you and makes farm work easier.

TK Handy Farm Wagons and Wide Tire Steel Wheels

The success of our Wide-Tire Steel Wheels has been unprecedented in the history of wheel manufacture. They solve the problem of getting over the worst roads without lightening the load or tiring the horses Mud won't clog them, bad roads won't injure them, yet they are cheaper than wooden wheels.



Write for literature.

TUDHOPE-KNOX CO., Ltd., Orillia, Ont.

Our New Term will begin Tuesday, January 3rd.

We wish to thank the people of the Maritime Provinces for the patronage enjoyed during 1910—the most generous in all our history of 43 years.

We will show our appreciation by striving to prove ourselves worthy of the confidence of our patrons.

ST. JOHN Business COLLEGE

S. KERR

Principal.

DRUGGISTS PRAISES D. D. D.

"Your D. D. D. Prescription is the best thing we have ever handled, and is giving good satisfaction with our customers.—Spur Stevenson, Drug Co., Birtle, Man.

"I have had Eczema on and off for about three years, and nothing I tried has done me so much good as D. D. D. It will stop that irritation in a few minutes. I can do my washing and if I have D. D. D. on hand it will ease it at once," writes Mrs. A. J. Squires, Coleman, Ont.

These are just samples of letters we are receiving every day from grateful patients all over the country.

"Worth its weight in gold." "All my pimples washed away by D. D. D.j' "I found instant relief," "D. D. D. is little short of miraculous." These are little words of others in describing the great skin remedy, D. D. D.

Proven by thousands of cures, for ten years, to be absolutely harmless and reliable in every case of skin trouble, no matter what it is.

Write to-day for free trial bottle to the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. F. M., 49 Colborne Street, Toronto.

(For sale by all Druggists.)

amount that was given before foaling.

RE-BREEDING.

So far as the mare is concerned the first problem presenting itself after foaling is to get her re-bred. There is much difference of opinion among horsemen as to the proper time to try mares to the stallions after foaling. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the ninth day after foaling is the date at which most mares are likely to come in season and to conceive. Failing to get them to breed on this day, or even if they do take the stallion then, they should be tried again at regular intervals of eight, nine or ten days. Mares frequently take the stallion and conceive if bed on the eighteenth to twenty-first days or on the twenty-seventh to thirtieth days.

CARE AND HANDLING.

In handling the brood mare about the stable and in the field it must be remembered that she has a more sensitive disposition than the average lazy gelding and must at all times be handled kindly, without the use of loud, abusive language or abuse with the whip. Kind treatment is worth as much as good feed.

In feeding it should be remembered that besides the food required to maintain her own body the mare requires additional food for three purposes, to do work, to produce milk for the foal, and to build up the foetus for the next foal. Consequently she requires not only a great deal of food but such food as is highly concentrated and easily digested. During the time she is working she should receive a heavy grain ration and not too much hay, as the hay requires a great deal of the energy it contains for its own digestion and assimilation. No absolutely fixed amounts can be quoted because some mares will handle more feed than others. The average farm mare of 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, weight will require somewhere in the neighborhood of 20 lbs. of grain and 15 lbs. of hay per day.

Care of Farm Horses.

There is no economy in not keeping the draft horse well shod. It costs from a quarter to a third more oats to neglect the proper care of their feet. A good set of new shoes at $2.50 will protect a horse's feet for a year. If they are set once in seven or eight weeks at $1.15 a setting, they will cost $9.20 annually. Therefore a man is on the losing side who neglects to care for his horses' feet.

It hurts horses to travel bare footed over rough roads as much as it hurts a man. The hoofs split, spread and receive injuries in various ways. Many horses are harmed or entirely spoiled in this way.

All a horse asks for his life long service and faithful labor is good care and food. But good care and food should be given him as his future value and usefulness depend upon it. More than one man has tried to practice economy by underfeeding his team in the winter, and has had them die on his hands.

A horse always tells by his looks what kind of an owner he has.

The kinder and more considerate treatment a horse receives, the more intelligent will he become. They have no knowledge of events outside of their environment, but the average horse is quick to learn anything about his work if the driver is intelligent and patient.

A man who owned a handsome pair of bays said to the hired man, "You just hold the lines and they will teach you to plow if you do not know." One of them would cultivate corn all right without having any bridle on. He was hitched to the cultivator and nothing but a halter was put on his head.

They rarely forget a road over which they have once traveled, and will take one to whom that part of the country is new, safely home on the darkest night.

It makes one indignant to think of a man tying his horses out unprotected in the winter while he carouses away the midnight hours. Here again they show their patient service by waiting for him until almost morning when they might break away and run for home.

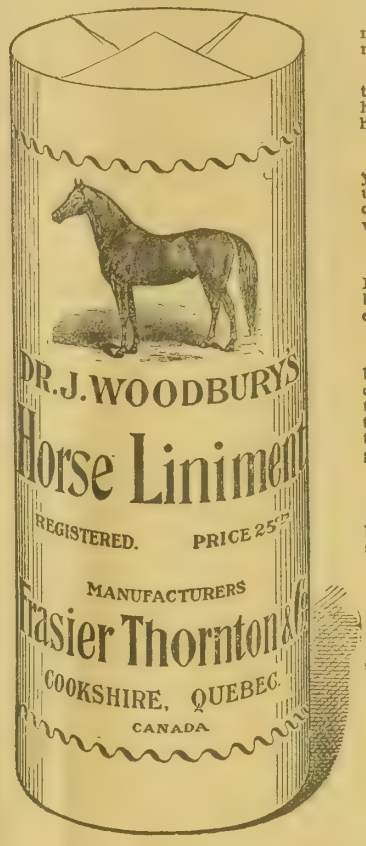
A merciful man is merciful to his beast.—Z. I. Davis.

DR. J. WOODBURY'S Horse Liniment.

INFALLIBLY THE REMEDY.

For the removal of Splints, Bog Spavins, Enlargements of any and every description it has no equal. Given internally, it will promptly relieve and remove any and every character of Cough, Enlargements of the Glands, Affections of the Kidneys For Distemper, Strangles and Colic it is infallibly the remedy

All horses that are stabled should have an applicatiou of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment to the hoofs of the fore feet to prevent their becoming feverish, dry, brittle, hard, contracted or otherwise injured.



Insist on having Dr J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We warrant it to effect that for which it is recommended when used according to directions.

Its beneficial effects are so prompt and decided that it has excited the admiration of the leading horsemen of the Dominion and secured their highest confidence

Bear River, N. S.

Dear Sirs :—We do not hesitate in recommending your Dr. J Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We have used it in the woods for coughs, colds, distemper and cuts, and would say that no lumberman should be without it. Yours truly, CLARKE BROS.

Hubbard's Cove, N. S.

Dear Sirs :—I have used Dr J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment in my stable for years and consider it the best liniment on the market for both internal and external use. Yours truly, C. C McLEAN.

Truro, N S.

This is to certify tha I have used Dr. J Woodbury's Horse Liniment with the very best results for colds, coughs, distemper and all lung diseases. It is the best thing to give horses in the spring to keep them in condition. It purifies the blood, cleanses the lungs from impurities, which may exist, and gives the system healthy action.

NEWTON LEE, Owner "All Right" 5817.

Elmsdale, N S.

Dear Sirs :—Kindly send me 6 dozen Dr J Woodbury's Horse Liniment. I have not a bottle in the store and it is the only kind my customers will take.

Yours truly,
ELMSDALE MERCANTILE CO.,
Elmsdale, N S.

Dear Sirs :—I cured my horse with Dr. J. Woodbury's Liniment It was a bad case of distemper. I always recommend this liniment to my friends as the best for all diseases of the horse. Yours truly,
H. R. WHITEHEAD.

Dear Sirs :—One of my horses had a bad cough, and I made a complete cure with three bottles of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. The cough was of twelve months' standing. In my large experience with horses, I consider this liniment to be the best made for all diseases in the horse and I recommend it to my friends.

E. J. ANDERSON, Truro, N. S.

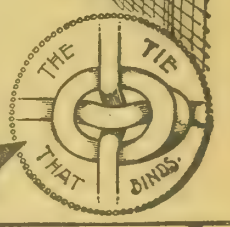
Manufacturers :
Fraiser Thornton & Co., - Cookshire, Que., Can.

Standard Wire Fence

The greatest improvement in wire fencing was made when we perfected "The Tie That Binds." This hooks on the running wire and locks flat on both sides. It is not driven down on the wires at the point of crossing, but at an angle —thus, it cannot injure the fence. The Tie is smooth—no ragged edges to cut animals or catch in hair or wool.

Standard Steel Fence Posts are No. 12 gauge steel that enable you to build a permanent, lasting fence without staples. We also make improved Galvanized Tube Gates. If you are in the market for Fencing, write us at once for our booklet and sample lock. They'll prove a lot of things that you ought to know about Wire Fence. 16

THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. of WOODSTOCK LIMITED
Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man.



DR. WILSON'S "DERBY" CONDITION POWDERS

are the result of many years' experience.

Recommended and prescribed by the best veterinarils in Canada, for horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. Produce great results in short time.

DR. WILSON'S VETERINARY GALL CURE

should be in every barn. An invaluable preparation for healing galls, scratches, sore shoulders etc., and all irritations of the skin.

Ask your dealer. Refuse substitutes. Insist on Dr. Wilsons

—Manufactured only by—

THE BRAYLEY DRUG CO., Ltd., St. John, N.B., Can.

POULTRY.

Better Poultry.

My advice may not meet your approval,
But what I have said I have said:
If you've got any mongrels, then sell 'em,
And get something pure bred instead.

It'll cost you a little more money
To start you in something real nice,
But you'll never have any occasion
To complain the least bit of the price.

You market your measley old dunghills;
They'll get you a quarter perchance.
You're pretty well paid for the eggs they have laid
If a cent a piece drops in your pants.

You scarcely get started with pure breds,
Till your neighbor that's over the way
Says, "Hello, Mr. Jones, have you got any eggs
Of those fine, handsome pullets today?"

And for your fine cockerels and pullets
You'll have to ask prices unfair,
Lest you sell off all of your breeders
And thus leave your poultry yard bare.

N. E. Loveland.

The Ottawa Experimental Farm Poultry Dept.

Editor Maritime Farmer.

May I ask what a reader of the Government Report of the above for the year ending 31st March, 1910, is to deduce from the figures therein?

The averages given for pens heated are 65 eggs 41½, 65½, 75½ and 83, 74¼, 89 and 78 in unheated Unheated houses— i. e., open-fronted, wind screened ones are best. So far, so good; but what is one to make of the actual figures themselves, an average of 81 for the unheated pens? The very best indiv dual record given is 140 eggs, for a Buff Orpington. I have been interested in poultry farming, both in England and Australia, and have studied records from the States for some years 180-200 are almost common records on good farms, and 220 and over are not uncommon.

A friend of mine farming in Tasmania, has in five years—the same length of time the above Government Farm has been running—succeeded in getting pens of six birds to lay over 220 eggs each. Surely the difference in climate cannot make all this great difference.

In the States a flock of 800 Leghorns averaged over 180. I think it was 189 eggs, per bird. These are not isolated examples, there are hundreds of others just as good.

In this Government Report, I have done my best to understand a quotation is made from a paper called the "Stratford Beacon," "Why should there be such difficulty in obtaining new-laid eggs in winter, when the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has practically shown that well-fed and cared for hens will lay well in winter." I have gone over the figures given several times in the vain attempt to find any that agree with such a statement. The actual winter laying, taking 5 months when prices are highest, are 2,731 eggs, as against 10,042 for the other seven. In 1909 (March) there were 246 females on the farm, 80 were sold for breeding, and market purposes, leaving 166. In March, 1910, there were 119 pullets on hand, so it would be fair to take the average number of birds at 230. 230 into 2,721 gives an average of 12 eggs a bird for the five winter months 2⅖ eggs a bird per month. Is that a proof of good winter laying?

May I ask if such results are really what one must reasonably expect in Canadian poultry farming? Is such a result what one would achieve in five years work. I had thought of poultry Farming in Nova Scotia. The Government Report is a veritable cold douche. Perhaps, sir, you may be able to gather some rather more favorable reports from your many readers. As a new comer to your country I do not want to criticise Government experiments. When so much is done well, why should the Poultry Department be an utter failure?

Yours truly,

V. P.

Berwick, N. B.

Improvised Brooder.

There were fifteen more chickens than the brooders would accommodate, and there was no mother hen to care for them. We did not wish to get another brooder, so improvised one in this manner.

We placed one box within another slightly larger one, and filled the intervening space with sawdust. A well fitting door with a large pane of glass was placed over the open side. This box was set in a dry, secluded place and a small scratching park made in front of it.

Within this brooder was placed yet another box only a little larger than was necessary to hold the chickens; this was the hover. A piece of warm flannel was tacked across the upper side so that it hung down against the little bodies, and a small flat jug full of hot water was placed in it every morning and evening. After placing the chickens in this for a few times they learned to go there for themselves. This box being small retained the heat of their bodies, and with the aid of the jug kept them comfortable through some severe early weather.—Alice M. Ashton.

Profit in Raising Broilers

There is hardly any period of the year when it may be said that poultry needs less attention than at other times, but it's certainly the case that there is a time when the most profit may be made from the poultry yard and that time is winter, says the Inland Farmer. It is not necessary to remind anyone that 30 to 45 cents a dozen is a high price for eggs, and that there is a good profit in them at that price. Fewer people, however, realize that there is a big profit in broilers and that broilers can be raised as successfully in winter with the proper preparations and care as they can be in spring, and better than they can in mid-summer,

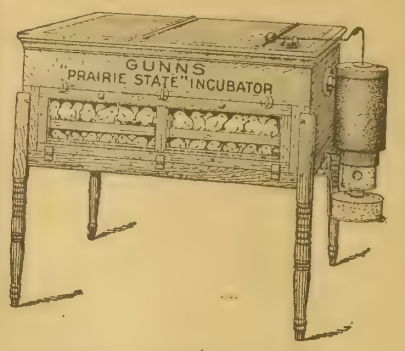
To raise broilers in winter hens must be set in sheltered places and shut up to prevent their leaving the nest for too long a time. Food and water must of course be kept within reach. After the chicks are taken off they must remain under shelter and be protected from cold winds as well as the wet until they are well feathered and able to take care of themselves. It is much better that they be kept under shelter until they are eight or ten weeks old, when they will be ready to market for handsome prices if they are the proper kind of stock and have been cared far properly. Of course if they are kept

The Remarkable Success of
GUNNS PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR

is due largely to its moistened **Sand Tray** just beneath the egg tray.

By regulating the amount of water poured on this Sand Tray you can supply **exactly the degree of humidity needed** in the air surrounding the eggs at the different stages of incubation. Thus you can prevent the eggs from drying up, and secure big, healthy chicks.

Before hatching begins the Sand Tray is removed, a burlap mat slipped in, and you have a warm, roomy nursery.



Write for our book on Practical Poultry Raising. Besides telling all about the "Prairie State" line of poultry equipment, it gives a lot of valuable information. **It's free for the asking.**

GUNNS
Prairie State Incubator
No. 0.—100 hen eggs—$18.00
No. 1.—150 " " — 22.50
No. 2.—240 " " — 32.00
No. 3.—390 " " — 38.00

GUNNS Universal Hover
With lamp, lamp case and smoke conductor $7.00

GUNN, LANGLOIS & CO., LIMITED, 245 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.
"Gunns Prairie State Incubator Gets Chix." 13

Hamilton Incubator
Hatches Big, Healthy Chicks

You never find the Hamilton guilty of hatching deformed chicks, or allowing chicks to die in the shell. That is because the heating and ventilating systems introduce the correct amount of life-giving oxygen and moisture into the egg-chamber—because the heat-regulating system is accurate to a fraction of a degree—because the directions are so simple and correct. The Hamilton Incubator hatches every fertile egg. The chicks are so plump, healthy and lively they make the old hen jealous of the Hamilton. You can make a success of hatching chicks with the Hamilton Incubator, and just as big a success of raising them with the Hamilton Brooder. Send for our **free booklet** and get complete information about the always successful Hamilton Incubators and Brooders.

Act as Our Representative

In your locality. Take orders for Hamilton Incubators and Brooders. Our line is a ready seller. And you will want to be our agent as soon as you read our proposition. Write us to-day.

The Hamilton Incubator Co., Ltd., HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Handsome Colored Roofs
—WITH—
RUBEROID ROOFING

Trade Mark Registered. Pronounce it RUE-BER-OID.

RUBEROID Roofing is made in Red, Brown and Green as well as in the natural slate with which you are familiar.

These colors are beautifully soft and lend themselves to most handsome effects in house building. As the colors are **impregnated into the roofing,** they never peel or wash off.

Note that RUBEROID is the **only roofing made in impregnated colors**—the roofing that combines the longest service with the greatest attractiveness.

Any RUBEROID dealer will gladly give you samples of RUBEROID in colors, or we'll mail them to you on request, with our Ruberoid Booklet G.

Ask for a sample, too of SOVEREIGN Sheathing Felt—the best interlining you can possibly put into a house.

THE STANDARD PAINT CO., OF CANADA, Limited,
286 St. James St., Montreal.
179 Bannatyne Ave. East, Winnipeg.
25 Pender St., Vancouver.
Dealers Everywhere.

BABY'S OWN SOAP
BABY'S OWN SOAP.
Keeps Baby's Skin and his mother's also, whiter, softer and more fragrant at less expense than any other soap will. It is absolutely pure.
ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED
MFRS., MONTREAL. 4-1-06

A FLOOD OF LIGHT FROM KEROSENE COAL OIL

THE ALADDIN MANTLE LAMP generates, with Coal oil (Kerosene), a light far more brilliant than gas or electricity. It is simple, durable, portable odorless and safe. Satisfaction guaranteed.

AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY by showing the lamp, the light makes the sale. It revolutionizes rural lighting; needed in every home. The SUNBEAM burners fit all ordinary lamps. Ask for Agency proposition or how you can obtain a lamp FREE to introduce it.

The MANTLE LAMP CO. of America, Chicago. Winnipeg and Dept. [H MONTREAL.

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you raise mucus in the morning? Do you want relief? If so, take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and you will be pleased. Sold by all dealers.

longer they will grow larger and bring more, but the larger they grow the more feed it takes to make an ounce of meat. Of equal importance with proper shelter is the proper feed for both old chickens and the chicks. If hens are to be expected to lay during the winter months, when eggs are highest, they must be given the kind of food that will make them lay. If they have no pasturage some substitute for it must be provided for green stuff is one of the first essentials. Sprouted oats are excellent. Ground or shredded alfalfa is a good substitute when the real succulent green stuff is not to be had. Beef scrap has been regarded as the only substitute for the worms, bugs, etc., that form an important part of bird's food when on range in the spring and summer months. I find however, that cottonseed meal contains even more protein than the beef and that it is much cheaper and more agreeable to handle. It is entirely too rich to be fed by itself and I feed it one part to two and three of bran and cornmeal mixed, in both wet mash, which I feed in the morning, and a dry mash that I keep before my chickens all the time. I find that the most convenient way to feed my chickens is to feed a wet mash, sometimes varied with grain, swelled oats etc., in the morning and feed of grain at night, with the dry mash within reach all the time.

A good feed for chicks is bread baked thick from a mixture of two parts cornmeal, one part bran and one part cottonseed meal. Dry bran may be kept before them practically ll the time.

Egg Basket Robbers.

Here are some of the robbers of the egg basket. Watch to see that they do not keep your basket empty.

1. Poor ventilation of the poultry house. Foul air means stuffy houses and is about as dangerous as cold drafts of wintry winds.

2. Too much sloppy food and a lack of gravel and grain. Eggs cannot be manufactured without plenty of egg producing foods.

3. Parasites of different kinds. These suck up the vitality of the hens. White wash, carbolic acid and kerosene emulsion mean death to the lice.

4. A thin or broken roof. The hens generally roost near the roof, and if it is thin they will be uncomfortable in cold weather. If the roof leaks, on rainy days or nights the hens will be made to suffer from the cold shower baths.

5. Damp or wet floors. Hens do not like slop or mud. They will not wade around in it unless compelled to do so. They are sure not to lay under such conditions, besides disease of some kind is liable to break out among them.—W. D. Neale.

Picking Breeders.

Summer hatched chicks won't do for the early breeding pen. If you must use late hatched birds for breeding purposes give them time to mature and do not try to hatch extra early chicks. Even when a late hatched male bird gives promise of exceptional merit he will not be as prepotent as a fully matured bird if used too young, and his chicks will be lacking in size and vigor. And the chicks from immature pullets will never amount to much. The habitual use of unmatured breeders will injure the size and constitution of any flock.

PEDLAR Nestable Corrugated Galvanized CULVERT

Is The Strongest, Most Practical, Durable and Easiest Laid Culvert Made

YOU ought to show this advertisement to your township reeve or warden. Get him to write for the free book about Pedlar Culverts, or write for it yourself and tell him about this new Culvert—the quickest, most economical, strongest for any use any culvert can serve.

See How It Saves Farmers' Money, Betters Roads, Lowers Taxes

This picture is from a photo of a washout fourteen feet deep in the Township of Darlington, caused by use of cement tile for drainage purposes. The township authorities have replaced that with Pedlar Perfect Culvert, forty feet in length by three feet in diameter; strongest, easiest laid and most durable they could get.

This picture of the Pedlar Perfect Culvert assembled and ready to lower into place, shows the immense strength and rigidity of these Culverts. Though forty feet long with a bearing of only a few feet at the centre it does not give one-sixteenth of an inch. See how easily Pedlar Culvert can be lowered into place. No skill needed.

Here you see the Pedlar Culvert doing its work of drainage twenty-five minutes after being put in place. It would have taken three times as long and cost three times as much to have installed any other type of culvert. Yet this Pedlar Culvert will last far longer and give no further trouble of any kind.

This view shows the Pedlar Culvert after the fill-in was completed. The Culvert has to carry a dead weight of several hundred tons of earth, as well as the live weight of traffic passing overhead. But that can't strain Pedlar Culvert, which will neither give nor spring. It stands what no other culvert can.

Write For My FREE Book No. 60 and Sample

And get a correct idea of what makes a good Culvert. Learn how Pedlar Culvert can be used on your farm.

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa

411 Address nearest place.

HALIFAX 16 Prince St.	ST. JOHN, N.B. 42-46 Prince William St.	MONTREAL 321-3 Craig St. W.	LONDON 86 King St.
OTTAWA 423 Sussex St.	TORONTO 111-113 Bay St.	CHATHAM 200 King St. W.	QUEBEC 127 Rue de Pont
REGINA 1901 Railway St. S.	WINNIPEG 76 Lombard St.	PORT ARTHUR 45 Cumberland St.	
CALGARY 1112 First St. W.	VICTORIA 434 Kingston St.	VANCOUVER 821 Powell St.	

G. A. Pedlar

Every Woman is interested and should know about the wonderful **MARVEL Whirling Spray** The new Vaginal Syringe. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses instantly. Ask your druggist for it

If he cannot supply the MARVEL accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

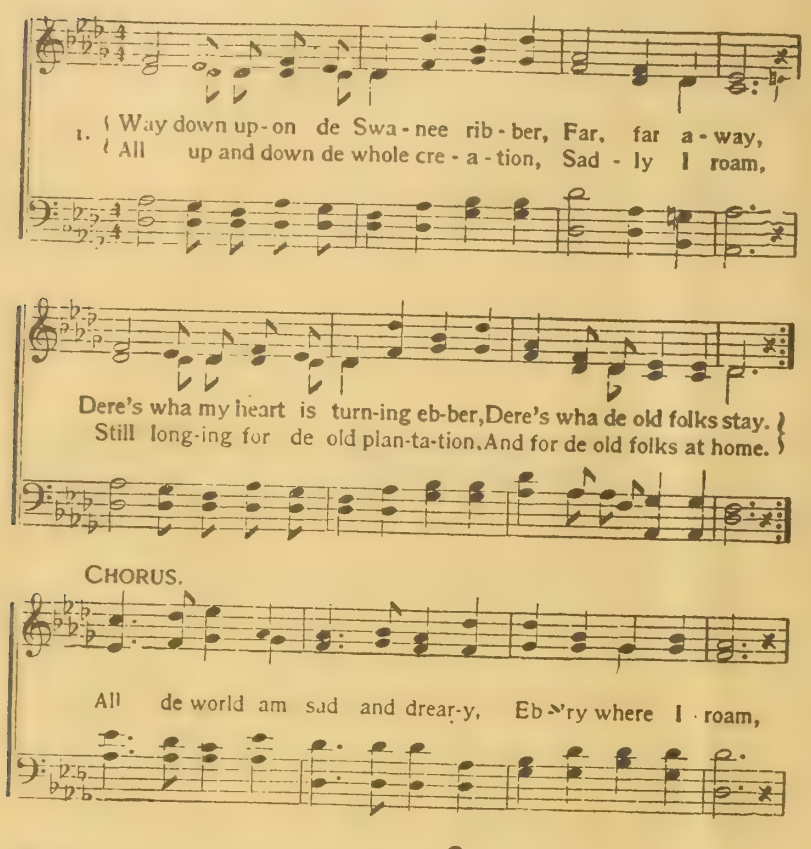
Medicines that aid nature are always most successful. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. It loosens the cough, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Sold by all dealers.

Boost for THE MARITIME FARMER.

THE FARM HOME

This Department is now being edited by a very competent lady, who will be pleased to answer all inquiries. She solicits the aid of all who are interested in home making and hints may be given in the form of short articles dealing with your experiences, practical and timely suggestions. Ladies, this department is yours. Use it to the best advantage.

Swanee River.


1. { Way down up-on de Swa-nee rib-ber, Far, far a-way,
{ All up and down de whole cre-a-tion, Sad-ly I roam,
Dere's wha my heart is turn-ing eb-ber, Dere's wha de old folks stay.
Still long-ing for de old plan-ta-tion, And for de old folks at home.
CHORUS.
All de world am sad and drear-y, Eb-'ry where I roam,
Oh! darkies, how my heart grows weary, Far from de old folks at home.

2 All 'round de little farm I wander'd,
When I was young,
Den many happy days I squander'd,
Many de songs I sung.
When I was playing wid my brudder,
Happy was I,
Oh! take me to my kind old mudder,
Dere let me live and die.

3 One little hut among de bushes,
One dat I love,
Still sadly to my mem'ry rushes,
No matter where I rove.
When will I see de bees a humming,
All 'round de comb?
When will I hear de banjo tumming
Down in my good old home?

A book containing the words and music of twenty-six beautiful old-time melodies, will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents by Clark Bros., Moncton, N. B.

How to Become a Wealthy Farmer.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

Now friends if you imagine that I am going to tell you where or how to get a soft snap or something for nothing, you will be disappointed. My experience has taught me that, unless in rare instances where wealth is inherited, if we would become sich we must hustle and work hard, not only with the hands but with the brain also. We must be good manag'ers and know how to spend money to the best advantage as well as to earn it. I have in mind some farmers who are as poor as church mice, because they will not make an effort to become rich. They are loitering about, neglecting their work, complaining of hard luck, and wishing that some of their relatives would leave them a fortune, which, if they did, would soon be spent.

The best way to get a fortune is to earn it by the sweat of your brow. Farming is pleasant and healthful work. Much of the work is simply light exercise. In order to maintain good health we require out-door exercise. Many of the pent-up city folk would gladly change places with the farmer.

In this Province, many of our thrifty, industrious farmers are making a clean fortune. All that is required is good health, courage and grit. Make up your mind that you will become rich and work. Faith and work will win. Aim to excel in every branch of agriculture. Keep your work ahead, never neglect anything, keep the best breeds of stock and be good to every animal on the farm. This is an item of importance.

A SERIOUS MATTER.

Young man, if you are just starting out on your own hook, a little advice in regard to the future will not be out of place. We shall suppose that your father has given you a nice farm, and you have some money saved to buy stock and farm implements. Well you are pretty well fixed, aren't you?

Why what's the matter, you don't look satisfied yet? O, yes, I know, you want a wife now, or imagine you do at any rate. Now, Mr. Farmer, the selection of a wife is a more serious matter than you imagine. If you happen to choose wisely, you will be all right—if unwisely, all wrong. The Bible tells us that a good wife is from the Lord. We can guess who the bad ones are from. Be careful now, for you future happiness and prosperity depend largely on your choice of a partner. Don't marry a giddy butterfly, who thinks of nothing but dress and fashion or spending money. Such a one would keep you poor, would be a hindrance instead of a help. Marry a religious girl if possible, one who will be nice to live with. A farmer's daughter, who has been taught to work will suit you better than a city girl. Don't marry the girl who wants you to be treating her with chocolates, ice cream, etc., and taking her to places of amusement, nearly every night. Marry the sensible girl, who tells you not to waste money in that way. I have in mind two young men who earn good wages, but who never save a cent. They spend all their money, with the exception of paying their board, treating and giving the girls a good time, and the girls don't care a rap for them. Choose a girl who is industrious and a good manager.

A great deal depends on hereditary and environment. Become well acquainted with the girl's mother. If she is a first-class housekeeper, the girl has probably been well trained. Don't be in a hurry; short courtships often result in unhappy marriages. Now don't let love blind your eyes, but be careful, many a man gets badly taken in. Keep your eyes and ears open during courtship. You want a sweet tempered maiden, blessed with good, common sense, not a scold or good for nothing. If you draw a good prize in the lottery, we shall consider you a lucky man.

A YEAR LATER.

"O, you've found her, and the pretty little maid is installed as mistress in your cosy home. How lovely she looks, flitting hither and thither, dressed in such a neat looking costume, with white collar and cuffs. Yes, she has a large apron on to keep her dress clean. All right to look at; no wonder you are proud of her. We congratulate you on your choice and predict that you will become a wealthy farmer."

ANNIE RODD.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Music in the Home.

The time has come when every one may enjoy music in his home. The satisfaction that may be derived from instruments at one time hopelessly beyond the price of any save the ultra rich is now within the reach of those in medium circumstances. The sublime melodies of the pipe organ as it fills the vaulted dome of the cathedral with its rich volume of sound or the fanciful airs of the orchestra, the classical opera or the popular songs of the passing comedy can all be reproduced in the farm home today, thanks to the modern phonographs and the player pianos. When we say phonograph a great many people conjure up the idea that it is some instrument that reproduces sounds in such a way that the person of a vivid imagination can, by centering his entire attention on the matter in hand, surmise that he is hearing the reproduction of some vocal or instrumental piece. The phonograph of today is entirely different. All of the metallic resonance has been removed and the instrument is so sensitive that it reproduces the variations of tone and the expression in a way that is highly gratifying to the cultured ear. In some communities this is the only opportunity that people have to hear the better classes of music. Before the era of these modern instruments such communities were left entirely out in the cold. The lecture courses and chautauquas that are fortunately being put on even in the smaller towns bring a very high class of talent but greater satisfaction will be attached to these programs for those who will find in them some of the airs with which he has become familiar through the instruments in his own home. These instruments that are so easily operated not only afford pleasure but they do much towards educating people along musical lines. One may have the simple old songs or the more classical music at a moment's notice. The person to whom music does not appeal is the exception. In many a home there is a piano that is dumb for the lack of a player. The instrument is perhaps a gift or possibly the one for whom it was bought has passed out of the home and it remains mute except as the occasional guest can call forth melodies. The player will unlock its secrets and will give you the kind of music that you desire. Those who are struggling with the technicalities of a musical education will find satisfaction in the perfect rendition which these players

THE BEST REMEDY

For Women—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Belleville, Ont.—"I was so weak and worn out from a female weakness that I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took several bottles of it, and I gained strength so rapidly that it seemed to make a new woman of me. I can do as good a day's work as I ever did. I sincerely bless the day that I made up my mind to take your medicine for female weakness, and I am exceedingly grateful to you for your kind letters, as I certainly profited by them. I give you permission to publish this any time you wish."—Mrs. ALBERT WICKETT, Belleville, Ontario, Canada.

Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will cure female weakness and so successfully carry women through the Change of Life as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs.

For 30 years it has been curing women from the worst forms of female ills—inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and nervous prostration.

If you want special advice write for it to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. It is free and always helpful.

SIXTEEN MONTHS ON CRUTCHES!

NOW COMPLETELY CURED

PERTH, N.B.

"I am writing this to let you and sufferers from Rheumatism know of the wonderful benefits I have derived from GIN PILLS. For two years, I was an invalid, incapable of work of any kind. For sixteen months, I was unable to move without the assistance of a crutch and cane. I was treated by our best doctors as well as taking treatment from a specialist in Chicago. I did not improve and had about given up hope of ever being well again when a friend advised me to try GIN PILLS. This I did, and with a two months treatment was a well man again. This was four years ago and I have had no return of my trouble since.

I still use a box or two of GIN PILLS a year, just as a preventative and am enabled to go fishing and shooting in the spring and fall, and lie out on the ground at night, without any inconvenience.

GIN PILLS are a wonderful medicine and I take great pleasure in recommending GIN PILLS to all sufferers from Rheumatism, for I have no doubt that if they will persist in the treatment, GIN PILLS will do for them what they have done for me".

ALEX. W. STEVENSON.

GIN PILLS are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box—6 for $2.50. Sample free if you write us. National Drug and Chemical Co. Dept. M. F. Toronto.

National Lazy Liver Pills are just what you need if the bowels are "tight" or the liver torpid. They act gently but surely. 25c. a box. 65

Dates to Remember.

Canadian National Dairy Show, Montreal, Oct. 2nd to 7th, 1911.

Chatham Exhibition, Chatham, N. B., Sept. 11th to ——, 1911.

Maritime Horse Show, Winter Fair Building, Amherst, N. S.. April 4, 5, and 6, 1911.

Prince Edward Island Provincial Exhibition, Charlottetown, P. E. I. September 19 to 23, 1911.

Fredericton Exhibition, Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 16 to 23, 1911.

Prince Edward Island Provincial Seed Fair, Summerside, P. E. I., March 8th, 9th and 10th, 1911.

F. A. KIERSTEAD,
Commission Mrchant,
City Market - St. John, N. B.
Residence, Albert St., Sussex, N. B. Phone 131
Dealer in Meat, Poultry, Produce, etc. All consignments carefully attended to and returns are promptly made as soon as goods are sold.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets invariably bring relief to women suffering from chronic constipation, headache, biliousness, dizziness, sallowness of the skin and dyspepsia. Sold by all dealers.

give. Those who never hope to play will learn to know and love good music. When the opportunity comes to listen to music from the great operas or noted composers it is not above one s head or beyond one's comprehension because every part is familiar and anticipated. Your boys and girls will appreciate music in their home because whenever the young folks get together they like to play and sing. The phonograph will bring them whatever they like. They may hear Nordica or Sousa or join in the chorous of some rag time melody.

Cultivate a Pleasant Voice.

Perhaps of all human possessions that count for amibility and peacefulness in our intercourse with others nothing has greater influence than a pleansant musical voice, a quality which few possess, and yet is recognized and generally appreciated wherever found.

In the home the voice, as a potent factor in the machinery of its workings is most conspicuous. To visit a house where all the members are shouting, or even speaking to one another in harsh, rasping tones, is to find what might have been an enjoyment turned into a session of untuneful and discordant experiences. The members seem to be all at sixes and sevens, the jarring tone is everywhere and if one is a stranger he is apt to imagine that the spirit of unity is far absent from the family circle.

And yet it is possible that the conclusions of the visitor would be all astray. The discords of the voice may not have any meaning deeper than those that float in the air, but the effects on the home atmosphere are nevertheless fateful to the maintenance of the harmony so gracious to the ear and soul of the sensitive visitor. The strident, unpleasant voices are perhaps merely the neglect of the little thought and culture which demand that the tones of our speaking voice be looked after more generally and just as carefully as those of the singing mechanism.

In no place is the pleasant voice more essential than in the sick room and by the sick. Here all loud, sharp rasping tones are something to be deeply deplored. On the other hand whisperings and undertones that excite curiosity and suspicion are just as censurable. The even, bright, pleasant voice is the only one that should be found in proximity to the invalid, and as these desirable qualities cannot be exercised at a moment's notice, it were well that we have them always in readiness, so that the extra call like that of the sick chamber may find us always ready. Generally speaking, in our assaciation with our fellows, there are perhaps few things that act of-and they to us, but none the less surely, to draw us towards them and theyto us, than the voice, the tones of which are smooth and pleasant to the ear.

For the Invalid.

Baked milk is a drink recommended for invalids. Put the milk into a stone jar. Closely cover it. Let it bake several hours, when it should be thick and of a creamy consistency. The flavor is unique and reminds one somewhat of Devonshire cream. It may be served with fruit or merely alone as a custard dessert.

As all good nurses know, an invalid's or convalescent's food should be dressed up in an attractive way to tempt the palate by means of the eyesight. A new way of seeing the special kinds of food which the doc-

DAY AFTER DAY-YEAR IN YEAR OUT AN IHC PAYS BIGGEST —PROFITS—

NOT only should your cream separator pay you the best possible profit at the start—but it should keep on paying biggest profits for a lifetime.

The durability of a separator is just as important as its skimming qualities. Many separators break down just when they are beginning to pay for themselves. Avoid loss and disappointment by getting an I H C Cream Harvester. They skim as clean and run as easily years hence as on the day they were bought.

I H C Cream Harvesters

have proved their value by years of perfect service. If you investigate all cream separators you will appreciate I H C features and advantages all the more. You will find that I H C Cream Harvesters are the only separators with gears which are dust and milk proof and at the same time easily accessible; I H C Cream Harvesters are protected against wear at all points by phosphor bronze bushings—not cast iron or brass. I H C Cream Harvesters are constructed with larger spindles, shafts, and bearings than any other separator, insuring greater efficiency and durability; the I H C bowl is free from slots or minute crevices—that is why it is so remarkably easy to clean.

A Style and Size for You

Made in two styles—Dairymaid and Bluebell—each in four sizes
The I H C local dealer will be glad to explain the many I H C Cream Harvester advantages, all of which have much to do with your dairy profits. Ask him for catalogues and all information, or, write nearest branch house for information desired.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton

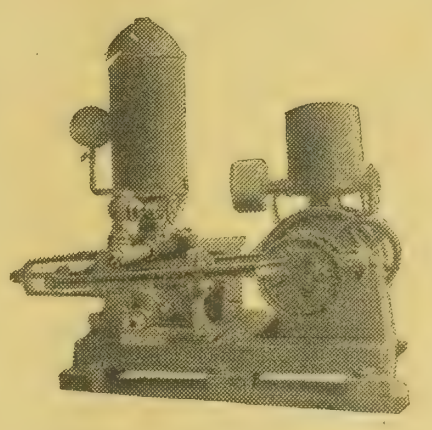
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA Chicago U S A
(Incorporated)

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning these subjects.

POWER SPRAYERS.

Air-Cooled Engines are a thing of the past. BEWARE!



Hopper Cooled Engine Frost cannot break it.

"SIMPLICITY" OUTFIT.

This will give you an idea of our "Simplicity" Power Sprayer.

In about ten days we will be able to place in your hands our descriptive catalogue, showing our outfit complete. Do not place your order until you have seen this machine.

The outfit only occupies a space of 30 inches square. Double acting horizontal pump, with brass lined cylinder; when cylinder wears out it takes but a few minutes to replace it and your pump is good as new. We guarantee these outfits to work satisfactorily.

Agents wanted. Write for prices and terms.

ILLSLEY & HARVEY CO., LTD.
PORT WILLIAMS, N. S.

METALLIC CEILINGS

are everything that plaster, wood and wall paper are not.

Metallic Ceilings are fireproof, absolutely.

Metallic Ceilings don't crack or crumble—don't get damp or mouldy—don't need repairs.

Metallic Ceilings are far-and-away the most economical building material you can put in a house.

You don't believe it? We can prove it. Write us for the facts.

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited

MANUFACTURERS

TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

(50)

tor has recommended helps decidedly to stimulate the appetite, especially where a continuous variety in food cannot be given. Remember that surprises are delightful to a sick person. Never let the bill of fare (if possible) be known beforehand, and if you can disguise a well known dish so much the better. Beaten white of egg is a good fairy, and serves you cheaply. Snowy white or made golden brown in the oven, it may top many a dish, concealing at one time a custard, at another a mould of chicken jelly or even a cup of delicate apple sauce.

Dishwashing Art.

It requires a certain art to be able to do the most menial tasks correctly. Those who hate dishwashing the most cordially are generally the ones who do not do the work well, either through lack of proper training or careless haste. They find it hard and disagreeable to put it off as long as possible, and by the time they feel they cannot defer the job any longer the dishes have become dry. Perhaps beef or chicken gravy has dried on the plates, or there may be baking dishes, some in which cake has been stirred, and the cook has neglected to fill with water to keep moist. The dishwasher starts her work with cool dishwater, which becomes cooler and richer as the work progresses. She does not add hot water and a little more soap occasionally, and finds a great deal of scraping necessary. When finished the dishes feel rough and look dull, and the result is far from gratifying to the dainty housekeeper.

That such dishwashers do not like the work is not at all surprising. One often hears housekeepers say they admire cut glass and the clever imitations which are sold so cheap, but never indulge, as it is impossible to keep it clean, and they are glad china is taking the place of glass to such an extent, as it is easily cleaned. A woman who makes such a remark is a poor dishwasher.

Glassware should always be washed in clean hot suds, first of all the dishes, silverware next, then cups and saucers, followed by plates, butter-chips, and platters, so on through the list of table dishes. After washing they are carefully rinsed in clean hot water.

Dish cloths and towels are a most important factor in successful dish washing. For those who do not wish to buy the glass toweling white or cream outing flannel that is partly worn is excellent for dish towels, as it does not lint, is soft and absorbs readily, keeps white, and is altogether quite satisfactory. For the dish-cloth a square yard of cheese cloth is fine for those who like a large one. It may be folded twice before putting into the dishwater and will not unfold while wet, wears a long time and may be unfolded and easily cleansed and so quickly dried that there is no excuse for having a sour, slippery dishcloth.

The careful dishwasher always has two dishcloths, one for glass, silver and china, while the other is kept for tinware, kettles and granite ware and still another cloth is kept for wiping tea kettle and reservoir Dish towels and cloths should be washed out after each using and if not too unhandy should be hung in the sun to dry.

Influence of Women.

The wonderful influence of women of culture and fashion with their "happy way of doing things," in the political as well as in the social world, is as great now in the world's centres as it ever was in the palmiest days of dead and gone dynasties.

The graces and courtesies of life are in the hands of women. It is women who create society. It is women from whom etiquette is learned, not from association with men. The height of a stage of civilization can always be measured by the amount of deference paid to women.

The culture of a particular man can be gauged by his manner when in the company of ladies. Primitive man made women do all the hard work of life, bear all the burdens, eat of the leavings and be servants of the tribe.

Civilized man on the other hand gives precedence to women in every particular. He serves her first, he rises to assist her at every opportunity, and we measure his culture by sins of omission or commission along this line.

Thus all these small observances not only conduce to the comfort of woman, but they refine and do away with the rough and selfish side of man's nature, for without this refining touch with gentle womanhood a man will never lose the innate roughness with which nature has endowed him.

It is women, as before said, who create etiquette, and Burke tells us that "manners are of more importance than laws." A fine manner is the "open sesame" that admits us to the audience chamber of the world. It is the magic wand at whose touch all barriers dissolve.

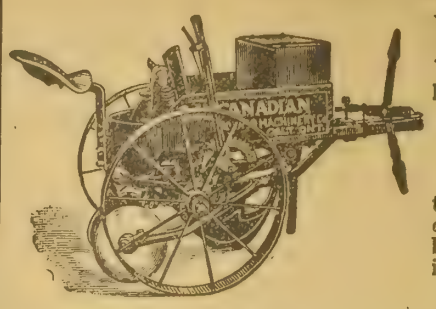
EFFECT OF CULTURED MANNERS.

"Give a boy address and accomplishments and you give him the mastery of palaces and fortunes wherever he goes. He has not the trouble of earning or owning them; they solicit him to enter and possess."

Whatever enjoyments we obtain from our daily intercourse with others is through our obedience to the laws of etiquette which govern the whole machinery of society, and it is largely to women with their leisure and their tact that we must look to create and maintain the social fabric.

"To know her was a liberal education" was a stately compliment once paid to a woman, and there are women left to whom it still applies.

As Emmerson says in his essay upon "manners:" "Are there not women who inspire us with courtesy; who unloose our tongues and we speak; we say things we never thought to have said. For once our walls of habitual reserve vanished and left us at large; we were as children playing with children in a



POTATO PLANTER.

If You Want Durability, Reliability and Simplicity, You Get Them in the O. K. Canadian

It requires only one team and man to plant your crop. Its automatic cup device does not puncture or bruise the seed in any way; handles it almost as carefully as by hand.

Write for our 1911 Catalogue.

Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Ltd., 118 Stone Road, Galt, Ont.

Perpetual Youth.

Let Me Tell You How to Regain All Your Old Vim, Vigor and Manly Strength. Be a "Health Belt Man;" Feel Young for Balance of Your Life. Age Doesn't Count if You Have the Vitality.

"I could shout for joy. After years of Weakness and Debility your Wonderful Health Belt cured me. I am a man again. Use my name as you see fit."

Leon Turpinat,

Stellarton, N. S.

Perpetual youth. That is precisely what I mean. I say as man to man give my Health Belt a reasonable chance and it will carry you through any business, mental or physical strain you may be under. It doesn't stimulate; it simply adds the electro-tonic element to your bone, nerves, tissue and blood; all the force and strength which has been drained from your system by some earlier indiscretion. My Health Belt is essentially a strength giver. It overcomes the private symptoms of weakness in men which sap the vitality. If you are nervous and lack manly vigor, you are passing away thousands of brain cells every day. Ask your physician if this is not true. I stop this awful weakening process. You wear my Health Belt nights; while sleeping a great stream of soft electricity passes into your body at the small of the back; it cures backache in one application; you feel better immediately; inside of an hour; two months will make a new man of you. No drugs; no privations; no restrictions except that you must give up all dissipation. Follow my advice and I promise you will feel younger and look younger. Let me restore your vitality, and you will be able to face the world with new ambitions The Health Belt cures other ailments too. A positive remedy for rheumatism in any part of the body, sciatia, lumbago, kidney, liver, stomach disorders.

Special attachments furnished, and worn by women as well as men.

FREE UNTIL CURED.

Call or write to me and I will at once arrange to let you have the Belt on trial, not to be paid for until cured. No deposit or advance payment. Send it back if it doesn't do the work. Liberal discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way.

Let Me Send You These Two Books FREE.

They fully describe my Health Belt and contain much valuable information. One is called "Health in Nature" and deals with various ailments common to both men and women. The other, "Strength, the Glory of Man," is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free, sealed, by mail.

If in or near this City, take the time to drop in at my office that you may see, examine and try the Belt No charge for professional advice either at my office or by mail. If you cannot call, fill in the coupon and get the free booklets by return mail. They are better than a fortune for any one needing new vigor.

DR. M. F. SANDEN CO., 140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—Please forward me your books as advertised.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

wide field of flowers. Steep us, we cried, in these influences for days, for weeks, and we shall be sunny poets and write out in many colored words the romance that you are."

The successfdl woman has a genius for leadership. She undervalues the talents of no one; she rather draws out and makes the most of every one with whom she comes in contact. She is quiet, she is reposeful, she has the and above all she is symathetic. A tact that puts everyone at his ease, judiciously expressed sympathy with our fellow beings is one of the highest attributes of our natures.

Tact is in a great measure a natural gift, but it can be cultivated and it is well worth the trouble. Nothing can be so utterly painful in society as the tactless person who is perpetually doing those things which he ought not to have done and leaving undone those things which he ought to have done.

When Things go Wrong.

I count it best when things go wrong
To hum a tune and sing a song;
A heavy heart means sure defeat,
But joy is victory replete.

If days are dark, just shed afar
The radiance of love's bright star;
'Tis happiness that wins the throng,
So hum a tune when things go wrong.

If skies are cloudy, count it gain,
New life depends upon the rain;
The cuckoo carols loud and long
When clouds hang low and things go wrong.
When things go wrong, remember then
The happy heart has strength of ten;
Forget the sorrow, sing a song,
It makes all right when things seem wrong.

Charles Henry Chesley.

Physicial Training for Teachers.

An official notice from the Chief Superintendent of Education, in the January number of the "Educational Review", announces that the courses in Physical Training will be provided at the Summer School of Science. Courses will also be provided in School Gardening and other modern school subjects, so that teachers desirous of keeping themselves abreast of the times should find these courses very useful.

The Summer School meets this year at Fredericton, from July 12 to August 2, and a large attendance is expected.

Linseed Tea for the Throat.

The value of linseed tea in cases of catarrh and in throat affections is due to its demulcent and soothing effect on the inflamed surfaces of the mucous membrane. Put an ounce of linseed into a pint of water and boil it gently to a pint. Strain and add lemon syrup to taste, or half an ounce of licorice-root may be boiled with the linseed. The remedy may be taken repeatedly.

A $5.00 Wire Fence Prize.

We will give $5.00 in gold to the person who finds the word "fence" or "fences" the most times in ads. in this and succeeding issues between now and May the 31st. It doesn't cost you one penny to try for this $5.00 but in looking for the word "fence" note which fence ads. interest you most, and write those advertisers, sending an order or asking for free catalogue. In your letter to us telling how many times you find the words "fence" or "fences" you must give us the names of all fence advertisers in this and succeeding issues up to May 31st, to whom you have written mentioning The Maritime Farmer. This is an easy condition, and the catalogues or fences you buy will be worth much more than you pay. Go to work. The $5.00 will be mailed promptly to one finding them most times. Tell how many times you find them on each page. In case of tie the prize will be divided. Don't delay. Don't cost a cent to enter. You might as well have the $5.00 as you are going to write for catalogues, so do it now. Lists must be mailed by May 31st, 1911.

Psychine is a scientifically compounded preparation, made in one of the finest laboratories in Canada, from herbs for which we go to the ends of the earth. Won't you let us buy a 50-cent bottle from your druggist and give it to you free to try?

A five-story pressed-brick building, filled with costly apparatus, equipped with electrical machinery and apparatus—

A splendid building in every respect, situated on Spadina Avenue, Toronto, is eloquent testimonial to Psychine.

For Psychine in a third of a century's extraordinarily successful use built that building—

And it did more—

It cured hundreds of thousands of people suffering from disease—

And made the most remarkable record for efficient curing power of any preparation known to medical science.

Psychine is a tonic—

It builds up the body—by strengthening the white corpuscles of the blood, or phagocytes, which by devouring the germs of disease keep the body in condition to cure or resist sickness.

Below is a list of diseases that Psychine will cure.

If you are troubled with or fear any, please fill in and send the coupon to us to-day—you'll never regret your decision:

La Grippe	Bronchial Coughs
Bronchitis	Weak Lungs
Hemorrhages	Weak Voice
Sore Throat	Spring Weakness
Anaemia	Early Decline
Female Weakness	Catarrhal Affections
Indigestion	Catarrh of Stomach
Poor Appetite	Night Sweats
Chills and Fevers	Obstinate Coughs
Sleeplessness and	Laryngitis and
Nervous Troubles	Dyspepsia

After-effects of Pleurisy, Pneumonia and La Grippe.

Now, we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us and we'll give your druggist an order (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given you free of cost.

We will undoubtedly buy and distribute in this manner hundreds of thousands of these 50-cent bottles of Psychine.

And we do that to show our entire confidence in this wonderful preparation.

A confidence that has been based on our thirty years' experience with this splendid preparation, with a full knowledge of the hundreds of thousands of cures it has made.

COUPON No. 77

To the Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Ltd.
193-195 Spadina Ave., Toronto

I accept your offer to try a 50c. bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si keen) at your expense. I have not had a 50c. bottle of Psychine under this plan. Kindly advise my druggist to deliver this bottle to me.

My Name.....

Town.....

Street and Number.....

My Druggist's Name.....

Street and Number.....

This coupon is not good for a 50c. bottle of Psychine if presented to the druggist—it must be sent us—we will then buy the 50c. bottle of Psychine from your druggist and direct him to deliver it to you. This offer may be withdrawn at any time without notice. Send coupon to-day.

At least one-third lighter draft

Genuine Kemp Manure Spreader

You can only buy one manure spreader with the Reversible, Self-Sharpening, Graded Flat-Tooth Cylinder—and that is the Genuine Kemp.

Because of this Graded Flat-Tooth Cylinder the Genuine Kemp is at least one-third lighter draft than any other spreader.

There is less friction on the Flat-Tooth Cylinder, because the teeth are wide and graded. On that account only one-third as many teeth are required, which reduces the friction when the manure is passing through the cylinder.

The square or round teeth on ordinary cylinders are not wide enough apart and the manure backs up, chokes cylinder, causing heavy draft.

The manure cannot back up against the flat teeth, and because the flat teeth are graded they will handle and thoroughly pulverize all kinds of manure from the clear gum to the strawy material.

There are many other exclusive improvements on the Genuine Kemp. Our big catalog describes and illustrates them fully. Send for a copy and learn some new facts about manure spreaders.

There would be twenty times as many manure spreaders in use in Canada today if farmers realized the economy of spreading manure with the Genuine Kemp. The Genuine Kemp will pay for itself faster than any other farm machine.

But send to us for catalog B 62 That's your first step. We are sole selling agents. 62

FROST & WOOD CO., LTD. SMITH'S FALLS, CANADA

Water unfit to Drink.

When foul smells exist water absorbs them, and it is then not fit for use. Water which has stood in an open vessel in a bed-room is unfit for drinking unless the room is much better ventilated than bedrooms usually are.

Prize Winners at the Fredericton Seed Fair.

The following were the prize winners:

H. Wilmot, Lincoln, 3rd, Ped Fife wheat; 1st on onions.

Wm. H. Moore, Scotch Lake, 5th, Red Fife wheat; 3rd, Banner oats; 3rd, any other variety; 1st, grey buckwheat; 1st, Timothy seed; 1st, Delaware potatoes; 2nd, any other variety potatoes.

H. B. Parlee, Sussex, 1st Two Rowed barley; 1st, Six Rowed barley; 1st, Silver Hall buckwheat; 1st, Rough; 2nd, peas.

Wm. E. Palmer, Scotch Lake, 4th, white Russian wheat; 1st Banner oats; 2nd, Delaware potatoes; 2nd, Irish Cobler potatoes; 1st, any other variety; 1st, turnip seed.

D. Innis, Tobique, 2nd, white Fife wheat; 2nd, Banner oats; 3rd, Banner oats; 3rd, Abundance oats; 1st, Early Blossom; 4th, any other variety; 4th, peas; 4th, colored beans.

R. Rivers, Upper Pokemouche, 5th, oats, any other variety.

G. E. Fisher, Chatham, 3rd, white Russian wheat; Sensation oats; 2nd, Two Row Barley; 2nd, Silver Hull buckwheat; 3rd, Rough Hill buckwheat.

T. E. Strong, Lindsay, 4th, Red Fife wheat; 2nd, white Russian wheat; 1st, Red clover.

A. Harrison, Maugerville, 2nd, Early Blossom oats; Corn Golden.

E. Jarvis, Stanley, 1st, oats, any variety; 3rd, Two Row barley; 4th, Rough buckwheat; 3rd, Delaware potatoes; 3rd, any other variety potatoes; 2nd, Rose potatoes; 1st, Red Skinned.

D. Currey, Tobique, 1st, white Russian wheat; 2nd, any variety oats; 3rd, peas; 1st, peas, white; 2nd, beans, colored.

H. Gordon, Chatham, 1st, White Fife wheat; 1st, Red Fife wheat; 2nd, Abundance oats; 1st, Sensation oats; 1st, field peas; 2nd, potato onions.

L. Hamilton, Fredericton, 3rd, Sensation oats; 5th, Delaware potatoes; 1st, potato onions; 2nd, potato onions.

John A. Courser, Prince William, 5th, Banner oats; 3rd, Six Row barley.

A. E. Kilburn, Mouth of Mactnaquac, 1st, colored beans; 1st, corn, Flint.

Robert Shaw, New Maryland, 4th, Banner oats; 2nd, Six Row barley.

Jas. W. Smith, Nashwaak, 2nd, rough buckwheat; 3rd, colored beans; 2nd, corn, Flint; 4th, Delaware potatoes; 1st, Rose potatoes.

N. F. Phillips, 2nd, Red Fife wheat 1st, Abundance oats.

Mr. S. J. Moore stated that this year's seed fair was the most successful and encouraging yet held.

Barnyard Manure Holds Moisture.

Barn yard manure increases the water-holding capacity of the soil; and instead of dumping the manure in some convenient, out-of-the-way place or leaving in the yard to deteriorate, or to rot the structures against which it is so frequently piled, the farmer can not only save money, but at the same time conserve the moisture of his soil, by immediately spreading it upon his fields. To get manure onto his fields quickly and effectively a manure spreader is very useful.

Without moisture, fertility is of little consequence; and moisture without fertility will not produce satisfactory results. The soil must be supplied with organic matter to replace the plant-food extracted from it by growing crops. This must come largely from the barn yard; from plowing under the green weeds, etc. Without paying attention to modern methods of agriculture farmers will soon be complaining of wornout soil; the value of the land will drop, and the young men will look for a "better chance" elsewhere.

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 309, Windsor, Ont.

N. M. RUTHSTEIN
The Steel Shoe Man—He has made a million feet happy.

To Dealers—

Get in line with the leading merchants of Canada and supply your customers with my Steel Shoes. Save them the bother and delay of ordering direct—as they do when dealers disappoint them. A man who knows Steel Shoes will have no other kind—he knows their extra comfort, extra health and economy features. Write for terms today to Blachford, Davies & Co., Ltd., 60-62 W. Front St., Toronto, Canada's Leading Shoe Jobbers.

Do it *now* and give your customers a square deal on the work shoe question.

Free

Write for my book, "The Sole of Steel." But order your pair now in a hurry.

Join the Great Army of 500,000 Who Wear Ruthstein's Steel Shoes—

For Comfort, Health and a Saving of $10 to $20

HALF a million people have bought my Steel Shoes. Every pair was sent out on Free Examination. Every pair *could* have been returned. But the half million people recognized *at once* what my Steel Shoes meant. Today, not one of them would do without my Steel Shoes. They now know perfect foot comfort in all kinds of work—in all kinds of weather. They know what it means to be free from wet feet, and all resulting sickness, such as colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, and even the dreaded pneumonia. They know what it means to be free from corns, bunions, callouses, and sore, aching, tired feet. And they know **real shoe economy.** For the half million Steel Shoe wearers will each save $10 to $20 shoe money on every pair of my shoes. Steel Shoes outlast 5 to 6 pairs of ordinary shoes.

Don't **you** want to join this great army of health-savers and money-savers? Don't **you** want to do **your** work without your feet bothering you? Don't **you** want to save about $10 on **your** shoe money every year? **Then wear Steel Shoes,** like the half million that are now doing it!

No More Wet or Cold Feet

There is nothing in the world like my Steel Shoes. Nothing can even compare with them. The soles are stamped out of a thin, rust-resisting, seamless, special process steel. This steel extends from heel to toe and up around the edges. There are no cracks or seams. The soles are studded with adjustable steel rivets which protect them from wear and give a sure, firm footing. When rivets wear out they can easily be replaced by yourself. Fifty rivets cost 30 cents and they will keep your shoes in good repair for two more years.

The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable, water-proof leather, fastened forever to the steel bottoms. Water or cold cannot penetrate my Steel Shoes. Thus they keep your feet always dry and comfortable! And Steel Shoes have inner soles of springy hair-cushion which gives elasticity to tread and absorb jar when you walk on frozen ground. But comfort isn't all. You

Save Doctor Bills

Prevent Rheumatism Colds, Neuralgia Corns, Bunions, Etc.

Do you know the real reason why you get so tired standing on your feet all day tramping around? It's a hundred to one that you have broken down the instep of your leather shoes, making you stand flat-footed. There's where the fatigue comes in. Thousands of people have their shoes made to order putting in steel shanks to prevent this.

Every pair of steel shoes that I make prevents it. But that isn't all. Steel Shoes protect your health in many ways. They are easy to wear and dry as powder. Cool in the summer, warm in the winter and dry all the year round.

Outwear 3 to 6 Pairs of the Best All-Leather Shoes

Note the quality of the uppers. See the turned-up steel soles—and how everlastingly they are fastened to the uppers. Note the adjustable rivets which can be replaced at a trifling cost when worn down. Examine every part carefully. Satisfy yourself that Steel Shoes are the only kind of work shoes fit to wear. Nearly every progressive, wide-awake dealer in Canada sells and recommends Ruthstein's Steel Shoes. Go to **your** dealer. If he can't supply you, order direct from me. I'll send you a pair—the size and style you want at these prices—and I'll send them out on free examination. Made in all sizes from 5 to 12, for boys and men. 6-in. high—$3.00. 6-in. high with **extra grade of leather**—$3.50. 9-in. high—$5.00. 12-in. high—$6.00. 16-in. high—$7.00—the best shoe on the market regardless of price. Boys' Steel Shoes—sizes 1 to 4. 6-in. high, Boys' Steel Shoes—$2.50 per pair. 9-in. high, Boys' Steel Shoes, black or tan—$3.50 per pair. In ordering give correct size. Boys' Steel Shoes will **please the boy and save you money** and worry.

Start Wearing Them At Once Ask your dealer, but if he can't supply you, order right from this advertisement if you are in a hurry. Be sure to state **size of shoe you wear.** You take no risk. Money back if not exactly as I say or if you are not satisfied when you see my Steel Shoes. See your dealer at once—or order from this advertisement. Anyway send for my book—"The Sole of Steel," it is free. Address me personally.

N. M. RUTHSTEIN, Secretary and Treasurer

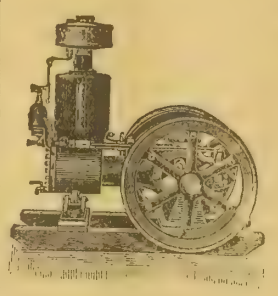
Steel Shoe Company

Dept. 25 Toronto, Can.

U. S. Factory, Racine, Wis.
Great Britain Factory, Northampton, Eng.

Objects to Peaches with Apples.

Five years ago and again two years ago I planted apple orchards with peaches as fillers, but from my experience and what I have since seen in other orchards, I believe this plan is wrong. The treatment that the peaches require is different from that which apples need, especially with respect to fertilizing, so that in resetting this 20-acre orchard which I pulled out because of the poor stand secured after top-working, I shall use apples for fillers, because I believe that I will have a more satisfactory orchard upon this basis.—S. W. Wadhams in N. E. Homestead.



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Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

G. J. Barrett { Sales Agent } **32 Dock St. St. John, N. B. Branch at Fredericton, N. B.**

The man who buys a milk tester and puts it into use is inviting himself to a surprise party.

Fertilizer Experiments on Oats.

The Potash Syndicate, of Toronto, were kind enough to supply me with fertilizer the past season for an experiment in oats and having results with same that were very satisfactory I venture to make a few notes concerning same for the benefit of any interested.

My soil was sandy loam and was in sward. This was plowed in the fall. I made three plots in the experiment. One was unfertilized. No. 2 had Nitrate of Soda 120 pounds and Acid Phosphate 300 pounds and Muriate of Potash 100 pounds to the acre. No. 3 had Nitrate of Soda 120 pounds and Acid Phosphate 300 pounds per acre. The Potash and Phosphate with part of the Nitrate of Soda were applied the 10th of May. The balance of Nitrate of Soda was applied the 28th of May or after crop was nicely above ground. No other fertilizing material was applied to these plots. The plots were exactly correct in size and every precaution taken to ensure correctness in calculation. "Early Blossom" Oats were sown on acre on the 10th day of May on a carefully prepared seed bed. The crop was harvested August 29th after a very excellent season for this land. Very soon after growth started we these plots at the rate of 2½ bus. per could notice the difference between the plots fertilized and unfertilized. However, as the season advanced we almost thought that No. 3 plot was going to win. In fact, almost all of the visitors wha had the pleasure of inspecting these plots cast their vote that way.

I was particularly anxious to get the exact results of these plots and so did almost all of the work on them myself. We cut the plots with a reaper, and when I mowed No. 2 plot I could easily see that it was going to be the leader. The field was threshed out of doors. The plots were loaded one at a time and were threshed separately—an exact account of each being taken.

No. 1, unfertilized plot yielded as follows:—36 bus. oats and 1000 lbs. of straw per acre.

No. 2, with Potash yielded as follows:—63 bus. oats and 1 ton of straw per acre.

No. 3 Plot, without Potash, yielded as follows:—42 bus. oats, and 1550 lbs. of straw per acre.

Balance in favor of Potash was 21 bus. per acre. We figured our grain at 50c. per bus. and straw at $4.00 per ton and on this basis No. 2 plot or the one which had Potash added yielded us a profit after deducting cost of fertilizer at the rate of $6.40 per acre. No 3 plot without Potash in its constituents showed a loss of $2.70 per acre.

I might say in regard to these plots that the field was entered in the County Competition for standing field crops. This field was successful in tieing for third place. The fields that scored above were only fractions ahead. A number of the heads we measured were found to be 18 inches in length. The results of this experiment goes to show very plainly that no guess work can be set down for facts as exact measurements are necessary for absolutele correctness. I took great pleasure in conducting the experiment and am adding Potash largely to my fertilizers this year.

C. FRED FAWCETT.

Upper Sackville, N. B.

An Experiment With Fertilizers.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

In the spring of 1910, at the request of the Potash Syndicate, I consented to conduct an experiment to determine the profit from using commercial fertilizers, especially Potash. The field selected was a light soil of medium quality but well cultivated and previous to planting it had received a light dressing of barnyard manure. The crop selected was potatoes, which were planted May 21st and harvested Oct. 6th. Beetles were very numerous the first of the season which retarded their growth somewhat, and the latter part of the growing season was very dry. The field was divided into three plots; Plot No. 1 received no fertilizer which yielded 224 bushels per acre. Plot No. 2 received Nitrate of Soda, 150 lbs. per acre, Acid Phosphate, 360 lbs. and Sulphate of Potash, 180 lbs. Plot 3 received Nitrate of Soda 150 lbs., and Acid Phosphate, 360 lbs. per acre. Plot No. 2, on which "complete fertilizer" was applied yielded 342 bushels per acre, which was a gain of 118 bushels over Plot No. 1. Plot No. 3 which received Nitrate of Soda and Acid Phosphate gave 274 bushels which was a gain of 50 bushels over Plot No. 1. The profit from using Nitrate of Soda and Acid Phosphate was $5.00 above cost of fertilizers and from using Soda, Phosphate and Potash $21.00, allowing 30c. a bushel for potatoes, which was below selling price here last fall. The plot on which the "complete fertilizer" had been applied gave tubers of a uniform size and free from rot. On another field for which I did not have enough stable manure to finish out, I applied complete fertilizer, 600 lbs. per acre, which gave a larger crop than where heavily manured. The tubers were of larger size and sound while 30 per cent. of crop was rotten where stable manure was used.

DANIEL STEWART.

Alliston, P. E. I.

Not Haws.

Subscriber, N. B.:—Horse six years old, has growth over left eye like little lumps or more like a thickening of skin, and the hair is off.

1. Do you think the trouble is haws?
2. Is it liable to affect the sight?
3. How can growth be removed, and will the hair grow again?
4. What is the cause?

Horse has medicine for his blood regularly.

Ans.—1. No.

2. Not unless they grow large enough to hang over the eye.

3. The growths may be removed, preferably with a knife. If they have a small neck, they may be removed by tying a small cord around the base tight enough to arrest circulation, and after they drop off apply a caustic to the raw part. Butter of Antimony is useful for this purpose but whatever caustic is used, care should be taken to prevent it running into the eye and injuring it. Silver nitrate may be used in pencil form.

4. The specific cause of warts is difficult to explain. They are a diseased over-growth of the surface layers of the skin.

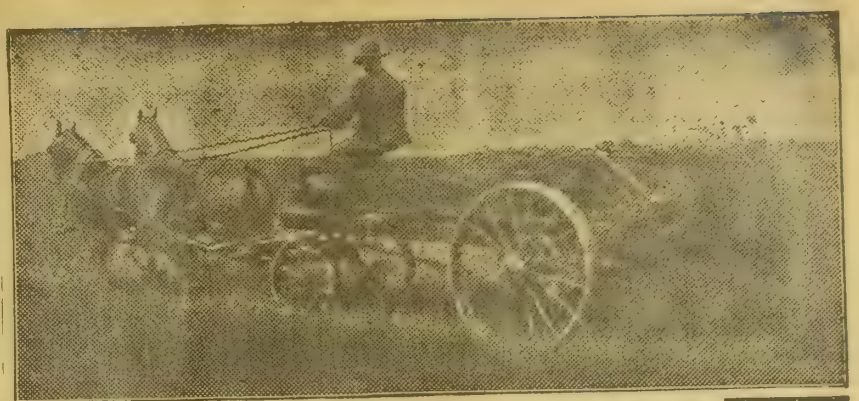
As to medicine for the animal's blood being given regularly, if the animal is properly fed, exercised and cared for, medicines are not necessary and may be injurious.

J. STANDISH, V. S.

Double Mouldboard Plow.

N. S., West St. John:—I am thinking ol buying a riding plow. Could you let me know through your paper which is the better kind, the single or double mouldboard type? For a hay pitching outfit would you prefer a wooden or iron track machine?

The choice of plow must depend on the system of plowing you purpose following. If you have a good team and you want to plow your fields without ridging the double mould board plow would be preferable. If you ridge your land, we do not see any advantage in using double mouldboard plow. We would urefer an iron track for a pitching machine as the wooden tracks are liable to warp and cause the mechine to work rather stiffly.



Do You Intend To Abandon Your Farm?

In New England there are hundreds of abandoned farms—abandoned because the soil has been drained of its fertility. Had these farms been properly fertilized they would still be producing bounteous harvests.

New England farms are not the only ones that are being depleted of fertility. There are thousands of other farms which are rapidly approaching the point where further cultivation will be unprofitable unless some means is adopted to renew the fertility of the soil.

If you do not intend to abandon your farm, it will be necessary to supply fertilizer to the soil. It is not only necessary to apply manure, but it is absolutely essential that it be applied evenly and in proper quantities.

Manure cannot be spread evenly by hand. Experience has demonstrated that the spreader is the only method by which manure can be applied uniformly.

It is just as necessary to exercise judgment in selecting a spreader as it is on any other subject. There are many spreaders on the market. The I H C spreader has proved its superiority by giving the users years of efficient service. With an I H C spreader you can regulate the distribution of manure so as to make every ounce count. Adjustments can be made to spread a light top-dressing or a heavy covering. This is possible because I H C spreaders have a wide range of feed, and the long, square, chisel-pointed beater teeth thoroughly pulverize the manure that is applied. Wide tires and roller bearings insure light draft.

I H C spreaders are made in two styles—

Cloverleaf—Corn King

Cloverleaf spreaders have endless aprons. Corn King machines have return aprons. These machines are made with capacity suitable for farms of any size. Call on the I H C local dealer and let him show you the style and size best suited to your purpose, or, if you prefer, write to nearest branch house for catalogue and full particulars.

I H C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a center where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development, are collected and distributed free to every one interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the I H C Service Bureau, they will receive prompt attention.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

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YOUR OPPORTUNITY!

NEVER before in the history of The Maritime Farmer has there been shown such a rapid increase in the circulation as during the past season. Read the description found below of one of the most remarkable premium offers that has ever been put on in this part of the country. It is sterling worth, a real premium and something that nine out of ten homes will welcome. It costs you practically nothing to have The Farmer and at the same time fit your kitchen for quicker, more pleasant and efficient service. Housewives see to it that you do not fail to get one of these handsome premiums while they last. The supply is limited and this offer may not appear again.

Description of the 8-piece Set

No. 1—A 7-inch Meat Cleaver, one of the handiest of kitchen tools, well balanced and of tempered steel. Light enough for anybody to handle, yet heavy enough to be very effective.

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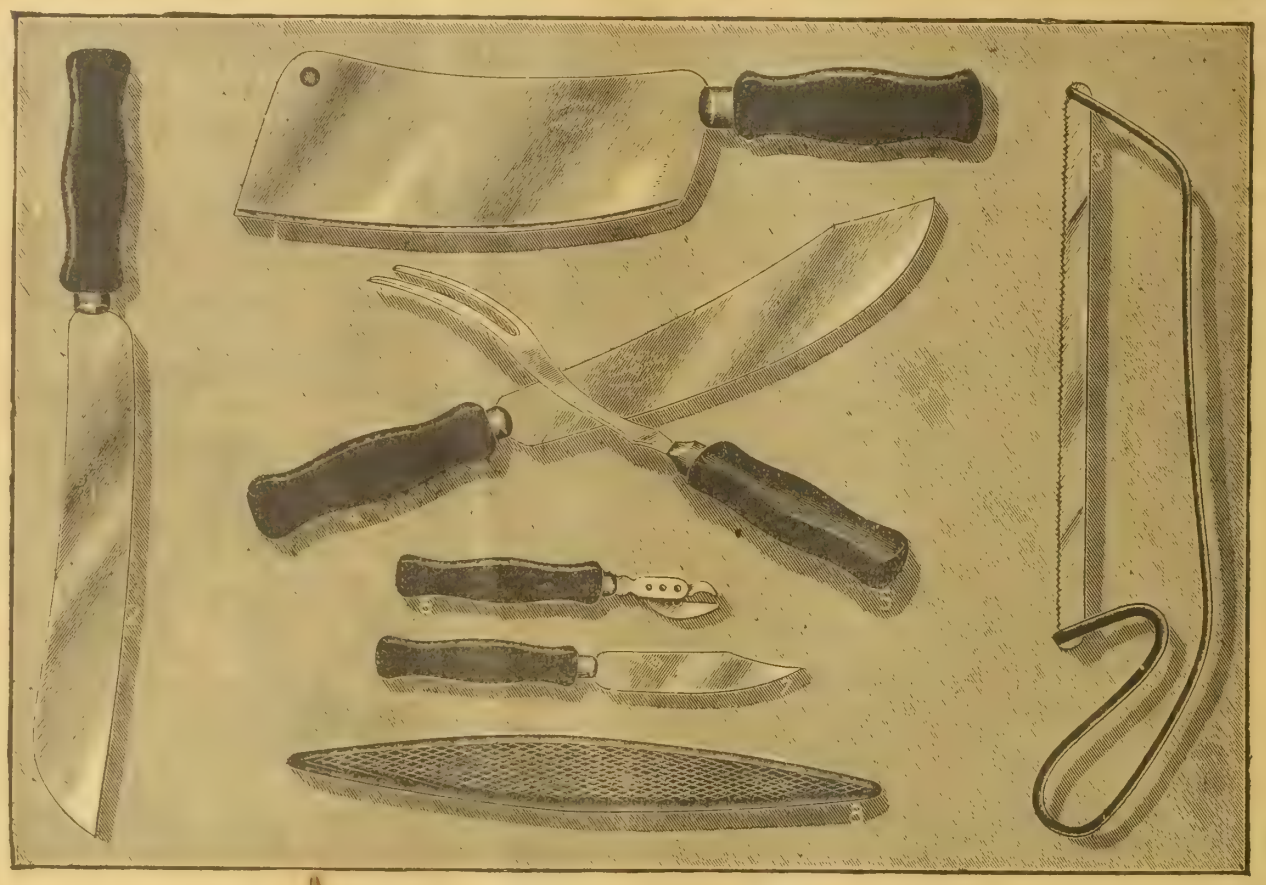
No. 3—The handiest of kitchen tools, a real Meat Saw, 8 inches in cutting service. It is sharp and set wide so as to cut with ease. No kitchen is complete without it.

No. 4 and 5—A serviceable Carving Set; just the thing for actual service; handsome enough to use on the table if you desire; sharp enough to carve any meat and made of best tempered steel. A valuable part of this set.

No. 6.—A Can Opener that will open cans. No danger of cutting your hand on the tin; strong and substantial; will cut any can top; made of best steel; will last a lifetime.

No 7—A keen, properly shaped Paring Knife. Will pare the thinnest peel and do it quickly; sharp-pointed for cutting out cores, etc. No kitchen is complete without it. A beauty and a dandy.

No. 8—Every housewife wants something to keep her knives sharp. This whetstone, made of the finest material, will put an edge on any knife with a few strokes. Nothing so handy in the kitchen as the real whetstone. This one is the best for kitchen use that can be found.



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Our Kitchen Set Outfit consists of the following:

One Kitchen Cleaner, best cutlery steel, fully warranted,	$0.65
One Bread Knife, best cutlery steel, fully warranted....	.50
One All Steel Butcher-Web Kitchen Saw, strong and durable.....	.65
One Butcher and Carving Knife, extra guaranteed.....	.50
One Carving and Flesh Fork, handsome and guaranteed	.50
One Can Opener, small but powerful, guaranteed.....	.25
One Paring and Peeling Knife, razor edge, guaranteed,	.15
One Imported Aluminum Diamond Sharpening Stone..$	.25
Total value of above at retail	$3 45
One year's subscription to Maritime Farmer (in advance)	.80
Total value	$4.25

All of these articles for $2.50

This offer applies to either New or Renewal Subscriptions. Neither article can be purchased Separately.

Live Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Territory.

THE MARITIME FARMER, - Sussex, New Brunswick

Nitro Culture.

Now that the spring season is approaching, farmers are, no doubt, beginning to think of seeding operations. Everything points to more clover, including alfalfa, being sown than ever before. No doubt the unusually high quotations for timothy seed will lead to the use of a larger proportion of clover than heretofore. With many it is a difficult problem to get clover of any kind, and more especially alfalfa clover, to catch. One of the chief sources of trouble is that the soil has not been inoculated with the bacteria necessary to the successful growth of these plants.

As in previous years, the Nova Scotia Agricultural College will supply bottles of bacteria, suitable for the inoculation of alfalfa, red clover, alsike, peas and vetches. The commercial charge for these bottles of bacteria is usually $2.00, but the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, like the other agricultural colleges in Canada, are supplying these nitro cultures at the nominal cost of 25c. per bottle. Last year nearly 600 cultures were sent out from the College and, while in many cases very indifferent results were obtained, yet in a large proportion of the cases results are reported very satisfactory.

Those who are interested are advised to address the Principal, Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, Nova Scotia.

An Incubator Free.

The Maritime Farmer believes there should be an incubator on every farm. It means chickens for eating, more eggs and a money maker. To help encourage this we are going to give an incubator absolutely free to the person making the best hatch.

Here are the only conditions. You must buy the incubator this season of some advertiser in The Maritime Farmer. Keep a careful record of the hatch which you can acknowledge before a notary if necessary, write us before May 30th, giving the number of eggs started with, and number of chicks hatched, and to the person making the largest per cent of hatch we will refund every dollar they paid for their incubator. This is simple and easy. Remember, the incubator must be bought this season of an advertiser in The Maritime Farmer. When writing to a firm mention The Maritime Farmer. Take this copy and write every incubator advertiser in it or at least send for catalogue so as to get all the information possible, pick out your machine, get it and then be careful with your hatch, if you make best hatch we will repay you every dollar you paid for the machine.

It does not matter whether you start 50, 100 or 200 or any number of eggs. Test at the end of the 10th day, taking out infertile eggs, keeping a record of those so taken out. Then keep a record of eggs hatched from the rest.

Don't fail to take advantage of this. You want an incubator anyway, and by buying it of our advertisers you stand every chance in the world of getting your money all back. We positively guarantee every advertiser in our columns to do as they agree. Write us if you intend to compete and be sure to get your record of hatch by May 30th. You can make two or three hatches by that time. Address all letters in regard to this to Poultry Department, The Maritime Farmer, Sussex, N. B.

Send for the booklets of advertisers in The Maritime Farmer—you don't have to buy and you may learn some thing useful.

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$1450 Gets you a COMPLETE car and assurance of PERFECT service. **$1450**

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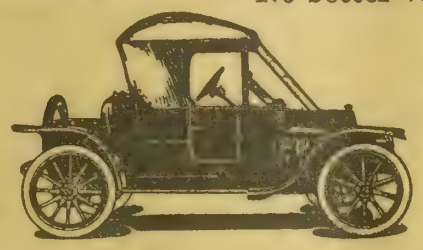

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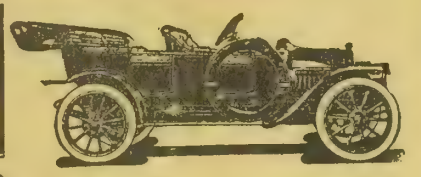

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Fore Door, $50 Extra.
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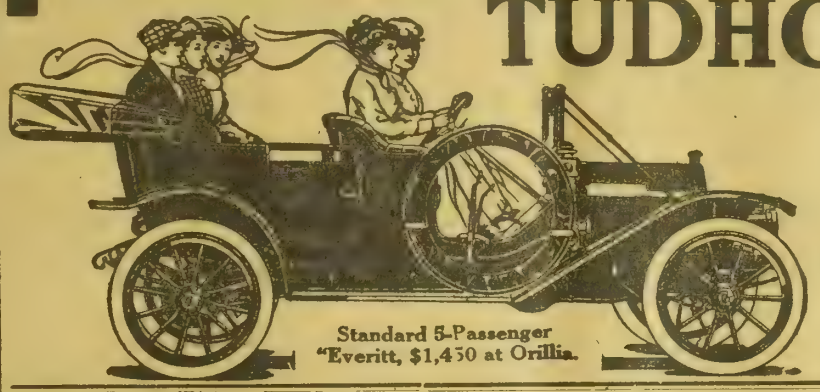

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Is sold by over 100,000 dealers on a spot cash guarantee that the use of one ton will make you a net profit of $368 over its cost, or that 100 pounds will make you $18 net profit. If it ever fails your money will be promptly refunded. International Stock Food is a strongly concentrated medicinal preparation composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is equally good for horses, colts, cows, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, goats, etc. It is fed in small amounts mixed with grain and purifies the blood, tones up and strengthens the system and greatly aids digestion and assimilation, so that each animal obtains more nutrition from all food taken. **It is not the amount of grain fed but the amount assimilated or taken into the system that fattens** or keeps your stock in good condition, and as International Stock Food increases assimilation it will save you money. It will make you more money than you can possibly make without its use. It also cures and prevents many forms of disease, and is absolutely harmless, even if taken into the human system. International Stock Food is endorsed by over two million farmers who have used it for years. The editor of your farm paper will tell you that we do exactly as we agree, and as reference we give you the Traders Bank of Canada.

PROVED ITS INVALUABLE WORTH. KEHO, ALTA, 10-10-10.

The International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.—Gentlemen: I feel in honor bound to offer you my testimonial in favor of your Stock Food. I have used it faithfully this summer and proved its invaluable worth. It made my pigs grow, the results were simply marvelous. I would not be without it for anything. My horses got a very nasty distemper cough in the spring, but the food cleaned it completely out of their system and they went through the Spring work fine and came out of it rolling fat. Please duplicate my last order. Mrs. Coe requests me to tell you that your Poultry Food is excellent, that feeding your Poultry Food doubles the quantity of eggs, in fact, it could not be better for egg production and keeping the fowl healthy.—Yours sincerely (sgd.) ALF. R. COE.

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We want farmers to sell the Empire Cream Separator. Our proposition is atractive and our machine the best. Write today for particulars.

The Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada.

Sussex, - - N. B.

If you do not happen to be a farmer and can handle our Separator we will be glad to hear from you.

Agriculture Legitimate Not Illegitimate.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

As a farmer of Westmorland Co., N. B., I desire to utter a firm protest to many of the impeachments thrown on us by D. McDougall in his letter in your last issue on "Agriculture, Legitimate and Illegitimate." He tells us that 75 per cent. of us farmers are working destruction and sums us all up after 20 years of observation as ignorance and extravagance personified, which is not true—a reflection and blot upon our industry and intelligence. Then he bluntly publishes abroad that the ashes are thrown out at the kitchen door, the slops of the chamber upon them to breed flies. That statement is unfair to 99 per cent. of our farmers and unbecoming to the gentleman who made it. He says the farmers have no money to buy fertilizer nor knowledge to apply it. I wish to say briefly in reply that at least 75 per cent of our farmers have money to buy anything and abundant knowledge how to use it for the very great est profit. In proof of this I can give the names of scores of farmers in eastern Westmorland who buy fertilizer and pay cash and in return grow crops fully equal to any pioneer farm he speaks of and away beyond his quotations. In travelling over our county buying and shipping potatoes many farmers have interested me with their experience in the use of fertilizer, showing enormous crops of 100 barrels of potatoes to an acre an even more as a result of their knowledge gained by our Experimental Farms, the yearly Government bulletins and their own practical application and yet Mr. McDougall says these bulletins are no use, being neither read nor believed when read; an injustice to the intelligence of the farmers of our county and province.

He speaks of 30 bushels af unmarketable potatoes on half an acre as a sample of destruction. That may be true but do not pass it out as a fair sample of the general crops of our farmers. We have bad years, of course. Take this past year. When did the farmers in every section of our Province have such abundant hay and grain crops—no shortage anywhere, showing with a fair season results in a practical manner of industry and the careful application of the high knowledge gained through reading, experience and their own good common sense. We have such papers as our own Maritime Farmer continually scattering gems of thought, new ideas and practical experience of practical men and agricultute is on a higher plane today on this account. Farmers are better off, are more comfortable, have more conveniences and better everyway than ever before. GEO. A. FAWCETT.

Westmorland Co., N. B.

Poultry Fencing that is Stronger than Seems Necessary

We make our poultry fencing close enough to turn small fowl—then we make it extra strong, so it will last for years and keep the cattle out. The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires hold it taut and prevent it from sagging.

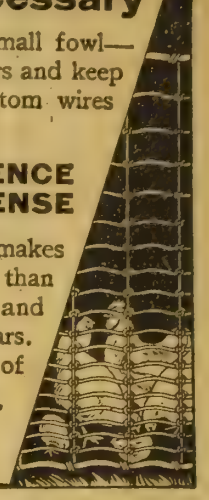
PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE SAVES EXPENSE

It is well galvanized so as to protect it from rust. It makes such a firm, upstanding fence that it requires less than half the posts needed for the ordinary poultry fence, and that means a big saving to you. Write for particulars.

We make farm and ornamental fences and gates of exceptional quality. Agents wanted where not now represented.

The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.

Dept. K Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.



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Cures all Curable Diseases with Oxygen. Cures when all Others Fail. No Drugs. No Electricity.

The Perfected Oxygenor King will protect the health of the whole family for a life-time, **free** of cost other than its purchase price. **It is superior in all particulars to any other method of treatment. It stands without a rival as a curative agent.**

It is highly indorsed and recommended by hundreds of thousands of people in all walks of life, including **Clergymen, College Professors, Judges, Bankers, Editors, Merchants, Lawyers, Farmers, Railroad Men and Physicians.** It is designed for self-treatment and can be used by anyone. The **Press,** the **Courts** and the **Pulpit** unite in indorsing this, the most rational, safe, pleasant and effective treatment known, and which is designed to supercede the unsafe, uncertain and unpleasant methods still generally in vogue.

We will gladly furnish you with descriptive literature and names of grateful people throughout the Maritime Provinces and Canada, who have used the treatment.

If you value your health, and the health of your family, you will investigate our treatment at once.

Remember that procrastination is the thief of life as well as the thief of time.

The Oxygenor Co.

W.A. Taylor Sales Mgr. for New Brunswick. Box 613, Fredricton, N. B.

A.R. Mosher, Gen. Sales Mgr. for Maritime Provinces 57 Gerrish St., Halifax, N. S.

BEWATE OF IMITATIONS, our instruments are patented. Look for the Mark and see that they are stamped P. O. K. Accept no other.

Sanitary Cow Stalls and Their Construction.

(Continued from page 377.)

teners the farmer should consider the sanitary and humanitarian principles involved in the construction of any of these ties. Study them for principle, not alone for economy. Of course economy should be considered but it should not be placed above the consideration of the welfare of the cow; she should always receive due consideration, and in turn will reward her owner.

A careful study of this bulletin will convince the reader that the principles involved in the construction of a home made stall are equal to those of the patented stalls and in many ways they are more satisfactory. Some of our more prominent dairymen are using such stalls in preference to those which are patented.

COST OF STALLS.

The variation in price of labor and material in different localities will naturally produce a variation in the prices of stalls.

THE MODEL STALL.

In vicinity of Madison at current prices the items of expense for 10 Model Stalls would be about as follows:

Rails and movable crossbars. 110 feet of 2x4 inch, 12 and 16 foot lengths, at $25 per M ..	$2.75
Front side of mangers, 36 feet of 2x6 inch, 12 foot lengths, at $25 per M...	.90
Rear side of mangers, 80 feet of 2x12 inch, 10 and 12 foot lengths, at $25 per M.....	2.00
Slats in hay and straw racks, 114 feet of 1x3 inch, 12 foot lengths, at $18 per M.....	2.05
Crossbars for slats in racks, 54 feet of 1x4 inch, 16 foot lengths, at $18 per M.....	0.97
Stall partitions, movable floor mats and fronts of stalls 680 feet of 1x12 inch, 10, 12 and 16 foot lengths at $37 per M...	27.10
Chain ties, 10, at 25 cts. each	2.50
Carpenter work, $18 to $20 ...	20.00
Nails, hinges and bolts, $1 to $2	2.00
Total	$60.33

Cost of a single stall, approximately $6, which is not excessive considering its excellent characteristics.

THE HELENDALE STALL.

The items of expense for ten of these stalls would be about as follows:

Supports for swinging partitions and manger divisions, 88 feet of 2x6 inch, 10 and 16 foot lengths, at $25 per M...	$2.20
Adjustable crossbars and brackets to hold bars in place, 42 feet of 2x4 inch, 10 and 14 foot lengths, at $25 perM.....	1.05
Stall and manger partitions; 73 feet of 1x10 inch, 14 and 16 foot lengths; 138 feet of 1x12 inch, 12 and 14 foot lengths; 84 feet of 1x14 inch 12 foot lengths at $38 per M	11.21
Floor mats, 150 feet of 1x12 inch, 14 foot lengths, at $35 per M	5.25
Hinges, 10 sets, at $1.50 per set	15.00
Carpenter work, $18 to $20	20.00
Nails, bolts, etc., $1 to $2.....	2.00
Total	$56.71

Cost of a single stall, approximately $5.70, which is a very moderate cost for a stall of this class.

IDEAL STALL.

Crossbars, 36 feet of 2x6 inch, 12 foot lengths, at $25 per M	$0.90
Mangers, 72 feet of 2x12 inch, 12 foot lengths, at $34 per M	2.45
Manger and partitions, 30 feet of 1x9 inch, 12 and 16 foot lengths, at $35 per M.....	1.00
Floor mats, 158 feet of 1x12 inch, 18 foot lengths, at $37 per M	5.85
Jprights and partitions, 224 feet of 4x4 inch, 12 foot lengths, at $32 per M	7.17
Chains, 10, at 35 cents each.....	3.50
Guides for chains, 10, at 20 cents each	2.00
Bolts for holding partitions in concrete floor, 11, at 10c	1.10
Nails	2.00
Labor, $18 to $20	20.00
Total	$45.97

Cast of single stall approximately $4.40.

NEW IDEAL STALL.

Since this is constructed of gas pipe and lumber it will cost more than the stalls previously discussed, but is more sanitary. The following list gives the cost of materials for 10 of these stalls.

Floor mats, 158 feet of 1x12 inch, 18 foot lengths, at $37 per M	$2.85
Mangers, 120 feet of 2x12 inch 12 foot lengths, at $34 per M	4.08
Stall pipes, 250 feet of 1½ inch black gas pipe in 12 and 14 foot lengths, at 10 cents per foot	25.00
Tees, 40, 1½ inch at 10c each...	4.00
Elbows, 20, 1½ inch, at 7c each	1.40
Unioos, 10, 1½ inch at 20c each	2.00
Chains, 10, at 35 cents	3.50
Eye bolts, 55, at 10 cents each	5.50
Nails	0.50
Labor, $18 to $20	20.00
Total $68.83	

Cost of single stall approximately $7.18.

DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Blue prints of the detailed drawings of the stalls, gutters and mangers shown in this bulletin may be obtained by farmers who contemplate the construction of sanitary stables upon application to the Agricultural Engineering Department, Experiment Station, Madison, Wis., at the cost of printing.

Dr. Standish on Leave of Absence.

We are sorry to announce that, owing to ill health, Dr. J. Standish, Veterinary Instructor, at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, has been obliged to take a leave of absence. He left for Ontario last week, where we hope he will soon recuperate and be able to be back in the Maritime Provinces again in time to take charge of his 1911-12 classes.

Dr Morse's Indian Root Pills positively cure Constipation and all Kindred & resulting troubles. 25¢ a box 16

STEELE-BRIGGS SEEDS

USE ONLY THE VERY BEST

TESTED FOR GERMINATION

TESTED FOR PURITY

SOLD BY LEADING MERCHANTS EVERYWHERE

OYYGEN== GOD'S WONDERFUL FREE GIFT TO HUMANITY.

All Vegetable, Animal and Human Life Must Use It

This advertisement is an appeal to the ordinary common sense of the reader. Listen to what we say :—

A—We control, for the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, the sale of the marvellous Oxygen Machines, known as The Oxygenator and The Oxypathor.

B—The principle upon which these machines work is that of so affecting the body, when properly attached to it, that largely increased quantities of Oxygen are transmitted through the pores to the blood.

C—The record of the past 14 years prove conclusively that the machines, by this method, not only cure all curable diseases, but may be used by each and every member of the family. (It may be added that the machines last for life and never need recharging or refilling.) (We use no drugs, powders or pills.)

D They are made to sell in two sizes at $25.00 and $35 00, and to any person who so wishes it, they will be rented for $10.00 per month, payable strictly in advance, and all such rental money paid will be applied on the purchase price if the person later decides to buy.

E—We have a very **attractive book,** entitled "Oxypathy," 72 pages in it, also another little booklet, entitled **"Oxypathy Victorious,"** giving the **names and addresses** of **scores** of our **delighted patrons** in the **Maritime Provinces. Free for the asking.**

F—It might interest **you** to know that we were granted a **magnificent Gold Medal and Diploma** for our **exhibit** at the **recent Dominion Exhibition,** held in **St. John, N. B., last Sept.**

G—**We** have absolutely **no connection with** nor **responsibility for** any other **Oxygen Machine** on the market and would **caution** any **investigator** to make sure that you get the **right machine**—either an **Oxygenator** or an **Oxypathor.**

H—**Our machines** are **sold strictly on their record.**

I—If **you cared** to do so, you could **write** to **any** of the **undersigned** who will **gladly tell you what they know:**

1—A. B. Farmer, Accountant Chas. Miller Lumber Co., 295 Main St., St. John.
2—I. O. Beatteay, Undertaker, 115 Prince St., Carleton, St. John.
3—Mrs. Hall, Secretary Associated Charities, 118 Charlotte St., St. John.
4—Rev. Mr. Robinson. Pastor Ludlow Street Baptist Church, St John, N. B.
5—Rev. Mr. Brewer, Paster Exmouth Street Methodist Church, St. John, N. B.

And scores and scores of others who know what the machines can do and are doing.

Our beautifully located offices at 19 Market Square, Suite 20, Robinson Building, Telephone Main 2367.

Maritime Oxygenator Co., C. Fraser McTavish, Gen. Mgr., ST. JOHN, - New Brunswick

P. S.—**One or two exceptionally attractive agency propositions** open to **superior men and women** who have **business ability** of a high order, coupled with **integrity** and **tact.** Salary or Commission. Apply to the Manager.

Types of Shorthorns.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

I have just returned from attending the annual meeting of the New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association. If there was one feature that impressed me more than another it was the stick-to-it-iveness of some of the advocates of the "Dual Purpose Cow." I cannot say this feature was an amusing one because to my way of thinking it was a matter of deep concern. Any one who had the opportunity of following Prof. Cumming's deductions re the comparative profitableness of the Dairy Cow vs. the Beef Cow could not fail to see the folly of making a move recommending the importation of dual purpose stock.

I would like to hear from our Westmorland County friends, who claim they have thousands of dual purpose cows in their district. Let us have some of their records. I have no hesitation in saying that the resolution referred to was rushed through at a meeting that was very slimly attended and that if properly discussed it would never get the assent of a representative meeting.

If we go into dairying let us use an out and out dairy breed. If beef raising suits our locality let us raise beef from animals of a strictly beef type. The dual purpose cow is a fallacy.

Following are two articles on "Types of Shorthorns" that recently appeared in the Breeders' Gazette:

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

"Certain men who seem to have no eye for beauty or utility seem to be trying to make a dairy breed out of a beef breed, and if allowed to run their course they will give Shorthorns a backset. This seems to be more prevalent in the East, where a high milk record seems to be what they want. I can not resist answering George Ashbridge's article in The Breeders' Gazette of Feb. 1. He says: "She is the real Shorthorn cow." He is mistaken. The true Shorthorn cow is the low-set, thick fleshed cow of our modern showyards that gives milk enough to raise her calf and usually a little more. He further says: "The real Shorthorn cow is the milker, and the beef cow, the product of local conditions is now rapidly disappearing." The leading shows of recent years prove "how rapidly she is disappearing." When the Shorthorn beef cow disappears the breed will disappear also.

"It is beef we are after; there are plenty of dairy breeds now to supply milk. We are not living in Thomas Bates' time. If a man is going to run a dairy he had better get dairy cows of a dairy breed. The average farmer wants a cow that will give him enough milk to make his butter and supply his milk. It is a poor cow that will not do that.

The Shorthorn has been a beef breed for a century and it should remain so. We cannot have a good beef cow and a good milker combined. One must be sacrifices in order to make a true specimen. Many will disagree with this, but I believe it to be a fact. To allow 50 per cent in the show ring for the milking capacity of a beef cow is all wrong. I doubt whether anything need be allowed.

"Mr. Ashbridge says the future of any dairy breed depends on the average farmer. I think he is wrong again. Let dairymen take care of the dairy breeds. They are for milk and milk only. The Shorthorn is for beef and beef only. Of course every-

MAXWELL'S
HIGH SPEED
CHAMPION
Is The Most Satisfactory Washer Ever Placed On The Canadian Market
Last year, Maxwell's "Champion" was the recognized leader of all high speed washing machines. This year, we have put the final touch to it, and offer you the ideal machine, that includes every important improvement known to modern washers.
Maxwell's "Champion" has the largest opening of any washing machine. As you can see, the Wringer attachment is at the side, and practically the whole top of the washer opens up. This makes it easy to put in and take out clothes.
No other washer has this feature. No other washer can be worked with crank handle as well as top lever
In design, finish and appearance—in ease and quickness—in service and durability—Maxwell's "Champion" is the peer of them all. If your dealer does not handle it, write us for illustrated catalogue.
Have better butter. Use Maxwell's "Favourite" Churn. Recommended by best butter makers the world over. More of them used in Canada than any other. All sizes from ½ to 30 gallons.
DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,
ST MARY'S, ONT.
MAXWELL'S
HIGH SPEED
CHAMPION
95

RELIANCE FENCING
2000 MILES

Think of it! Over 2,000 miles of this fencing is already in use on the farms and along the highways of Canada and in Foreign Countries, and every foot of it is giving good service. All the good points in every kind of Fence are incorporated in the manufacture of

"RELIANCE"

ALL NO. 9 WIRE FULL GAUGE

Write for your copy of our catalog of Fence, Gates, Lawn Fences.
Agents wanted in unoccupied Territory.

The Empire Fence Export Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Can.

EVERY ROLL OF RELIANCE FENCE IS BUILT TO SELL ANOTHER

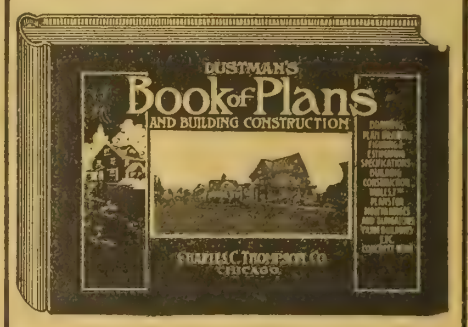
Dustman's Book of Plans

—AND—

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

By U. M. DUSTMAN
(Licensed Architect.)

10,000 sold in 30 days



Price, $2.00 Prepaid

Here's a different book from those upon the market. It contains information not generally known outside the building trades; just such information which the building public want. The author has written a book in which he has embodied the cream of over thirty years successful experience. He is widely known as a practical and expert architect and is an authority on the construction of medium priced homes.

Everyone interested directly or indirectly in building should have this book. 250 pages; oblong size, 9x13 inches; bound in blue cloth; white hand stamping—150 plans for modern houses, bungalows, barns, farm buildings, store fronts, store buildings, garages, etc. etc.

CONTENTS

General Construction Plans—Arrangement of Rooms—Things to be Considered in Laying Out a Building—Heating Facilities—How to Estimate Cost—Figuring Amount of Material Required—Time Saving Tables—Mechanical Drawing and How it is Applied in Construction of a Building—Plans with Estimated Cost of 150 Houses, Bungalows, Barns, in Frame, Concrete or Brick Construction—Country Houses—General Barnes, Cattle and Horse Stables—Dairy Barns—Poultry Houses and Silos—Hints as to Best Style of Structure—Details of Interior Construction and Finish—Window and Door Framing—Stairways—Store Fronts—Roof Construction—General Directions for Mixing and Placing Concrete—Proportions—Sand and Gravel—Itemized List of Material Costs—Writing of Specifications.

This book will be sent, together with a year's subscription to The Maritime Farmer, to any person upon receipt of $2.00. That is if you are already a subscriber and will send us two dollars we will send you the book and give you credit for one year's subscription. If you are not already a subscriber and want the book, you may obtain it and The Maritime Farmer for $2.00. These books cannot be purchased anywhere for less than $2.00 each and they are a bargain at the price.

THE MARITIME FARMER,
SUSSEX, - N. B.

Do You Wish to Buy or Sell a Farm ?

If so, write

J. J. CARMICHAEL,
60 Cornwallis St., Halifax, N. S.
Real Estate Agent.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen, — —Theodore Dorais, a customer of mine, was completely cured of rheumatism after five years of suffering, by the judicious use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

The above facts can be verified by writing to him, to the Parish Priest or any of his neighbors.

A. COTE, Merchant.
St. Isidore, Que., 12 May, '98.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Extension to Wharf, Approach and Dredging, Richibucto," will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M., on Tuesday, March 28th, 1911, for the construction of an Extension to Public Wharf, and Approach and Dredging, at Richibucto, Kent County, N. B

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the offices of E. T. P. Shewen, Esq., District Engineer, St. John N B, Geoffrey Stead, Esq., District Engineer Chatham, N B., and on application to the Postmaster at Richibucto N. B.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works equal to ten per cent. (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, including dredging, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa February 28, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Agents are Coining Money

selling this Combination Tool. Sells at sight. Farmers, farmers' sons and others having time at their disposal this winter should write to-day for our Agents' offer.

MAY MFG. CO.,
Elora, - Ontario

MUMFORD BROS.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MUMFORD'S BUILDING, ARGYLE ST.,
Halifax, N. S.

Personal attention given to sales of Butter Eggs Hogs Beef, Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables etc., Consignments solicited. Proceeds of sale remitted promptly. Halifax prices sent on application TELEPHONE 1006

COWS GIVE MORE MILK
---cattle make better beef---Bulls are no longer dangerous when dehorned with the
KEYSTONE DEHORNER.
Cuts 4 sides at once---No crushing or bruising. Little pain. The only humane method. Write for free booklet. R. H. McKENNA
219 Robert St. Toronto, Ont. Late of Picton, Ont.

one has his own opinion about this. I am stating mine.

Why or how this "dairy Shorthorn cow" idea ever originated is more than I can understand. If anyone can see any beauty in a Shorthorn cow with an udder as big as a basket and horns like an Ayrshire, thin-fleshed, as many of them are, he has lost his eye for beauty, and beauty in a beef breed is one of its crowning features. I prefer to look on the modern Shorthorn of the beef type, low-set, thick-fleshed, with nice head and horns, such as are exhibited at our leading shows. The Shorthorn is too grand a breed to spoil by the milk craze."

SHORTHORN ADMIRER.

Dodge Co., Neb.

"We have been reading for many years about the excellent qualities of the Shorthorn cow as a profitable dairy animal; but we have failed to find any proof to show that she stands in the front ranks as a profitable dairy cow. Why? Simply because she cannot produce the goods, not having been bred for that purpose. Is there one first-class dairy establishment in this country using Shorthorns or their grades to produce milk or butter that has succeeded? It is true we occasionally stumble onto a good performer in the Shorthorn breed, but can we rely on her offspring? We also find a Percheron occasionally that makes a fair driver, but who is breeding Percherons and using them for road horses? More than 22 years ago, when I first embarked in the dairy business, I was of the opinion that Shorthorns were best suited for milk, so I bought many, including grades and pure-breds of "dairy conformation." Some of them were heavy milkers, for a while, but for only a short while. They soon fell off in milk and were dry from three to six months of the year, eating and laying on fat and making preparations for another short spurt at the pail, but producing nothing from a dairy standpoint, so I was not long in deciding that I had tied to the wrong breed and so began to look for something better. I am sure now, after my long experience in the business, that any of the dairy breeds, including Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires and Holstein-Friesians, are much more profitable than Shorthorns for dairying; but I dairy breeds is profitable for beef do not claim that any of the named production. I do think Holstein calves are as profitable as Shorthorns for veal.

"I note on page 278, issue of Feb. 1, Breeders' Gazette, that Mr. Ashbridge says Shorthorns are the cows for average farmers; but is it the average farmer we must follow or the one above the average? Mr. Ashbridge also says: "It is not necessary to go into the early history of the Ayrshires, which are known to have been produced by crossing of Shorthorn blood on native cows; nor of the Holsteins which are said to have had the benefit of the Teeswater cross many years ago." Now we should like to know where he got his information that Holsteins have been crossed with Teeswater cattle or Ayrhires with the Shorthorns, which it is inferred made them profitable at the pail.

"I advise readers of The Breeders' Gazette who are contemplating embarking in the dairy business to use any of the dairy breeds. If they are going in for beef production I advise them to select one of the beef breeds. Do not expect to get dairy profits from a beef breed or beef profits from a dairy breed.

R. L. WALLACE.

Knox Co., Tenn.

Boost for The Maritime Farmer.

The warmest friends of Red Rose Tea are those who have tried some other brand said to be "as good as Red Rose" and for which they paid the same price. Very easy to say a thing is "as good" but not so easy to "make good." 66

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Prices: 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c. and 60c.

Gasoline Engines.

An Opportunity of a Lifetime.

The "BARRIE ENGINE"

The SIMPLEST, MOST RELIABLE and CHEAPEST Hopper Cooled Engine ever offered in Canada.

4 H. P., $150.00
5 H. P., $175.00

Made in all sizes, from 4 to 20 H. P.

Absolutely Guaranteed.

If no agent in your district is selling this Engine, write direct. We carry a complete stock.

The A. R. Williams Machinery Co. of St. John, Ltd.
15 Dock Street, - St. John, N. B.

Incubator Competition

Don't fail to select our

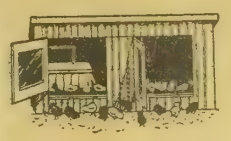
50 Egg Hot Water Incubator

80 to 90 per cent. hatches are common with this make of Incubator.

Price $8.00 from Factory.

Universal Hovers for brooding Chicks, price $7.00

Daniel's Nursery Chick Food has no equal for starting Chicks right.



—ADDRESS—

Model Incubator Co.,
Toronto, - Ontario.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Public Building, Fairville, N. B.," will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M., on Monday April 10, 1911, for the erection of a Public Building at Fairelle, N. B.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and form of tender obtained at this Department, on application to MR. D. H. Waterbury, Supt. of Public Buildings, Public Works Department, St. John, N. B., and at the Post Office at Fairville, N. B.

Persons tendering are notified that thenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed wiih their actual signatures, stating their occupations and place of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March 15, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

The Island Seed Oat House.

Joseph Reed & Company, Ltd., seed oats selected and separated by the BRUSH CLIPPER SEPARATOR. References Agriculture Department, Charlottetown, and Maritime Seed Inspector, Truro. See next issue FARMER for list of dealers in our oats in N. B. and N. S

One Cent a Word

PURE BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE Apply F. E. SHARP, Midland, Kinge Co., N. B

FOR SALE:—Registered Chester White pigs. Five dollars at five weeks old for April and May delivery. Large prize-winning stock, WALTER S. COGSWELL, Centreville, N. B.

PRIZE BIRDS FOR SALE —The third prize S. C. Minorca and the third prize S. C. B. Leghorn Cockerels at the last Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S.—DENNIS D. LEGERE, St. Auseline, Moncton, N. B.

WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs for hatching from selected winter layers. Our pullets averaged 18 eggs each in January and 21 eggs each in February. Eggs from selected hens $1 50 per 15. Eggs from selected pullets $1 00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. WILLISTON, Sackville, N. B.

FARM FOR SALE—At Great Village, Col. Co., N. S., consisting of 200 acres upland, 30 acres dyked marsh. Cut 125 tons of hay last year, 800 bushels of grain, 200 bushels roots. Good big house in good repair, also two big barns A mountain pasture for young cattle in the summer. Will sell 40 head cattle, 5 horses with place if wanted, also machinery. Buildings all in good repair with lots of water. Apply to T. A. B. % MARITIME FARMER, Sussex.

Advertised products usually possess special points of merit. That is why they are advertised. When you buy goods advertised in The Maritime Farmer you are sure of getting a square deal.

MARKETS.

Charlottetown Prices.

GRAIN.—Oats, white, 34c, black, 36c.

FEEDSTUFFS—Bran, $1.25 to $1.30; middlings, $1.40 to $1.50; oil-cake, $2.20, to $2 50; corn meal, $1.60 to $1.65.

LIVE-STOCK—Butcher's cattle, 5½c to 6½c; stockers, $20.00 to $35.00; milch cows, $35 00 to $55.00; sheep, $3.75 to $5.00.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef (Carcass) 8½ to 9¾; beef, (retail), 10c to 14c; mutton, carcas, 8c to 9c; veal, 5c; pork, 6½c to 8c insp.

HORSES.—Drafte.s, $125 to $250; roadsters, $125 to $225; carriage, $125 to $250.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Butter, solids, 23½ to 24½; creamery, butter, prints, 24 to 25c; dairy butter, 18c to 22c

POULTRY & POULTR PRODUCTS.—Eggs, 16c to 18c; fowl, 10c; chickens, 10c to 12c.

FRUIT.—Apples, $2.50 to $4.00.

VEGETABLES.—Pota'oes, 45c to 50c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Hay, $7.00 to $8 00; straw $5.00, beef hides, 8c to 8½c, calfskins, 10c to 12c; sheep skins, 35c to 60c.

There is little new to report since our last. Perk is lower and selects are now selling at 8c and light at 6½c to 7c½, and heavy at 6½c to 7c with fair supply and market easy. Beef is higher and fancy prices are being paid for good quality, 6½c being paid for some and the lower grades are also higher and the supply is reported scarce. Eggs are lower and market fairly well supplied. Butter is also lower with fair offerings. Potatoes are offering in limited quantities and shippers are paying 45c for Blues, while the retail trade are paying 50c Oats are unchanged and market easy. Hay is offering quite freely, but as soon as the roads break up we expect supply will be lighter, all offering is being stored for spring shipment and it would be hard to get over $7.50 for good quality.

St. John Prices.

GRAIN—Oats, 45c per bush.; peas, $1.75 to $2 10; barley, $1.25 to $1.50; buckwheat, $2 50 to $2.75.

FEEDSTUFFS—Bran, $24.00 ton; shorts, $25.00; middlings, $26 00; linseed meal, $8 00; cottonseed meal, $39.00 ton; corn meal, $25 00 ton.

GRASS SEEDS—Timothy, $6 00 to $7.50; common red clover, 17c to 19c pound; mammoth red clover, 19c

LIVE STOCK—Butcher's cattle, 5c to 5½c; milch cows, $40.00 to $60.00; sheep, $4 00; lambs, $4.00; hogs, $6 00 to $7.00, live weight.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef (carcass), $9.00 to $12.00; beef (retail), $9 00 to $20.00; mutton, 8c to 10c; veal, 9c to 10c; pork, 9c, 10c and 10½c.

HORSES—Drafters, $200 to $225; roadsters, $180 to $200; carriage, $180 to $200.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Creamery butter, 26c to 28c; dairy butter, 25c to 26c cheese, 12c to 13c pound.

POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS—Eggs, 23c to 26c; fowl, $1 50 to $1 75; chickens, $1 50 to $1 75; ducks, $1.25; geese, $1.00 to $1 25; turkeys, 26c to 28c.

FRUIT.—Apples, $3.00, $4 00 to $5.00; cranberries, $12.00 per bushel; honey, 16c per pound; maple products, 20c pound.

VEGETABLES—Carrots, $1 50; potatoes, $2.00 per barrel; turnips 80c to $1.00; beets, $1 30

MISCELLANEOUS—Hay, $9.00 to $11 00 per ton; straw, $7.00 to $8.00; wool, 20c; beef hides, 6c per pound; calf skins, 15c per pound; sheep hides, 30c to 90c; lamb skins, 30c to 90c.

Market very dull this week. Beef is very plentiful. There is a drop in beef this week. The Western beef is gluted at present. Potatoes are scarce and in good demand. There is a poor class of butter. The p ople are asking for better goods. The week has been very dull.

A Carriage Horse Must Not Pace.

"A. B. C.", Nfld.—In your opinion can a pacer be classed or in any way deemed to be looked upon, as a regular carriage horse, in the usual or legal acceptation of the same.

Ans.—It is an established rule at all horse shows that a pacing horse is not eligible for a carriage class. A carriage horse must not pace.

"No hard, rough hands for dat bride"
Aunt Salina

¶ A bride appreciates a sensible gift from her friends. So many wedding gifts are useless.

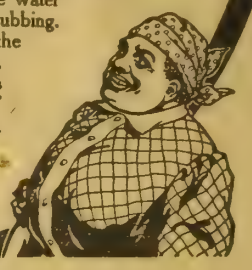
¶ Something that will relieve her of the back-breaking, nerve-racking worries of ordinary household duties —a

New Century Washer

for instance. It sweetens a woman's disposition. It enables her to get cheaper help and keep them longer. It saves the clothes and thoroughly cleanses them, because it forces the water through the fabrics without rubbing. It prevents disease entering the home from public laundries.

¶ Write for "Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy."

¶ At the busy store in your town or direct.



CUMMER-DOWSWELL
HAMILTON, ONT. Ltd.

SEEDS for the Farm. for the Garden.

We are ready with the best stock in all our 45 years' experience. You will now be preparing your plans for your 1911 crop and we wish that it will surpass anything of the past. A suggestion for a good beginning in this direction would be the use of "Keith's Seeds." Also we think it is exceptionally good business to make your selections early. You will want some pure Clovers and Timothy. These are becoming harder to get every year. Not one grower in 200 has pure seed. Send for samples of our best brands.

We will pay the freight to your nearest station for **March** orders of 200 lbs. and over of Clover and Timothy, at the following prices per bushel: "Sun" brand medium Red Clover, $10.25 per bus.; "Sun" brand Mammoth Clover, $10.50 per bus.; "Ocean" brand Alsike, $11.25 per bus.; "Gold" brand Alfalfa, $14.25 per bus.; "Crescent" Timothy (48 pounds), $6.75; "Diamond" brand Timothy (48 pounds), $7.50. **These all grade No. 1 Government Standard.** Cotton Bags, 25c each.

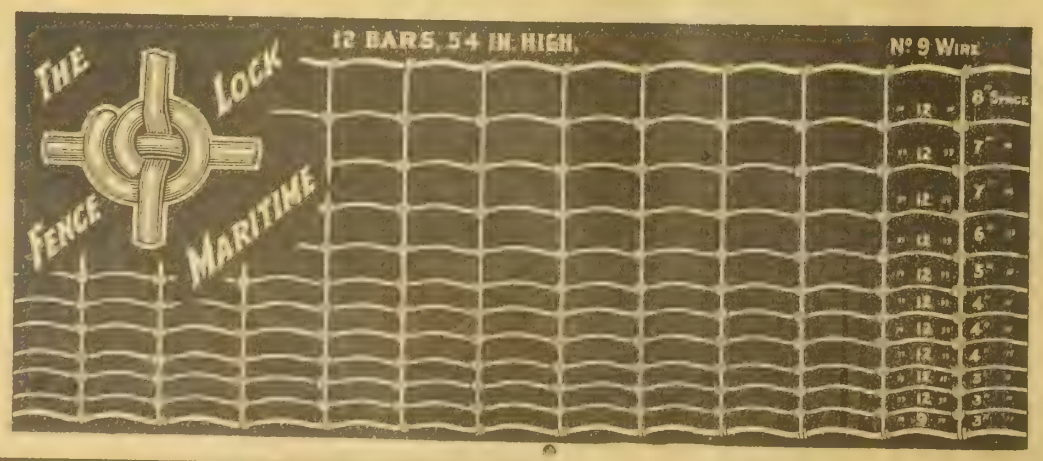
We are always pleased to hear from you and will be only too glad to furnish you with samples of any seed grain, clovers or timothy you may wish to examine. In this way you will receive as much satisfaction as a personal visit to our warehouse will give. Our catalogue is now in the mail. No doubt you will receive one—if not, it may be had for the asking.

SEED MERCHANTS SINCE 1866.

GEO. KEITH & SONS, - 124 King Street East. TORONTO, Ontario.

When writing advertisers please mention the Maritime Farmer.

MARITIME WOVEN WIRE FENCING



Coiled Spring Wire and Steel Frame Gates

Have a reputation as the BEST on the market. We propose to sustain that reputation. We do not use either cheap material or cheap labor in the manufacture of our goods.

Our Motto is Quality First.

New Brunswick Wire Fence Co.,
LIMITED,
MONCTON, New Brunswick.

The only Manufacturers of Woven Wire Fencing and Steel Frame Gates in the Maritime Provinces.

Give us your trade. We guarantee satisfaction.

Any little girl can do the churning with

MAXWELL'S

Favorite Churn.

It makes the smoothest, richest, most delicious butter you ever tasted.

The roller bearings—and hand and foot levers -make churning an easy task, even for a child.

All sizes from ½ to 30 gallons.

Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle this churn and Maxwell's "Champion" Washer.

David Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's, Ont.

Concrete Fence Posts.

Concrete—cement, sand, gravel and water combined in proper proportions—has become one of the leading building materials of the day. It has shown its worth as a substitute for wood; houses built entirely of cement, the trimming and supports of wood, being merely for decorative effect; it is used by the government, by railroads, by farmers in hundreds of ways, either alone or reinforced; and has been found to produce even good posts. Its moderate cost, its durability, the ease with which it is handled, the wide distribution of the sand, gravel and stone of which it is composed, commend it to the consideration of all builders.

As a material for fence posts, concrete has been found to possess but few of the disadvantages of wood, to have practically all of its advantages and to be superior in some respects to timber. Of course, the first cost may be more or less than the best wooden posts, but that depends on local conditions—the timber supply, the deposits of sand, gravel and rock and the skill of the workman.

If manufactured as usual and cured for three months, concrete posts are as good as the best wooden posts. After three years, wooden posts possess only one-third to one-half of their original strength, whereas concrete grows stronger with age, and needs no repairs, as neither weather nor fire injures it. Under ordinary circumstances concrete posts will last forever; and even if in the course of a few years a few should be broken by unusual strain, it is cheaper to replace them than to replace an entire fence of decayed posts with a material with the same lack of durability.

Concrete posts are attractive in appearance because of their uniform size and color, and can be made either square, triangular or round, either straight or tapering towards the top. They can be purchased from dealers or made at home, and this latter plan together with suggestions as to the construction of the fence after the posts are made and cured, is the theme of Farmers' Bulletin, No. 403, recently issued by the United States department of agriculture.

The pamphlet closes with a warning to persons intending to buy post molds, either steel or wooden, to beware of travelling agents who are selling molds or rights for the sale or use of their respective molds. No dealings should be had with these agents except when fully satisfied through reports from one's banker or lawyer that the company represented by the agent is reliable and that the agent is their authorized representative. Patents have been issued on special types of reinforcement, and they can not be generally used without danger of infringing patent rights; but none of the simple forms described in the bulletin is patented or patentable and they are just as good as the special forms advertised and recommended by the agents. No one need hesitate to use the simple form of construction recommended, for it has been in constant use in all countries for a number of years, and all claims that the general use of reinforced concrete fence posts is controlled by patent rights are unjustified and untrue.

A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL.

To All Women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of rhe Womb, Painfull or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also Hot Flushes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write today Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box H309, Windsor, Ont.

Place your order now for

Seed Potatoes

from celebrated New Brunswick stock.

	Per bbl.
Delawares & Green Mountains,	$2 25
Irish Cobblers.....	2.50

Special Rates on Car Lots.

Packed in barrels. Delivery when required after frost.

Terms—Cash with Order. Write

Clements Company, Limited,

St. John, New Brunswick.

A $5.00 Seed Prize

We will give $5.00 in gold to the person who finds the word "seed" or "seeds" the most times in ads. in this and succeeding issues up to April 30th. It doesn't cost you one penny to try for this $5.00 but in looking for the word "seeds" note which seed ads. interest you most, and write those advertisers, sending an order or asking for free catalogue. In your letter to us telling how many times you find the words "seed" or "seeds" you must give us the names of all seed or nursery advertisers in this and succeeding issues up to April 30th to whom you have written mentioning The Maritime Farmer. This is an easy condition, and the catalogues or seeds you buy will be worth much more than you pay. Go to work.

The $5.00 will be mailed promptly to one finding them the most times. Tell how many times you find them on each page. In case of tie the prize will be divided. Don't delay. Doesn't cost a cent to enter. You might as well have the $5.00 and you are going to write for catalogues, so do it now. Lists must be mailed by April 30th.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets invariably bring relief to women suffering from chronic constipation, headache, biliousness, dizziness, sallowness of the skin and dy-

Your Mail Orders

In response to many inquiries from all over Canada, The John Murphy Company, Limited, of Montreal, has decided to issue, about March 15th, a catalogue, which in a unique sense will be

The Catalogue of a Woman's Store

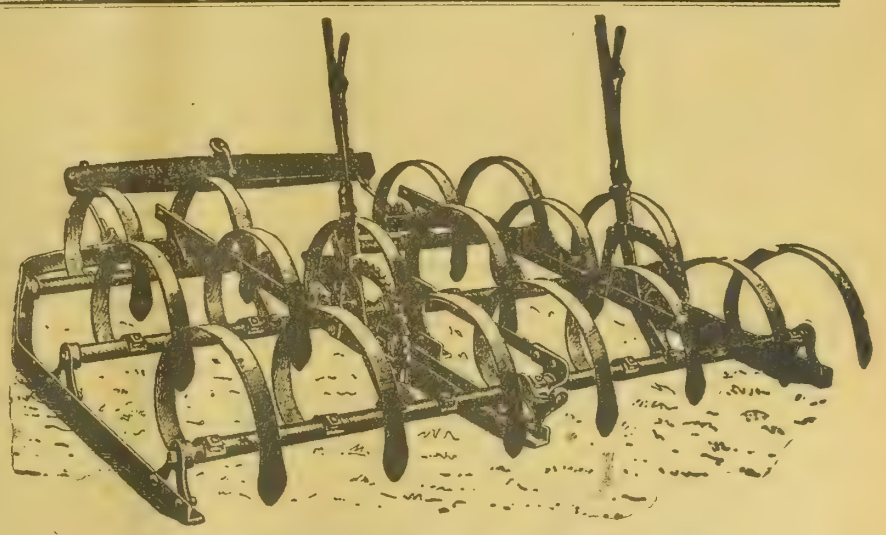
It will include a list of practically everything that Women, Misses and Babies wear or carry, whether fully made up, party made up or not made up at all, in Woollens, Silks, Linens, Cottons or Notions, as well as Table Linens, Household Cottons and ed Comforts.

In order that customers will know exactly what the goods will cost delivered to them, we propose to pay all freight, express or mail charges on all articles illustrated or described in the catalogue.

Please address applications for copies to Department R.

The John Murphy Company Limited

MONTREAL, QUE.



HARROWS.

We talk big on our Lever Harrows because we know its value. Got the conclusive evidence from the right source—our own experience and the men who use them.

Material—We couldn't buy better if we paid double the price.

Teeth—High Grade Steel, tempered in oil by experts and thoroughly tested.

Adjustment—Just a movement of the levers in the field and the teeth are set in an instant to any debth as the work requires it.

Work—The Bailey-Underwood Lever Harrow will do more effective work than any other Spring Tooth Harrow on the market and do it in less time. Next week we will tell you why.

Bailey-Underwood CO., Limited, New Glasgow, N.S.

Send for the booklets of advertis ers in The Maritime Farmer—you don't have to buy and you may lear n something useful.

TORONTO, CANADA

"Sells his Crown Wire and Iron Fences and Gates at factory prices, also barbed, coiled, and plain wire, fence tools, etc. Ask for free catalogue."

Advertise in The Maritime Farmer.

Feeding a Colt.

L. H. R. U., N. B.:—1, What would you advise feeding a colt during the first, second and third winters? 2. What would you put on them to rid them of lice? 3. What would you give them if they were troubled with worms?

Ans. 1. Suitable food for colts in winter at any age would be early cut, well cured clover hay or clover and timothy—more clover than timothy—oats, wheat bran, roots, either turnips, carrots, mangels, sugar beets or a small amount of potatoes and a small quantity of ground flax seed. The flax seed should be soaked and given about two or three times a week, along with the bran and oats. The roots may be either whole or crushed. As there is such variation in size as well as assimilation power in colts, it is impossible to intelligently state the quantity of each of any of these foods most suitable for one or a number of colts. The second winter more is required than the first and the third than the second, but the necessity for the food in abundance the first winter is as great or even greater than in subsequent years.

2. There are many remedies for lice. Dusting with dalmation insect powder, mixed with cement or finely ground brick dust, is frequently effective. If the colt is badly infested and has a heavy coat of hair, clipping the hair off and applying a decoction of staunesacre seeds made by boiling four ounces of bruised seed

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Annual Report of the Board of Directors.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS :

Your Directors beg to present herewith the annual statement of the affairs and financial position of the Canada Cement Company, Limited, as of the 31st December, 1910.

In presenting the Balance Sheet, we call attention to the Company's strong financial position as disclosed by the large amount of cash on hand, and other quick assets, and the comparatively small amount of current liabilities. After providing for interest on our Bonds and Dividends on our Preferred Stock for the year, we have been able to set up reserve for depreciation, extraordinary repairs and renewals, bad debts, etc., and carry forward a substantial balance to Surplus Account.

The consumption of cement during the past year was not as large as anticipated. Our business also suffered on account of the Railways not being able to meet our full requirements for cars during the heavy shipping season; consequently, we carry over from last year 781,116 barrels of cement.

Early in 1910 the price of our product was fixed at a lower price than cement had ever been sold for in Canada, excepting for a short period in .909, but your Directors are pleased to state that the anticipated savings in manufacturing and distributing our products were such that they were able to still further reduce this price.

We trust, when you consider the above mentioned conditions, and also the fact that during 1910 our plants were only operated to 57.6 per cent. of their capacity, the profits shown will be satisfactory to the Shareholders.

During the current year, we look for a larger natural demand, which demand will be stimulated by continuing to manufacture a strictly high grade article, and by selling it at the lowest possible price. This anticipated increase will enable us to operate our plants to better advantage than in the past, but we do not expect that the demand will be sufficient to enable us to put into operation either of the two plants which have been idle since the organization of this Company. However, it is confidently expected that the increased demand, and increased output, will result in further savings in the cost of manufacture and distribution, and it is the policy of your Directors to give your customers the benefit of these reductions.

The Shareholders' profits will depend on the increased volume of the Company's business, the policy of the Company being the maintenance of such a stable position as will insure regular and uniform payments of interest on its bonds and dividends on its Perferred stock, and at the same time be in a position to withstand any unforeseen emergency that may arise consequent on business depression or otherwise, which condition naturally necessitates the accumulation of, and the maintenance of a large cash reserve.

It is also the policy of the Company to equalize the price of cement throughout Canada in so far as the physical conditions make such possible, and in futherance of this policy, your Directors have arranged to purchase a site near Winnipeg, on which they will erect, this year, a mill to grind clinker, which clinker will be shipped from one of our Eastern mills. The buildings, machinery, etc., will be planned so that, should it at any time in the future be advisable, a Burning Department can be added, and the clinker produced on the property.

And further, an agreement has been entered into whereby this Company expects to acquire, in the near future, a property at Exshaw, which, added to our Calgary plant, and the projected plant at Winnipeg, will put us in the position of anticipating any extraordinary growth in the consumption of cement in the Great West.

With the view of educating the public, and popularizing the use of cement, in addition to the ordinary advertising, the Company has published a small book illustrating some of the many uses to which cement may be put, for which book there has been a great demand, 25,000 applications for same having been received during the past six months.

For the purpose of stimulating interest in the Company on behalf of the Employes, both in efficieny and cheapening production, as well as creating a feeling of mutual goodwill, your Directors deem it expedient to introduce a system, already adopted by several large industrial corporations with beneficial results, viz., to enable employes to become the possessors of Preferred and Common Stock at prices which will be attractive to them, the employes paying a fixed amount per share per month out of their earnings, and the Company carrying the stock for them, charging a rate of 5% interest. If the plan is put into effect, all dividends will be credited to the employes applying for the stock. Said stock will be held in trust for the employe for a term of five years, excepting in exceptional cases, such as death, when his heirs will receive what benefit a deceased employe has derived from subscribing to the stock.

Your Directors feel that the policy, as herein outlined, will, as nearly as possible, make the interests of the consumers, the employes, and the shareholders identical, and will inure to the most enduring and beneficial results for all concerned.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

WILLIAM C. EDWARDS.

President.

Heart Trouble

Caused Dizziness, Weakness and Smothering Spells.

Through one cause or another a large majority of the people are troubled, more or less, with some form of heart trouble. Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will be found to be the most effective medicine on the market.

Mrs. F. Leslie Craig, 114 Erie Ave., Brantford, Ont., writes:—"It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered greatly from heart trouble which caused dizziness, weakness and smothering spells. I used a great deal of Dr.'s medicine but received no benefit. A friend advised me to buy a box of your pills, which I did, and before I had finished one box I felt so much better I continued their use by taking two boxes. I highly recommend these pills to any one suffering from heart and nerve trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Grand Trunk Railway System

REDUCED RATES.

In effect until APRIL 10th inclusive.

Second Class Colonist fares from Montreal to

Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria, Westminister, B. C. Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Wash.; Portland, Ore.... **$47.70**

San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Cal.; Mexico City, Mex..... **$49.00**

Low rates to many other points, and also from other stations on the Grand Trunk Railway System.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

Leave Montreal for Chicago on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10.30 p. m. Berths, which may be reserved in advance, available for accommodation of passengers holding first or second class tickets on payment of nominal charge. Connection made with trains carrying cars of similar style at Chicago.

For further information apply to

J. QUINLAN, D.P.A., Montreal, or A. E. MARQUETTE, Pass Agent, G.T.R. King Edward Hotel, Halifax, N. S.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF MINARD'S LINIMENT

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited

for two hours in one gallon of water, afterwards adding sufficient water to make a gallon. This dressing should be repeated every four or five days until all lice and eggs are destroyed. A five per cent. solution of Creolin used in the same way is often effective. The clothing, walls, brushes and bedding should be treated with one of the above mentioned remedies, to destroy insects lodged in them, or the clothing and brushes may be boiled, which will destroy the insects and eggs. Of course there are many remedies but the above are effective and safe. Many preparations of mercury are effective but require care in application to prevent injury to the animal.

3. If long white worms and small worms (pin worms) I would give Gentian, Nux Vomica and Sulphate of Iron, night and morning, for a week and then a physic of raw Linseed Oil, with Oil of Turpentine, well mixed in it. And injections of an infusion of quassa chips made by macerating two ounces of chips in one gallon of water, for one hour. This quantity is sufficient for two injections for a two-year-old, four for a yearling and eight for a weanling. Two or three injections should be given about four days apart. The first one when the physic is given. The dose of bitter tonic and authelmintic above advised, as well as the physic should be governed by the size of the colt. For good sized agricultural colts, weanlings should have twenty grains of the above advised ingredients; a yearling forty grains and a two-year-old one dram, and after the physic ceases acting repeat the authelmintic and tonic for another week.

The quantity of raw Linseed Oil for a weanling would be twelve ounces; for a yearling, sixteen ounces; and for a two-year-old, one pint. Quantity of Oil of Turpentine for a weanling would be two fluid drams; a yearling, four drams and a two-year-old, six drams well mixed in the raw Linseed Oil.

J. STANDISH, V. S.

Truro, N. S.

Raising Better Fruit.

A bright western fruit grower knowing that everything outside of the ordinary attracts attention, announces a scheme to grow apple trees to be registered, the same as live stock, with pedigrees. He claims to have perfected a plan to place the science of growing commercial fruit of highest quality, color and uniformity of size on a practical basis.

It is well known to observing orchardists that in any cultivated apple orchard there are trees which stand out for yielding prize-winning specimens, or more and better fruit than the others. Scions taken from these and transferred to other trees by budding or grafting will perpetuate these qualities.

This method has been followed by some growers for many years, but this promoter intends to carry it a step further. The trees are to be recorded, upon an orchard plat, then registered, and a pedigree issued to the grower. He does not claim that all trees grown in this way will produce prize-winning fruit, for so much depends on the care the trees receive, but the experiment will show that a greater percentage of high-grade trees may be raised. This plan is not patented, and is one that every fruit grower could profitably practice in starting new orchards.

To learn the value of cooking feed for live stock, extensive trials were made at the experiment station of the North Dakota Agricultural college in feeding hogs and cattle raw and cooked feed. It was found that more pounds of gain were made from a given amount of feed when raw. Potatoes were an exception as they gave the best returns when cooked.

Amatite ROOFING

Saskatoon Fair Buildings, covered with Amatite Roofing, Saskatchewan, Can.

60,000 Feet of Amatite Roofing

The accompanying view shows a series of buildings at the Saskatoon Exposition, all of them covered with Amatite Roofing.

Amatite was selected because it was inexpensive, easy to put on, required no care or attention or expense afterwards, and would give excellent durability.

If ordinary smooth roofing had been used, these roofs would require painting every year or two at considerable expense and trouble. Amatite, however, has a mineral surface which *requires no painting.*

Use Amatite for every roof where you want to save expense. It is the most economical solution of the whole roofing problem.

Amatite Roofing requires no skilled labor to apply; it costs no more, (in fact much less) than other roofings; and the fact that it requires no painting makes the total expense far below that of any other type of roof covering.

You can use Amatite for every kind of steep roofed building. We supply galvanized nails and liquid cement for the laps free of charge.

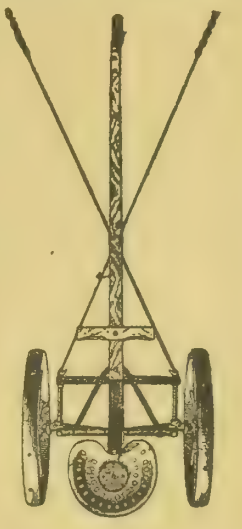
Send for free sample and booklet. Address our nearest office.

Carritte-Paterson Mfg. Co., Limited,

St. John, N. B.; Halifax, N. S

You Don't Have to Walk Behind a Harrow.

TRAMPING through the soft ground behind a harrow is about the most tiresome job on the farm. You don't have to do it. Attach a Massey-Harris Harrow Cart to your harrow and ride in comfort. You will appreciate the Spring Seat which is so placed that the cart always balances. Wheels are high and have wide tires, they run easily in soft ground and keep you up above the dust. Each wheel has twelve large oval spokes rivited into the tire and the inner end is firmly clamped between the two parts of the malleable hub, the hub extending well out on the spokes. Wheels have removable sleeves. Outer end of sleeve has screw oil plug, and the inner end is provided with a collar which turns in a Dust Proof Sand Cap with oil hole.



The cross rods control the wheels perfectly at all times. No Foot Trip to operate, absolute Automatic control under all conditions.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LIMITED,

MONCTON, - New Brunswick.

Contracted a Heavy Cold.

It Became a Lung Splitting Cough.

Mr. J. H. Richards, 1852 Second Ave. East, Vancouver, B.C., writes: "Allow me to write a few lines in praise of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Last fall I contracted a heavy cold which left me with a hacking cough and every time I would get a little more cold this hacking cough would become a lung splitting one. It kept on getting worse and I kept on spending money buying different cough remedies until a friend asked me if I had ever tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I told him I was willing to try anything I thought would cure, and on the same day bought two bottles. Before half the first one was used my cough began to get much easier, and by the time I had used a bottle and a half my cough was gone. I am keeping the other half bottle in case it should come again, but I am sure I have a positive cure. Let me recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to all who suffer from a cough or throat irritation of any kind."

So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy, it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it

Don't be imposed upon by taking anything but "Dr. Wood's."

Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

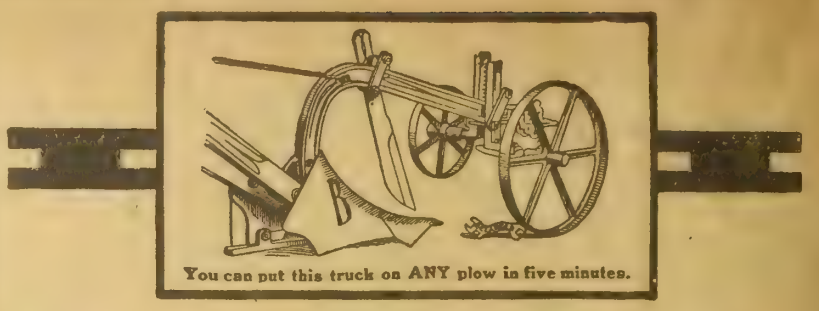
STOCK NOTES.

AMERICAN MARE RECORD.—A new mark was set for the breeders of draft horses at the McMillan sale, held at Sioux City on February 14th, 1911, when the grand mare, Iolanthe, champion Percheron mare at the International, sold for $3 500 to Mrs W S. Corsa. of Gregory farm, White Hall Ill., where she will add to the glory of a Percheron stud that already possesses Carnot, the champion Percheron stallion of America $ 000 more than any pure-bred mare of any draft breed has ever heretofore brought in America No other mare has ever accomplished the fact of winning two championships at the International This daughter of Calypos won her first high honors as a three year-old, and after four years in the breeding stud during which time she foaled three colts she returned to the showring and at the International in 1910 won premier honors over the pick of France and America Iolanthe 40925 was bred at the Lakewood Farm at Rock Rapids, Iowa and reared by her breeder, the Hon H. G. McMillan whose personal pride in the show ring and auction ring is surpassed only by the pleasure which he feels in being able to demonstrate to the world that American breeders and breeding establishments are second to none,

THE QUEBEC HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' FIRST ANNUAL SALE.—On the 21st February the first annual sale of the Quebec Holstein Breeders Sale Association took place at the G. T. R stock yards Montreal, Que. It was a great success, there were many in attendance and prices were good for Quebec. The sale is brought out by the consignors not so much to dispose of their cattle as to spread them through the country. Probably the likelihood of the Reciprocity bill going shortly into effect had something to do with the success as all the farmers know how much more they made out of United States cream business last year with the duty off, with this knowledge they cannot help believing there will be a great deal more profit when the United States duties are removed in all dairy products, The Holsteins are the cows that will be needed above all others to get this profit to the full. It will be noticed from the following detailed list that the cattle were distributed through the Eastern Townships, the Island of Montreal, near Ottawa, and between Montreal and Toronto, thus illustrating how much Montreal is a centre for the dairy business and Holsteins. Since the sale and in connection with it a bull has been bought in the Montreal district and will go to Toronto for a little less than $250 00 this is by a son of King of Pontiacs, Steven's celebrated bull, a brother of the champion cow of the world whose official record for butter is 37.28 lbs for the seven days

The buyers were all satisfied, those from the west congratulating themselves that what they bought would have cost 30% more at home. Mr. Gooderham, of Toronto, saying he could easily sell the cow he paid $180.00 for at $250 00 in Toronto. The facilities at the G. T. R. stock yards were excellent and will be improved before another year. Some of the cattle were not brought out in very good condition. The consigners were:—Dr L deL Harwood, Los henaux Farms, Vaudreuil; P J Seeley, Riverview Farm, Lachine Rapids; F.E Came Canaan Farm, St. Lambert; Lieut. Col. T. J. Riley Homewood Farm, Lavigne; R. W. Brown, Fraser Farm Lachine Rapids. Twenty-six head of pure breds were sold at prices ranging from $15 00 for a yong bull calf to $200 00 for an eleven year old cow Eight Holstein grades of various ages were also sold, one to go to the North west and two to T. A. Trenholm, of Montreal West

SHERBROOKE POULTRY SHOW.—A successful show has recently been completed in the city of Sherbrooke, and the breeders of the fancy and utility stock in that section are to be congratulated on having one of the finest exhibits of birds ever shown in the Province of Quebec. This is the report of the expert judge, Mr. Victor Fortier, assistant manager of the Experimental Farms Poultry Department at Ottawa. It is interesting to note that the well known firm of Gunn, Langlois & Co, Ltd., 241 St. Paul St, Montreal, who have been conducting in Ontario and Quebec a campaign for "More and better eggs and poultry" this season, have carried off a great many of the laurels at this show No fewer than 800 birds were entered in competition. covering all the principal breeds well known in Ontario and Quebec, A number of the birds which were shown at Ottawa and won prizes were also shown here, and the competition was keen in all the classes The firm of Gunn, Langlois & Co., Ltd, carried off no less than 10 first prizes, 4 seconds, 2 thirds and 3 specials, so the silver cup for them this winter, and as they also swept the boards at the Ottawa Winter Fair, it only goes to show what can be done when people are really in earnest and enthusiastic about what they undertake. The marked interest which is so much in evidence in connection with this trade in the province of Quebec will give an impetus to the poultry industry throughout the province, and in the course of the next few years we shall no doubt see an increase in the quantity and quality of poultry and eggs produced that will result in increased profits to the individual as well as to the country, With this in view, the management of the Sherbrooke Poultry show invited the above named firm to send Mr. John I. Brown, manager of their special Poultry department, to give an address along the lines of commercial poultry, this taking place in the lecture room at eight o'clock on the last evening of the show. Over two hundred interested hearers were present, and one and all were of the opinion that good would result from the helpful information given in reference to the marketing of poultry and poultry products. After the lecture was over a banquet was tendered to the local and visiting poultrymen at the Sherbrooke Hotel, and after the inner man had been refreshed the President proposed the health of the King, which was heartily responded to by the singing of 'God save the King." The President then proposed the health of the Expert Judge, Mr Victor Fortier, and in response Mr. Fortier took up, at some length, the successful mating and breeding of fancy stock and proper methods of fitting them for the show. The President then called upon those present to drink to the health of the visitors, namely, Messrs Brown and Johnston of the firm of Gunn Langlois & Co Ltd. In response to this toast.



You can put this truck on ANY plow in five minutes.

A Boy Can Plow This Way

THIS attachment—these wheels to go under the beam—make it unnecessary to buy a sulky plow to plow comfortably—makes the ordinary plow as solid in the ground as a Sulky plow.

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With these wheels, the plow always works at the same depth—the draught is regular and easier on horses—the plowman's work is easier and it is almost unnecessary to hold the handles. They can be put on ANY plow in five minutes. **Write for our Catalog if your dealer cannot supply you.**

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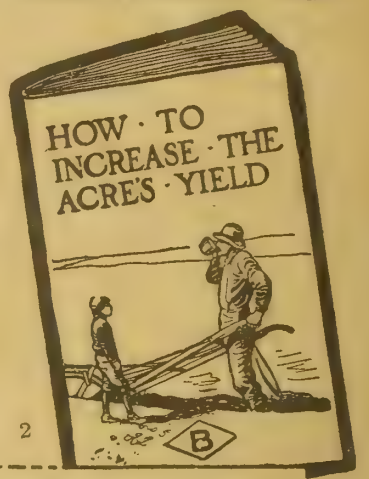

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acres of ..... soil. (Type of Soil)

Please send me "How to Increase the Acre's Yield," FREE.

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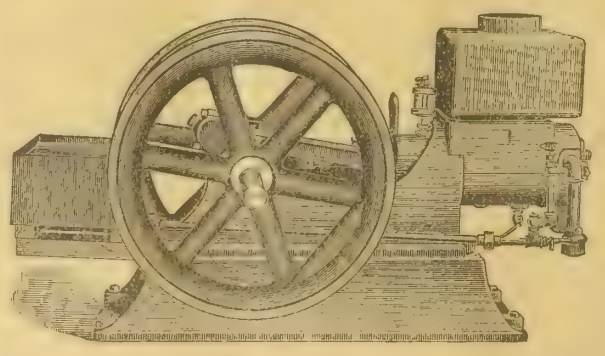

to come to your house if you are thinking of buying. Write to the different makers or their representatives and get catalogues. Investigate the different makes thoroughly before you buy. You will have to pay good money and do not want to be disappointed. Remember, that if you make a mistake in purchasing it will worry you as long as the engine lasts. You cannot afford to take chances. These are the things that confronted us when we went into the markets of the world to select an engine that would give you satisfaction. Our experts went not to the factory where they were made, but out in the fields, the workshops and other places where they were being used, and found out just how each make of machine was doing. Every working part was thoroughly inspected. Not one dollar of expense was saved in order that we might get the best. We could not afford to take chances. Our organization is too big, our interests too great, our reputation too dear to us to allow even the slightest defect to creep in. We went at the Gasoline Engine business thoroughly and we believe you should do the same. We want you to find out for yourself just how good our Gasoline Engine is. We have 200 agents in the Maritime Provinces. Every county is represented. We can have a man call on you any day, but before we have him call we would like you to write us for our catalogue. It explains the things you should know about Gasoline Engines. Other information regarding our selling plan will be given you by our representative.

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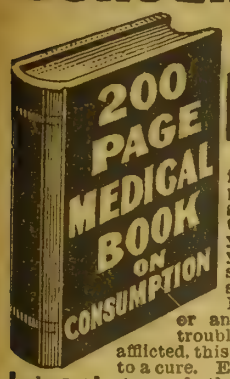
Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1641 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait — write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

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SO SURE IN ITS EFFECT ON ALL WOUNDS OF THE FLESH
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Also Piles, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands and Face.

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FREE!

This elegant watch, stem wind and set, fancy engraved SOLID SILVER cases, FULLY GUARANTEED, will be sent you FREE if you sell only $3.60 worth of our beautifully colored and embossed post cards at 6 for 10c. These are the very latest designs in Views, Floral, Holiday, Comics, &c. The swiftest sellers. Just show them and take in the money. Send your name and address, plainly written, and we will forward you a package of cards and our big premium list. Don't delay, for we give this extra present for promptness.

COBALT GOLD PEN CO., Dept. 319 Toronto, Ont.

SEND US 75c. Receive by return mail post paid this beautiful little dress made with a little waist joined to a full pleated skirt with a half belt to the front panel. Neck trimming belt, and cuffs, are of a plain dark red material, while the dress is of a dark red tartan dress goods. It comes in ages from 3 to 12. It is worth double. To introduce our dresses we make an ad. of this number and send it by return mail for only 75c. and 12c. for postage. We can supply a 14 year size at $1 25. Order No 831

STANDARD GARMENT CO. London, Ont.

Mr. Johnson dwelt upon the exceptional opportunity that was presenting itself to the producers of Quebec to undertake and carry on this very profitable branch as a side line to their farming. In conclusion Mr. Johnson stated that it gave him a great deal of pleasure to be present and see that the poultrymen of Quebec were evidently in earneat and ready to undertake and forward this movement to a successful issue, and he assured them that the same assistance which his firm had been endeavoring to give the poultry interests this past season would not be curtailed this coming year. Mr Brown spoke briefly on the strains of the different breeds and the mixing of foreign blood, which was one of the evils of the poultry trade to-day, emphasizing the fact that there was a great deal more in strains than breeds, although the breed was a very important factor to the success of the poultry industry on the farm, and closed by recommending the Barred Plymouth Rock as an all round farmer's bird. "The Press" was next proposed, and responded to by two of the local editors, both of them voicing the same sentiment in connection with the development of the trade, and offering their very best assistance, which, judging by the applause, was fully appreciated. Mr. Hillhouse, who was in charge of Gunn, Langlois & Co's, poultry and breeding plant at Hondville, Que., was called upon to say a few words and as he had had wide experience in attending shows, he made a few suggestions in connection with better facilities for taking care of birds and visitors to the show. He emphasized one item in particular, that instead of using tickets to deck the prize winners they should use ribbons, and closed by saying that they all believe in doing things right, and his firm were willing to contribute to help the Sherbrooke Association procure the ribbons for the show next year. This brought to a close the first poultry show of Sherbrooke, which will henceforth be an annual affair, and after singing the National Anthem the visitors dispersed, everyone being well pleased and quite enthusiastic as to what the outcome in the province of Quebec will be.

The PUBLISHER'S DESK.

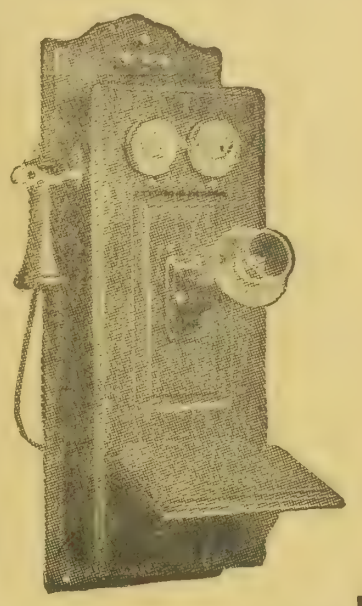
INCREASING FARM PRODUCTIVENESS.—"A good many farmers could show a handsome profit on their fixed capital, so long as they shut their eyes to the fact that they are merely mining their land—not farming it. You might just as well open up a gravel pit and load your farm in wagons at so much per square yard, as to mine its fertility with crops and put nothing back. This gravel pit style of farming is not a profitable method of wringing from the soil the utmost there is in it." The above striking paragraph is from a book entitled "How to Increase the Acre's Yield" published by A. Belanger, at Montmagny, Que. This book is worth a reading by every farmer who is interested in the increased productiveness of his land. "How to Increase the Acre's Yield" is divided into three parts. The first part deals with Soil and Fertilizers and goes exhaustively into the subject of rebuilding run down land. The second part under the title of "Plowing and Plows" takes up the scientific construction of plows of different types for different purposes, and explains the various processes by which these plows are made. Under the heading of 'Seeds and Seeding", an important part of the book deals with this real basis of the harvest, and the actual control over it possessed by the skillful agriculturist. The book also deals at length with "B" Plows and their manufacture. Those of our readers who have not read this book, would find themselves well repaid by a careful study of it. It is worth reading, at least twice. Although a charge ought to be made for it, Mr Belanger will send a copy free on request, as long as the edition last. Write for it to A Belanger Department 100, Montmagny, P. Q.

AN INTERESTING REPORT.—Published elsewhere in this issue is an annual report for the past year of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Cement Company, as read by the President to the Shareholders, at the Annual meeting held in Montreal on the 21st of February. The frank statement of the policy and the general attitude of fairness evidenced by this address are such as to warrant more than passing comment. Any lay member of the community reading the report must surely feel disposed to echo

A $5.00 Prize.

We will give a prize of $5.00 to the person making the largest purchase from one or more of the firms advertising in the February, March and April issues of The Maritime Farmer. Send for catalogue and information to each advertiser and see if they have something that you want. The only condition attached to this offer is that you mention The Maritime Farmer when writing and that you send us a list of those to whom you have written and the amount purchased from each advertiser. We believe our advertisers can offer you better value than can be obtained elsewhere and see no reason why you should not patronize and secure this prize. All lists must be mailed us by April 30th. Address Advertising Manager, Maritime Farmer, Sussex, N. B.

HELLO!! HELLO!!! Lend us your ear for a minute or so.



We hear that you are going to build a rural 'phone line in your locality and enjoy the benefits of telephone-served districts. We commend you for your enterprise.

But lend us your ear for a minute or so. Listen while we advise you that you'll find the most satisfactory arrangement is an **Independent System**.

With an Independent System you own the telephones and equipment outright, instead of paying an exorbitant yearly rental to the trust. You soon save a great deal of money.

But send for our No. 2 Bulletin which gives complete information about building and operating a telephone line.

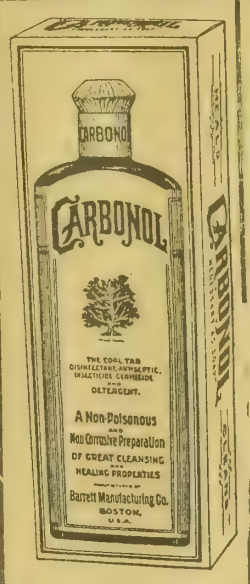
With the No. 2 Bulletin we will, if requested, send you our handsome new book, "Canada and the Telephone." For this book a leading artist has drawn thirty-two pictures, illustrating the necessity and benefits of the telephone in rural districts.

If your system is already in operation ask us to send two or three of our telephones for free trial, so that you can compare them with others. We welcome comparison tests for our 'phones, because we are sure of their superior quality.

We make prompt shipments of all kinds of telephone equipment.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited,

1820 Duncan Street, - - TORONTO, ONT.


CARBONOL
THE COOL TAR DISINFECTANT, ANTISEPTIC, INSECTICIDE AND DETERGENT.
A Non-Poisonous and Non-Corrosive Preparation OF GREAT CLEANSING AND HEALING PROPERTIES
Barrett Manufacturing Co. BOSTON, U.S.A.

CARBONOL "NECESSARY AS SOAP"

FOR GENERAL HOUSE CLEANING

PUT a dash of **Carbonol** into every pail of water you use in house cleaning. You will find that cleansing becomes much easier than before. You will find that old stains and smears which you thought could not be removed, disappear like magic. You will find that floors and woodwork, marble, metal and tile look cleaner after they have been washed with a **Carbonol** solution than you ever were able to make them look with soap and water.

Carbonol is a disinfectant and while it is removing dirt, it is also killing germs. Keep your house so free from germs that nobody would ever catch a disease in it.

Carbonol will remove stains of oil and grease; it will wash windows and give them the clearness of crystal.

A free sample of **Carbonol** will be sent on request.

The Carritte-Paterson Manufacturing Co., Limited.
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1 Cent a Word.

This department is one of the most valuable in the MARITIME FARMER. At a cost of only one cent a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange. The address must be counted as part of the advertisement and each initial or a number counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order and advertisement must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office. Copy must be received not later than Friday before the date of issue, which will always be found on the editorial page of the proceeding issue. No black faced type or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small ad, as noticeable as a large one. The rate for this column is one cent a word, each insertion. MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

TWO pure bred Holstein bull calves for sale. GARFIELD CAMPBELL, Salisbury. N. B.

AGENTS WANTED, apply THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Ottawa, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.—WALTER EATON, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N S.

FIVE young Guernsey Bulls for sale, from good big stock.—T. D. BLAIKIE, Great Village, N. S.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from bred to lay S.C. Black Minorca and White Leghorn $1.00 per setting.—FRED C LAW, Folkins, N. B.

WANTED.—A girl for general house work by April the first. Good wages. No children. Reference required. Apply to MRS. BROCK, Rtohesay. N. B.

YORKSHIRE PIGS—from prize-winning registered stock. Five dollars, five weeks old. Book your orders now. R. J. MESSENGER, Bridgetown, N. S.

YORKSHIRE PIGS from best registered stock. Sixteen litters due in March and April; others later. Orders booked now.—BOYD A. WETMORE, Manager "McKean Farm," Harvey, Albert Co., N. B.

LIVE MAN OR WOMAN WANTED for work at home, paying $2.00 to $3 00 per day, with opportunity to advance. Spare time can be used Work not difficult and requires no experience.—WINSTON, LTD., Spadina Ave., Toronto.

BAIN WAGON FOR SALE.—We are offering one heavy Bain Lumber or Farm Wagon for sale cheap, on easy terms. For particulars write M. A. MACLEOD, SUSSEX N B, or W. C. MACLEOD & SONS, LOCH LOMOND WEST, N. S

WANTED.—Persons to grow mushrooms for us in waste space in gardens, yards, sheds or cellars, $15 to $30 per week. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars.—MONTREAL SUPPLY CO., Montreal.

ALL kinds of books on Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Gardening, Bees, Fruits Flowers, Vegetables, etc, Catalogue free.—MORGAN'S POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, London, Ont.

THREAD POWER FOR SALE.—One second hand two-horse Moody thread power for sale cheap. First set of planks still on the machine Write POWER care of MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

SEND FOR FREE CIRCULAR on the world's greatest winter layers, Anconas and Leghorns, 90% fertile eggs, for sale in any quantity. I have the largest flocks of Anconas in Canada Baby chicks delivered anywhere. Germ killer, 25c postpaid.—EDMUND C. APPS, Box 224, Vice-President International Ancona Club, Brantford, Ontario.

FOR SALE!

Pure Bred Guernsey Bull, "Linden of Orchard Hill," dropped Jan. 10th, 1909. Weighs 1,200 lbs. Active, docile and a sure stock getter Dam, "Linda of Eastview" 2nd. 2 C. G. H. B. Sire, "Diamond's Early Riser of Waumisit," 12054, A. G. C. C.

For further particulars apply to

H. P. Banks, Waterville, Kings Co., N.S.

FOR SALE.

One R. C R. I. Red Cock, 2nd at Amherst; three Brown S. C. Leghorn Cockerels, one of these is the 2nd prize cockerel at St. John Dominion Exhibition. Four S. C. R. I. Red Cockerels, these are good ones for the money asked. Also a few Pullets of each of the three varieties.

W. H. HENRY, Shubenacadie, N. S.

Hillside Farm Yorkshires

I have for immediate sale young boars fit for service and some choice sows old enough to breed. Sire and dam imp. I am booking orders for young pigs from two imported sows not akin. All stock registered and guaranteed as described.

A. P. SEMPLE, - Brule, N. S.

Sea View Stock Farm.

I have for sale several choice pure bred young Holstein Bulls, of various ages. Write or call for full information.

J. D. IRVING,
Bouctouche, N. B.

the hope expressed by the President that the increased demand and increased output in the year to come will result in further savings in the cost of manufacture; and it further cannot be but felt by the public at large that any such reductions that may be obtained will, according to the broad-minded policy of the Company, be used as an advantage to the customers of the Company—the concern depending for their profits upon increasing volume of business. Especially interesting is the statement that the policy of the Company is such as to tend towards equalization of the price of cement throughout Canada so far as possible. Another noteworthy feature of the Report is the provision made for employes to become possessors of stock. This is, as pointed out, a policy already in force in some of the largest institutions, and shows that the Canada Cement Company are quick to appreciate any means of stimulating interest and confidence upon the part of the staff. The strong financial position of the company is a well known fact, and all that is necessary to ensure the continued success of the concern is continued prosperity of the country together with an increased realization of the importance and economy of cement as a building material.

THE SPREAD OF THE RURAL TELEPHONE MOVEMENT.—The movement for communication among farmers and for better connections between rural and city districts has increased wonderfully within the past few years. To those who are ignorant of the real statistics, the figures of the latest telephone census in the United States are amazing.

To the Canadian farmer, these figures, indicating the possibilities for the growth of the rural telephone in this country, are very interesting

For the period from 1902 to 1907 the number of rural telephone stations in the entire country increased 449 per cent. In 1902, there were but 265, 967 rural telephone stations in the United States; five years later there were 1,464,733.

The census figures show that the South has a great share in this development. The increase in the South Atlantic States was 469 per cent, and in the South Central States it was 367 per cent. The actual figures, however mean more than percentage, showing steadily increasing telephone development in all the States.

Wherever the telephone has gone, it has brought with it better living, an increase in the productiveness of the farms and money-making opportunities for the agriculturist that were not dreamed of before. But when one considers that in this five-year period the number of rural telephones jumped from 94 to 5,073 in Maryland; from 270 to 24,874 in Oklahoma, and from 159 to 12,403 in Arkansas; the manner in which the telephones were popularized and raised from the station of a rich man's luxury to that of an every-day necessity of all the people can be readily understood.

The census, though its results have only recently been published, does not bring the actual conditions quite up to date. No figures are available for the year and a half since December 31st, 1907, but the increase in the number of rural telephone stations has been more marked than in the five year period to which statistics refer.

The reasons for this growth are not so hard to find. Life on the farms used to be irksome—distances were so great The telephone is the annihilator of distance. As one farmer expressed it, "I am next door to everybody I want to talk to. That telephone puts my isolated farm in the heart of things." Roosevelt's Country Life Commission designates the telephone as one of the foremost influences making for the solution of the rural problem.

When it is considered that the average farmer can install this advance agent of development at a cost less than the present return from thirty bushels of wheat it is not difficult to understand why the rural telephone is making great strides throughout the entire country.

The part which the farmers themselves have taken in the telephone movement makes it one of considerable importance It is a fact that for very small trouble and expense a group of neighboring farmers can buy, build and maintain a serviceable telephone system. Equipment conforming with the best recognized standards is at the disposal of progressive rural citizens for their telephone building.

It is not an unusual sight to witness gangs of farmers at work on the roads, erecting poles, stringing wires, and installing the instruments in the farm houses along the countryside. The work is usually done on a co-operative basis.

Often some sort of an organization is formed Sometimes six or eight neighboring farmers can start the movement. In case there are as few as this, no switchboard is necessary. Construction and maintenance are of the simplest nature; A single pair of wires will suffice, and the 'party line" system is found the most convenient and useful As demands grow and the little rural companies branch out, extensions are made, and, usually, connection through trunk lines with the rest of the world.

It is interesting to note that the adoption and development of the telephone in a rural locality is attended by a minimum of expense Of all the agencies that help to bring great opportunities to the farmers—the good road movement, railroad extensions, the rural mail delivery, and the farm telephone—the least costly, and because it reaches the largest number, the most important is the telephone.

The Northern Electric and Manufacturing Co Limited whose advertising appears in our pages, publish a book entitled: 'How to Build Rural Telephone Lines." This publication treats the subject in a simple and comprehensive way; it is profusely illustrated in a way which enables any one with ordinary intelligence to construct a practical telephone line of a limited number of stations.

The attention of our readers is drawn to the advertisement of the Crown Fence & Supply Co., Toronto, in another column. Mr E L. Dyer, Manager, has been in the fence business for 16 years and has made good with over 12000 fence users. He knows how to save you money in fence purchasing and our readers should take advantage of his knowledge when open to buy.

MAPLE FOREST STOCK FARM.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

ADDRESS:

S. J. GOODLIFFE, - Sussex, N. B.

Eggs For Hatching

From highest class Exhibition birds Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S.C. Rhode Island Reds, S C. Brown Leghorns winners of 70% of all first prizes in their classes at the Moncton and Hartland Poultry shows 1911 large, healthy stock and record layers. Eggs from seventeen matings of selected birds including our prize winners, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed or order duplicated, free of charge. Mating list giving full description of matings and price of eggs from each one mailed free on application. Address,

GLENVIEW POULTRY YARDS, - Sussex, N. B.

COBEQUID FARM HOLSTEINS!

Offering some fine bull and heifer calves sired by Sir Rooker Posch Artis and Helbon Dekol's Prince, from cows and heifers that are producers. Can spare a cow or two bred to freshen next fall. Inspection solicited.

SAMUEL DICKIE, Central Onslow, Col. Co., N. S.

Aldermere Fruit and Dairy Farm.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

Book your orders now for Spring Pigs, ready for delivery April 15th. All pigs registered. Prices very reasonable.

P. L. MORSE, - - Berwick, N. S.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM.

Ayrshires—Two bull calves, 12 months. old, and a few young calves. Females, any age. Guernseys—Three Bull Calves dropped in December. Females, any age. Chester White Swine.

J. FRANK ROACH, 'Phone 111, SUSSEX, N. B.

Stallions and Mares for Sale.

I have arrived with Percheron and Clydesdale Stallions and mares, which will be sold at slight advance above cost of importation.

TERMS—Cash or Bankable Note on one year's time. Stallions' freight and purchaser's R. R. fare paid.

A. H. THOMSON, 4 Church St., St. John, N.B.

W.E EATON, Upper Canard, N.S., writes—Since the first of the new year the demand for young bulls has been pretty good, nearly all inquiries say they saw ad in FARMER. Since January came in B have sold five yearling bulls, one to E B. Elderkin for the West Indies, H. A. Baird, Colchester, C. H Angus, Cumberland, Chas. Wade, Annapolis, and A. Snyder, Lunenburg. Have had a number of enquiries from New Brunswick parties also and have bulls enough to supply quite a number of people on hand now, some or them are dandy ones, good enough for most any one.

IMPORTATION AND SALE.—At the request of a number of Ayrshire breeders that there should be an importation of this breed, Geo. E. Fisher, Chatham, N. B., was delegated by the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture to attend some Ayrshire sale in Ontario and bring something choice that would make breeders' foundation stock. Mr. Fisher has secured eight cows and five heifers of high quality and fourteen bulls. This is stock specially selected for its milk producing ability. The stock will be offered at public auction early in April. It is also the intention of the Department that everyone having pure bred horses, cattle, sheep swine of any breed may list them for sale at this auction and they will be included in the advertising. Advertising and auctioneer's fees will be paid for by the Department and an opportunity offered all who have stock for sale to place them before the public without sale expenses and there will thus be an opportunity for purchasers to fill their needs

Farm for Sale.

One of the best farm bargains near Waterville; 40 acres in machine-worked fields, 50 acres in spring-watered pasture, 10 acres in woodland; estimated to be 1,000 cords wood and 75,000 feet timber; fine orchard of 400 apple trees, also pear, plum and cherry trees; ¼ acre strawberries besides raspberries and blackberries; cottage house, water at sink barn 42x60, 2 poultry houses; mail delivered and telephone, ½ mile to school; included are 2 horses, 2 cows 2 pigs, 25 hens, manure spreader, hay tedder, 2 cultivators, weeder, disc harrow, spring-tooth harrow, double harnesses, single harness, sleigh, pung, beach wagon, 2 sets double sleds, 2 horse truck wagon, dump cart, 2 plows, mowing machine, horse rake, horse fork, stove, wood and numerous other things; accident to owner forces this sacrifice. Price only $3,700, part cash. For all details of this and other farm bargains, all sizes and prices, see page 26 "Strout's New Mammoth Farm Catalogue, No. 134," just out, copy free; profusely illustrated and filled with an amazing assortment of money-making farms throughout the Eastern States; stock, tools and equipment included with many at big sacrifices to settle affairs quickly. Station 2612, E. A. STROUT, Kent's Hill, Maine.

C. H. Wisener,

Pictou, N. S.

——Breeder of——

White, Black and Buff Orpingtons and Brown Leghorns.

Cockerel and Pullet Matings.

Stock and Eggs for sale.

Write for prices.

All orders for Eggs booked in rotation.

SPRING BROOK FARM AYSHIRES.

Headed by two imported Bulls. Stock all ages, for sale. Exceptionally fine lot of young Bull Calves from cows that won at Amherst 3rd in aged cow class. 1st and 4th in three year olds, 1st and 5th in two year olds.

McINTYRE BROS.
Inspection invited. Sussex, N. B.

HONEY,

This delicious sweet, gathered from flowers, displaces no other farm crop. BEE-KEEPING is PLEASANT and PROFITABLE. Send for FREE "Instructions to Bee-keepers" and price lists of Bees, Queens, Hives, Sections. Foundations, etc., also nursery stock.

Dept. F. E. L. COLPITTS,
Petitcodiac, N. B.

Raspberry Plants

Best hardy varieties, by mail postpaid,

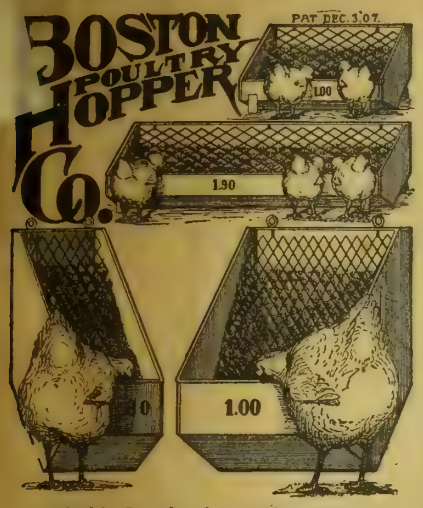
—ALSO—

Columbian Wyandotte Eggs

for hatching. Send for price list.

ORCHARD HILL FARM, Brown's Flats, N. B.

Rat-Proof



(Mfg'd in Canada of Canadian material)

Made of galvanized iron with swinging grid (mesh), Grid follows grain automatically, holding in place till all is consumed. They hold from ½ to 1½ bushels respectively.

Write for booklet to head office, Room 63 D. 373 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Breeders Directory

Our charge for inserting names in this Directory is $1 per year for each line under each heading. Money must be paid strictly in advance. Names taken out promptly when time is up. Stamps taken

Jersey Cattle.

Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Guernsey Cattle.

John N. Chute, Berwich, N. S.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex, N. B.
Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Holstein Cattle.

F. W. C. Nase, Nerepis Station, Kings Co., N B.
Jos. R. Taylor, Upper Dorchester, N. B.

Ayrshire Cattle

John A. Hughes, Petitcodiac, N. B
The S. H White Co, Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B.
Hon. W. Owens, 4026 Dorchester St., Montreal.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex N. B.
Syd. J. Goodliffe, Sussex, N. B.
Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N. S.

Shorthorn Cattle.

C. C H. Eaton, Canard, N. S.
Isaac Chipman & Son, Chipman's Corner, Kings Co., N. S.
Walter R. Eaton, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N.S

Oxford Down

Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N S.

Cotswolds.

Donald Innis, Tobique River, N. B.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.

SWINE—Berkshire.

J R. Semple, Brule, Col. Co., N. S.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co. N. S.

Yorkshires.

Hon W. Owens, 14026 Dorchester St., Montreal.
J. R. Semple, Brule, N. S.
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
The S. H. White Co, Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B.
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
R J. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S.
Wm. A. Churchill, Lakeside, Yar. Co., N. S.
Boyd A. Wetmore, Harvey, Albert Co. N. B.

Chester Whites.

W. H. Moore, Scotch Lake, N. B.
Howard W. Corning, Coeggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
W. C. McLeod & Sons, Loch Lomond West, N S.

POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Walter McMonagle & Sons, Sussex N. B,
S. Jones, Sussex, N. B., White Plymouth Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorca, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns.
W. J. M. McLeod, Loch Lomond, West N. S., Houdans and Silver Grey Dorkings and R. C. R. I. Reds

Stallion for Sale!

Springdale Farm offers for sale the choice young Clydesdale Stallion, Flash Favorite 2nd, (11269) foaled June 1st, 1908; sire, Flash Favorite, (12147); dam, Felicia, (23167); both imported by N. S Government Flash Favorite 2nd was a prize winner at Amherst Horse Show, also Halifax Exhibition, 1910. Can be seen at Amherst Horse Show.

FRED. S. BLACK.
Amherst, N. S.

Gold River Farm Chester Whites.

Do you want a pure bred, registered Chester White boar or sow? We have two litters, A 1 stock, that will be six weeks old early in February. Price $6.00 per pig F. O. B. our station. Send your order today and if pigs are sold before it arrives your money will be returned to you. W C. MacLEOD & SONS,
Gold River Farm, LochLomondWest, N.S.

"EGGS FOR HATCHING."

From Pens including all of our Prize Winning Birds at Amherst Fair 1910 and 1911, in S. C. Black Minorcas, R. C Black Minorcas, White Orpingtons, Buff and White Wyandottes.

MATING LIST NOW READY.

Everything in Poultry Supplies and Feeds Prairie Slate Incubators and Model Incubators.

KINGSDALE POULTRY & SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD. Sussex N.B.

"HOMESTEAD FARM" HOLSTEINS.

Just now we can part with a few young bulls, fit for service, combining the blood of all of our best service bulls. We will also supply a few calves if desired.

We have a few Shropshire rams left that we will sell cheap in order to clear out this fall. Write or come and see them.

LOGAN BROS. N. S. 'Phone 602. AMHERST PT., N. S.

BELLEVUE STOCK FARM

Bellevue won male and female championships and all the herd prizes in Shorthorns at the 1010 fairs The championship for Ayrshire bull has been held by us for three years with our Morton Main's Gerthrope, an Osborne bred bull. We have for sale an 18 month old bull, out of the Ayrshire cow that won first prize in the dairy test at the Amherst Winter Fair in 1910. All our prize winners, with the exception of our herd bulls were bred by ourselves, Write for prices or call and see us. We breed our winners and sell them too.

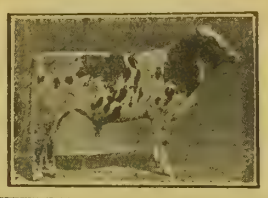
C. A. ARCHIBALD, Proprietor. - - - Truro, N. S.

Best Results of Any Four Papers Used.

THE following unsolicited letter was sent us by Geo. A. Fawcett, Middle Sackville, N. B., whose ad. appears in another column:

"Your letter received last night. Enclosed you will find an ad. that I wish inserted in the "Maritime Farmer" for about three months. I will probably change the wording from time to time. I think probably one inch will be large enough to hold this.

"My ad. in "Farmer" last spring gave me the best results of any four papers I used. Kindly send me paper for a year."



Wish - Ton - Wish Stock Farm

HARDING BROS., PROPS.

Breeders of High-Class Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Large English Berkshire Pigs. At present we are offering some good bull and heifer calves and a young bull or two fit for service. We are booking orders for young Berkshire Pigs for May delivery.

Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

HARDING BROS., Props.,
Welsford, Queens Co., N. B

BROOKLAND'S HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

I am offering for sale one pure bred Holstein bull, Eke DeKol Paul, Jr., three years old, dam, Lady Pietertje DeKol. Record day for milk, seventy pounds. Sire, Eke DeKol. This bull is also first cousin to Grace Fayne 2nd Homestead champion seven day cow of the world, 35.55 lbs. butter. Also a half-brother, six months old, out of same cow, sired by Ormsby Veeman.

Write for prices. First come, first served.

C. H. Giles, 'Phone 464, P. O. Box 119, Brooklands, Fredericton, N. B.

Sunny Brae Sheep Ranch.

Jas. A Telfer, Prop., Sussex, N. B.

Breeder and importer of high class Hampshire, Shropshire, Oxford, Southdown, Lincoln, Cotswold and Leicester Sheep. Sheep of both sexes, all breeds, for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd.

For foundation stock, herd bull or family cows, both show ring and long-distance producers (300 to select from.) Go to

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

You Will Miss It

If you buy an incubator without writing us. We have purchased a car load so that we can save you dollars. We have cut the prices lower than they have ever been sold in Canada. Write us.

Hartland Poultry Yards
Hartland. - - N. B.

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SUSSEX, N. B.

We have now mated for this season's hatching twenty pens of specially selected utility R. I. Reds and B. P. Rocks for best market and laying stock. Eggs $3.50 per 100. Eggs for pens of birds mated for Exhibition stock, $1.00 per 13.

We pay best cash prices for strictly new laid eggs laid weekly, and buy live poultry at all times

Get our prices on some new and second-hand incubators.

Meadow Brook Stock Farm.

Chatham, N. B.

Clydesdales, Haekneys, Shorthorns, Berkshires. Look over our winnings at late Amherst Horse Show and you will be convinced that we have the stock. Send your Pure Bred Mares to be bred

J. B. SNOWBALL COMPANY Limited,
Proprietors

JOHN BENNETT,
Superintendent.

Holsteins for Sale.

Maple Green Farm offers for sale, in registered Holsteins: Bull, No. 1, 18 months old; bull, No. 2, 29 months old, is in fine show shape and has been first prize bull in his class, both as a calf and as a yearling. Could also spare a few cows that have large yearly official records. For particulars, write

R. L. HICKS, - Dalhousie Jct., N. B.

Dairy — Shorthorns.

FOR SALE.—10 Bulls and some choice Heifers with calf, colors dark red or roan, ages from seven months to two years. The head of this herd is an imported bull from Cumberland Co., England; and was the best calf from one of the best dairy herds in that country. Inspection and enquiry solicited. Address W. T. WOOD,
Highfield Farm, - - - Sackville. N. B.

Craig Bros. B. P. Rocks.

Leaders again. A clean sweep of the four cockerel prizes at the last big Fair; 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen, 3rd pullet In Utility Class 1st Pen, 1st and 2nd pairs of Cockerels, 1st and 2nd pairs of Pullets with the reward of Rhodes Cup. Price of eggs and stock gladly given on application to

BOX 447, Amherst, N.S.

Shorthorns For Sale.

We have sold eight pure-breds and have a choice lot of roan and reds left, ages from 13 to 26 months. Also a large red bull, 3 years old.

C. C. H. EATON,
Canard, N. S.

Imperial Pekin Ducks.

By far the largest and finest in Eastern Canada. James Rankin strain, direct imported, also Barred and White P. Rocks and R. C. Reds, best winter layers. My stock is bred to lay when eggs are high. Price reduced till April 1st, $1.00 per 13. Book your orders now to secure lowest price For particulars addres

EGBERT DeYOUNG,
"Broad View Farm," Box 32, Dartmouth, N S.

Maple Grove Ayrshires

I have for immediate sale several young Bulls fit for service, many of them prize winners at the recent exhibitions. Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable.

M. H. Parlee, Lower Millstream, N. B.

Boost for THE MARITIME FARMER.

This Book Has Saved Thousands of Dollars For Other Canadians May I Send YOU a Copy FREE

ALL I ask is that you send me your name and address so that I may place a copy of this book in your hands. I believe you will be greatly interested in the facts it contains about roof-cost and roof-value. It is not over-enthusiastic, nor extravagantly-worded. It does not promise "anything to get you to buy my roofing." I have purposely been very careful to confine myself to stating plain facts in their logical order. I leave it to your own good judgment to decide what kind of roof **you** want after reading my book. My object is to give you reliable, complete information so you can decide for your own best interests. You can believe what this book tells you just as you can believe what any Pedlar advertisement tells you I am personally answerable for every statement it makes—as much so as if I were giving sworn evidence in court. That's why it is important you should send for this book of mine—because it contains "the whole truth and nothing but the truth" about the roofing question.

Illustrated from Photos of Modern Farm Buildings, and Full of Hints of Great Practical Value to YOU

YOU have everything to gain and nothing to lose by getting trustworthy information about roofing materials. There's no satisfaction in saying "I wish I'd known" when you face a loss. And you cannot know all you should know about the **cost** and **value** of different kinds of roofing material until you know all the facts you learn by reading my "Roofing Right" book.

SURELY you are interested in a roof that is so fire-proof that fire insurance companies quote much lower rates on buildings it protects. A roof that is positively lightning-proof, wet-proof, leak-proof, rot-proof, wind-proof. A roof that makes your house or barn warmer in winter, cooler in summer. A roof that needn't be painted, nor patched, nor tinkered with to keep right. The only roof that is **GUARANTEED** to be a perfectly satisfactory roof in every respect for twenty-five years.

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Clip out this coupon and put it in an envelope addressed to our place nearest you. (See addresses below). A copy of "Roofing Right" will then be sent you immediately.

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A Good Roof For a Hundred Years Guaranteed in Writing for Twenty-Five

IT may seem hard to believe. Yet that is exactly what you are to expect of an Oshawa-shingled roof. For Oshawa Steel Shingles, made of tough, heavy steel, thoroughly galvanized, make a roof that will not need replacing or repair in a century from the time it is first put on. My book tells why you can **be sure** of this. Also tells about my Guarantee, in proper legal form, to replace at our own cost any Oshawa-shingled roof within twenty-five years from the day it is put on. Do you know of **any** other roofing which is **guaranteed** in writing for any period? I don't.

IN the immense Pedlar factories at Oshawa, Ontario, we make various building materials in sheet steel, of great value to anyone who is going to build or repair a house or barn. Beautiful Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Side-walls, for instance, that take the place of unsightly, unsanitary, short-lived plaster. Also Pedlar Steel Siding for outside walls—that make a frame house or barn look as if it were built of stone or fancy cement blocks or brick. Actually cheaper by 20%. Fire-proof, too. Ask for full particulars and learn how you can make your money build a better building by "Pedlarizing." My large, finely illustrated book showing some of the 2,000 designs mailed free.

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PORT ARTHUR	WINNIPEG	REGINA	CALGARY	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER	VICTORIA
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316 ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE. WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME SECTIONS. WRITE FOR DETAILS. MENTION THIS PAPER.

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The MARITIME FARMER

AND CO-OPERATIVE MAN

Univ of Illinois Urbana

Published twice-a-month in the Interests of the Farmers of the Maritime Provinces of Canada

Vol. 16. SUSSEX, N. B., APRIL 11, 1911 No. 13

After 25 Year's Use

in the Dairies of Half a Million Customers

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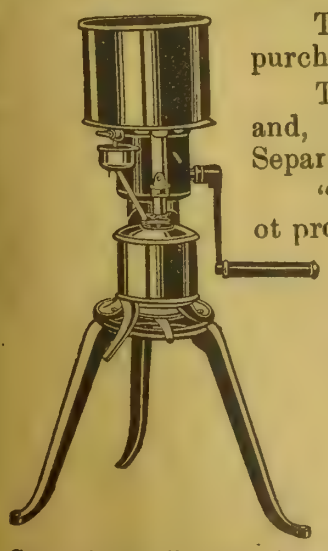
has demonstrated that it is the

MOST EFFICIENT, SERVICEABLE and PROFITABLE

CREAM SEPARATOR ever constructed



Cap. 280-720 lbs. per hour.

The "Melotte" pays its original cost within 12 months from date of purchase in EXTRA CREAM alone, and there is NO COST for repairs.

The "Melotte" skims more milk with LESS POWER, in LESS TIME, and, under all conditions MORE EFFECTIVELY than other Cream Separators.

"Melottes" are ALWAYS READY to separate. Ask your neighbor ot prove this statement.

If you want a Cream Separator, TRY A MELOTTE, then you'll BUY IT and be a SATISFIED USER.

It's a TIME-SAVER, MONEY-EARNER, SATISFACTION-GIVER

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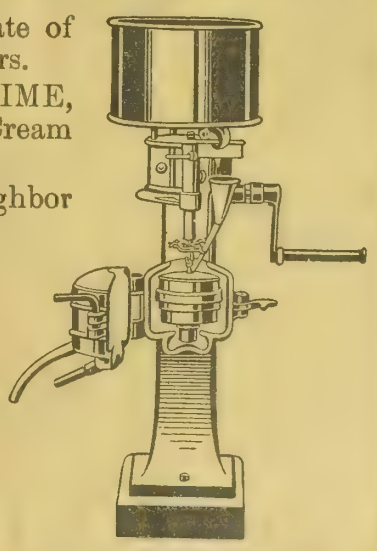

Cap. 400-1300 lbs. per hour.

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A PREMIUM THAT BEATS ALL

YOUR OPPORTUNITY!

NEVER before in the history of The Maritime Farmer has there been shown such a rapid increase in the circulation as during the past season. Read the description found below of one of the most remarkable premium offers that has ever been put on in this part of the country. It is sterling worth, a real premium and something that nine out of ten homes will welcome. It costs you practically nothing to have The Farmer and at the same time fit your kitchen for quicker, more pleasant and efficient service. Housewives see to it that you do not fail to get one of these handsome premiums while they last. The supply is limited and this offer may not appear again.

Description of the 8-piece Set

No. 1—A 7-inch Meat Cleaver, one of the handiest of kitchen tools, well balanced and of tempered steel. Light enough for anybody to handle, yet heavy enough to be very effective.

No. 2—An 8-inch blade Kitchen Knife; no better knife can be had; made of tempered steel and a keen edge and a knife that will do valiant service as long as there is a strop of it left.

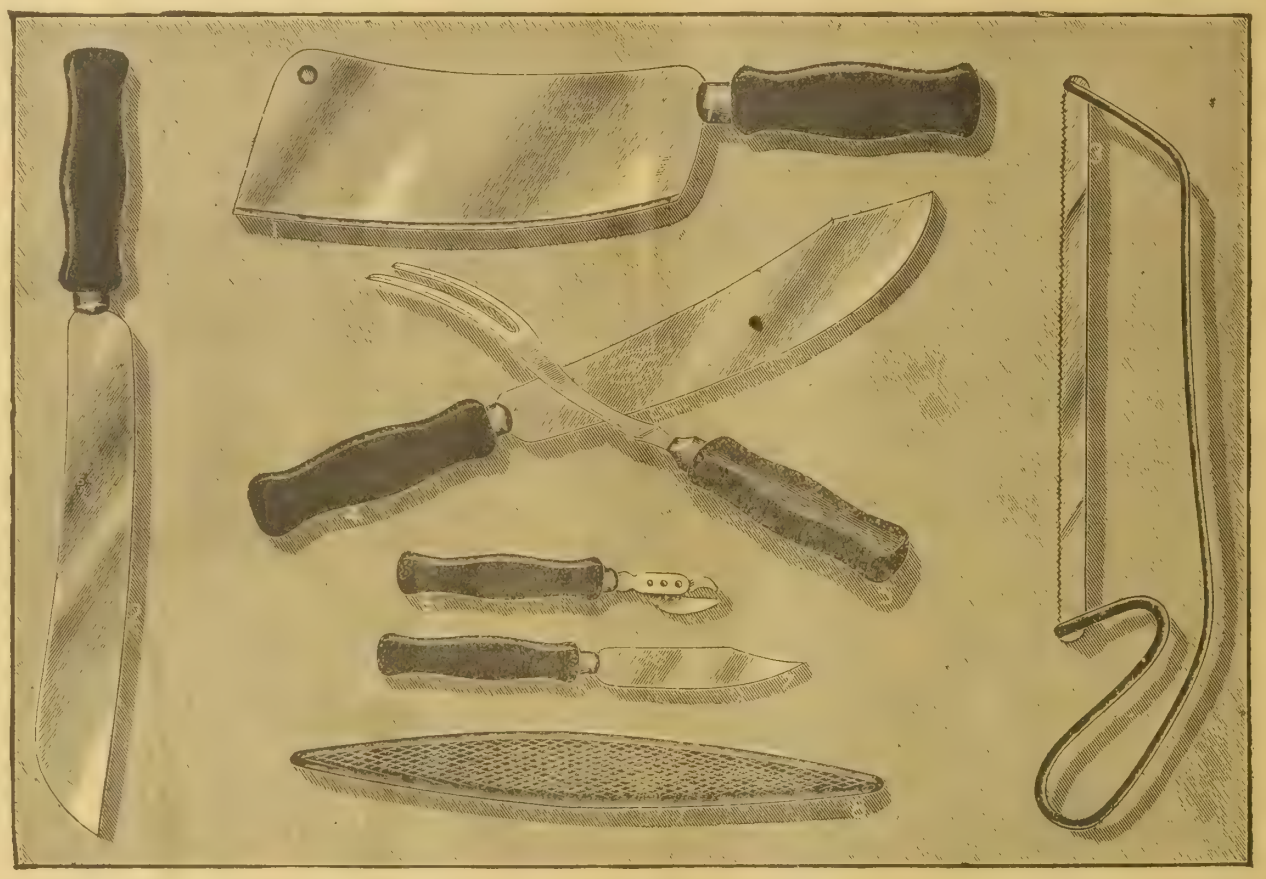
No. 3—The handiest of kitchen tools, a real Meat Saw, 8 inches in cutting service. It is sharp and set wide so as to cut with ease. No kitchen is complete without it.

No. 4 and 5—A serviceable Carving Set; just the thing for actual service; handsome enough to use on the table if you desire; sharp enough to carve any meat and made of best tempered steel. A valuable part of this set.

No. 6.—A Can Opener that will open cans. No danger of cutting your hand on the tin; strong and substantial; will cut any can top; made of best steel; will last a lifetime.

No. 7—A keen, properly shaped Paring Knife. Will pare the thinnest peel and do it quickly; sharp-pointed for cutting out cores, etc. No kitchen is complete without it. A beauty and a dandy.

No. 8—Every housewife wants something to keep her knives sharp. This whetstone, made of the finest material, will put an edge on any knife with a few strokes. Nothing so handy in the kitchen as the real whetstone. This one is the best for kitchen use that can be found.



THIS IS THE SET

Our Kitchen Set Outfit consists of the following:

One Kitchen Cleaner, best cutlery steel, fully warranted,	$0.65
One Bread Knife, best cutlery steel, fully warranted....	.50
One All Steel Butcher-Web Kitchen Saw, strong and durable.....	.65
One Butcher and Carving Knife, extra guaranteed.....	.50
One Carving and Flesh Fork, handsome and guaranteed	.50
One Can Opener, small but powerful, guaranteed.....	.25
One Paring and Peeling Knife, razor edge, guaranteed,	.15
One Imported Aluminum Diamond Sharpening Stone..$	.25
Total value of above at retail	$3.45
One year's subscription to Maritime Farmer (in advance)	.80
Total value	$4.25

All of these articles for $2.50

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Live Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Territory.

THE MARITIME FARMER, - Sussex, New Brunswick

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ANY housewife buying goods at the stores mentioned below may have their cash purchases apply on Asepto Soap Premiums. Every cent you spend counts toward a premium. A sure and mighty convenient way to save without increasing living expenses. Over 300 premiums of honest value to select from. The list will be increased every few weeks. Furniture will be offered next. The old way was to allow premiums to apply on Soap Wrappers only. Now at any of these stores—no matter what you buy—everything has its equivalent in Soap Wrappers. That is every five cents spent counts the same as one wrapper, while purchases of our goods as here advertised entitles you to two coupons—the one the merchant allows and the ones found in or on our goods themselves.

Dr. White's Honey Balm.—A cough syrup that is safe and sure. We are positive that no other cough syrup equals it. Price 25c. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.

Pendleton's Panacea.—The best hot medicine, in use nearly 100 years. Every person knows it is good. Price 25. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.

Brown's Cutilive.—A witch-azel cream for chapped hands, sunburn, etc. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Scott's.—Salts, Senna, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Borax and Alum in 5c packages. Equal to 1 soap wrapper.

Brown's Spearmint Tooth Paste—Sweetens the breath, prevents decay, hardens the gums and whitens the teeth. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Napatho Soap.—A pure laundry soap, containing naptha and incorporated by a process that prevents it from hurting the hands, as other Napatho Soaps do. The wrappers count for Premiums.

Sapid Tea.—A blend selling at 40c, in 1 lb. packages only. Blended by J. Harvey Brown, one of the most competent tea men in Canada. Each package carries a coupon equal to 8 soap wrappers.

Dr. Scott's White Liniment.—The largest bottle and best liniment. Price 25c. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.

Banner Flavoring Extracts.—All flavors and from 10c to $1.25 per bottle. Coupon on each bottle.

Herner's Dyspepsia Cure.—The only kind that tells you to eat what you like while taking it. Money back if not good. Price 35c. Equal to 7 soap wrappers. Price $1.00. Equal to 20 soap wrappers.

Brown's Stomach and Liver Pills.—A good family pill. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Scott's Furniture Polish.—Renews the life of old furniture. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Asepto Soap.—Is equal to the best and contains the same anti septic features that Asepto Soap Powder does. The wrappers count for premiums.

Scott's.—Nitre, Glycerine, Iodine, Iron, Squills, Friar's Balsam, Carbolated Oil, Camphorated Oil, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Oil of Tar, Sewing Machine Oil, Spirits of Camphor. Price 10c per bottle. Equal to 2 soap wrappers.

Scott's Fruit Syrups and Lime Juice.—Pure and excellent flavor. 10c, 15c and 25c. Coupon on the bottle.

Ebony Polishes—None better, bothpaste and lustre. Coupon on each box. Try them.

Banner Spices.—In packages only. Absolutely pure. ¼ lb. packages carry coupon equal to 2 soap wrappers.

Venus Floating Soap.—Made from pure vegetable oils and unexcelled for the toilet and bath. Price 25c. Coupon counts for premiums.

Asepto Soap Powder.—Has been the greatest success of any soap or powder ever put on the market. This is the best evidence of its quality. It is antiseptic as well. It absolutely sterilizes every article washed. Think what this means to a family. Price 5c, and the trade mark counts for premiums.

The following stores are now in a position to explain to you what this offer means :—**McLeod & Spence, Port Elgin, N. B.; F. L. Rayworth, Bayfield, N. B.; W. H. Chapman, Northport and Amherst Shore, N. S.; The Sussex Mercantile Co., Ltd., Sussex, Petitcodiac, Penobsquis, Elgin and Havelock, N. B.; R. G. Innis, Norton, N. B.; W. H. Martin, Waterside, N. B.; F. C. Fillimore, Riverside, N. B.; Thorne & Perry, Cody's, N. B.; J. S. Robinson, Narrows, N. B.; H. G. Turnbull, Digby, N. S.; Baird & Craig, Hartland, N. B.; I. M. Tompkins, East Florenceville, N. B.; E. Foster Nicholls, Clyde River, Shel. Co., N. S.** Others are being added continually. If your dealer has not got coupons see that he gets them.

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DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Must stand unquestioned because 98 per cent. of the professional butter-buttermakers of the **world** use and endorse it. Over 1,300,000 sold to date.

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If you prepare your soil and seed properly you can grow from three to four crops per year, yielding at least $100 per acre in feeding value Are you going to give it a trial?

Feeding value of Alfalfa Hay as compared with other feeds. This shows what a ton of each is worth comparatively for feed :

Alfalfa Hay,	per ton,	21.66=20.16
Clover Hay,	do	14.12
Timothy Hay,	do	9.80
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—N. S. Bulletin, No. 339.

ALFALFA.

THE enthusiasm in Alfalfa growing that is being manifested by readers of **The Maritime Farmer** since the inauguration of our campaign, "How can Alfalfa Growing receive a Boost in the Maritime Provinces?" is simply marvelous. From every part of the Maritime Provinces we hear that farmers are going to give it a trial. We want to assist further and are, therefore, offering a one pound package of Alfalfa Seed to anyone who will send us one new cash-in-advance subscriber at 80 cents the year. Or if you can send us two new cash-in-advance subscribers we will send you as well a bottle of Nitro-Culture. Will you make an effort to get one or other, or both ?

A FEW ALFALFA DON'TS.

1. Don't fail to provide for ample inoculation, soil from an old Alfalfa field is best.
2. Don't sow poor or weedy seed.
3. Don't sow on a weedy soil.
4. Don't sow on any but a sweet limed soil.
5. Don't sow on poorly drained soil.
6. Dont sow on any but a finely prepared, well settled seed bed.
7. Don't pasture the first or second year.
8. Don't lose the leaves; they constitute the best part of the hay.
9. Don't seed a large acreage to begin with. Experiment on a small acreage first.
10. **Don't give up.** Many prominent Alfalfa growers finally succeeded only after many failures.

The MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

THE MARITIME FARMER

AND

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYMAN.

Official Organ of The Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, The Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations, The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association and The Maritime Bee-Keepers' Association.

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UNDERDRAINING OF MARSH LANDS

Observations of Practical Experiences

By Dr. W. W. Andrews, Sackville, N. B.

THE following address by D. W. W. Andrews, Sackville, N. B., at the Winter Fair, contains much food for thought for Maritime marsh owners:

"I have had a little experience with the great marshes in this section of the Maritime Provinces. I have not the time to go into all that might be said about these wonderful lands, but I will simply say that I have come to this conclusion: The time has come when every acre of broadleaf marsh should be destroyed. There is no reason why any farmer should continue any longer to be the possessor of an acre of broadleaf marsh, for every acre of it can be turned into first class English. The sourest, most discarded piece of land you can find anywhere in this whole Bay of Fundy region can be changed into marsh that will bear year after year never less than two tons of hay to the acre. This is a strong statement, but can be supported by experimental results. After twenty years of life in New Brunswick, in view of the discouraging statements on the part of men who had owned marsh all their lives, if only one result will come I shall be glad of it, viz., that millions of dollars of added value accrue of these broad lands. I say it should be done. Consider what the effect would be to the marsh owners and to the towns of Sackville and Amherst, which are so largely depending on these marsh regions.

The first and most important thing is that these lands should be under drained. And why under drained? First, if the under drain is no better than the open drain, there is this much can be said, there is no annual expense in taking care of it so that if the underdrain is only just as good as the open drain, it pays much better than the open drain. The constant work at the ditches year after year may be done away with once and for all. The underdrain is better than the open drain. Why? The open drains are frozen solid; they have already lost the power of carrying off water. On the little piece of land I own, for two or three weeks yet, perhaps nearly to the New Year, the under drains will carry off any water that may be there. What does that mean? The water being taken off the land, more air is let in, the frost does not get in quite so deep, and it is ready for the spring. In the spring, before the crust of frost is broken on the meadow surface, cracks will appear, and after the very first thaw in various ways the water gets down through the cracks and is carried off by the under drains sometimes a full week before the open drains are opened. It means that when the frost does break the land is at once dry, instead of being chilled, chilled, chilled by the evaporation of the water for a week or two. The sun warms the land up and the grass begins to grow, and i has a week's start over the other land that is not under drained, and you know what a week's start means in the spring.

That is not the only difference—there is another. We lose with every open drain how much? Four, even six feet of the land, the long strips going right across the field. When we have under drained we save that. We lose with the open drains one acre in every ten approximately. And that part we lose is among the best of the land, but with the under drain that lands is saved and we grow hay or oats on that strip sufficient to pay for the under drain in a very few years.

Another thing is this, it adds enormously to convenience of work upon the marsh. Look how a team has to travel up and down the land to a place to cross. When the land is under drained a team can go anywhere. The open drains are a perfect nuisance—always in the way, extra labor and expense.

I have become somewhat of an enthusiast in regard to under-drainage. The cost of tiles is so much cheaper now, there is hardly any excuse why a man should not have annually an acre under-drained. Three inches in the hundred feet is an abundant fall if the tile is laid level and the slope is kept. I have thought it is a comfort to put in manholes at comparatively short distances, one or two hundred feet, generally two hundred. I can go to these manholes usually they are in the dead furrow, and the underdrains are across these at various places. The manhole is

A Fertilizer Experiment on Worn Out Marsh

The above scene is from a photo of marsh plots on which Dr. W. W. Andrews of Sackville, N. B. conducted some fertilizer experiments on a crop of oats. The view is taken looking across the unfertilized area toward the fertilized section. The greater height of oats on the latter is plainly seen.
More remarkable than the difference between the oats is the difference between the timothy and clover on the two plots. Dr. Andrews believes in improving marsh lands by drainage and also by the judicious use of fertilizers.

a catch-basin, and any mud that gets in with the water drops into the basin and can be easily removed. It is a comfort to be able to go over the land and look into the manholes and see how the system is working, and when a man has watched a set of under-drains work in the early spring and notes the wonderful amount of work that is done before the open drains have commenced to work at all, he will have a very high idea of the efficiency of under drains.

Another thing, some marsh owners down in the region of Wolfville have been inclined to say that they not only gain ten per cent. of land by under drainage, but that they get a gain of twenty per cent. in the yield. If that is the case, and you save only five per cent. of the land, you save in the increased crop and you can easily see what that amounts to.

We find the roots of many of our grains and grasses go very much deeper into the soil on our marsh. Sometimes the fine rootlets are found at a distance of four feet from the surface. If you take a pound of sugar and bury it three feet in the ground, after careful tests are made it will be found after a time some of that sugar has come to the surface and spread throughout the surrounding region. Where you have six inches of marsh land it will not support continuous cropping as long as when you have a depth of three feet for the roots to penetrate. Having an amount of fertilizing material to a depth of three feet means a great deal; it worked up from the under layers to the upper soil. This marsh soil is so fine that it would be impossible with any grinding mill to get it as fine as it done by the movement of the water; it is so fine that it absorbs very quickly and there is every chance for the passing of the fertilizer material from the lower to the upper portions of the soil. I think that is the explanation of the marvellous fertility of some marsh lands, which have been cropped for 150 years without the addition of very much fertilizer.

One other thing I would like to add to this, viz., all the poor marsh land, broadleaf, and wire grass of various forms, bushes and things of that sort, in every case where I have tested them, they were found to be growing on sour land. Buy a piece of litmus paper and make a test for yourself. Take a piece of moist soil and press the litmus paper against it. If the paper turns red the sail is acid and some corrective is needed. The cheapest is lime. Three casks to the acre is plenty for a tolerably good marsh. If it is a broadleaf marsh and you want it to grow clover—and there is no soil that will respond and bear clover so well. I saw clover this year standing that high (indicating the height of the table) and vetches six feet. It is a wonderful soil to respond in that way, but the acidity must be corrected after it has been drained. If the soil is sticky and gummy, you will probably require to use six casks to the acre. You might add a little fertilizer if you wish; it will do a great deal of good, because it gives food at once for the plants to feed on.

Choose your seed well. I bought oats at 80 cents per bushel and sowed two bushels to the acre. Off the two acre piece I reaped 94 bushels. That was not as much as I should have got, but a tolerably good yield. But what was more to my satisfaction was to have timothy that high (indicating perhaps to the shoulder) and clover that stood in among the grain There is one advantage in sowing good grain, that you do not have to sow so thickly, thereby giving the timothy and clover a chance to get a little sunlight and make a better growth. This practice will leave the land better for next year. I used Rennie's sub-soiler and what I will call a sub-tiller, in my work. Rennie's sub-soiler is a small colter with a V-shaped flanger. That can be driven forty inches deep into the soil. It may be put into the furrow behind, the ordinary plow can cut eight or ten inches deep. The Rennie's sub-soiler virtues were impressed on my mind very forcibly by the result of experiments I conducted. Hay growing on land which had been in potatoes the year before and on which the sub-soiler was used consistently grew from three to six inches higher than on land adjoining treated in every other way exactly the same. I have noticed land where the Rennie sub-soiler had been worked eight years previous to be fourteen inches deep of good black soil, and I have noticed that the land adjoining would have but seven inches of the same.

Why I Select Seed and It's Financial Advantages.

As you have invited essays on such an important subject as seed selection, I think it is up to every one interested in farming for profit to give their observation along those lines that it may encourage others to go and do livewise; because it pays.

In starting, I would like to pay a tribute to the great Dr. Robertson and also to Sir William McDonald, who made it possible for him, to put into operation this system, and whose far-seeing mind forsaw the importance and magnitude of this work, which has gone on spreading like the ripple on the ocean.

You ask why I select seed and its financial advantages. Well in the first place I select, because there is no other way that seed can be improved to such an extent both in point of productiveness, and in quality of grain, as by hand selection in the fields.

Of course, I am taking it for granted that you mean selecting the best seeds in the field, or in other words, the work done by the Seed Growers' Association, as this is the best kind of selecting and the only one that we can be positively correct in, especially in regard to variety. Another good reason for selection is that, it invites and encourages nature study and a close look into plant life, which I think is very important, as it excites our curiosity and in this way leads us on to investigate and study things that otherwise we might not do. This alone would not be bad pay for our trouble; for when we get well acquainted with our work and get good returns from it, it becomes more interesting and it generally leads to the paving of a certain line of work which at present is paying well, I mean the having for sale pure seed grain, grown from selected Registered Stock.

Then, again, if I select carefully, my work is an immense benefit and also a financial benefit to a great many other farmers, apart from the extra remuneration I receive myself for my work, as the seed sold cannot help but repeat itself and thus the good seed and its enhanced value spreads.

I have in my mind now a man who selects carefully and sells nothing but the best and keeps trace of what he sells and he has noted, that this seed has been a winner in every instance, not only, at field competitions but also at the fairs in the three Provinces, and grain that wins now must be good grain, as one of the judges said in speaking at Amherst this fall, that he would not be afraid to bet that all the winning grain at the fair was grown from carefully selected seed.

The last thing about selecting is that it pays well in dollars and cents There always has and there always will be a demand for good seed and what was called good seed some years ago would not be called good seed to-day by the judges, and the men who are looking for the best. This improvement in quality has been brought about through selections. I think, I am correct when I say that there is an unlimited market for the good stuff at a very remunerative price.

Another point in its favor is that it eocourages extensive farming, and is also profitable to the small farmer, as he can get the price, of two bushels of ordinary feed grain for one of good Registered Seed.

Speaking from actual experience I may say that I took up the work of good seed a few years ago and since then have more orders than I can fill. This year I sold some to the Department at Ottawa at a remunerative price besides winning largely at the fairs.

In summing up, I may say that the reasons for selecting are many, but the most outstanding ones are that it increases the yield; it improves the quality and wonderfully improves the price. Thanking the management of Maritime Farmer for opening up this subject and also for encouraging and helping our fair, and wishing your valuable paper the unbounded success it deserves. I remain.—A. E. McLEAN.

A Young 500 Tree Orchard.

General contour of the land on farm, of Mr. Philibert T. Despres, Kent Co., N. B., on which a 500 tree orchard was planted last spring. View taken looking inward from the Atlantic shore. Photo by A. G. Turney.

Seed selection from strong, vigorous plants always produce the largest crops, and also the best type of each variety. If possible, seed should be selected from crops of early sowing, as they are more generally free from rust, the grain is plumper, better matured and weighs heavier. In importing seed, there is the risk of getting seed grown from plants affected by rust, smut and other things undesirable in good grain, while the farmer, by selecting from his own fields, can see that it is free from weeds, rust, smut and joint disease.

Grain well ripened before being cut, increases the vitality of the seed.

Straw with three joints will generally produce the heaviest heads and the longer the space between the top joint and lower branches of head, the stronger the straw and better the crop. In black oats, the white spot on cryst should show out well and white and the cap on top of pickle should be prominent also, as that is indicative of a well filled kernel and light hull.

These conditions of selection apply to wheat and barley also. But wheat might be cut a little on the green side, as it will ripen and harden in stook. Two rowed barley, especially English Duck Bill, should be left to ripen well before being cut, as when cut green it is liable to shrivel and when used for seed the following year it is more apt to have rust and smut. In five years experience with six rowed barley I find it does better cut a little green, as the straw being weaker and more brittle at the head than the two rowed, it is more liable to break off, thus losing quite a lot. By selecting seed thus for a few years, an increase of four to eight bushels more to the acre can be obtained and as twenty-five acres is about the average amount of grain sown per farm on Prince Edward Island, and there are about 14,000 farms, at an increase of say four bushels per acre, it is easily seen what a financial advantage is obtained by selecting good seed.

To get the best and most prolific potatoes, the seed should be selected in the field from the largest and most vigorous stalks yielding from six to twelve potatoes of good quality. They should not be dug until quite ripe and then handled with great care as the least bruise or spot hurts them. My method of keeping them while in the cellar, is to put a bushel to a bushel and a half in each box and keep in a cool dark place to prevent sprouting. The first sprout is the most vigorous, and potatoes sprouting in the cellar in the month of March or April will not produce as heavy a crop as those that do not sprout until planted. In my opinion the warm cellars of last winter had a good deal to do with the poor crop of last summer. As scab is getting very prevalent, potatoes should be treated before being planted. I have planted potatoes cut in halves—cut in four pieces—two eyes to a sett—and one eye to a sett and I have found the best results from a good, large sett with one eye. Setts should be planted twelve inches apart, in drills thity inches apart, making less work and giving more saleable potatoes which means more money to the farmer.—PETER BRODIE.

I have made it one of the rules of my farming operations for the last forty years to follow a system of seed selection. I have found that I could not farm successfully without doing so.

A farmer wants the best seed obtainable and by selecting from the standing grain he can select the best, and he can get all one kind which is very necessary, because if we do not get one kind I find the crop will not ripen evenly. Another reason is that if you have good, selected seed you need not sow so much to the acre as if you have a lot of mixed seed. Here you gain about two bushels to the acre which is one great financial advantage of selecting seed and you have the satisfaction of knowing what you will reap at harvest time.

I derive great satisfaction from selecting turnips from my field at harvest time and from them growing not only my own seed but a sufficient quantity to supply my neighbors with pure seed. I find it is the same with all seeds. We must try and get

the very best and there is no way like selection for whatever a man soweth, it is reasonable to suppose, something similar wille he reap.—JOHN HOWLETT.

Editor's Note.—The foregoing essays on Seed Selection and its financial Advantages were the winners of the Maritime Farmer's $5.00 prizes at the Summerside, Charlottetown and Georgetown, P. E. I. Seed Fairs What was the matter with P. E. I. seed selectors who did not take part in this competition? Surely the subject of Seed Selection is deserving of more general interest than was maifested by the response in this competition.

Carleton County Fruit Growers Association.

On February 3rd was oraganized at Woodstock, the Carleton County Fruit Growers' Association, with officers: President, G. A. Thomas, Farmer; vice-presidents, Sheriff John R. Thompkins and Harry Cochrane, both fruit growers; Secretary, Tappan Adney, Upper Woodstock, representing the Sharp fruit growing interests; Treasurer, Jarvis J. Bull, Managing Director Maritime Copperage Co.; and as additianal members of Exexutive Board, Judson Briggs, farmer, and Coles W. Dugan, fruit grower and shipper. The organizing members included presidents of the Imperial Packing Co., Cooperage Co. and Cold Storage—in all thirty-four gentlemen, fruit growers and others interested in the fruit growing industry of the county; and twenty-eight others, including the representative men of the county, have since made application for membership.

The time had long been ripe for organization of the fruit growing interests of this county, which has the record of having been on an export basis, as regards apples, for over forty years, and since thirty-five years ago has exported the grand total of upwards of 350,000 barrels, our export in some years having been as high as 18,000 barrels, and in 1910 (a year of general failure everywhere) 5,000 barrels.

It was not to this county that the honor belongs of having first introduced cultivated varieties of apples, that having been done in York county—the Alexander and Fameuse being among the number. But it was here, commencing about the year 1844, that there was begun a systematic introduction and testing, for varieties suitable to the difficult soil and climate of New Brunswick. Practically all the kinds at that period recommended in America, were tried, with various English and other foreign varieties, few of which, however, seemed to be of value excepting as supplying a limited amount of delicious fruit for home market. Not any proved of commercial value, in any high sense of the word and many not at all, until there was discovered, as a seedling, the so-called New Brunswicker apple, which was propagated in great quantities and has been all these years our chief export apple, finding a ready sale at highest prices in not only the cities of Canada but in the American market. The search thence forward was for a later apple which would have a commercial value corresponding with the New Brunswicker, but no equal success has been met with, although numbers of the Russians were fruited and many American varieties; the Crimson Beauty, also a native variety, being one of exceptional earliness filling a market ahead of any other having export quality.

Important information was acquired concerning methods and other matters of cultivation, through the unceasing activities of the late Mr. Sharp, of Woodstock. New varieties were originated by hybridizing. The success of these methods, some of them for the first time carried out in America, and some of them for the first time in horticulture, were given occular demonstration in our apple and plum orchards. Our commercial apple orchards, bearing heavy annual crops for thirty-five years and over, have been slowly but steadily falling into decay, yet are steadily bearing crops. Experiments made throughout the country in recent years, since the Sharp influences were removed, have been on the whole extremely discouraging, it being an exceptional thing for orchards planted with trees recommended by itinerant agents from United States and Ontario, to live, or if to live, to bear fruit in the quantity which we have become accustomed to associate with the word "success." The expression during the past few years often heard has been: "If our old orchards are not replaced by proper varieties in a short time we will have no apples."

One of the chief objects of our association will be the collection and distribution of authentic information regarding our fruits and the work of Mr. Sharp with them, and to deal generally with all matters relating to fruit growing within the county on the same lines as existing agricultural societies do, and therefore in no way conflicting with the work of the general fruit growers' association of the Province, but on the contrary giving it support in all matters in which the province as a whole is concerned.

We have already begun the circulation of literature, such as Fruit Marks Act, and Packing of Apples, with a view to improving the standard of quality in our export. We have taken over practically the whole charge of the exhibition work, for this year's exhibition, of the Agricultural Society, with a view to revision of prize lists, improvement of arrangement and marking of exhibits, etc. We have in preparation a History af Commercial Orcharding in the county, which we expect shortly to be in press. There is no lack of interest in fruit growing. For several poor years in succession as regards potatoes, for instance, has revealed the fact that from the orchards, which have been allowed ta go their way neglected, has come the only actual money of that season. Our growers are, however, for the most part farmers only, and while some are extensive orachrdists they realize that orcharding is a specialty requiring special skill and training, and they do not as a general rule want to know so much about grafting, pruning and such things, as to know where they can find persons qualified to do that work for them. Formerly the Sharps and men trained under the Sharps, did this work throughout the county, almost all of it.

While conditions in our own county are somewhat peculiar and even unique, much good might be accomplished in every county in the fruit districts, by similar organizations. In a single county soil and climatic conditions are more uniformly similar, and men getting together more frequently can by comparing notes learn important data much more readily than can be possible where the work is limited to a provincial association, in which men meet each other but once a year, and from widely separated parts of the Province and each having little or no accurate understanding of the conditions which surround the other, the mutual gain is nat a great deal in this respect. General activities such as exhibitions fall now within the scope of the general association, especially where the province as a whole faces the outside world.

TAPPAN ADNEY,
Secretary.
Upper Woodstock, N. B.

Hauling Trees to the Planting Ground

Mr Despres hauling the trees from where they were heeled in over winter to the planting ground. They are covered with wet seaweed to prevent drying out. The haul in this case was all of a mile and unless properly protected the roots would easily have died outright.

A GOod Plan For Keeping Nursery Stock Over Winter

Method adopted by Mr. Despres for storing fall delivered trees. The trees were heeled in in two and one half feet of sand and the front of the shelter boarded up. When taken out on May 15th the trees were in excellent condition

Co-Operative Works at Pugwash.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

I thought that as the Farmers' Co-operative Store Ltd., have just had their annual meeting, it might be interesting to a number of your readers to know how we are progressing. This company was organized in March 1909. They bought out Silver Allen's stock of goods and his good will with the trade, rented his store for two years and on the first of Aptil they made their bow to the public.

On the second of April, 1910, they had their first annual meeting, which was largely attended. During the year they sold over thirty thousand dollars worth of goods. They also sold over ten thousand dollars worth of produce for which they paid cash to all who wanted it. The business netted eleven and one-third per cent. Having out grown their accommodations the shareholders authorized the directors to build, buy or rent a suitable place to carry on the business. They bought Black & Co's. commodious store, with five floors, which is now fitted up in first-class style and is well suited for a wholesale and retail business.

Now, another year of eleven months has rolled around. On the eleventh of March our shareholders congregated in the Division Hall and they were a happy looking lot of farmers. They found that their business had increased to forty-five thousand dollars and had handled produce to the amount of twelve thousand dollars. The business netted them ten per cent. and besides this, the shareholders are satisfied that they have saved ten per cent. on goods purchased.

We have about two hundred of our best farmers back of this company and they say that it is here to stay although rumor says otherwise. They are now, through our genial shareholder, W. J. Fraser, organizing a Farmers' Martial Fire Insurance Company with head office at Pugwash, N. S. We also have a Co-operative Life Insurance Society here which is doing good work. The farmers are looking forward to the time when they will start some Co-operative manufacturing here at Pugwash. Mr. A. R. D. Mitchell is our manager and he is the most popular man in this end of the county. We have six clerks on our staff, whose pleasant faces and winning ways draw many to this most popular store. We were all very sorry that Councillor G. H. Allen, our President, had to withdraw from our board on account of other business connections. Vice-pres., Coun. J. L. Hassey, was promoted to the position. Messrs. Alex. Cameron and W. J. Fraser were added to the Board of Directors.

Farmers, come one, come all, patronize your own store, swell the dividend which will be paid back to the shareholders who do their trading at the Farmers Co-operative Store, Ltd., this coming year.

A CO-OPERATOR.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF APPLE ORCHARDS.

Their Care up to the Tenth Year.

By A. G. Turney, Horticulturist.

Mr. A. G. Turney
New Brunswick's Popular Horticulturist.

Not many years ago the possession of an orchard made*but little difference to the value of a farm. Such marked changes, have, however, taken place within the last twenty years, that in many sections to-day, farms possessing good orchards have sold for from 25 to 50 per cent. increase over farms, which though equally as good in other respects, possessed no orchards. The reason for this is that the past twenty years or so, have witnessed a wider appreciation of the profits to be obtained, and a commercializing of apple growing. Following this came the renovation of old orchards, with the result that these once neglected and despised portions of the farm, are now in many cases yielding handsome returns. Hence the large increase in the price of those farms, a portion of which is planted to orchard.

Placing the price of land at thirty dollars per acre, the cost of establishing five acres of apple orchard today in New Brunswick would be about sixty dollars per acre; if only one acre were planted the cost would be greater. The conditions of establishment being favorable and proper care being given to the orchard the increase in value per year up to the tenth year should average from 30 to 50 dollars per year, making a selling value in the tenth year of from 300 to 500 dollars per acre. In actual practice this annual increase in the value of the orchard has in many cases been exceeded, but suffice it to say that a well planted and well cared for orchard will greatly increase the value of the farm.

THE MAN.

Other things being equal the increase in value just referred to will be wholly dependent on the man. No man should undertake the actual operations involved in the growing of an orchard, if his sole object for so doing is to be measured up by the dollars and cents he hopes to get out of it. Unless there is a strong natural liking for the work and an expectancy to get some enjoyment and wealth out of the investment other than mere money—one had far better leave it alone.

BUYING A FARM FOR APPLE GROWING.

The avowed object in this case being to specialize in apples, only those factors tending to the greatest success of this project should be considered first; other considerations should be secondary. In their eagerness to handle a bearing orchard, many people will purchase a farm with a certain amount of orchard on it, rather than take the bare land and wait a number of years. This step, in may cases is a serious mistake. Often this bearing orchard is irregular in its planting, contains poor varieties, is not in the best possible position, and will before many years, begin to die out. Also, it often prevents the development of the farm according to the ideals of the owner so as to produce the best results. On the other hand, the advantages of starting with the bare land is that there will be no portion of the orchard in a declining state, that the essentials of success can be observed from the start, and the farm better developed according to the ideals of the orchardist. The farm must of course, be adapted for apple growing as described later on and the land should be in a good state of tilth and fertility. Too often, this point is overlooked and the indifferent growth of the trees in the first two years or so is not only apt to discourage the grower, but since it acts as a check to the trees, prevents the attainment of the best results. Also, by the time the land is brought up to a good state of fertility, the expense of so doing has materially increased the initial price of the land. Proximity to good shipping facilities and to other apple growers is also of great importance. In deciding on the size of the farm, we shall in part be governed by the properties available, the capital to be invested and labor facilities, but it is well to remember that large returns per acre are to be had from the smaller area, since it is not usually possible to give the same care to fifty acres of apples that can be given to ten acres.

THE SELECTION OF VARIETIES.

The wrong selection of varieties, not only in this province, but in all places where fruit is grown, has occasioned enormous loss and great disappointment. In selecting the varieties for commercial apple growing, the following principles should be closely observed:

1. Confine your selection to a minimum of varieties, from three to five, and even four or five may be too many.

2. Decide on the market you are going to cater to and then select the varieties which that market demands even though there are other varieties you yourself may prefer.

3. These varieties must be adapted to your soil and climate. In this respect we have much to learn. For instance, Golden Russets, not advised, favor heavy soils; apples of the Fameuse type do best on soils of granite formation.

4. Plant varieties that have proved to be good commercial sorts in your locality. Do not plant varieties simply because they have succeeded elsewhere. To attempt to grow varieties as Jonathan, Newtown or Spitzenberg here would be folly.

5. Due regard must be paid to the difference in the blooming periods of the varieties and to their ability to fertilize themselves. This will be explained later on.

VARIETIES.

For commercial apple growing the Fameuse, McIntosh Red, Bishop Pippin and Bethel will find a ready sale at good prices on the local markets. For export purposes we would omit the Bishop Pippin and add the Duchess, Dudley, Wealthy and Alexander or Wolfe River. These last five varieties sometimes sell well in the local markets and at other times are rather over plentiful. The writer hardly knows enough about the Baxter to recommend it as a commercial apple. It has hardly been sufficiently well tested here, but gives promise of being useful. It is probable that for a few years yet our selection of varieties will be confined to these mentioned above. A substantial reward might well be offered for any new apple of native origin that is a distinct improvement over those which we consider our best varieties.

SITE.

An elevation above the surrodnding land but not so much so as to be badly wind swept is preferable. Such a site will permit of the cold air draining off to the lower points and in this way ensures greater freedom from frosts. Rolling or inclined land is generally preferable to level land, not only because better air drainage is obtained but because water drainage is apt to be better. Steep hillsides on account of the danger of soil washing and difficulty of horse cultivation will not permit of the same variation in treatment and are not so desirable, though in certain instances they may be profitably planted to apples. The modifying effect which large bodies of water have upon the climate for some distance from their shores make land so placed preferable, though quite as good localities are found inland.

EXPOSURE.

While orchards are to be found doing well on all exposures, a northern, eastern or north-eastern slope is to be preferred in our northern climate, since such a one will give us less exposure to the strong prevailing wind from the south-west, greater freedom from late spring frosts, since the growth starts later, and less danger from sunscald. However, in proximity to large bodies of water the best exposure is probably towards the water.

WINDBREAK.

The natural bush lot or riding ground forms perhaps the ideal protection from the wind, but where these are not so situated as to give this protection, some artificial windbreak often becomes a necessity in our northern climate and indeed not enough attention has been paid to this feature in New Brunswick. The greatest need for some such protection in the winter is to lessen winter killing which is largely caused by evaporation of moisture from the cells in the twigs and limbs due to rush of cold dry air over them. Where winds are very dry, cold and frequent and have free access to the orchard, the evaporation is often so large as to prevent natural reabsorption of moisture and hence the cells are broken up and the twigs die. However, the protection of the orchard in the summer and fall from the full force of the winds is far more important. The young growth in the summer is very easily bent before the force of the prevailing wind and the lack of adequate protection is all too evident in the many trees leaning in most cases to the north-east. Breakages too, at this time of the year are frequent in the unprotected orchard, and the retaining of the optimum amount of moisture in the soil is more difficult where the evaporating effect of the winds remains unchecked. The greatest value of the windbreak is however, in the protection afforded the fruit towards harvesting time. Heavy winds at this time may turn 50 per cent. of the crop into windfalls—a very serious loss and one that it is well worth while planning to avoid.

Where artificial windbreaks are necessary we can hardly improve here on the native spruce. Trees three to five feet high may be successfully transplanted from the bush. A single row may be sufficient, but a double row with ten feet between the rows, the trees planted alternately is sometimes necessary. The trees should be set 8 to 10 feet apart, in the row. Aim to plant the windbreak at the same time as the orchard or ayear or two ahead if possible and fully thirty-five feet from the apple trees. Various objections are urged against windbreaks but if due precaution is taken that the wind break does not encroach on the feeding ground of the apple trees and is not set so close as to prepent proper air drainage, the objections are not to be compared with the advantages procured. In planting the orchard, so far as is consistent with proper pollination and convenience of picking, the more tender trees may be given additional protection by planting the hardiest and strongest growing trees, with persistent fruits, on the outside.

APPLE SOILS.

Apple trees may be found thriving on almost all kinds of soils, provided good drainage is there. Good drainage is absolutely necessary since the apple tree is deep rooted. Avoid any soil with a hard pan or close impervious subsoil. Artificial drainage is often necessary in soils that have every other requisition. In planting out an orchard of some size, if in doubt as to the natural drainage being sufficient, by all means supplement with tile drains; they will repay their cost many times over before the orchard is in full bearing. We may say, that as a rule the most suitable soils are those of a sandy loam, and clay loam nature. Prof. Waugh in his work "The American Apple Orchard" says:—"A somewhat gravelly soil or even one verging on stony, has been found by experience to be highly satisfactary for apple growing, provided only that there is an abundance of plant food present—the gravel and small stones doubtless assist in the drainage and this fact probably explains in part the superiority of such soils. As a rule we may say that gravelly loam, fairly rich in plant food is the ideal apple soil." Much of our soil is of this nature, although some of it is much more stony or gravelly, but the amount of loose stone which may be present in an apple soil is only limited by the possibility of cultivation and especial tools may be devised to withstand the extra wear and tear. Stony soils will hold the heat more readily and therefore being warmer are likely to give better results in a northern climate.

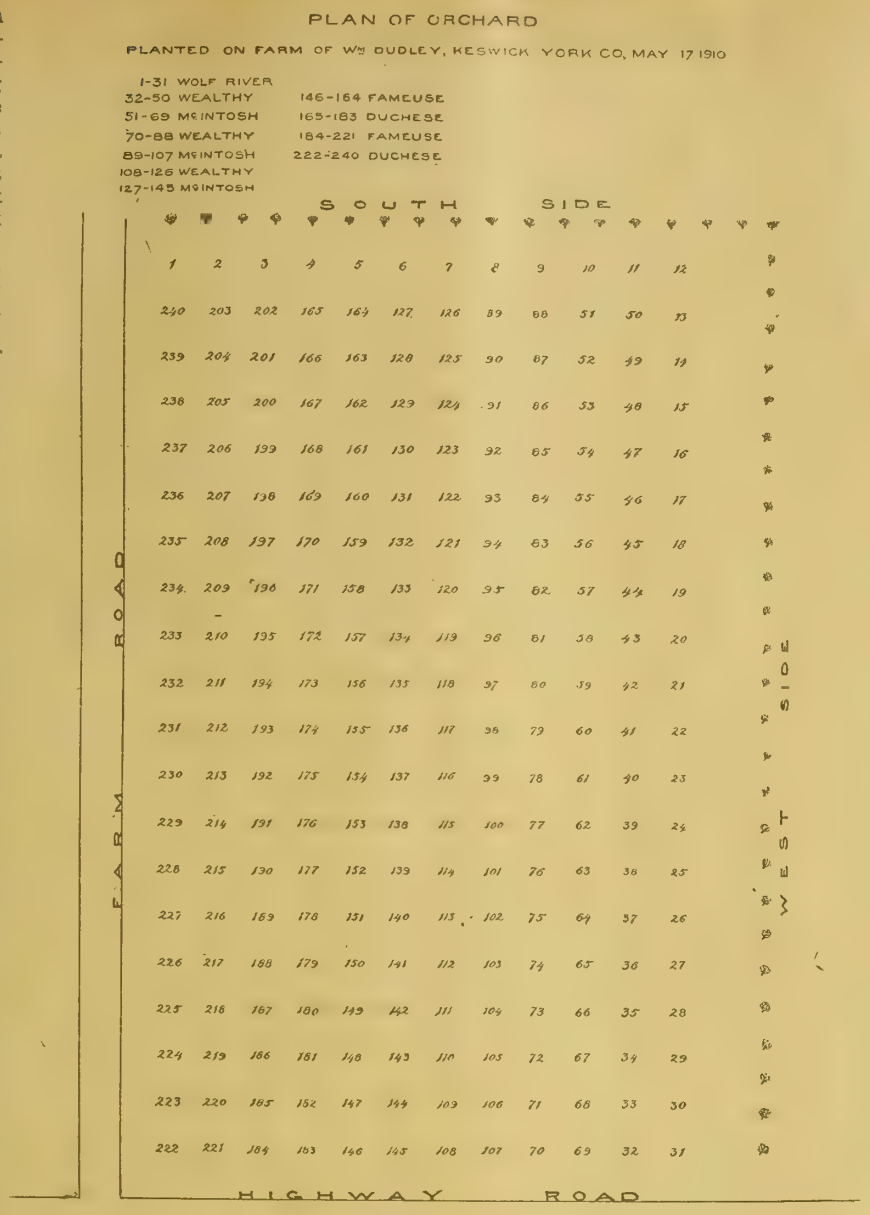
PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

This is a very important point and a great deal more of the failures in apple growing in the province are

due to lack of thorough preparation of the soil, than is generally understood or attributed. The temptation on the part of the intending planter to get his trees in at once and thus save a year or two, though the ground may not be fit, is often a fatal one. In the same way that it is a recognized principle in stock raising to keep the young stock growing well and going right ahead, so it is with fruit trees; plant them in poor land lacking in tilth and fertility, and they will receive a check which in spite of the beneficial treatment after planting, will lessen their chances of developing into strong, healthy trees. Instead of gaining time by this hasty method of planting, one often loses two or three years. The planter will be time and money in pocket in the end if he waits a while and brings the land intended for his orchard up to a high state of tilth and fertility. The methods of doing this will depend on the previous treatment of the soil. A clover crop turned under will add much humus and greatly improve the mechanical condition of the soil. Land that has been well fertilized and under hoe crop the previous season, if plowed in the fall and again in the spring and well worked up should be in first rate condition for planting.

THE KIND OF TREES TO BUY.

On this point a number of our people need to get away from the old idea that size is the main essential in buying fruit trees. Don't buy any thing older than three years, and give two-year-old stock the preference. The longer a tree is kept in the nursery the more must it be cut back each year and the greater will be the loss in the root system when it is finally sent out for planting. Trees over three years old have been unduly held in check in the nursery row—such trees have received a set back, their root system has been badly mutilated—their vitality is depreciated and they are strictly undesirable. A close examination of the trees should disclose the rings marking the cessation of each year's growth and in this way enable the buyer to determine the age of the stock. It would be well for us to go easy in planting one year old trees here until we can see their advantage over the two year old stock. Their slimness and susceptibility to breakages would seem to be points against them for this climate. A good tree should be clean, straight for the variety with the head well formed and branches leaving the trunk so as to form no weak crotches. In this respect it must be remembered that certain varieties naturally form better heads and grow straighter than



Windbreak on South and West.
Notice arrangements of varieties.

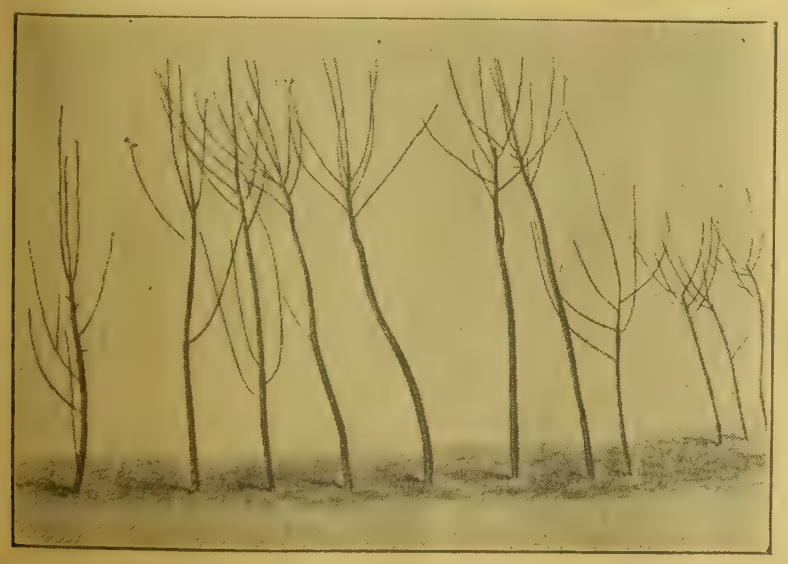
others, in their early stages, e. g., the Wolfe River and Duchess will be straighter looking trees f rom the nursery than the Fameuse and Longhfield. Those varieties that are apt to be more or less crooked from the nursery straighten out as they grow older. But apart from this fact there should be a general thrifty appearance about the tree. The root system should contain plenty of small branches and fibrous roots—absence of these is a serious fault. Dry, hard, shrivelled or discolored looking bark indicates decreased vitality probably due to unnecessary exposure or poor method of storing through the winter.

BUYING THE TREE.

The travelling fruit tree agent should not be encouraged. It is not my purpose to run down the fruit tree agent. His business is to sell trees for the money there is in it for him and not just for love. More tree buyers ought to remember this. It is a pretty safe plan to refuse to buy trees from a man whose selling contract leaves the buyer to take all the risk and put up with any loss that may occur. When the farmer is buying stock he takes greater care to see that he gets good value for his money. Why shouldn't he do so when buying fruit trees? It may sometimes be all right to buy trees from an agent who is a permanent resident of the district and who has a good reputation. Such a man has something to lose by supplying poor stock. Where possible the best plan is to purchase from a local nursery, after personally inspecting the stock. Where this is not practicable a reliable firm should be patronized and greater attention and better prices will be obtained where the orders are clubbed together and sent in through some society. Order the stock well beforehand, in the summer or early fall is none too soon. If you wait till the winter the best stock and varieties will be sold out. Spring delivery is safest and best, as the nurserymen have better facilities for winter storing of trees and there is a slight danger of trees being dug prematurely from the nursery row in the case of fall delivery.

PLANTING DISTANCES.

The present tendency in apple growing is towards closer planting; smaller trees and more of them. The standard distances of 35 or 40 feet apart used in Ontario, Nova Scotia and many sections of the United States do not apply to New Brunswick. Trees dwarf here somewhat and some of our best varieties, such as the Wealthy, are shorter lived and smaller growing trees than say, American Baldwin or Northern Spy. The close planting system used by the Sharps in their orchard operations at Upper Woodstock were highly successful so long as they remained under their control and were confined to smaller growing varieties such as the New Brunswick and Wealthy. When their horticultural skill and ability together with their understanding of the requirements of such intensive methods of apple orcharding were no longer available the results were unsatisfactory. The lesson is obvious—the planting distance to be decided on depends not only on the variety, soil and the climate conditions but still more on the man. To the farmer who has the balance of his farm to attend to in addition to the orchard, an average of about ,60 or 72 trees to the acre would seem to be a good distance in the lower portions of the province. In the upper sections of the provinces still closer planting may be desirable. For such varieties as the New Brunswick, Duchess and Wealthy, the trees might well be planted as many as 108, 145 and 193 to the acre, providing the treatment which such close planting necessitates is forthcoming. Many growers take the stand that for McIntosh Red, Famuese and varieties of about the same growth, 30 ft. apart each way giving 48 trees to the acre is sufficiently close. This distance is the one used in the Fameuse and Mc-



The Poorest of the Nursoryman's Offerings.
These trees are from 6 to 8 years old and represent a very poor class of stock, of which altogether too much is sold in the Maritime Provinces.

Strong, Well Grown, Well Headed 3-Year-Old Stock.

A Bundle of Fine Nursery Stock.

Intosh sections of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys where growth conditions are much the same as ours. The closeness of planting, apart from the other factors, will be in proportion to the planter's knowledge and his ability and courage to carry out a rigorous system of treatment.

PLANTING TABLE.

Distance	Trees per Acre.
10 ft. x 10 ft.	435
10 ft. x 15 ft.	290
10 ft. x 20 ft.	217
10 ft. x 24 ft.	181
10 ft. x 30 ft.	145
12 ft. x 20 ft.	181
12 ft. x 30 ft.	121
15 ft. x 15 ft.	193
15 ft. x 20 ft.	145
15 ft. x 24 ft.	121
15 ft x 30 ft.	96
20 ft. x 20 ft.	108
20 ft. x 24 ft.	90
20 ft x 30 ft.	72
24 ft. x 24 ft.	75
24 ft. x 30 ft.	60
30 ft. x 30 ft.	48
35 ft. x 35 ft.	35
40 ft. x 40 ft.	27

POLLINATION.

Before laying out the orchard it is very necessary to consider the comparative ability of varieties to fertilize their own blossoms. In the past, large blocks of one variety have been set out and proved to be singularly productive, such varieties for example as the Northern Spy and McIntosh Red. These two varieties are quite sterile to their own pollen and need to be fertilized by pollen from other varieties, before fruit will be produced. Certain varieties such as the Duchess, Wealthy and the Dudley are strong self fertilizers, but we may take it as a general rule that most varieties are apt to yield heavier crops of larger fruit, sometimes better colored, where cross fertilization takes place, except in the case of a few varieties, therefore the practice of planting solid blocks of one variety is no longer followed. Alternate rows or double rows alternated is now the more usual practice. Where we have decided to grow a certain variety which is not a strong self-fertilizer or which will not fertilize its own blossoms at all, it is not merely enough to plant it in close proximity to another variety, but to a variety of the same blooming period. For instance, good cross fertilization should result from McIntosh Red planted close to Wealthy the latter variety blooming at about the same time and proving to be a good pollenizer. It is known that some varieties will give better results as pollenizers to one variety than others, but on this point we have much to learn yet. Observations carried on for five years on the dates of blossoming of varieties of apples were made by persons in various parts of Canada for the Horticultural Division of the Central Experimental Farm, and while the results will not hold good in all cases, they are fairly correct. Arrangements are being made to collect information on the blooming periods of varieties throughout the province, and the difference in the same varieties in different sections of the province. Certain varieties most applicable to New Brunswick have been taken from the Ottawa Bulletin and are grouped as follows:

Early:—Duchess, Fameuse, Red Astrachan, Scott's Winter, Tetopsky, Scarlet Pippin.

Medium:—Alexander, Baxter, Ben Davis, Canada Baldwin, Gano, Golden Russet, McIntosh Red, McMahon's White, Peach, Lawrence, Wolfe River, Yellow Transparent, Ontario, Ribston, Milwaukee, Louise, St. Lawrence, Salome, Stark, Wealthy, Winter Sweet.

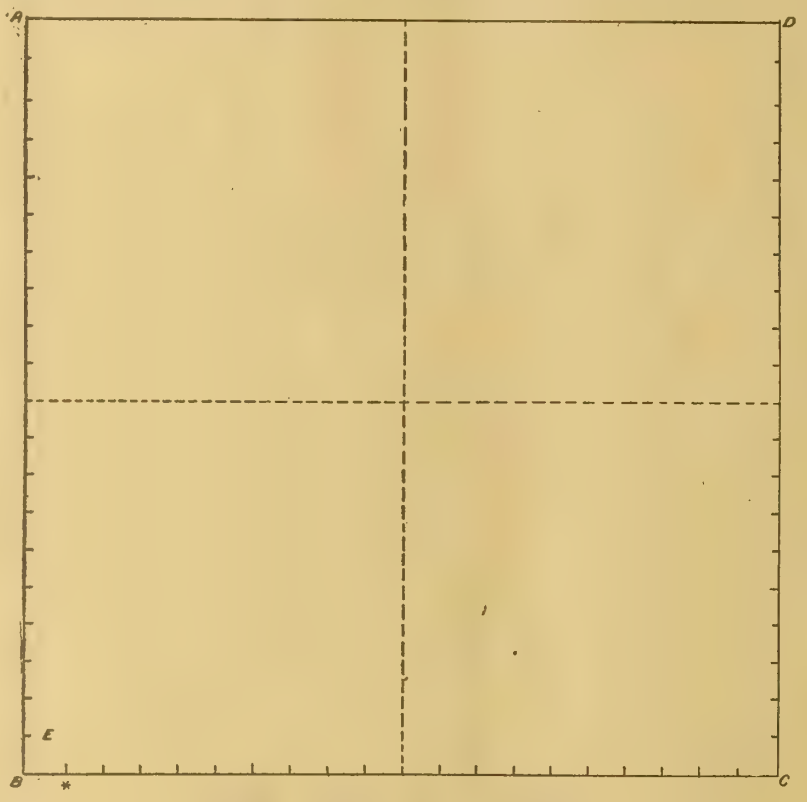
Late:—Blue Pearmain, Talman Sweet, Bishop Pippin.

ARRANGEMENT OF TREES IN THE ORCHARD.

Where the square system of planting is not adopted the direction of the rows will probably be decided or restricted by the pecularities of the site. But, where possible it is desirable to plant them north and south, to obtain the maximum amount of sunshine per tree. As to the position of the different varieties in the orchard, the most important point to consider is that of ample cross fertilization. Having so arranged the varieties as to secure this —keep in mind for the sake of economy and dispatch in harvesting the relative periods of maturity of the varieties and as far as possible plant the sturdier, strong-growing hardier varieties on the outside.

STAKING OUT THE ORCHARD.

For the sake of appearance and convenience in cultivation the rows should be planted as straight as possible. Orchards of three acres or more had better be laid out by staking. Lath may be used for stakes. First three sides of the orchard should be measured off and stakes placed at the proper distances as between A. B. C. D. Then one man will stand at the first tree from B. on the way to C. The second man at first tree running from C. to D. A third man carrying a bundle of stakes and directed by the first and second men, will locate position opposite, and in line with them, place a stake there, then proceed on down the row repeating the operation until all the stakes are properly placed. For large orchards where the whole distance from one side to the other is too great for sighting, the ground may be staked off in blocks of convenient size, as per dotted lines in diagram. We now have the correct spot for each tree marked by a stake.



Method of Staking Out an Orchard.

THE USE OF A PLANTING BOARD.

When however, the stake is removed and the hole dug the exact spot is lost, and since the hole is often not exactly dug equally around where the stake was placed, it becomes necessary to sight the tree into correct position again. This need of further sighting is however, dispensed with by using a planting board. A planting board is the best made of ¾ stuff, six inches wide and five feet long with a hole bored in each end and a notch cut in the centre. In large operations it is best to have two of these boards of exactly the same dimensions. One man preceeeding the planters, places the board on the surface of the ground with the stake where the tree is to be fitting into the notch. Small pegs are then placed in the two end holes, the board taken up and the operation repeated at the next stake, etc. The planters following, place their board over the pegs and the tree in the notch in the centre, fill in the earth around the roots and the tree is in exactly the same position as the stake.

PREPARATIONS FOR PLANTING.

The stock should be heeled in in the field where it is to be planted and on no account should it be allowed to partially dry out at any time. Where the rows in the orchard are long, the trees may be taken out, fifty or so at a time and placed in a large tub half filled with clay and water in such proportions as to form a thin paste. This tub is then placed in a box, covered with a wet blanket or sacks. In this manner, two rows of trees may be planted at the same time, one from each side of the wagon, and the possibility of the trees drying out avoided. When the trees are taken from the place where they are heeled in, cut off all broken and struggling roots and cut back all main roots to within five inches from the trunk. The clean cut surfaces will callous over better than ragged ones and more readily throw out new roots. The head of the trees had better not be cut back until after planting, and the manner of doing so will be dealt with later on.

PLANTING THE TREES.

In digging the holes place the rich top soil to one side and the under soil to the other side. The hole should be made large enough to receive the roots freely, without cramping or bending their form from their natural position. Set the tree about the same depth as it stood at the nursery or an inch deeper. Fill in around the roots carefully and firmly with the rich soil. Set the tree as firm as a post, but leave the surface filling of under soil light and loose. Where the head of a tree is unequally developed, let the strongest branches face the direction of the prevalling wind.

CONSERVING MOISTURE.

As the ground around the trees will be much tramped and solidified in the planting operations, a cultivator should be run over a three foot strip on each side of the rows of trees; this will break up the crust and form an earth mulch. This should be done as often as necessary during the first month after planting. On hillsides, where drying out is feared and cultivation is not practical, a mulch 4 or 5 inches deep may be formed just around the trees of coarse manure, straw, grass, etc.

The Strong Root System.

STAKING.

Tall trees or ones exposed to the action of strong winds may be protected from injury by staking. Drive two strong stakes firmly into the ground, one on each side of the tree about a foot from it and fasten the trees between them with a band of straw, sacking or other soft material, so that it may be kept in an upright position, without chafing.

THE FIRST PRUNING.

The necessity of pruning vigorously at the time of setting is generally a very unpleasant one to the planter, as it injures for the time being the appearance of the tree to an unpracticed eye. It is, however, necessary to balance the loss which the root has received in its removal from the nursery and to prevent drying out. At least one half the previous year's growth should be removed. (See photographs.) In most cases it will be best to cut back to outside buds. In the absence of any limbs suitable to form a top, cut the tree down to the requisite height, leaving the dormant bud to make the head. Aim to form the head of the tree from 24 to 30 inches from the ground—probably 30 inches is the better distance here.

A tree, so formed, may be considered low headed, is less subject to damage at all seasons from winds, and is far more economical in the operations of pruning, spraying, thinning and picking. The objection that cultivation is made more difficult is hardly true, as with proper pruning, low headed trees develop ascending branches and by the use of modern orchard implements are as easily worked around as the old high headed trees. The subject of pruning young trees is further discussed under a subsequent heading.

THE ORCHARD RECORD BOOK.

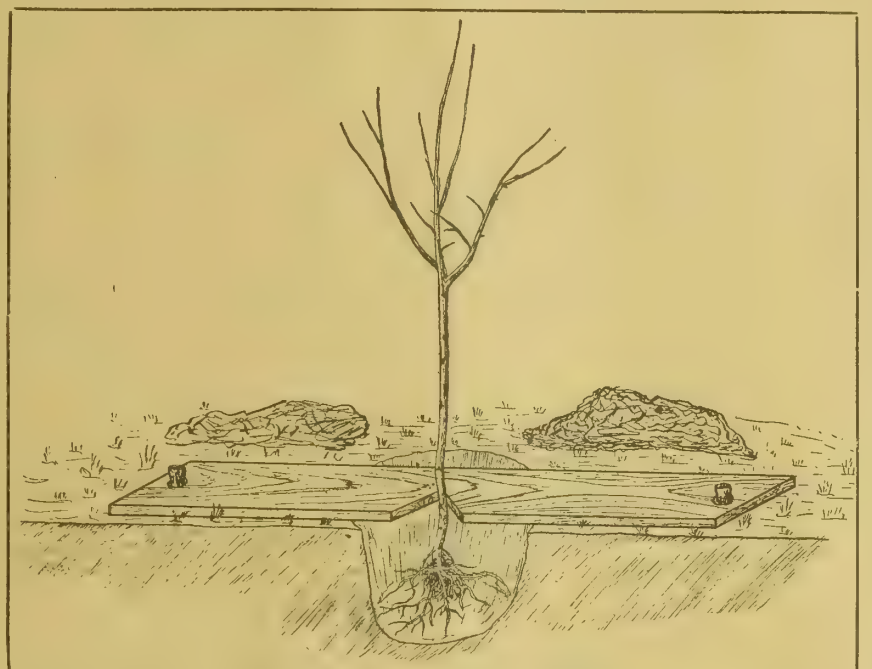
It is both interesting and important to keep a proper record of the orchard. Such a record will not only bring out many points of great interest concerning the different varieties, but if not essential, is at least, very conducive to a better understanding of the requirements of trees and to a high measure of success in apple growing. The labels should be removed after planting and a plan made as shown in plate in which every tree is accorded a certain definite number. This plan may be attached to the inside cover of a strong, well-made note book, and then a certain amount of space in

CULTIVATION OF THE ORCHARD

the book accorded to each number, and notes made on the condition of the trees throughout the year. Notes under such headings as: Character of the Winter, Character of the Spring, Summer and Fall; Spring Care of Orchards, when commenced and what done—same for summer and fall; Opening of first Leaf Bud and Blossoms; dates of fall bloom and total blossom fall; notes on fruit, setting cover crops, intercrops, insect and fungous pests, spraying, fruit yields, etc., should be made. If underdrains have been laid their whereabouts should be marked on the plan. The trouble involved in the keeping of such a record will be more than amply repaid by the better understanding thus obtained as to the best possible treatment of the orchard.

UP TO THE TENTH YEAR.

The growth of the young trees must be allowed to proceed vigorously and without interruption from



Illustrating Use of Plantiug Board.

Newly Set Unpruned Tree.

the time of planting and the future success of the orchard depends upon the extent to which this principle is carried out. Except in extreme cases where cultivation is impossible, it therefore becomes essential that the trees receive thorough cultivation during the greater part of the first ten years. Professor Hedrick conducted carful experiments in New York State to determine what the comparative effects of tillage and sod are upon the apple. He says: "The average cost per acre for the two methods of management, not including harvesting, was $17.92 for the sod, and $24.47 for tillage, giving a difference of $6.55 in favor of sod. The average net income per acre for the sod plot was $71.50, for the tilled plot $110.43, a difference of $38.91 in favor of tillage, an increase of 54 per cent for tillage over the sod mulch method of management.

In general, Hedrick draws the following conclusions:

"Nearly all the plants which minister to the needs of man are improved by tillage; the apple does not seem to be an exception.

"Results as positive as in this experiment can be made very comprehensive; they should apply to all varieties of apples and to nearly all soils and locations.

"The experiment does not show that apples cannot be grown in sod; it suggests, however, that apples thrive in sod, not because of the sod, but in spite of it.

"While moisture is by no means the only factor to be considered in the controversy over the sod and tillage methods of managements, it appears to be the chief one.

"There is nothing in this experiment to indicate that trees will become adapted to grass. The sodded trees began to show ill-effects the first year the orchard was laid down to grass and each succeeding year has seen greater injury.."

It will be noted from this experiment, and it is backed by general experience, that the cost of the tillage system over the sod method is not so much as is generally supposed.

Deep spring plowing is generally preferable. While the objection that it is either impossible or harmful may hold true in orchards that have never been cultivated, it certainly does not hold true in orchards where deep plowing is practised from the start, as under this treatment large roots are not formed near the surface but grow below the reach of the plow thus avoiding damage and giving better anchorage to the tree.

After the plowing, a strip three feet wide on each side of the trees for the first year should be kept pulverised and stirred once a week, or in dry weather, twice a week. The width of these strips should be increased each year so as to be a little wider than the width of the top growth of the tree—so that the intercrop will not be feeding from the same ground as the apple roots. In this northern climate the length of time that the cultivation of these strips should continue is very important. The idea of the cultivation is to conserve the moisture by creating a dust blanket on the surface and to keep the trees growing vigorously. This it does by improving the physical condition of the soil, creating a greater feeding surface for the roots and rendering plant food more readily available.

COVERCROPPING THE YOUNG ORCHARD.

But in the north the danger lies in the possibility of promoting too strong a growth for the short season to properly mature and where this happens a portion of the season's growth will go into the winter green and winter killing result. To prevent this, the strips should be seeded down early in the summer to some crop, the growth thus checked and the new wood allowed to thoroughly ripen. For this purpose, leguminous crops, such as clover and vetches are best, since they will form a good covering for the ground in the winter, hold the snow and where turned under in the spring add considerable nitrogen and plant food to the soil as well as improving its mechanical condition. In this climate I would aim to sow this cover crop on the strips not later than July 1st, and preferably about six days earlier.

COVERCROPS.

Crimson Clover has proven rather uncertain in New Brunswick. In some of the Illustration Orchards it has done very well while in others it has not been satisfactory. Summer Vetch Hairy Vetch and Mammoth Red Clover have given good results at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and arrangements are being made to test them as cover crops in the Illustration Orchards throughout the province. Government Standard seed is quoted today as follows:

Crimson Clover ...$18.50 per 100 lbs.
Mammoth Red, fancy ... $19.00 per 100 lbs.
Sand or Hairy Vetches ...$9.50 per 100 lbs.
Common Vetches ... $2.50 per bushel 60 lbs.

QUANTITY OF SEED RECOMMENDED PER ACRE.

Mammoth Clover .....12 lbs.
Crimson Clover .....15 lbs.
Hairy Vetch .....60 lbs.
Summer Vetch .....90 lbs.
Buckwheat .....60 lbs.

The vetches form a close mat over the ground, killing out weeds and holding the soil. They accumulate large quantities of nitrogen. The hairy vetch will live through cold winters and grow early in the spring. Early plowing is necessary to get rid of it. The present high price of the seed, however, makes it rather too expensive for practical use. The Summer Vetch is much cheaper, is a rapid grower and although it kills out in the winter yet it makes a fine cover crop. Buckwheat is best suited to northern climates, will leave the soil in good physical condition and will germinate and make good growth even when sown late. It is the best of the non-leguminous cover crops. Where a leguminous cover crop had

A Newly Set Treepruned.
Note the percentage of head cut back,

Notice Weak Crotch.

been used for some years and the trees show signs of making too much green growth it would be well to substitute buckwheat or possibly to seed the strips down for a year but never for more than two years at a time.

CROPPING THE YOUNG ORCHARD

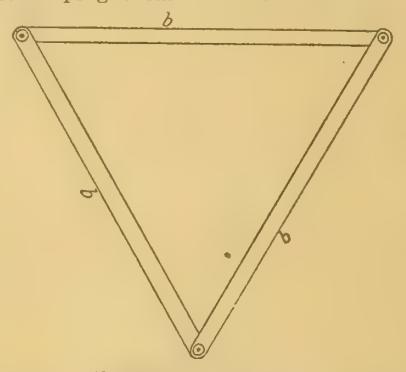
No returns to speak of, may be expected from the trees for the first six years and the large amount of unoccupied ground may be cropped. Where this is done judiciously, the growth of the apple trees is not checked and enough returns may be procured to at least pay for the expense of growing the orchard and in some cases to give a net profit on the whole transaction. Do not forget, however, that the trees are the first consideration. No cropping should be done under the trees and intercropping should cease whenever it threatens to interfere with their progress. By using the right crops and proper care and liberal fertilizing the intercropping of young orchards should be advantageous rather than harmful.

Small fruits make a satisfactory intercrop but should not be planted too close to the trees nor grown for more than six or seven years. Late vegetables should be avoided, because they need late cultivation and such combined with the stirring effect on the soil of late harvesting is apt to start growth afresh on the trees and cause a portion of them to go into the winter green. Early beets, early carrots, early turnips, radishes, peas beans, and potatoes are good crops, since they need and should receive good cultivation and liberal feeding.

Sometimes it may be advisable to seed the intercropping space down to clover, take one crop off and plow under the remains. No grain crops should be planted in the orchard with the intention of harvesting them. The size of the orchard, proximity and nature of markets, etc., will determine the procedure to be followed in cropping young orchards, but the above mentioned points should be kept well in mind.

THE OBJECTS OF PRUNING.

While the natural aim of the apple tree is to produce fruit, it is not the same as that of the fruit grower. Nature aims to produce seed while the grower is not directly concerned with seed production. With nature, the seed is of primary importance and the fleshy pericarp surrounding it of but secondary importance. With the fruit grower these points of importance are reversed and indeed the fruit grower would be delighted if he could obtain the fruit unimpaired in any respect and minus the seed. Trees will bear well when never touched with knife or saw, and the object of pruning is not in the main to make trees more fruitful. Nature's method, without pruning at all, serves best where reproduction from seed is the simple desire. But the fruit grower wants the luscious fruit even if he gets it at the expense of the seed and it is well known that some of our best apples produce but few seeds and that some of these will not grow. Hence the reason that the best seed for planting is grown on wild native stock where no pruning is done. Unpruned trees will produce plenty of seeds that will grow and the object of pruning then is not to get more seeds and more fertile ones, but to obtain an enlargement of the fleshy covering of the seed—or in other words, larger, better colored and higher quality fruit. Of course, we are not to lose sight of quantity but it must be coincident with size, color and quality. These being the objects in pruning what then is the form of the tree that is most apt to ensure their attainment. The tree must be so shaped that it will stand up well under its load of fruit and the branches therefore should leave the trunk and main stems, not in a cluster of two and three from the same point, but at some distance apart, thus avoiding crotches. In addition to this requirement the sunlight and air should have free access to all parts of the tree, and therefore, the excess of limbs must be removed. Such then is the ideal we have in mind when the trees have been planted out and the actual work of shaping them is to be done.



Temporary Support.

Cross section showing same crotch with temporary twine support. A, b, q, two ply soft spun hemp or manila twine.

FRAMING THE TREES FOR BUSINESS.

The first three years in the pruning of the tree is of prime importance, since in that period of its life the form and character of the head are determined. When left till older, a poor head cannot be changed into a good one without resorting to radical methods involving the loss of much time. By careful attention during the first two years the grower can form the branches where he wants them and thus avoid the formation of weak crotches and other undesirable growths.

The first year, aim to form a good, strong framework by selecting four or five main branches, symetrically placed, and where possible, with no two of them leaving the trunk at the same point. Prune these back about one-half their growth, leaving the most central one as a leader and pruning it about 4 inches longer than the others. The natural tendency of some varieties, such as the Dudley, is to form weak crotches, and of other varieties, such as the Talman Sweet and McMahon's White, to form strong, clean crotches. Weak crotches cannot always be avoided and a method of strengthening them artificially is explained later. Three, four and five year old trees unpruned since planting, will produce a lot of small branches in their centre at the base of the main limbs. Such growth is undersized and of no use to the tree later, but is determental in that it uses up nourishment and that prevents the optimum growth of the permanent limbs. Such growth should not be allowed to develop and is best removed in June by rubbing off the shoots. In fact, light pruning of this nature may be safely done at any time of the year, and if done when the need for it is first observed a saving to the tree is effected.

The second spring the tree will be somewhat as shown in figure 2. Remove the superfluous, broken and crossed limbs. Select two or three limbs for each main branch of the tree and cut these back one-third of their growth. (See Figure 3.) From this time on the pruning to be given will be a matter of judgment rather than of rule; and the natural growing habit of the varieties should be studied and reckoned with. The top of the tree should be kept well opened, weak branches and branches crossing one another removed. Direct the growth where you want it by cutting back to strong buds facing that way. This pruning may be done from the beginning of May to the middle of June. Small growth may be removed at any time during the summer as occasion demands. Make clear sloping cuts above strong buds. Where the work of pruning is attended to every year as above, no great amount will have to be done at any one time and the orchard can be quickly gone over.

ARTIFICIAL SUPPORTS.

For the first three years after planting weak crotches may be

Permanent Support.

Cross section showing same crotch with permanent wire support. D, screw eye; e, ½ inch ring; b, No. 12 galvanized wire.

strengthened by connecting two or three limbs together as the case may be, by tying the twine in a circular belt around the limbs. This gives room for each limb to expand in growth, does not interfere with the sap flow and maintains their correct position. A soft spun two-ply tarred manilla or hemp twine answers the purpose as it will last about three or four years. The branches will then be large enough for the substitution of screw eyes and wire; small screw eyes about ⅝ inch long are screwed into the inside surface of the limbs and these are then connected together with wire, a ½ inch galvanized wire being best. In time the wood growth will cover up the screw eye and only the wire will protrude from the limb. Where three or more limbs are to be joined together in this manner the wires are fastened to a small ring in the middle. Wires put in neatly and carefully will hold weak crotches together for years even under heavy strain and large crops. This method is certainly more satisfactory, safer and more economical than that of temporarily tying trees together and propping up limbs in time of harvest.

HILLSIDE ORCHARDS.

On rough, rocky, or steep lands, where tillage is difficult and soil washing is a factor, the sod or the sod-mulch methods or modifications of them will be found advantageous. Even on such sites one should aim to give the trees some measure of cultivation during the first few years. A circle made around each tree may be kept worked up with a heavy hoe or mattock. This circle should be increased in diameter each year, and in this climate may be seeded down or allowed to grow up to weeds and grass about the end of June. After the trees reach a bearing age, there is no place where they are better able to do without cultivation than in hilly regions. On land difficult of tillage the ground may be sown to grass and the grass cut and allowed to rot beneath the trees. If the roots of the trees are not occupying the whole soil it is best to pile the grass in the form of an individual mulch around each tree. Where the tree roots have spread over the whole ground the grass may be allowed to decay where it falls. In many cases it will pay to go a step further than this and thicken the mulch with any cheap material that can be readily obtained. The relative ability of these hilly sites to retain moisture throughout the summer, and their care or difficulty of cultivation will be most important points in deciding their treatment.

FEEDING THE TREES.

Probably more trees die of slow starvation on impoverished soils than from all other causes. If farmers here gave their root crop no more fertilizer than they do their fruit trees they would not expect a crop. But in some inexplicable and myserious fashion an apple tree is expected to thrive without cultivation and plant food and even while the soil about it is either producing another crop or is tramped solid by stock.

A growing tree requires a different fertilizer from a tree that is already almost fully formed and able to bear fruit. Growing tissues require considerable nitrogen and less phosphoric acid and potash. If the grower follows the system of cultivation recommended in this bulletin and use a leguminous cover crop he will get all or nearly all the nitrogen which the trees need with hardly any expense at all except the cost of cover crop seed. If it becomes necessary to supply nitrogen well rotted barnyard manure is the best. Where a good quality of muck is procurable at very little trouble, it may be successfully applied. Nitrate of soda furnishes nitrogen in an immediately available form and is therefore especially useful for correcting unsatisfactory conditions as soon as cultivation has started. It should never be applied late in the summer as it will tend to prolong growth and prevent the same from properly maturing. Phosphoric acid for young orchards is probably best supplied either in the form of Basic Slag or Bone Meal. They are somewhat slower in action than Acid Phosphate, but the Basic Slag contains a high percentage of lime. For Potash probably the sulphate is better for most soils than the Muriate. The latter has a tendency to make soils sour.

No hard and fast rule can be given as to the exact amount of fertilizers to be applied as this depends on so many local conditions. General principles only can be laid down and the individual must take these into consideration when determining his own special requirements. When fertilizing a young orchard, as the growth starts early, the fertilizers ought to be applied as soon after the frost is out of the ground as possible. They may be applied broadcast, only confining them to the feeding ground of the trees and harrowed in. The following fertilizer per acre to be applied annually is suggested:

Basic Slag or Bone Meal .....200 lbs.
Sulphate of Potash .....100 lbs

Where nitrogen, other than that supplied by leguminous cover crops,

is desired, 50 lbs. of Nitrate of Soda may be added. These amounts of fertilizer refer only to the needs of the trees and the application of fertilizing material for the needs of the intercrop is another question.

INJURY FROM VERMIN.

Precautions must be taken to prevent injury from mice, rabbits, etc. Many failures in apple growing here and elsewhere are caused by these pests and a large annual toll in the form of dead trees is annually exacted by them. As far as possible, crops harboring or attracting such pests should be avoided and the accumulation of litter, trash, weeds, long grass, etc., which furnish suitable winter quarters for these animals, prevented. Mice work under the snow and damage from them may be prevented by tramping the snow solid round the trees after the first few snow falls.

This method of protection is, however, somewhat dependant on the weather. The cheapest and safest protection is secured by wrapping the trunks cylinder fashion with paper, wood veneer or some such material. Good strong building paper, as light as possible, in color gives good satisfaction. This may be placed round the trees in the fall, not tightly, but leaving an inch or so space between the inside of the paper and the bark of the tree. The soil should then be mounded up around the bottom of the paper to a height of six inches or so. Veneer tree protectors, made of thin material, ¼ inch thick, 8 inches wide, 24 inches long and costing about $5.00 per thousand will last three or four years and afford good protection. The paper or veneer, as the case may be, should be removed in the spring, about the middle of April.

SUN SCALD.

This form of damage is very common in some localities, so common, in fact, that a tree which escapes it is a rarity. The greater part of the damage occurs in late winter, or during the warm spring days when the snow is going off. During the warm afternoons the sun, reflected from the snow against the southwest sides of the tree trunks, becomes very warm. The trunks are thoroughly warmed on that side. They are thawed out, and the bark becomes soft, sappy and pliable. Then, when the sun goes down and the temperature falls again to zero, the bark is again frozen tight. The next day the same thing happens, and so day after day, the young bark freezes and thaws, and by this means is torn in shreds. When suring arrives the bark is killed and broken open. Then various kinds of fungi get in and the damage which begins by freezing and thawing ends with spread of canker and other troubles all round the trunk of the tree.

The best preventives of sun scald are low heads and veneer and paper cylinder protectors. High-headed trees, which are of doubtful value anywhere, are altogether inadmissible in places where sun scald is bad. The protectors of paper or wood veneer recommended above for mice and rabbits will also give practical immunity from sun scald.

This trouble is a very serious one. It is not uncommon to find entire young orchards ruined by it. In sections where this trouble is prevalent great pains should be taken to protect young orchards from it.

Editor's Note—The remainder of this article will be published in future issues of The Maritime Farmer. We understand the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture is getting this interesting treatise published in bulletin form.

A Chat With Our Readers.

How to straighten out the little kinks around the farm is a subject that every reader of The Maritime Farmer is interested in. Those little things that have caused you to scratch your head and search for an explanation. Have you been bothered with them? Have you experimented with a view to finding the cause? Can you recall a specific case. How you were puzzled to know just how some certain thing turned out different than you expected? Have you experimented and investigated until you found the cause? Will you, in your own way, tell us, so that we may tell others of your success? These little things are what farmers want to know; they are the things that make the difference between practical and therotical farming.

This is being sent to thousands of our readers all over the Maritime Provinces and while all will not answer—we could hardly expect it—there will be thousands who will and as space permits these answers will all be published and if good pen and ink sketches of any labor saving devices are sent we will reproduce them.

Let us get closer together on this subject of farming and see whether something cannot be done to give it a boost. If it can, you and we will not have lived in vain.

Boost for a better and more practical farm paper, boost for better rural schools, boost for better live stock, boost for double our average crop, boost for everything that will make life more worth living, boost the other fellow by telling him how to do things better, boost yourself, boost your farm, boost your village, boost your nearest town, boost your country, boost our province, boost everything and knock nothing that is worth a boost. Be a booster not a buster.

* * * *

Now there's that little matter of turnips, some farmers get 100 bushels to the acre while others get as high as a 1000 bushels. Why should there be such a difference? The farmers who get the smaller amount we are sure would like to know how the other fellow gets the larger. If you have been fortunate enough to get the large yield why not tell us how you did it so that we can tell your farmer friend of the smaller crop? This will be your boost

* * * *

Then again there's that matter of cow testing. Do you test your cows? How much more does it cost you to handle your herd now than it did before you started? Have you been able to tell just which cow was paying you? Did you get rid of the ones that were not? Does it pay to know what each cow is doing? Would it be wise for us to start a cow testing club and offer prizes from time to time? Would you join it?

* * * *

What about alfalfa? Are you going to try some this summer? Do you think our provincial governments should offer a few thousand dollars in prizes on the lines followed by the Saskatchewan government as explained in our last issue? Would you endorse a resolution to that effect if brought up at your agricultural society? If so will you see that it is brought to their attention? Should it be carried from there to the provincial association? What do you think of the idea anyhow?

* * * *

Our lady friends; what about your poultry? Are the hens laying as well as you would like? Do those little mites bother them? Do you have any trouble in getting rid of them? Are you using an incubator? Do you think incubator chickens are as likely to be lousy as those hatched by the hen? Do you collect your eggs three times a day? Have your hens been getting all the grit, oyster shells, wheat and corn that they desire? Do you keep egg records? Do the hens get the attention they deserve? Would you like to see the egg records of some of our readers? Will you send yours?

Notes from a Nova Scotia Sugar Maker.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

As another sugar season is approaching it might be advisable for those who have spent much time in the sugar bush to exchange their experiences one with the other, and also for the benefit of those who are just beginning.

The first thing to do is to choose your location, if that is your privilege, choose it facing the south or east, in order to get the benefit of the early morning sun.

The next thing is to locate your camp ground. There is much to be considered in your choice as you require an elevation above the camp, so as not to lift your sap but let gravitation carry it from the gathering tub to the storage tank and from that to the evaporator.

Another fundamental consideration is to build near a stream of water, not for the proverbial reason that a milkman requires so much water, but for sanitary purposes, for which there is a continual call in a sugar camp. And here I might state how I have arranged to have hot water all the time ready for use.

I set a ten gallon keg on an elevation behind my evaporator and run a pipe from it through the arch under the grates, with a faucet on the other end; open the faucet and gravitation will empty the keg.

After tapping your trees, gather the sap every day while the sap is running, so as not to allow the sap to stand, and boil it as soon as possible after it leaves the tree; and boil as rapidly as possible, in a corregated pan on an arch; a sectional pan connected by siphon preferable, as the siphon confines the principal skimming to the first pan.

You can remove the sediment from the syrup much more efficiently with a felt strainer than with flannel, as with the latter you will require a settling tank. I use cheese cloth for straining the sap and a felt strainer for the syrup, which I test with a thermometer to make it of uniform consistency.

A very important consideration is to have covers on sap buckets to keep the storm out as a very little water dropping from the moss and bark of the tree forms a decoction that colors and spoils the flavor of syrup or sugar.

D. W. DIMOCK.

Cum. Co., N. S.

Sugar Making in the Albert Woods.

Editor Maritime Farmer'

My sugar house is 16x32 ft. and it is two miles in the woods and we have to live there. We have 12 feet taken off one end to live in, that leaves the boiling room 16x20 ft. and we have a wood shed built besides. We cut the wood for the next spring and put it in the shed before we leave the camp this spring. We use No. 2 sap spout, which requires a bit 7-16 in. We bore about 1¾ ins. deep and use tin buckets in size from four to eight quarts, but prefer the larger ones. We are now beginning to use the covers for the buckets, which I would recommend to anyone getting an outfit.

We can't use any test for cooling tapping, but our system has been to tap as soon as it becomes sap weather after the 20th of March. We like to see the sap start when we tap. We are not particular about tapping all our trees at once. If the sap runs well, we leave tapping and look after the sap at once. It injures the quality of the sugar very much to let the sap stand after it is gathered.

It requires one person just to attend to the boiling as we draw off the syrup often, we use what we call syrup settler. When we put up syrup for market we draw it off from the settler and finish it in the pan of the sugaring off arch or thicken it. I agree with Mr. Hubley that when it is too thick it sugars and too thin it sours, so we have a thermometer to get it exact, 220 F. for syrup and it never fails.

For sugaring off we use a box stove or sugaring off arch with a pan 18x28 in. In this pan we put from 3 to 5 gallons syrup, which will make from 35 to 45 pounds of sugar, and boil it from 235 to 238 by the thermometer. We used to make it about 240, but since we make the maple cream we can't boil it so hard.

We can't use any list for cooling except our own judgment. We set our pans on snow, if there is any, or in running water, in as cool a place as possible. We leave it there until there is an inch or more of candy on the bottom, then it is set on boards with one end higher than the other. The candy is all scraped to one end and stirred vigorously until it hardens or sets, all this time becoming white. Then we go at it with a ladle and work it up till it gets soft and creamy, when it is put in wood or tin moulds ½ and 1 pound size. When it is cold it is taken from the mould and should be put in a dry room for several hours when it is ready to wrap up and ship.

WM. A. COLPITTS.

Mapleton, Albert Co.

H. A. McArthur.

The Maritime Farmer is a believer in the future of the Maritime Provinces, and Canada in general. We always feel like extending our hand to all those returning, who have tried their fortunes in the land to the south of us and who, while they have done well there, are satisfied that our country is on a par and excels in most cases that vast country. The subject of this sketch is Mr. H. A. McArthur, whose face is favorably familiar to most of our farmers in these parts and more especially to those interested in the sale of the Cream Separators. He too, is a firm believer in the future of these provinces. He was at one time manager in the Maritime Provinces for the Sharples Separator and after retiring from that business went into the manufacture of Steel Ladders. Then thinking that there were possibilities under the Stars and Stripes he opened a factory in Worcester, Mass. Many people there looked upon his invention with covetous eyes and made some tempting offers for his business. These were declined at first but as time went on he felt that it was impossible for him to feel at home in that land so he decided to sell out and retain only the royalty rights for the United States. This he later did, and when returning to his home in Sussex, N. B., he met with the manufacturers of the "Standard" Cream Separator, who asked him to represent them in the Maritime Provinces. After considerable persuasion, which carried weight, owing to the fact that the Standard Cream Separator is made at Renfrew, Ont., and is purely of Canadian manufacture, he decided to look into their proposition, consequently he investigated the financial standing of the manufacturers, the quality of their machine and their mode of doing business. These considerations proving satisfactory he decided to accept their offer. Although "the boys" will feel that "Herb" will prove, as in the past, a keen competitor, we feel that with a knowledge of his sense of fair play they will all extend to him the glad hand.

Mr. McArthur intends going to work at once and is already looking for the best separator men available. We asked him how many men he would likely employ and he said that as his selling proposition was somewhat different from that of his competitors he would require all the good men that would offer. If you are looking for a chance to sell separators write him. His address is Sussex, N. B., and his ad. appears in another part of this paper.

Appliances for Thoroughness in Spraying.

Spraying fruit trees is now almost universal in the Annapolis valley. Unless the fruit growers can grow fruit free from the ravages of fungus diseases and the attacks of eating insects he will eventually have to go out of the business. The disease known as black spot does more damage to our fruit than all other causes combined, and, as the years go by speculators and consumers are more particular about the quality of the fruit they purchase. People have been educated along these lines of late so that the farmer who has a crop of apples infested with "black spot" can not find a market for such and is compelled to feed his product to cows and hogs, or send it to the vinegar factory at 25 cents per barrel. As soon as our fruit growers learn the lesson" How to Grow Better Fruit" a large percentage of our best varieties of apples will be wrapped in paper, packed in boxes and sent to brokers who cater to the high-priced trade. Fruit to be successfully and profitably handled in boxes must be perfectly free from worm holes, blemish or spot, and the only known way to produce fruit of this class is to spray it in the most up-to-date way.

In order to do this successfully the operator must have a first-class spraying outfit.

Experience has taught us that the traction machines which generate their power by means of the wheels on which they run, have not proven satisfactory. They do not keep up sufficient pressure to permit the operator to do a thorough job, before the generated power is spent. No machine should be purchased that will not permit the operator sufficient time to remain at a tree until a thorough job has been done.

There are two ways of generating power for spraying now in use. One is a pump worked by hand and the other a pump worked by a gasoline engine. For the man who has a small orchard a common hand pump attached to a 40 gallon cask will prove very satisfactory. Such an outfit with 25 feet of hose attached, can be bought for about $25.00. Running a hand pump is very laborious work and with the class of help usually available on our farms, the keeping up of a pressure necessary to do good work is almost an impossibility.

For large orchards tanks holding from 100 to 120 gallons fitted with double acting pumps, driven by gasoline engines are requisite. Spraying machines should be provided with two lines of hose with bamboo poles or extension rods to which one can attach proper nozzles. The hose should be of very best description made, and from ¼ to ½ inch in size. Bamboo rods are usually from eight to ten feet in length.

The selection of a nozzle is a very important matter. The most popular kind used is a very simple nozzle of the Friend variety. I have the "Mystery jr" nozzle sold by the Goulds Mfg. Co., Senica Falls, U. Y., for $1.08, it gives entire satisfaction. If a greater quantity of spray is necessary a V at the end of the pole with two nozzles will be all that is needed.

In many cases it is very advantageous to have the nozzles set at an angle of 45 degrees to the pole, so as to send the spray into the open calyx, in spraying for Codling Moth, thus covering every part of it with the poison.

The little elbow which gives the nozzle the proper angle can be purchased for 20c. The cheapest and best strainer is made of cheese cloth. A small stopper fitting the apperture in the spray cask will prevent any of the liquid from spilling.

The amount of pressure on a spray pump to do good work should be about 100 to 125 pounds. If the pressure is at 50 or 75 pounds the result is that the spray is not fine and is not forced to the remote parts of the tree. With a high pressure the liquid penetrates the crevices in the bark and reaches its true destination. Every operator should remeber that the spray must be sent to the spores and insects, they will not come to the spray.

If spraying is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well, having the ingredients properly mixed and the spraying done thoroughly and at the right time.

I am of the opinion that the orchardist should be on hand and oversee the spraying. I never trust to any man to use the bamboo pole in my orchard.

There are certain times when it is not wise to spray. Never spray when the foliage is wet from rain or dew. If a rain follows, before the mixture has time to dry it will wash off and has very little effect. Heavy rain storms just after spraying wash off more or less of the spray and good results cannot be expected.

Spraying should be done with the wind and a good breeze is a decided benefit. If the wind is too strong much of the spray will be wasted. When approaching a tree to spray it, especially if the tree is full grown, stop the wagon and do the side nearest as far as possible. Then apply the spray when you have moved directly opposite the tree, then passing on direct your spray to the remaining side of the tree. The fourth side can be done best when the wind changes if it is not too late.

It is very important to cover with the spray every limb, twig, leaf, trunk, and in fact, every portion of the tree above ground.

I think it pays to go over an orchard and touch up all the portions that have been passed. I have not seen a job of spraying so thoroughly done yet, that would not stand patching in this way.

I have often advised to stop spraying just before the leaves begin to drip. A considerable amount of dripping is always sure to take place. Keep in mind one thing that the tree must be thoroughly covered with the material. Do not waste your spray. Do a good job. Let the dripping take care of itself.

After the day's work is over, thoroughly wash out the cask and let the water run through the hose as well. It is a good plan to detach the hose and let it drain out. Unscrew nozzles and wash them out, apply a little oil to keep them from setting.

In buying a pump be sure and learn how to keep it properly packed. A pump that needs packing will not give a high pressure.

All spraying materials are more or less caustic and hence all connections should be kept tight. After hose begins to leak it is no use trying to mend it.

It is a good plan to keep extra hose on hand. Sometimes half a day is lost in driving to the village to get supplies that should be kept on hand.

One of the best things for keeping the connections tight is wire about half the size of hay wire and a pair of nippers.

W. H. Woodworth, President of N. S. F. Association.

Canada's New Director of Experimental Farms.

A government order in council was passed on April 3rd appointing J. H. Grisdale, formerly Dominion agricul-

J. H. Grisdale.

turist, as director of experimental farms to succeed Dr. William Saunders who recently retired. The new appointment takes effect at once.

Mrs. Grisdale, who is only forty years old, is a thoroughly trained scientific agriculturist, well qualified to carry on the progressive work of Dr. Saunders and to broaden the experimentation which has yielded great benefits to Canada during the administration of Hon. Sydney Fisher.

The son of Albert D. Grisdale and Elizabeth Simpson, Mr. Grisdale was born at St. Marthe, Quebec. He married Miss Laura Vipond, of Hudson, Quebec. Mr. Grisdale received his education at Vankleek Hill, at Albert College, Belleville; Toronto University, the Ontario Agricultural College and the Iowa State College of Agriculture at Ames, Iowa. A farmer's son, he taught school for a few years to earn the money necessary for his course of instruction. He was gold medalist at the Ontario Agricultural College and took first

class honors both at Guelph and at Ames, which ranks as probably the foremost agricultural school in the United States.

Mr. Grisdale is well and favorably known in the Maritime Provinces, and we know that our many readers will congratulate Mr. Grisdale on his promotion.

Raising Calves Without Milk.

I always feed the calf new milk one week to 10 days, two quarts morning and night. Then gradually begin with hay tea. I used a one-half barrel brass kettle in which to make the tea. I put in as much good hay as I can crowd in, cannot tell the amount in pounds. I then pour in enough boiling hot water to soak the hay, and after it is wet crowd it down. I let it stand from morning until night and then it is s ready to feed.

When I feed at first with tea, I give about one-third tea at a feed and increase the quantity gradually until no milk is used, and when I commence to feed tea with the milk I use a little old process oil meal, a dessertspoonful at a feed, put the meal in a kettle or dish, and pour enough hot water on to scald it, stirring it all the time to prevent it from being lumpy. Mix this with the milk and tea. As the calf grows, cut out the milk and use nothing but the tea and oil meal. When the calf is three weeks old, if it is doing all right on the tea and oil meal, leave out the milk. I don't know of any hard or fast rule to give. You must use your own judgment. Some calves will carry more than others.

I used to feed four quarts of the tea at a feed twice a day, and at a month old the calf ought to be taking three to four tablespoonsful of the meal twice a day, if it does not act too laxative on the bowels.

A calf will begin to eat a little hay at two weeks old and at three weeks old I generally put a handful of wheat bran at a time into a box, and later as it grows it will take more bran and hay.

Of course you will find this way of raising calves makes some more work for the feeder, but you can raise cows that will give just as much milk when matured as if they had all milk to grow on.—N. E. Farmer.

Treatment of Oats for Smut.

Few farmers realize the value of treating seed oats for smut. Experiments made by the Missouri Experiment Station show a gain varying from 5 to 20 per cent in the yield of oats by thus treating the seed. The method is simple and cheap. Various methods are in use, but this one which the experiment station has found to be most practicable is as follows: Secure a 1 pound bottle of commercial formalin (sometimes called formaldehyde), 20 per cent. strength, and pour this into a vessel containing 40 to 50 gallons of water, and stir. Spread the oats out on a clean barn floor and sprinkle on this solution from a sprinkling can. Shovel them over and over until every grain is thoroughly moistened, allow to stand in a heap for 20 or 30 minutes and spread out in a thin layer to dry. Shovel these over occasionally to aid the process. The oats may be sown just as soon as they are dry enough to handle or they may be kept any length of time. The best way is to make this treatment in the winter when one has time, since the treatment lasts indefinitely. Care should be taken that the oats are dried out thoroughly if they are to be sacked, since they may be injured in germination by being sacked damp.—M. F. Miller, Missouri Experiment Station.

What to do for Hollow Horn.

This old-fashioned term denotes a diseased condition of the blood. The horn is not hollow and never is. The old quack method of boring a hole in the horn with a gimlet and squirting turpentine into the orifice is both cruel and ridiculous. While, in fact, the temperature of the horn is low, it is because of the general poverty of the blood of the animal. There is no merit in this kind of treatment. The most common symptoms are general debility, scanty flesh, scurvy coat and coarse hair. The appetite is also irregular and at times greedy.

Treatment is in line of better food and general improvement of the system. If lice are found on the body, they must be destroyed by disinfectants and washes. A tonic consisting of two teaspoonfuls of sulphate of iron, one teaspoonful of powered nux vomica and four tablespoonfuls of ground gentian root given each day in the food or as a drench, will be very helpful in toning up the system and in enriching the blood. The most important factor of the treatment, however, is in nutritious, wholesome food.

Standing Grain Competitions in Nova Scotia.

The Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture have increased the grant for Field Competitions for the coming year.

While the prizes are confined to oats only, there is a separate competition for each county.

This should, and no doubt will, bring out a large entry. The Nova Scotia Department is anxious to encourage the production of better seeds and is co-operating with the Federal Seed Department in this work. With a competition in every county in which generous prizes are offered it is up to the Nova Scotia farmers to do their part.

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And Co-operative Dairyman.

Semi-Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

Official Organ of The Farmers, and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association The Nova Scotia and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association; The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association; The Maritime Bee-Keepers Association, and The New Brunswick Poultry Aassociation.

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The Circulation of this issue is 10,000 Copies Every one going to a bona fide subscriber.

APRIL 11, 1911.

Dates of Issue.

April.....—25
May.....9—30

THE BROWN TAIL MOTH IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

For several years we have been advocating the necessity of more work of an agricultural nature in our rural schools. Some of our readers will remember hearing Rev. Hunter Boyd speaking to this question at Fredericton say: "How much better it would be for our farmer's sons and daughters to study about various animals, plants etc., they come in contact with on the farm than spend their time studying about cockatoos and variousforeign animals that they never see unless they should chance to visit a menagerie." We concur with Mr. Boyd's idea. We would advocate the use of colored plates of various farm animals, birds and pests for use in our schools.

Mr. Wm. McIntosh of St. John, working under the auspices of the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, has been doing good work in the spread of knowledge along the line of inciting vigilance re a threatened invasion of the much dreaded brown-tail moth.

The following paragraph from the columns of the Daily Telegraph, St. John, bears testimony to the efficacy of continuing an educational campaign of this nature.

The dreaded scourge, the brown tail moth, has obtained a foothold in this province. Thirty-two of the winter nests of the caterpillars have been found in one orchard in Pomeroy Ridge, Charlotte county. The orchard is an old one with between twenty and thirty trees in it, and on one of the trees seventeen nests were discovered.

The discovery was made by Roy McInnes, a pupil of the school there, the day following a lecture in the school by William McIntosh of the Natural History Society here. Mr. McIntosh says that the situation is a serious one and that the local government will call upon the dominion authorities to grapple with it. Orchard owners in all parts of the province will hear of the finding of the pest in such numbers with a great deal of anxiety.

Mr. McIntosh says that these nests would average about 200 caterpillars each. These in turn would become moths and the females would lay on an average of between 100 and 200 eggs. What makes the moth so hard to cope with is that as yet no natural enemy has been found for it, neither parisitical or otherwise, and the only thing the orchardist can do is to spray in the same manner as for any other insect pest.

It has been estimated, Mr. McIntosh says, that the states of Maine andMassachusetts have to spend $1,000,000 annually in fighting against the gipsy and brown tail moths. In a season the caterpillars swarm everywhere and strenuous efforts are necessary to keep them from entering the houses. In addition to their appetite for green leaves, however, the caterpillar of the brown tail moth bears poisonous spines upon his back. Dr. George E. Osgood, of Somerville, writing of this, says that wherever the hair strikes the skin it causes either small or large blotches. The first attack lasts about a week but one can be poisoned as many times as the hair touches the skin. The after effects seem to be trivial unless the person has tuberculosis or dropsy.

Mr. McIntosh at the instance of the local government has during the past two or three springs searched for the nest of the brown tail, but until this year he never located any. A curious thing is that although so many nests were found in the orchard at Pomeroy Ridge, none was found in adjoining orchard. He says, however, that this is a frequent experience with them.

That the pest has got a firm foothold in the province Mr. McIntosh has no doubt, and, from this on, if it is to be kept within bonds at all, it will be necessary to use great vigilance. The method pursued so far, has been to get the children interested and searching for the nests. It was after such a lecture that the present discovery was made. In addition to large colored plates showing the life history of the moth. Mr. McIntosh also carried along actual specimens of the caterpillar in all its stages and the moth itself.

The day after Mr. McIntosh had left Pomeroy Bridge Roy McInnes was searching in the orchard when he found what seemed to him the nest. He took it to the teacher, Miss Knight, and that lady agreeing with him as to its identity, it was sent to St. John, where it came in due time into Mr. McIntosh's hands. In spite of the fact that the nests had been outdoors all winter, when they were opened it was found that the caterpillars were alive. At this stage they are only about a quarter of an inch long, but grow rapidly until when about two or three inches long they go into the pupa stage from which the moths in time emerge. These only live about three weeks, but in that time the female will deposit an egg cluster of between 100 and 200 eggs.

THE PRACTICAL MAN.

It is not strange, perhaps, that men who have been engaged in the business of farming for many years find it difficult to believe that the men of a younger generation, with little actual experience, it may teach them anything of real value. It is a fact that a great many of the men who are engaged in this advanced work in farming are young men, and although it is and always has been the young men who has accomplished things in advance of the average run of his fellows, we know those of us who are older, find it difficult to acknowledge with good grace that we do not know as much as some young men just out of College, or some young college professors who may be our sons.

Certainly the older man, the man of mature years who has been farming all his life, knows more about farming in most ways, but even the older men who have given the matter careful thought and study will acknowledge that there have been opportunities for the young men to learn, to get an insight into the science of farming in these days which the men of even the last generation did not have, much less the generation farther back. There are opportunities for experiment and demonstration now which our fathers could not have, and it is just here that the younger men have the advantage. It is, therefore, their privilege and their study to make known that which they have discovered, and that is just what is being attempted in many of the institutes and other meetings which are being held.

To the practical farmer who may be in no way a scientific or technical farmer, there is likely to be something a bit incongruous in attending meetings at which all the addresses are made by college professors, or men from the departments of agriculture. It is naturally difficult to get actual practical farmers who are able to tell easily and interestingly, and at the same time fully, how they do things and how things ought to be done on the farm, but there are such men in every state, in every community, and the greatest good can often be accomplished by the words of just such men. We would by no means suggest or even think of dropping agricultural college men for such work—we need and must have them—but we have an idea that the presence of more active and successful practical farmers in such work would better reach some of the present indifferent men. The trained experts are needed, but so are the other kind of men.

The prejudice against the scientific farmer is being overcome by the success of that kind of farming. Likewise, the prejudice against the college professor is being overcome because the agricultural college professors are actually doing things and showing farmers how they can do better, but there is still some of it left. And after all, there is a great deal to be gained by hearing a man practically in your own kind of business, tell how he does things that you want to do.

DOES IT PAY?

The natural and proper inquiry of the present day, before taking hold of any business, is, does it pay? Every farmer and live stock breeder should ask himself the question before he takes up any line of breeding, production, improvement or investment on the farm. The present prices for farm lands, together with the labor expense of operating them, has introduced the question, "Does it pay?" There is no way of getting a satisfactory answer to this question except by figuring it out on a basis of possible results. This may be corroborated at the end of the year, or it may demonstrate where the mistake was made, or it may show where a lack of system or attention was at fault.

Does it pay to raise any kind of live stock on the farm? This depends entirely upon how the work is carried on. It does not pay to carry breeding animals of any kind, a whole year and then fail in producting offspring or to fail in raising them. It is an easy matter to buy breeding animals and afford them the breeding opportunity in the proper breeding season and to carry these same animals through the grazing and feeding seasons up to the period of delivery, and at this point, through a little neglect, a little carelessness, a little inattention at the proper time, lose the offspring. Not alone this but the whole year's prospect, the whole year's expense of feed, attention, care, interest or investment in animal, taxes, everything that in the least enters into the expense of keeping the animal.

The economic management of the farm in every feature of production attempted, is the key to, does it pay? The value of having everything done in season, and doing it right so as to have it yield the largest possible returns, whether it is with the planted crop or in the production of the flock or herd, cannot be overlooked. It is the attention to these little details, the understanding of nature and natures's laws and their strict observance, that marks the course of success with the farmer and live stock raiser.

How Can Alfalfa Growing Receive a Boost in the Maritime Provinces ?

Helping the Clover Seeding.

During every season since 1905, the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Ontario Agricultural College has sent out to farmers and others, cultures of bacteria for inoculating seed of alfalfa and other clovers in order to aid in insuring a better catch of the seeding. The bacteria sent are of the kind which live in the small nodules or "knots" which are naturally formed on the roots of clovers, and which may usually be readily seen when a clover or alfalfa plant is dug up and the earth carefully broken away from the roots so as not to break off the nodules. It is the business of these bacteria to draw upon the great supply of nitrogen in the air (about four-fifths of the air is nitrogen gas), and transfer it to the growing plant. Thus, by the aid of these nitrogen-gathering bacteria the clover plant is able to get its supply of this most valuable fertilizing element, nitrogen, from the air, instead of having to depend upon what is in the soil. This explains the fact which every farmer knows, that clovers and other closely related crops are such good soil enrichers. When these crops are plowed under, the extra amount of nitrogen which has been stored up in them becomes available for succeeding crops.

It is absolutely essential that the nitrogen accumulating bacteria be present in order that the storing of nitrogen in the clover plant be accomplished. If a clover or alfalfa crop has been successfully grown as shown by thrifty, vigorous growth and the presence of plenty of nodules on the roots, it indicates that the necessary bacteria are already present in the soil, and ready to penetrate the roots as soon as germination of the seed occurs. In the case of a new or unsuccessful seeding, however, it is probable that the bacteria are not present, and they should be supplied by some method of inoculation. Experience has shown that the most satisfactory method of inoculation is to apply the bacteria directly to the seed before sowing. This is the method to be followed with the cultures sent out by the College at Guelph.

Last year there were 3,375 of these bacteria cultures sent to 1,881 farmers, and of 771 who returned reports two-thirds stated that the inoculation of the seed had aided in securing a better crop.

During the present season, the College will send cultures for the inoculation of the following kinds of seeds —Alfalfa, red or mammoth clover, alsike clover, white clover, crimson clover, vetches, peas, beans, sweet peas. Each kind of seed requires a different culture. The cultures are sent by mail with full instructions for their use. There is only one size package prepared, that being sufficient to treat sixty pounds of seed. There is a nominal charge of 25c. for each package of culture to cover cost of material and postage. Applications should state the kind and amount of seed to be treated, and should be addressed with enclosed postal note, stamps, or money order, to S. F. Edwards, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada.

FIVE YEARS RESULTS FROM NITRO CULTURE.

During the past five years there have been contained in the Reports of the Secretary for Agriculture, yearly records of the benefits from the use of nitro cultures as manufactured and distributed from the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N. S. In the Report for 1909 in re nitro cultures, is contained a somewhat extended article on the history, physiology and value of nitro bacteria as found in the nodules on roots and also methods of inoculating soils. Hence, we will deal exclusively with the actual tests. It will be seen from the following table the year 1910 has been by far the most prominent in this work, both as to distribution and results.

Year.	No. Cultures Distributed.	Excellent Results	Good Results	No Difference.
1906	5[illegible]	50 %	33 %	17 %
1907	75	62	20	18
1908	110	50	20	30
1909	436	59	26	15
1910	524	53.4	18.9	27.7

COMPARATIVE RESULTS.

As will be seen in the foregoing table, results for 1910 are very similar to those of previous experiments. Other influences equally as important as the nitro bacteria are drainage, lime, potash, phosphoric acid, freedom from weeds, good seed, a good seed bed, and many others, which all have a marked bearing on the last two columns in above table. Of the 524 cultures distributed during 1910, already 351 reports have come to hand. The majority of which state the comparative needs of these other factors and report quite fully as to previous success with that crop, together with difference between treated and untreated crop, in size of plants, color, nodules on roots and the like. Of the 354 cultures sent to various parts of Nova Scotia, we have received 202 reports, which, according to the success with the culture and the character of the crop raised, might be tabulated as follows:

Crop	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor	Total	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor	Total Repts.
Alfalfa.....	23	15	19	10	67	2	5	8	20	102
Red Clover..	36	3	5	—	44	10	3	—	3	60
Alsike.....	13	2	1	1	17	1	2	—	—	20
Peas.....	5	—	1	—	6	1	—	—	—	7
Beans.....	2	3	—	1	6	—	1	—	2	9
Vetch.....	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Totals.....	83	23	26	12	144	13	11	8	25	202

Where there was a difference in favor of the treated seed yet only a fair or a poor crop reports state the needs of drainage, lime, phosphoric acid, or the like. Where there was a poor crop, 22 p. c. report tremendous growth of weeds. This may be due to poor and weedy seed bed, or on the other hand, may be similar to our experience on the College Farm where, during the past two years we have been unfortunate in obtaining very dirty seed, alfalfa particularly showing a high percentage of weed seeds. Where there was an excellent crop no difference between treated and untreated seed, all report good catches of this crop on the land in previous years, which insures the presence of that specie of bacteria.

About 12 p. c. of the alfalfa reports state a tendency of the crop to die after coming up as a strong, rank catch and growing to a height of 6 to 8 inches before trimming. Contrary to advice from the Upper Provinces, our experience has been that it is not advisable to trim alfalfa until, at least, 10 to 12 inches high, as here the stooling has but a firm start. If the season is dry and the intensity of the sun great in the absence of copious showers, I would not advise trimming, even at that date. However, localities, seasons, presence or absence of a nurse crop, and the like, will all influence variations from the above. Experience of various experimentors during 1910 are fairly illustrated by the following extracts:

Mr. John Foster, Kendall Farm, Sydney Forks, C. B. "There was a great increase in vigor, color and nodules on roots from treated seed in alfalfa, red and alsike clovers, spring and hairy vetches, and even greater in peas and beans."

John T. McLaren, West Chezzecook, Halifax Co., N. S. "Alfalfa treated is easily the best. The same seeded in 1909 gave during the past season two heavy cuttings, the third crop standing 15 inches in height in the fall. Lime also shows marked improvement."

Alex. Miller, Margaree, C. B. "Treated alfalfa grew 18 inches for the first cutting and stood 14 inches in the fall, while untreated was thin, spindley and died six weeks after germination."

A. C. McKenzie, South Dalhousie, Pictou County, N. S. "Red Clover sown in 1909 shaws a 50 p. c, increase in crop from treatment being stronger, of a richer green and having more nodules on roots."

H. F. McWilliams, Stellarton, N. S. "I never had a catch of alsike until treating seed with nitro culture in 1910. I also got an excellent catch of alfalfa where treated, but a failure untreated."

John R. Drum, Lyon's Brook, N. S. "It is a great waste of time to use a nurse crop on alfalfa. It does best on a light, clay soil, with fresh culture, using 25 pounds seed per acre and not clipped after September 15th. Each time I seed alfalfa on a piece of ground I have better results and am now getting a good crop."

Thos. Killam, Gay's River, N. S. "There was a tremendous improvement from the use of nitro culture. Alfalfa did best where nurse crop was cut when green."

Edwin Putnam, Middle Stewiacke, N. S. "Culture is of great value on alfalfa. My treated crop when cut August 25th was 26 inches in height, roots 15 inches long. Untreated crop 14 inches in height, roots 6 inches long and crop delicate."

I might quote from many to bring out the experiences of others, but would summarize as follows: 1.— Nitro cultures are almost always beneficial where that crop has not been grown successfully. 2.—Nitro culture will not compensate for the lack of lime, etc., for poor seed, poor cultivation, or the like. 3.— Clean seed and clean land are necessary for best returns in any leguminous crop. 4.—In the majority of cases where there was not difference between the treated and untreated seed, a good crop was produced over all. 5.—It is unnecessary to treat seed to be sown on land which has formerly produced a good crop of the same. 6.— Seed treated and allowed to stand for some days is apt to heat and mould, which injures the seed and bacterial vitality. It is thus necessary to apply the seed as soon as sufficiently dried after treatment with culture.

In the past five years over 1200 cultures have been sent out and had a most marked influence, directly in increasing soil fertility and crop production; indirectly, by producing a greater study of the soil in its relationship to drainage, lime, potash and all other essential physical and chemical needs of the soil. It has also given those interested an insight into the economic field of soil bacteriology. Finally, it has been and will continue to be a large factor in introducing and maintaining such leguminous crops as alfalfa, which are not indigenous to our land. Study and perseverance are the two greatest elements in such work and the nitro culture has been a great factor in each.

Further notice will be given of cultures which will again be distributed during the year 1911.

E. S. ARCHIBALD.

Late Cutting of Alfalfa

How many times each season ought it to be cut? Some say twice, assigning as their reasons that the after growth will serve to protect the crowns of the plants from the winter's cold or any chance injury, as from cattle tramping; that it will help to protect the ground from the changes of the weather and the resulting repeated freezings and thawings; and assist a little in giving the growth a quick start in the spring. Pretty much the same reasons may be given for not letting the cattle remain on too late in the fall.

Some may make an objection against leaving this food to rot and waste. A neighbor of mine, a thorough farmer, who has a small piece of alfalfa of one year's growth less than that he has been mowing as required for his cow, keeping up this practice, I have been telling him, too late in the season. When comparing notes yesterday, he said, "at the latter end of the season last year, I let a small patch of alfalfa go without cutting it, and I noticed this year that the piece grew markedly better than the rest." It was like putting a thing out at interest, as he exuressed it. He seemed to think, too, that I got more in proportion cutting twice than he did with his way of cutting. What he speaks of as cutting three times must mean going over the whole piece three times. His patch looks rather bare in the winter time.

He remarked to me that he thought he would plow his bit up after another year as the grass was beginning to make an appearance here and there through it. That gives one a hint that the oftener you uncover the surface the more you favor the grass. His sowing of the seeds was followed by as good a catch as any one could wish for. This theory receives conformation from another fact that I have noticed. When my alfalfa first started there were a few sow thistles in it. These have all disappeared. Nothing was done to destroy them. The alfalfa was the only living thing that could have done it so far as I can see. After the in next to no time. That is, I fancy, alfalfa is cut it seems to be up again the key to it. It smothers out the slower things before they can get even started. Grass may, in my opinion, be set down as the worst enemy it has. A comparatively few scattered spikes of grass will ultimately rout it.

W. O. E.

Whiby, Ont.

Alfalfa Growing in Colchester Co., Nova Scotia.

Five years ago we sowed a quarter acre plot of alfalfa, using nitro culture, on gravelly intervale soil that needs no drainage, where we had potatoes growing the previous year. We sowed it about the first of May, the spring being rather late, but the soil was nice and dry. We harrowed in about five barrels of hardwood ashes, with a light harrow, and rolled it. The seed was slow in starting to grow but when it did start it grew with surprising rapidity.

We cut it on July first, getting what we judged to be about half a ton of hay. It came on again very fast. And we cut it the second time, during the first week in August, getting just about the same amount of hay. We cut part of it again about the first of October and fed it to the cows, green. It made a splendid quality of hay, which we fed to the cows and a colt we were raising. They ate it greedily, but we had to be careful in feeding it, especially at first, as it scoured the animals.

It did not winter kill and we cut it twice the next summer getting about half a ton each time.

That winter we sold the farm and bought our present farm at Old Barns, Col. Co. Two years ago we sowed about half an acre here, of sandy hillside, in alfalfa, on potato land as before, using culture. We got a good catch, but this farm is badly poluted with cadlock and wild mustard. And as these weeds grow faster than the little alfalfa plants do at first it was badly smothered out, in spite of the fact that I mowed the weeds twice during the early part of the summer.

Last spring there was enough alfalfa came up to make me believe it will grow here, if it were not for the weeds.

I cut a heavy crop of hay off of it last summer about one-third of it being alfalfa, the rest being alsike and red clover.

How the plot we left on the farm in New Annan did last summer I am unable to say.

I intend to try it again, here, as soon as I can get a field clean enough to try it on. I plowed up an acre of hillside last fall, which I intend to summer fallow to clean it and prepare it for seeding to alfalfa, unless someone can tell me of a better plan for cleaning it. A neighbor of ours got a very good catch of alfalfa last summer. I hope this account of my very limited experience will be of some use to you and if you or any of your readers can tell me the best way to clear a farm of cadlock and mustard you will receive my everlasting gratitude.— E. R. Byers, Colchester Co, N. S.

Alfalfa Queries.

Curious, Queens Co., N. B. — 1. Where can I get Alfalfa seed? 2. How much does it cost per pound? 3. Must it be sown on land that produces clover? 4. How much seed should be sown per acre? 5. At what time of the year should it be sown?

Ans. Alfalfa seed may be procured from any of the seed houses advertising in these columns. Many local stores are also keeping it in stock. 2. Prices of seed vary according to quality of seed and quantity bought, from twenty cents per pound and upwards. 3. Not necessarily, but if clover grows well on any soil it is a sure indication that soil conditions are congenial for the minute nitrogen gathering bacteria that form nodules on the roots and such being the case, one would naturally suppose that the necessary bacteria for Alfalfa would live in the soil and that Alfalfa would thrive thereon. 4. Sow from 15 to 20 pounds seed per acre. 5. The time for sowing depends on the soil conditions. If the land is well drained and free from weeds it may be sown as soon as the soil is ready in the spring. We believe most of our readers have found it advisable to thoroughly cultivate the soil in order to destroy the weed seeds and sow the Alfalfa from the middle to the last of August.

What Alfalfa Would Mean to New Brunswick.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

Replying to your letter of the 28th in reference to Alfalfa growing, I am very pleased indeed to see that the Maritime Farmer is taking such a prominent part in encouraging the growing of this valuable fodder.

In reply to your question as to how much it would enhance the value of farm lands in New Brunswick, if every farm had at least five acre plots of well established alfalfa, it is in my opinion, in the absence of active knowledge on the question, largely a matter of opinion.

If we estimate that three tons of alfalfa hay may be obtaioed on the average per acre from each well established acre of that crop, and we take the valuation of that hay at $18 per ton, we would have from five acres a food value return of $270. Were this same land in ordinary mixed grasses and clovers, we could estimate on two tons to the acre of about $9 per ton in food value, or $90 for the five acres. This might give an increasing earning value to the farm of $180 per year, and after deducting extra expenses and labor in connection with the alfalfa, it might be safe to say that there would be an increase in revenue of fully $100 which would be the interest at 6 per cent. on $1666.00.

This is a somewhat problematical answer to your question, but we feel that it is the only one that can be made at the present time, though personally I have every faith that with proper precautions the results above mentioned can be accomplished and in many cases exceeded.

W. W. HUBBARD,
Secretary for Agriculture.
Fredericton, N. B.

The Use of a Nurse Crop.

The theory that a nurse crop will prevent the weeds choking the alfalfa is apparently, as a rule, not well founded. In the first place alfalfa should not be sown on foul land, and in the second place proper disking and harrowing at near intervals for four or six weeks before sowing, will disturb or kill far more weeds than can any nurse crop. Besides, the oats or barley sown as a nurse will when cut leave weeds in good growth, or dormant and ready to spring up as fast or faster than the alfalfa.

No nurse crop is ever used with fall sowing. When ground has been thoroughly prepared for the preceding crop, and then properly cared for and made ready for alfalfa by the preliminary weed destruction, it will be found advisable to sow alfalfa alone, even in the spring.

Fall Seeding Gives Best Results.

I have tried to get a stand of alfalfa by seeding in the spring, but have not been altogether successful. About the same results were secured when the seed was sown with a nurse crop as when sown without.

I have sown some in late summer and have found that fall seeding is best. In the spring there is trouble keeping down the weeds, to say nothing of the loss of the use of the ground where the alfalfa is put in without a nurse crop.

The best success I have found in sowing oats or millet, and as soon as the crop has been removed plow 6 or 8 inches deep and harrow very thoroughly. After each rain the ground should be harrowed to hold the moisture.

Between August 20 and 30 I disk ery lightly to make a good seed bed, harrow some more, and then sow 20 pounds of good alfalfa seed per acre. I then harrow it two or three times and if rain comes in season a good stand is assured and a fair crop the following year.— William Dawson, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

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The Shawnee Alfalfa Club.

Farmers of Shawnee county Kan., have an alfalfa club made up of men who are practical alfalfa growers. Regular monthly meetings are held and either a prepared program is carried out or a free discussion is conducted.

Various subjects in connection with alfalfa growing are discussed and other points in farming are sometimes touched upon. At a recent meeting among the various facts gleaned from the experience of those present were the following:

The hay tedder is almost a necessary instrument in cutting and curing alfalfa. If the mower is started late in the afternoon and the hay is tedded about noon the next morning it is ready to take up during the afternoon of the second day. Much damage is done to alfalfa by too long curing in the open. While some favor the method of shocking it into small cocks all raisers are not holding to this system. In most cases the side delivery rake will accomplish the purpose of the tedder and works well upon level land.

The Kingdom of Alfalfa.

Although one of the forage plants longest known to man, alfalfa is but a recent acquisition to the agriculture of America; so recent in fact that that compared with the whole only a small number of farmers know its characteristics, its treatment, its use, or its worth. In fact, however receptive minded the stranger to it may be a recitation of its merits, strictly within the bounds of truth and yearly occurrence, is sure to put a strain upon the credulity of him who hears it for the first time.

The man used to hay plants yielding one or at most two cuttings in a year, and to whom it is almost a religion to believe that red clover is the most valuable of all the forage plants that grow, is loath to quickly surrender to the idea that there is another that over a vastly wider territory grows on indefinitely without re-seeding, that has feeding qualities equally as good or considerably better, the leaves of which pound for pound are almost as valuable as wheat bran, or that yields from two or four times as much in a season as clover, and hence he rightly, like the man from Missouri, insists on being "shown." The statement that alfalfa under irrigation in the dessert sands of Southern California affords sometimes as many as twelve cuttings in a single year, or in Oklahoma nine cuttings in a like period without irrigation; that it is a profitable crop in the North-western Provinces of Canada; that it is a rank grower in Louisiana and Florida, has flourished for a few who knew its merits of a hundred years more or less in South Carolina and New York, to their great profit, and makes prosperous all who persevere with it, is difficult for many to accept or assimilate. This must in a large measure account for the comparatively tardy acceptance heretofore of such a plant, by farmers generally, but within the past decade there has been going on an awakening which promises to give alfalfa its proper place and rating in farm economy.

FAILURE DOUBTLESS THA FARMER'S FAULT.

The fact that an individual in a given locality has tried to grow alfalfa and results have been below what he anticipated, or a failure, is no argument against alfalfa, or against his locality as alfalfa-growing territory. It may be only a reflection on himself for sowing poor seed, at the wrong time, on unsuitable soil indifferently prepared, or for mistreatment by over-pasturing later. Wonderful plant that it is, alfalfa must, like any other that prospers, be given some chance for existence.

NO SUCCESS WITHOUT GOOD SEED.

One of the biggest and paramount factors in obtaining a stand of alfalfa is seed of robust germinating power, free from adulterants. This means other seeds or substance mixed with it for adding weight for cheating, or, impurities consisting of trash and seeds of noxious weeds grown with the alfalfa seed and never properly separated from it, amounting in one instance of record to nearly 71 per cent and in another nearly 35 per cent. The most common of these are bur clover, yellow trefoil, plaintain, lambs quarter, foxtail and dodder.

The Indiana Experiment Station tested thirteen samples of seed sent

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in from as many different counties, and the average for all these was 2,335 foreign seeds to each pound, the number in one sample reaching nearly eleven thousand. The Ohio Station found in a pound, one of fifteen samples, 21,728 noxious seeds, including 18,144 of lambs quarter or pig-weed, and 3,126 of dodder. Another pound carried 6,420 seeds of crab grass and 3,325 of foxtail. Seed bought at $7.80 a bushel contained only about 61 per cent that was germinable, making the actual cost $12.75 a bushel. The Department of Agriculture at Washington tested many lots of imported alfalfa seed, in one of seventeen tons there was but 5.21 per cent that would grow, in another 6.34 per cent, and in still another but 7.13 per cent. In the first there were 23,082 weed seeds to the pound; in the second, 21,070 and in the third, 21,848. In another lot of seventeen tons there were 32,420 weed seeds to the pound.

These are a few striking examples suggesting the folly of expecting to raise alfalfa by sowing seeds of something else. For almost twenty centuries we have been taught that men do not gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles, and alfalfa comes only from alfalfa seed, and even that must be alive. Economy is in sowing tested seed, and the State Experiment stations or the National Agricultural Department will do the testing without charge.

Seed of prime quality is never abundant and can never be sold at a low price. Hence to sow "cheap" seed is to court certain disaster and pave the way for it from the outset. Poor seed, even as a gift, would be so expensive that no one is rich enough to afford it.

The idea disseminated in the catalogues of numerous enterprising, not to say crafty, seedmen, and some bulletins as well, that there are in the market seeds of particular varieties of alfalfa suited to every condition and every environment, is generally speaking quite misleading. Buyers who pay unusual prices for seed with a high-sounding name and for which extravagant claims are made, are liable to be grossly deceived. While in time it will be other wise, at present the buyer is doing well, who obtains a fair quality of plain "alfalfa" seed, without ornate prefixes or affixes suggesting peculiar virtues due to its originating in some far-away region, peculiar climate, extreme latitude, or developed by some special method of culture whence it came. This does not mean that it is not advisable to procure, if possible, seed grown under about the same climatic and other conditions as obtain where it is to be sown, but any claim that to succeed one must use a particular brand of seed, far fetched and dear bought, discovered by some wonderful explorer, giving yields otherwise unheard of, and obtainable only from some one who has a monopoly of its marketing, is merely to humbug the credulous and dexterously separate them from their increment in larger amounts.

THE SOIL IT NEEDS AND THAT NEED IT.

Alfalfa, when established, is a great improper and renovator of the soil by the nitrogen its roots gather from the air, to an extent virtually unequalled by any other plant, and by the constant decay going on in its deeply penetrating root system, adding humus and leaving innumerable perforations which the rains and fertilization from the surface enter. However, it makes but a poor beginning on an impoverished or thin land unless encouraged by some sort of fertilizer, and for this nothing equals an application of rotted barnyard manure well distributed and worked into the soil. Although in course of the seasons it is such a land improver, no plant is itself more responsive to generous manuring than alfalfa.

To the inquiry "what land is well, or best adapted to alfalfa" a common reply has been "any land that will grow cottonwood trees or corn." A more complete and expressive general answer for the humid regions would perhaps be "any well drained land that will produce 75 bushels of corn to the acre should make a first-class alfalfa field." Of course they are well-nigh millions of acres in the arid and semi-arid regions where corn is an unknown product that under irrigation produce, or will produce, alfalfa crops of most astonishing volume, and with a frequency unknown in regions of less sunshine and warmth and of shorter seasons. Its behavior in this respect and on stretches of sand seemingly destitute of humus or any sort of fertility is unbelieveable except by those who have seen it.

Alfalfa has a great affinity for soils that have abundant lime, and its plants often make but a sickly showing on land that looks promising but fails to respond because the needed lime is lacking. This lack however is easily remedied by applications of either burned lime or ground limestone. These not only act as needed fertilizers but correct an acidity in many soils with which alfalfa does not agree and in which, without the application of such correctives it will refuse to prosper.

QUANTITY OF SEED TO THE ACRE.

What quantity of seed is best to sow is a question upon which there is a wide diversity of opinion even among the most experienced. There are those who insist that for a full stand thirty-five pounds to the acre is not too much, while others of equal experience insist that thirey-five pounds is sufficient for seven acres. One party within the writer's knowledge, in central western Kansas, at an altitude of 2,000 feet, sowed three-and-one-half pounds to the acre, from which the stand was so satisfactory that he declared the use of more seed would have been detrimental. Of course if what is sown is half trash, seeds of other plants, or is not germinable a much greater quantity will be needed to produce a stand than if clean and vital alfalfa seed alone was sown. As a rule twenty pounds to the acre is commonly sown, with a tendency to use less rather than more, and the most better the tilth the less seed is quired.

(Continued on page 457.)

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DAIRYING.

The Dairyman's Relation to the Creamery.

The farmer, the tiller of the soil, the breeder and feeder of animals, the producer of food and raiment, pre-supposes everything that stands for human existence and possibility of progress. This man is the most important one in the world. He is an Atlas on whose shoulders rests the economic universe. Each time a farmer is born a new Adam of the race is created, and wide before him is spread the garden, the field, the flock, the herds that he may tend and till, seed and harvest, that his own tribe and the other tribes of the earth may be fed and evolutionized. And for this man, this new Adam, Nature has projected an Eve for his helpmate—fortunate for both of them if their paths come together at the right time and the de-fanged serpent is asleep or absent when the woman goes to gather fruit.

So, as we cannot conceive of the existence of our race unless we first have this farmer, neither is the creamery possible without the dairyman, the owner and feeder and milker of cows, this drawer of milk and payee of the checks therefor. Now while this dairyman, being also a farmer, is the first man of his race, and the one on whom all others lean—and mightily heavy we sometimes think they do lean—he cannot be regarded as a wholly independent man. By the very nature of his occupation the farmer is short tethered by his environment, and is forced to remain close to his base of operations. His ability to ramify has its limitations. His farming and dairy interests require close personal supervision; in fact, his success as a farmer and dairyman is usually measured in direct ratio to his personal attention to the details of his business. While this condition has made him an economical producer it has operated against his success as a distributor. Hence, has come the middleman, or as we are considering it just now, especially, the creamery man.

I do not want to use this classification as a middleman for the creamery man in any unfavorable sense, for we hear so much of the bad qualities of the class we call middlemen that it is many times regarded as an unmixed evil. Personally, I am now ready to subscribe to this popular estimate of them, for where the middleman is an honest laborer I accredit him as being fully worthy his hire.

But I have classified the creamery man as a middleman because that is practically his function, taking out of the dairyman's hand the fine product of the dairy, and by skill, experience and full equipment, carrying the product to its ultimate finished condition, so the consumer receives a finer and more uniform luxury, and the dairyman a larger price for his raw material than if the agency of the creamery were eliminated.

I am speaking, of course, of the dairyman at large, and not of those isolated cases who are able to make a fine butter product and dispose of it directly to selected customers. Fortunate, indeed, is such a butter making dairyman with such a product and trade. But the large class of dairyman, remote from good markets, have found that through the good offices of the honestly and carefully conducted creamery, dairy profits are greatly advanced and are much more satisfactorily uniform, than by the system of farm making and farm-store-keeper marketing of butter. Consequently, if we classify the creamery as a middleman we must admit that it has earned the right to stand toward us dairymen as a good middleman.

I am a dairyman, pure and simple—always pure as I can be and often much simpler than I should be—having no connections with any creamery concern, not even owning stock in a dearly bought and over capitalized co-operative creamery; and I am not going to stand up here and publicy acknowledge that the creamery is ever as good as it should be. Every dairyman knows that there never was a creamery that tested high enough nor paid high enough for us. But not even a creamery should be hanged until it is condemned, and it should not be condemned until it is found guilty. If there are any doubts in the mind of the dairyman regarding the integrity of the test the creamery is crediting to him he should check the matter by making counter tests. These, however are absolutely worthless, misleading and unjust unless the samples be taken carefully and read honestly. Yes, I have actually heard of dairymen who were not a bit more honest than the very dishonest creameryman.

So, I would advise every creamery patron to first be honest and, if the creamery does not naturally emulate his good example, keep tab with the private test. If the creamery man be not born honest make him act honest.

It is a sin to lie and cheat even in the general abstract of life, but it is greater sin to do it in concrete business relations, based upon mutual confidence; and it is a still greater sin to make the innocent, passive beneficent invention of Doctor Babcock lie and cheat for us.

In the summing up of their business relations there should be confidence between the patron and the creamery. The patron while having the full knowledge that the creamery cannot make butter without milk with butter-fat in it, should remember also, that if the creamery gets good, clean milk, well taken care of, so it reaches the creamery in the best possible condition for making first class butter, the creamery, if properly conducted, with good equipment and skillful operation, can usually pay the patron more for the milk than he can realize from it independently of the creamery.

The creamery, on its part, practically run on the advanced capital of the patrons, should remember that its obligation to the patrons must be of first and constant consideration.

The patrons pool their milk or cream with the creamery, believing that the aggregate can be manufactured and sold more advantageously than otherwise, and are perfectly willing that the creamery have its full, liberal compensation; but the creamery in its equipment, its business management, its economy, its attention to all the details of the business, from the first receiving of the milk to the final marketing of the finished product, shall demonstrate to the patrons that nothing toward making a profit has been left undone.

If the buttermaker be a man fit for his job he should know the condition in which he wants the milk delivered for best results to be recorded on pay day, and the patron should accord to him a superior knowledge in the matter and try to produce and deliver the milk according to instructions. On the other hand, the man at the churn should not be so fresh and "young" as to presume that he shall have a supervising direction of all the patron's farming, breeding and dairying policies.

As I have said, the creamery as a laborer, is worthy its hire. It should make a profit in the business, representing a full, fair interest on investment, covering risks and equipment depreciation, with, of course, all expenses, wages and pay management; but the creamery that starts out to accumulate a fortune in a few years at the expense of the contributing patrons belongs in that class made up of trusts, combinations, confidence men and highway robbers.

Finally, the farmer is the great middleman of the universe. On his one hand stands the expectant, con-

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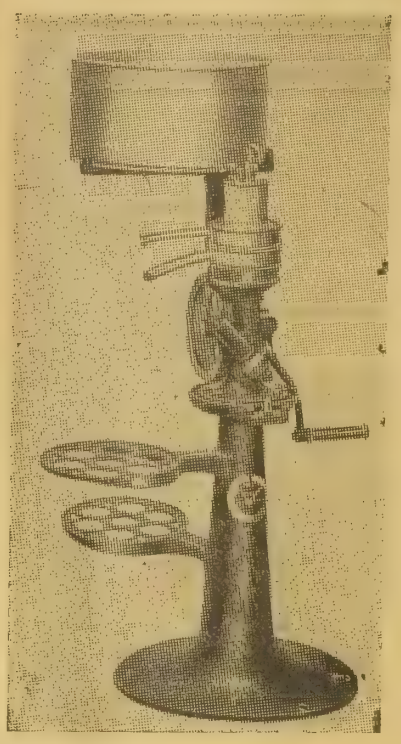

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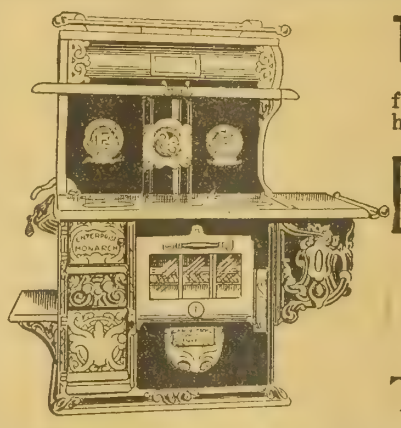

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fiding world population it is his privilege and obligation to feed; on his other hand, liberal, wise, provident and just, behind a veil of mystery and wonder, stands Creation: And if you will, from God's hand to the farmer's hand, for by his passing it on to the hungry world, comes the largeness of the bounty of the universe. And shall we think that this agent of creation, this divineley orwork and compensation measured dained middleman, shall have all his in dollars and cents? Not so. Shall he be forever asking the mercenary question "Will it pay?"

It appears that the law of redemption always demands a sacrifice and it will appeal to me that the redemption of the business world, its elevation and purification must be and remain the burden—or shall I say the glory, the exaltation of the farmer?

We must be the salvation of our time. We must be the purifying force in affairs of state. We must be the cleansers of the civic life of the nation.

The question can not be only, will it pay us to make clean, sanitary milk as a fit food for the innocent consumer, fit for the food of the babe, for the invalid; but rather are we guiltless of wrong doing when we, as nature's agents, God's middlemen, fail to do our utmost towards the conservation of the public health.

The dairyman who produces milk in filthy and unsanitary stables, from under-nurtured and often unhealthy cows; and the creamery man who relaxes one jot or tittle in skill and care in keeping his products clean and wholesome are committing crimes against humanity. Both these men are under solemn obligation to do nothing avoidable that will injure the public health.

Next in civic importance to good morals is good health, and let it not be said or charged against us countrymen, us dairymen and creamerymen, that we have knowingly done that by which our brother has stumbled or suffered.

"Think not because no man sees, such things remain unseen."

I, as a countryman, am glad that these obligations rest upon us. I am glad that we have in a measure this much charge of the public health, for when a man realizes that a high obligation rests upon him, only then does he begin to live up to his duty and his opportunities. And let none of us think that the humblest of us are absolved from these obligations. Each man's work in his work and

"No life can be true in its purpose
and strong in its strife
And all life not be truer and strong-
thereby."

Address delivered before Vermont Dairymen's Association by W. F. McSparren.

Skin Disease in Cattle.

There are a number of skin diseases which afflict cattle such as itch, ring worm, mange and eczema, but the most common one perhaps that the average live stock owner has to contend with is the ring worm. This usually puts in its appearance on stock, especially young cattle, in the form of scaly, scurvy condition of the skin, especially around the eyes and head.

While this may be spread from one animal to another and is a very disagreeable disease, it does not in any stage produce death and usually yields to treatment very readily, such as internal tonics and outward applications of ointments which have a tendency to destroy the parasite that produces the disease.

GRUBS, WARBLES, BOTS.

The writer, when a boy, noticed large lumps or tumors on the backs of the cattle in his father's herd. These appearing during the months of January, February and March, and he was exceedingly curious to know the cause and nature of them. Upon investigation he found that they contained a large worm or grub and by firmly squeezing the tumor, it would pop out. What seemed to puzzle him was to know how and where they originated.

Believing that many readers have meet with the same experience prompts me to give a short description of this grub or warble as it is properly termed.

Grubs, warbles or bots originate from a fly which deposits its eggs on the limbs of horses and cattle, and in the nostrils of sheep, usually during the months of July and August. When it deposits its eggs in the nostrils of sheep and they hatch, the sheep is then afflicted with what is known as grub in the head which produces chronic catarrh, an ailment much dreaded by sheep owners as it often terminates fatally.

When the egg is deposited on the limbs of horses, as they lick themselves the egg is taken into the stomach where it hatches and then becomes known as the bot, oftentimes adhering to the walls of the stomach to such an extent as to cause indigestion and other derangements of the digestive organs. However, after the bot reaches a certain stage of maturity it passes from the animal through the alimentary canal and when it comes in contact with the ground it burrows deep enough to hide itself and after a certain period of time appears in the form of a fly whose aim in life seems to be to deposit its eggs as formerly described.

As the eggs are deposited on the body and limbs of cattle, they, by licking themselves, carry the eggs into the digestive organs where they penetrate the walls and later appear underneath the skin in the form of small swellings or tumors, indicating that they have developed into a large grub, which can by a little pressure, be forced out of its pocket or nest and if destroyed ends the work of that particular grub.

On the other hand, if these grubs or warbles are permitted to remain in the back of the cow, they will later on force themselves out, fall to the ground, burrow themselves sufficiently to be protected, and later will develop into flies which are then ready to take up the work of depositing their eggs.

This is only one of the many diseases or ailments which may be brought on by flies. Live stock well protected against flies are to a great extent, protected against disease to say nothing of the shortage of milk due to the constant annoyance of flies.—David Roberts.

Three Kinds of Cows.

There is as much difference in the individuality of cows and their powers to produce milk as there is in men and their powers to perform certain kinds of work. Man is adapted to perform many different kinds of work, but he can perform only a few kinds with great proficiency; so cows are adapted to perform but a few kinds of work. One cow consumes corn silage, clover and alfalfa hay, oats, bran, etc. and by a peculiar, intricate mechanism converts this rough food into palatable material—into large quantities of the food product known as milk, and she does this at a profit. Another cow takes this same food and converts it into soft, juicy, muscular tissue, which after the animal is killed, fdrnishes the steaks and roasts which we all relish so much. Then there is a third cow that takes this same ration and converts it neither into much milk nor into much meat. The first two cows are profitable cows, but the third is unprofitable. Unfortunately too many farmers persist in keeping the third cow and that is just where the difference between successful and unsuccessful dairying lies.

Success lies not in the number of cows that a man keeps, but rather in the kind of cows that he keeps. It is more profitable to keep a small number of good cows than a large number of average cows. The following may be cited as an example' A farmer had 23 cows which he had been keeping for a number of years. He finally realized that he was not making as much money as he should and began to keep records. As a result he found that 20 of these cows produced 7,000 gallons of milk in one year and it cost him $1,760 to feed and care for them during that time. It cost him 25c to produce each gallon of milk and he received for it an average price of 13½c per gallon for the year. In addition to this he was obliged to pay 12c per gallon for his milk. Now it is plain to be seen that on each gallon of milk he lost 13c; consequently at the end of the year he had lost $910. The other three cows produced cost just 10c. It was and the actual cost to keep them was $240. Every gallon of milk that these cows produced cost jdst 10c. It was sold for 12c. Thus there was a profit of 2c per gallon or $48 on the total amount produced by the three cows. This is not a very large income from a cow, but it shows such a difference between the returns from the three cows and the returns from the twenty cows that it makes a good example. —Prof. Oscar Erf.

Every family and especially those who reside in the country should be provided at all times with a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment. There is no telling when it may be wanted in case of an accident or emergency. It is most excellent in all cases of rheumatism, sprains and bruises. Sold by all dealers.

Minister of Agriculture Selects The
SHARPLES TUBULAR
The World's Best Cream Separator

The following letter is from the Minister of Agriculture :

Regina, Sask., Jan. 28, 1911.

Gentlemen:—I have in use on my farm at Abernethy one of your Tubular Separators, which has given excellent satisfaction.
W. R. MOTHERWELL, Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister of Agriculture is certainly in position to know, select, and use on his own farm the very best cream separator it is possible to obtain.

Why Did He Choose The Tubular ?

Because it is later than, different from and superior to all others. Because it has twice the skimming force of others, skims faster and twice as clean, and thereby pays for itself time after time by saving cream that common separators cannot get. Because the Dairy Tubular neither needs nor contains disks or other contraptions. Because buying one Tubular—which wears a lifetime—beats buying several "peddler's" or other inferior machines that last but a short time. Because Tubulars are guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent. The Minister of Agriculture chose a Tubular because it is The World's Best.

Tubular sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. Tubulars probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Our local representative will be glad to show you a Tubular. If you do not know him, ask us his name. Write for catalog No. 194.

our Sharples 30 Yrs

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

Where Can I Secure the Best Seeds?

At this season the question **"WHERE CAN I SECURE THE BEST SEEDS ?"** is the one which naturally arises in the mind of every up-to-date farmer.

The **"PURE SEED"** campaign being carried on by the different agricultural departments and societies has created a demand for **"THE BEST SEEDS."**

Our aim for sometime has been to offer only Seeds that we can recommend for their **PURITY, FERTILITY** and **SUITABILITY** for this section.

This year we are in a better position than ever, both as regards quality and price, and before you make your purchases, we should like the privilege of showing you samples and quoting you prices; this we believe would result to our mutual advantage.

American Plain and Barbed Wire is the Best !

We are in a position to offer you this at prices that will appeal to you. Also Woven Wire Fencing.

Special attention given to MAIL ORDERS.

Dunlap Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Amherst, - Nova Scotia.

LIVE STOCK

The Common Parasites Affecting Sheep.

There are several parasites which prey upon sheep in North America; but only a few of these are troublesome in Canada, and the bad results of all can be to a large extent obviated, with care on the part of the shepherd.

By far the commonest parasite of sheep is the widely distributed "Sheep Tick" which is found wherever sheep are kept. Although usually known as the Sheep Tick, this parasite is not a true tick, (all of which are allied to the spiders and in the mature form have eight legs) but is a true six-legged insect. It is, in fact, a member of the lowest section of the true flies known as louse-flies, and has habits very different from those of ordinary flies. Instead of laying eggs, the females retain the larvae inside their bodies until they are full-grown, only one developing at a time. When full-grown these emerge from their mothers' bodies and at once turn to hard brown seed-like objects, having a row of seven dots on each side. These are attached to the wool by a waxy substance From these so-called "eggs," about three weeks after they are deposited the fully formed sheep-ticks emerge. They are about one-fourth of an inch in length and about one-third as wide as long. The body is flattened above and below, and very tough; the color varies from grey to red according to the amount of blood contained in the insect. The head is broad and flat, and the eye is small; the legs are strong, although short, and each is provided with two sharp claws by means of which they move quickly through the wood. When the ticks are removed from sheep they die in a very few days. Infestation of flocks takes place by contact with other animals; and, when the animals in a flock are thoroughly cleaned of ticks, they can be easily kept clean, if not re-infested from animals introduced from outside.

Each female sheep-tick produces only four or five young; but notwithstanding this, sheep-ticks are frequently very numerous upon certain animals; the bite causes much irritation, and, when lambs are infested, much harm is sometimes done.

Remedies: There should be no trouble with sheep-ticks if animals are regularly and properly dipped in spring, soon after shearing. The work must be done thoroughly; for convenience, a deep vat should be used, and care must be taken that the whole animal, head, and all, is pushed right under the liquid. As a sheep dip there are few things better than kerosene emulsion, prepared after the usual Riley-Hubbard formula, via.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Kerosene (coal oil) ..... 2 gallons
Rain water 1gallon
Soap .... ½ pound

Dissolve soap in water by boiling; take from fire, and, while hot, turn in kerosene and churn briskly for 5 minutes. To be diluted before use with 9 parts of water.

This will destroy all the ticks and other parasites on the animal, and will not in any way injure the wool nor the skin of the animal. As not requiring special preparation and therefore more convenient, some of the commercial dips are as a rule used by sheep owners. There are several of these in the market, all of which, if not containing arsenic, are good. Those which we have used at Ottawa with great satisfaction, are Zenoleum, McDougall's Dip and Creoline. The cans containing these preparations always bear directions which should be closely followed.

THE SHEEP LOUSE.

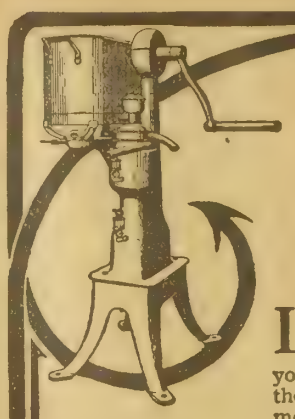
This is a very small louse but is very troublesome when it becomes established, causing great irritation to infested animals, which show their discomfort by rubbing themselves and biting out tufts of their wool. Whenever sheep show by these symptoms that they are uncomfortable, the wool should be opened up, and the very small white lice, which are not more than one-sixteenth of an inch in length, should be looked for; if any are found, the sheep should at once be dipped. It is well to examine flocks carefully in autumn, because sheep lice seem to increase most during the winter, particularly where the animals are housed. Where animals are regularly and properly dipped in spring, soon after shearing, there is very seldom any trodble either with sheep ticks or sheep lice but if animals are found to be from any reason heavily infested in autumn or winter by either of these pests, dipping them even at that time of the year, will be found a paying operation. If it is thought too dangerous to dip animals in winter time or there are no convenient warm sheds where they may be sheltered until dry a small quantity of the wash may be poured along the back of an animal after separating the wool, or applied wherever the parasites are seen.

THE SHEEP GADFLY.

In the hot weather of summer, during July and August, sheep may be seen bunched together, under trees or sheds, on dry, dusty roads, or in sand pits, always holding their noses close to the ground, so as to prevent as much as possible the gadflies they are so much afraid of getting at their nostrils. When a fly comes near them they seem to show great terror, shaking their heads and striking the ground violently with their feet, or running away a short distance and coming back again to the place whence they started. The fly which causes all this trouble is a short, thick fly, a little over a quarter of an inch long, of a yellowish color, dotted and variegated with dark brown. The under side of the head is puffed out and white; but this fly has no mouth parts, and cannot, therefore, take any nourishment when fully matured. Except during the hottest hours of the day, when it deposits its larvae, it is very sluggish; but when pursuing the sheep it is very quick in its actions, and is very difficult either to see or to catch. No eggs are laid, but perfectly-formed and living grubs are laid inside the nostrils of the sheep. The young grubs at once begin to work their way up until they reach the upper part of the nasal cavity, where they remain until full-grown, taking several months, passing the winter there, and then making their escape into the ground, and change to flies in July. There are, as a rule, only two or three flies in the head of an infectd sheep, but from ten to twenty have been found. When there are only a few grubs, there are no serious symptoms; but when there are several, their presence is marked by a catarrhal discharge, and doubtless causes great painito the animal.

Remedy. The only satisfactory remedies are of a preventative nature. The fly does not attack sheep in the shade, and only seeks its prey during the middle of the day. Low sheds to afford shade in the pasture; or access to woodlands are a great protection. Valuable breeding stock should be stabled, and allowed to graze only during the morning and evening during the season the flies are active. A common plan with some shepherds is to put tar, thinned with oil, on the noses every few days, to prevent the females from depositing young larvae. A convenient plan is to smear the slats or sides of a narrow feed box or salt trough with the mixture, so that the sheep cannot get at the sglt without touching the tarred slats. A treatment which has sometimes been recommended is the application of irritating fumigations or sneezing powders, and the injection of irritating substances, such as turpentine, coal oil, and carbolic solutions. All of these, however, are unsatisfactory, causing great annoyance and pain to the animals, without giving much relief, except in a few cases. The larvae wonder much farther into the head cavities than can be reached in this way. In the case of very valuable sheep, the medical operation known as trephining may be resorted to, but this should only be done by a skilled veterinary surgeon. The advice given by one of the highest authorities on this subject is: "At all times, if the number of animals affected is large, the malady should be left to follow its course, and those which show the gravest symptoms should be fatted up and killed."

By James Fletcher, Dominion Entomoligist, Ottawa.



OWNERS KNOW THE REASONS WHY IHC CREAM HARVESTERS PAY BEST

LET I H C owners tell you about I H C Cream Harvesters. They know I H C superiority by actual experience. The local dealer will give you the names of some owners near you. Learn from them why I H C Cream Harvesters skim closest, are most durable, easiest to clean, and easiest running. Let them tell you about the many profit-advantages of

I H C Cream Harvesters

Look over the I H C separators they are using every day. Then consider these facts:

The wearing out of parts and many other cream separator troubles are largely due to dust and milk getting into the gears. I H C Cream Harvesters are the only separators with dust and milk proof gears which are easily accessible. A glance at an I H C will show you this great feature. I H C Cream Harvesters are protected against wear at all points by phospher bronze bushings—not cast iron or brass bushings. I H C Cream Harvesters are constructed with larger spindles, shafts and bearings than any other separator. The I H C bowl is free from slots or minute crevices, which make it remarkably easy to clean. There are many other advantages which any I H C owner or the local dealer will point out and prove to you. I H C Cream Harvesters are made in two styles—Dairymaid—a chain drive machine, and Bluebell—a gear drive separator—each in four sizes. In justice to yourself, see an I H C owner or the local dealer before you decide on any separator. If you prefer, write for catalogues and all information to nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
Chicago (Incorporated) U S A

I H C Service Bureau

The bureau is a center, where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development, are collected and distributed free to everyone interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the I H C Service Bureau, they will receive prompt attention.

Some Lambing Problems.

With the best of care, it is in the winter quarters, and at lambing time we meet our most troublesome hours among the flock. After several exposures to the late cold fall rains,—which the careful shepherd will prevent if possible,— open-wooled sheep especially, are apt to have colds, or snufflues. The sticky discharge from the nostrils is offensive, and if no relief is obtained loss of condition makes its appearance. Pine tar given twice daily, in table-spoonful does, poured into the held-open mouth, if thin, or if thick a lump the size of a plum placed on a flat stick, and put well into the mouth will often cure. It is well to give a few three ounce doses of Epsom salts in which a teaspoonful of ginger is mixed, one every second morning for a week, same time as tar is fed. Given well-saved clover hay, good pea-straw, two or three pounds each daily of Swede turnips, with conditions already stated, and our flock should winter cheaply and well.

April has arrived and lambs are dropping daily. If not done previously the shears should be used immediately after lambing to remove all wool around the udder, as lambs while searching for the teat are apt to suck a lock of wool, thereby getting the first start of wool balls in their stomach, which causes scouring, bloating and sooner or later death. Prevention is the only cure known of, so far.

We go into the pen and find a ewe in labor. In an hour she still strains but no lamb makes it appearance. We consider it better to not yet interfere, but let nature have its course It may be well to examine her, and see or rather feel if the lamb is coming. Another hour passes and no relief. It is now time to act gently, and with care. A clean wooden vessel carrying a gallon of very warm water in which a teaspoonful of carbolic acid is well stirred, and sweet oil are provided, an attendant holds the ewe firmly, better laying her on right side while the shepherd warms his hand in the water then oils it, and finds out what is the cause of delayed birth. Possibly the head is coming, with the fore legs away back, and may be the legs are presented and no head. If the latter it is well to secure soft cords to the feet above

hoofs, and holding cords, force legs back into the womb, find the head then start head and legs together. If head is appearing and no feet, it may be necessary to make a halter of soft strips of cotton fasten on head force it back and so get legs and head forward together. Patience and gentle treatment, count for much in dealing successfully with such cases. dealing successfully with such cases. After lambing, the ewes should have nourishing drinks, made of oatmeal and bran with hot water poured over and cooled off by adding cold water. If ewes lamb on grass, the weather is warm, the water drinks may be dispensed with. Fresh water and salt should however be always in reach of sheep, old and young, at will.

Occasionally, a ewe is found with a sore teat caused by the lambs sharp teeth. The way to deal with the lambs is to use a small fine flat file on the teeth and so do away with the sharpness, while the ewes sore spots are dressed twice daily with a mixture of glycerine and lemon juice in equal parts. Or if vaseline is found more convenient then it is used. The aim is to heal and not render the taste so disagreeable to the youngsters as to cause them to stop sucking, and so bring on inflammation of the udder, and its loss. A trouble known to have caused the death of young lambs is "pinning." That is, the first passage from their bowels is frequently so adhesive as to clot under the tail, and harden so as to prevent passages. It is readily noticed and the removal once or twice prevents any loss. At other times the lambs will be found "dumpish" with head and ears hanging. A safe and convenient remedy, is a heaping dessert spoonful of Epsom salts into which a pinch of ginger is mixed and given slowly in a drench.

Tailing should be done when ten days old or sooner and castrating some ten days later; two operations, so often neglected at a loss of thousands of dollaes annually to our sheep growers.

Ewes and lambs on grass with as frequent changes to fresh fields, even if grass is no better, will carry them along with little care or labor till weaning-time. Then lambs quite often get a set-back, through being turned into rough dry grass. It pays well to have a bit of nice fresh grass near a patch of early rape, to keep up growth and vigor. The rape field for fall feeding of butcher's lambs is the ideal condition, with the grass field near by, where they can and will change frequently from one to the other.

Nor should the ewes be neglected when lambs are weaned. Better to turn them for a time or rather poor pasture to stop the flow of milk. And every second morning for a week, they should be milked to stay pain, and prevent caking of udders, and loss as a consequence.

Bloating of lambs on rape is not uncommon. It may be largely prevented by exercising care at first. If turned in at first in the evening with full stomachs of grass, and rape is dry, danger is much lessened. When bloating occurs, as it will sometimes with the best of care, a safe remedy is a heaped teaspoonful of common baking soda dissolved in as little water as melts it, and given soon as possible. A second or third dose may be required in a bad case. Another, often convenient remedy is two teaspoonfuls of turpentine well mixed in a half-cup of milk, given in a small and long-necked bottle slowly and carefully so as not to strangle the patient.

A Disc That's Stiff, Strong, Sharp.

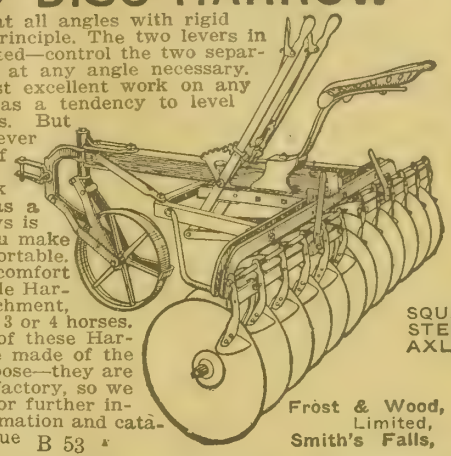
BUILT FOR HARD WORK

Don't fear for a WINDSOR DISC HARROW. Don't worry for a second that it will go back on you when you have a hard piece of work for it to do. The Windsor is so substantial, so well braced at every angle, that no matter what it strikes, it withstands the shock. Put it into whatever kind of land you have, and it will cultivate and pulverize that land to your entire satisfaction. It is doing so for thousands of satisfied farmers today. The

FROST & WOOD DISC HARROW

has an all-steel frame, strongly protected at all angles with rigid braces. It is built on the **out-throw** principle. The two levers in front of driver—very conveniently located—control the two separate gangs of discs, which can be set at any angle necessary. This is a rigid Harrow, but does most excellent work on any kind of land. On knolly ground it has a tendency to level the field, because of its rigid sections. But whether on side hill or level—wherever driven—it will cut uniformly the length of both Gangs.

It is built in two styles—the Front Truck Style, as shown in illustration, and also as a Pole Harrow. The demand for Truck Harrows is growing very rapidly, because by its use you make the work of the horses infinitely more comfortable. Operating a **Windsor Truck Harrow** is solid comfort for both man and beast. We also build a Pole Harrow with a patented adjustable Pole Attachment, by which the pole can be instantly set for 2, 3 or 4 horses. See illustration of this in catalogue. Both of these Harrows are substantially built. The Discs are made of the best quality of steel we can buy for the purpose—they are rolled, sharpened and tempered in our own factory, so we can vouch for them. Ask us or our agent for further information and catalogue B 53



SQUARE STEEL AXLE

Frost & Wood, Co., Limited, Smith's Falls, Can.

Feels Light Cuts White Tastes Right

The Oven PROVES The Quality of

PURITY FLOUR

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"Canada's Greatest Seed House"

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CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS

BRANDS THAT ARE BUSINESS BUILDERS STAND ALL TESTS

THE KING OF ALL SEEDS

Steele, Briggs' "LION" RED CLOVER

SUREST - PUREST - BEST

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Steele, Briggs' "ERMINE" TIMOTHY

These two brands represent the best values produced in seeds. Ask your merchant for these brands. He'll have them. If he hasn't, send to us direct.

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TORONTO, HAMILTON AND WINNIPEG

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's

Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

THE HORSE.

Capsule Impregnation of Mares.

Since a number of our readers are seeking information about the method of impregnating mares with capsules, the operation is here discussed in full for the benefit of all who are interested in this simple, safe, practical way of increasing the number of foals from a stallion and of getting many hitherto barren mares to foal. Stallion owners should save this for reference.

Before the operation is performed the mouth of the womb should be opened to make sure of an easy entrance. Hobble the mare. Smear vaseline on the hand and arm; then introduce the hand into the vagina and advance it forward to the mouth of the womb which is in the centre of a prominent projection into the forward end of the vagina. One must be careful not to mistake the mouth of the urinary duct or urethra, which is on the floor of the vagina near the outer opening, for the larger and more interior mouth of the womb. Sometimes the mouth of the womb is quite tightly closed and considerable patience and pressure are necessary to open it. It need not be opened more than enough to admit two fingers.

If a number of mares are to be impregnated from one service, get them all ready before the stallion is allowed to serve one of them. If a mare has leucorrhea, or harbors the germs of contagious abortion or is sick from any cause, there is little likelihood of successful impregnation even by artificial means. As a precaution against spreading any possible infection from a mare of doubtful condition, the hand and arm should be thoroughly washed after being inserted in her vagina for any purpose, but a disinfectant should not be used on the hands or instruments used for impregnation unless they are very thoroughly rinsed afterwards, for there is danger by that means of destroying the sperm cells and thus defeating the object of the work. Instruments may be cleansed in boiling water.

The capsule may be used either to advance the semen to the womb from the vagina where it has been deposited by the stallion or to transfer it to the womb of another mare. Capsules used for this purpose are the large size gelatine capsules sold by drug stores. The two-dram capsule is a handy size to use. These are about 1¼ inches in length and not too large for the finger completely to cover the end to confine the contents. Capsules are made to hold as much as an ounce, but there seems to be nothing gained by using these very large ones and they are cumbersome to manipulate. Every drop of semen is abundantly supplied with sperm cells and only one of these is finally needed to fertilize the opum that gives rise to the fetus.

There is no difficulty in getting semen into the capsule. It is done by holding the capsule firmly between the thumb and fingers while it is inserted mouth forward into the vagina of a mare that has just been served. The capsule is scooped along the floor of the vagina through the semen deposited there, using the forefinger to push the semen into the capsule, and when it is full the opening of the capsule is closed by slipping the forefinger over it. Then if it is desired to place the semen into the womb of the mare the capsule is simply carried forward to the mouth of the womb and pushed into it. It is not necessary to withdraw the geletine capsule as it will dissolve and do no damage. If the semen is to be carried to another mare it is withdrawn when filled and transferred as quickly as possible by way of the vagina into the womb of the other mare. In this way a number of mares may be supplied with the seminal fluid from one service.

If a mare at some distance is to be impregnated so that more than a few moments are required to carry the semen from one mare to the other some special provision must be made for keeping the fluid warm; otherwise the warmth of the hand closely enclosing the capsule will suffice for warmth and exclusion of light, both of which are essential. Successful impregnations have been claimed from semen carried some miles in a rubber bag carried next the skin under the arm to maintain it at body temperature. For securing a large quantity for this purpose a syringe or impregnator for extracting the semen from the vagina is very convenient and some prefer to use it altogether for impregnating mares. The syringe is filled with the seminal fluid, drawn into it from the floor of the vagina, and then the nozzle is carefully guided by the hand into the mouth of the womb where the contents are deposited.

The capsule method has been given abundant trial and has proved to be a success, making it possible greatly to increase the number of mares a stallion can accommodate. Special instruments for introducing the fluid into the womb are also effective. The capsule is inexpensive and quite free from danger of injuring the delicate internal parts of the mare, but it does not carry so large an amount of the fecundating material as a specially constructed instrument. In either case, great care should be taken to avoid spreading infection from a mare which is suffering from any disorder of the genital organs. The mare served by the stallion should be a perfectly healthy one.—Breeders' Gazette.

Hidebound.

Subscriber, W. S.—"Horse, though getting plenty of good feed and water, and apparently feeling well, seems to be hidebound. His hair is dry and dead, and does not lay down close to his body."

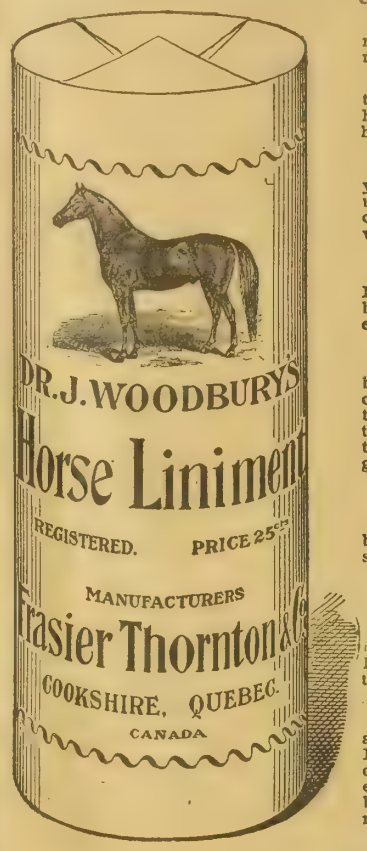
Answer.—Give the horse a cupful of flaxseed every day, and add a teaspoonful of dilute nitro-hydrochloric acid to each pail of water he drinks.

DR. J. WOODBURY'S Horse Liniment.

INFALLIBLY THE REMEDY.

For the removal of Splints, Bog Spavins, Enlargements of any and every description it has no equal. Given internally, it will promptly relieve and remove any and every character of Cough, Enlargements of the Glands, Affections of the Kidneys. For Distemper, Strangles and Colic it is infallibly the remedy.

All horses that are stabled should have an applicatiou of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment to the hoofs of the fore feet to prevent their becoming feverish, dry, brittle, hard, contracted or otherwise injured.



Insist on having Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We warrant it to effect that for which it is recommended when used according to directions.

Its beneficial effects are so prompt and decided that it has excited the admiration of the leading horsemen of the Dominion and secured their highest confidence.

Bear River, N. S.

Dear Sirs :—We do not hesitate in recommending your Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We have used it in the woods for coughs, colds, distemper and cuts, and would say that no lumberman should be without it. Yours truly, CLARKE BROS.

Hubbard's Cove, N. S.

Dear Sirs :—I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment in my stable for years and consider it the best liniment on the market for both internal and external use. Yours truly, C. C McLEAN.

Truro, N. S.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment with the very best results for colds, coughs, distemper and all lung diseases. It is the best thing to give horses in the spring to keep them in condition It purifies the blood, cleanses the lungs from impurities, which may exist, and gives the system healthy action.

NEWTON LEE, Owner "All Right" 5817.

Elmsdale, N. S.

Dear Sirs :—Kindly send me 6 dozen Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. I have not a bottle in the store and it is the only kind my customers will take.

Yours truly,
ELMSDALE MERCANTILE CO.,
Elmsdale, N. S.

Dear Sirs :—I cured my horse with Dr. J. Woodbury's Liniment. It was a bad case of distemper. I always recommend this liniment to my friends as the best for all diseases of the horse. Yours truly,
H. R. WHITEHEAD.

Dear Sirs :—One of my horses had a bad cough, and I made a complete cure with three bottles of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. The cough was of twelve months' standing. In my large experience with horses, I consider this liniment to be the best made for all diseases in the horse, and I recommend it to my friends.

E. J. ANDERSON, Truro, N. S.

Manufacturers :
Fraiser Thornton & Co., - Cookshire, Que., Can.

DR. WILSON'S "DERBY" CONDITION POWDERS

are the result of many years' experience.

Recommended and prescribed by the best veterinarils in Canada, for horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. Produce great results in short time.

DR. WILSON'S VETERINARY GALL CURE

should be in every barn. An invaluable preparation for healing galls, scratches, sore shoulders etc., and all irritations of the skin.

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THE BRAYLEY DRUG CO., Ltd., St. John, N.B., Can.

Worm Powder.

J. K., N. B.—"Kindly give cure for worms, receipe for powder, for colts up to three years, and for any horse above this age."

Answer.—Mix one part powdered wormseed, two parts tartar emetic, two parts exsiccated sulphate of iron and one part powered liquorice root. Dose for colts six months old: Half a teaspoonful once a day; one year, a full teaspoonful; two years, one and a half; three years, two teaspoonfuls; in all cases once a day only, in the feed.

Hard to Breed.

Subscriber, P. E. I.—"I have a mare, rising eight years, which I have bred this last three years to different horses and cannot get her in foal. I work her hard in summer and can always keep her in fairly good working shape."

Answer.—Feed her well and keep her at work. Shortly before the season when you wish to breed her, give a dose of the following medicine twice a day. Fluid extract of nux vomica two ounces, tincture of iron ten ounces. Mix and give two tablespoonfuls in a pint of water.

Diarrhoea should be cured without loss of time and by a medicine which like Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy not only cures promptly but produces no unpleasant after effects. It never fails and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by all dealers.

The Second Maritime Horse Show.

Ushered in by balmy spring weather the Second Maritime Horse Show threw open its gates to the general public on April 4th and from then to the closing, at a late hour of the night of April 6th, the spacious Winter Fair Building, Amherst, N. S., where the show was held, was held, was thronged with interested horsemen and horse lovers.

The weather man did not furnish very favorable weather for the second and third days of the fair but nevertheless the attendance was all that could be expected.

The number of entries in the respective classes exceeded those of a year ago, when the first horse show was held as a purely experimental venture. The results then achieved far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its originators and now the most sceptical onlookers are forced to admit that the feature of an Annual Horse Show in Maritime Canada has come to stay, and if we judge aright, and we think we are also expressing the views of many prominent horsemen, it is only a question of a short time until the already capacious Fair Building must be enlarged in order that ample accommodations may be provided for showring and stabling purposes. The good citizens of Amherst have risen to the occasion when improvements and enlargements were necessary in years gone by and we feel that they will give the question of extending the building their unanimous support, when called upon at a future date, and thus keep abreast of the town motto, "Busy Amherst" they have adopted and which is so typical of the public mindedness of Amherst's citizens.

Not only were there more entries than last year, but the quality of the horses was also very noticably improved.

The governments of the respective provinces have done a great deal for the encouragement of horse breeding by importing pure-bred sires and brood mares. What has been done in this line and the gratifying results therefrom, was very plainly evidenced by the showring records made by the farmers of Amherst and surrounding districts. Not a few of the splendid teams shown could trace their lineage to horses imported by the Nova Scotia Government and the end is not yet. Other sections are also taking an awakening interest in the important question of horse breeding. The horses imported by the New Brunswick Government are also lending their useful, uplifting influences in the respective districts in which they have been placed. The Horse Show furnishes a school where our farmers can see ideals which they may strive to attain, and its influences are destined to be one of the greatest factors in spreading a desire for better horse raising and horsemanship than has heretofore existed.

THE JUDGES.

The management had planned to have Mr. Pearson, of Montreal, who judged the horse classes last year, judge again this year; but were disappointed to hear from him at a late hour that he could not be present. Mr. Albert Ness, of Howick, Quebec, was also to be present to judge the Heavy Horse Classes, but he too, missed train connections in coming from Toronto, and his father, Mr. Robert Ness, the veteran horse judge and importer, who was enroute to Scotland on a horse purchasing trip, stopped off in Amherst and he and Professor Cumming, of Truro, and C. M. McRae, of Ottawa, placed the awards in the respective classes. Their line of judgment was closely followed by the onlookers and not a dissenting voice was heard.

President Campbell, Manager Fuller and those associated with them on the directing board did their utmost to make matters as convenient and pleasant for the exhibitors as they possibly could and they deserve great credit for the very successful culmination to their efforts.

THE THOROUGHBREDS. — There were only two Thoroughbred Stallions in the ring—Haphazard, owned by W. A. Black, Halifax, N. S., and the magnificient Waterlight, imported from Kentucky by the New Brunswick Government and now owned by Mr. George W. Fowler, Sussex, N. B., who also owns the Thoroughbred mare, Necitas, the only mare of the bred exhibited at the show. Waterlight is by the famous Watercress and has a running record of 1.39 and purse winnings of over $63,000. His first crop of foals in New Brunswick were foaled last spring and they are no disgrace to their illustrious sire. Waterlight and Necitas captured the coveted championship diplomas in their respective classes.

STANDARD BREDS were out in strong numbers. There were no fewer than nine aged stallions, and they were all in the pink of condition. Dodd Dwyer's King Dodds, last year's champion was again successful in capturing the coveted red ribbon and championship diploma. C. R. H. Starr's Royal Knight came in for the blue ribbon and George W. Fowler's Buz Fuz captured the white. The other stallions shown in the class were G. W. Fowler's Baron Ajalon. W. B. Lowe's Haskell; Thos. Munro's Maritime Prince and A. E. Trites' Rudy Kip and Leonard Wilton.

There were four entries in the class for Standard Bred Stallions foaled on or after January 1st, 1909. G. M. Holmes' Timbrooke, E. Purdy's Rush Lake, Thos. Munroe's Baron Britt and G. A. Wallace's ten-months old Kaintuck, out of Grace Abbott by King Dodd won honors in the order named..

The aged Standard Bsed mares were a strong lot. J. T. Prescott was there with his trim and handsome Luella Mac and captured the coveted red and the chamuionship diploma. G. A. Wallace's handsome Grace Abbott stood in second place and D. R. Sutherland's Dina Hartshorn captured third money...: Outside the money's pale stood H. K. McLean's Miss Woodburn, last year's first prize winner, W. M. Spence's Maude Allen Wilkes and W. W. Simond's Bon Bon.

In the two-year-old class Thomas Munroe's Countess Bird and D. R. Sutherland's Lady Achille stood first and second, respectively.

Geo. M. Holmesj Miss Sure and W. B. Lowe's Nellie Besure captured the red and the blue respectively in the one-year-old filly class.

HACKNEYS.—R. A. Snowball's Model Performer in the aged stallion class and Rev. R. T. Hawkes' Chatham Model in the two-year-old stallion class had no competition. The Championship Diploma was captured by Model Performer.

R. A. Snowball's Langton Lily, the veteran prize winner again stood at the head of her class and captured the Championship Diploma for best mare, any age. W. W. Black's Violet stood in second place and Mrs. H. E. Fawcett's Lucille came in for third money. W. W. Black's Winona Dignity and G. H. Lounsbury's Sparkle stood outside the money's pale.

R. A. Snowball's Langton Belle and Chatham Lily had no competition in their respective two-year-old and one-year-old classes.

CLYDESDALES.—Words fail to describe the magnificence of the Clydesdale classes at Amherst. It was a revelation to many of the onlookers to see the excellent specimens of this noble breed that are owned and bred in the Maritime Provinces. At the director's call, four three-year-old stallions entered the ring and were placed in the following order. C. R. Starr's Baron Majestic, A. H. Thompson's Petruchios Heir, Geo. Holmes' The Bishop and Fred S. Black's Flash. Baron Majestic won the coveted Championship Diploma and special prize of a silver cup donated by Graham Bros., importers and breeders of Clydesdale and Hackney horses, for the best Clydesdale Stallion of any age. Cup to be won three times, not necessarily consecutively, by the same person. This cup was also won in 1910 by Messrs. Starr with their aged stallion Baron Primrose, Baron Majestic's sire. Baron Majestic was purchased immediately after the show by Mr. H. A. Moffat, a prominent farmer of North Sydney, N. S. We feel satisfied that Baron Majestic will give a good account of himself in his new home and will be the means of improving the quality of farm horses in Cape Breton. Petruchio's Heir was bought by Mr. Purdy and Son, of Wentworth Station, N. S., where he too will undoubtedly be heard from later.

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Can be fed with either Hot or Cold water.

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BIBBY'S CREAM EQUIVALENT

WM. RENNIE CO. LIMITED TORONTO

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES

In the aged stallion class, R. A. Snowball's Baron Belgraddon captured the red ribbon. A. H. Thompson's King of Drumry and Constaple were the second and third prize winners. Baron Belgraddon was out in exceptionally high condition. W. W. Black's Prince William was also shown in this class.

The two-year-old stallion class had only three entries. R. A. Snowball's Chatham Faime, Frank Dobson's Billy Dolkeith and C. R. H. Starr & Sons' Royal George. They were placed in the order named.

There were twelve entries in the Clydesdale aged mare class and the greater percentage of them were heavy in foal. They made a magnificient showing. Logan Bros. showed Polly McGregor, Pink Rose, Soubrette, Princess May and Baron's Fancy. C. R. Starr & Son showed Berfern Favor and Juliet. R. A. Snowball showed May Lothian and Marinetta. A. H. Thompson had his imported mares Black Nancy and Flower of Garter and Robert Roberts of Prince Edward Island was there with a rather nice mare that he sold after the show to C. R. H. Starr & Son.

Starr's Berfern Favor won the Championship Diploma and next to her, in her class, stood Logan's Baron's Fancy and Pink Rose.

There was also keen competition in the two-year-old mare class where C. R. H. Starr led the way with Lady Primrose, closely followed by Edgar Heartz's Marshfield Girl, and A. H. Thompson's Athenia and Jess Ballentyne in second and third and fourth places. Donald McIntyre showed Rose of Thomstead, and A. H. Thompson showed two fillies other than his prize winners in this class.

In the one-year-old filly class Logan Bros.' Soubrette of Homestead, was sandwiched in second place between R. A. Snowball's Moss Ross and Chatham Jennie.

The Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada's special prizes in the respective classes were won by the horses as indicated in the regular competition.

PERCHERONS.—A. H. Thompson had everything his own way in the three-year-old Percheron stallion class with his imported stallions, Immersif, Indican and Inventeur.

Immersif captured the diploma for best stallion, any age, His only competitor being Chas. Symes' Lord Roberts a two-year-old colt, Harvard, owned by Albert Fleming, of Truro, N. S., was the winner of the second prize in the latter class. He showed with a one year's handicap against him.

Chas. Symes' Distinguee and Flemming's Prudence stood first and second respectively in the aged mare class. The former capturing the Championship Diploma.

ROADSTER HORSES IN HARNESS.—King Dodds, Royal Knight and Buz Fuz, the winners of the first, second and thirh prize honors respectively in the Standard Bred Class, captured similar honors in the sectiom for roadster stallions in harness. The competition, in this class, was quite keen as such stallions as Baron Ajalon, Tony Prince, Right Wilkes, Haskell, Maritime Prince, Rudy Kip and Leonard Wilton were all out striving for honors.

There were no fewer than seventeen entries in the section for Roadsters, Mares or Geldings in harness, over 15-2 hands. In this class there was a reversion of judgment from that given in the Standard Bred Class. Dina Hartshorn, the third prize Standard Bred mare was placed at the head of the list. Luella Mac, the first prize Standard Bred mare was placed second and J. C. Purdy's Susie Wilkes came in for third money. The reversion of judg-

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in Red—Brown—Green—Slate

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Besides the business-like slate, or natural color, RUBEROID is made in beautiful soft shades of Red, Brown and Green.

These colors, please remember, are not painted **on,** but **impregnated into the roofing.** The sun cannot fade them out, nor the severest weather conditions wash or chip them off, for they are right **in the body** of the roofing.

The only other roofings that can compare with Colored Rubercid in appearance are stained shingles and tile. Shingles are far less durable than RUBEROID, and they constitute a very serious fire risk, while **RUBEROID is strongly fire-resisting.** The excessive weight and cost of tile roofs put them out of the question in almost every case.

For house, barn, stable, anywhere that ornamental effect is not essential, RUBEROID Slate Roofing will give you **more service for your money** than any other roofing you can buy.

Where you want beauty as well service you can get the most pleasing effects with Red, Green or Brown Ruberoid. We have devised a special tile effect that is most attractive.

Call on the nearest RUBEROID Dealer, or write us, for information about it, and for our Booklet G on the Roofing Question. It contains some striking facts which you ought to know.

"SOVEREIGN" Sheathing Felt—a light-weight RUBEROID—makes houses cool in summer, warm in winter, dry always. It will pay you to get posted on its advantages.

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HOLMAN, "The Gypsum Man."

Sells Gypsum Direct to Farmers and Farmers' Clubs.

Gypsum [Land Plaster] stops the tremendous waste that annually occurs in your manure heaps; use it liberally in your stables and help to keep them in a sani tary condition; sprinkle it on your potato sets and it will keep them without shrivelling and in a vigorous condition for growth, even if they are cut a long time before they are planted; use it on your dry soils to conserve moisture and on your wet soil to help sweeten it.

Gypsum is cheaper than lime and has a more favorable effect on the soil, as it does not liberate the stored up plant food in excessive quantities.

I have installed a plaster mill and am now prepared to grind Gypsum at my Sussex quarries. Write me for prices on car, ton or hundred weight lots. It would be extravagance to farm without using Gypsum when I can quote you such low prices.

Wm. A. HOLMAN, "The Gypsum Man,"

SUSSEX, - - N. B.

"Sells his Crown Wire and Iron Fences and Gates at factory prices, also barbed, coiled, and plain wire, fence tools, etc. Ask for free catalogue."

AUCTION

On the premises of

SamuelBigelow,Canning,N.S.

Wednesday, Apr. 19

1911, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Pure Bred Ayrshire Stock

2 Bulls, 2 years old, imported from Scotland; 2 Bulls, 18 months old; 8 Cows, bred to pure bred bulls; 3 Yearling Heifers, all in calf to above pure bred bulls; 3 Bull Calves, 5 months old; 4 Heifer Calves, 3 months old.

15 Pure Bred Shorthorns

1 Bull, 2 years old; 2 Bulls, 1 year old; 2 Cows.

SamuelBigelow,Canning,N.S.

The Island Seed Oat House

Joseph Reed & Company, Ltd., Summerside, P. E. I., seed oats selected and separated by the BRUSH CLIPPER SEPARATOR. References Agricultural Department, Charlottetown, and Maritime Seed Inspector, Truro.

Firms selling Read's Seed Oats—P. Nase & Son St. John, N. B.; Embree & Trenholm, Amherst; W. C. Sumner, Truro; Atlantic Milling Co., Pictou; Halifax Seed Company, Halifax; Black & Flinn, Halifax. Our firm name stencilled on every bag.

Charming Lakeside Farm Equipped.

Hard white sand beach; 1½ miles to store, etc., 85 acres; cuts 25 tons hay; pastures 8 cows; lot wood and rapidly maturing pine timber; $400 received from Summer boarders last year; pleasant 9 room house, 60 ft. barn, sheds, etc., to settle affairs quickly pair horses, colt, 6 cows and heifers, pigs, poultry, hay, and long list wagons, machinery, tools, etc. will be included at a sacrifice price, of $3000, easy terms; don't miss it; all details and traveling instructions for this and another of 200 acres for $1500, see page 34, "Strout's New Mammoth Farm Catalogue No. 34", just out, copy free. E. A. STROUT, Station 2612 Kent's Hill, Maine.

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220 Acres Equipped.

750 bbls. apples in season; sugar orchard sets 1,200 buckets; cuts 50 tons hay; never-failing trout brook waters pasture for 20 cows; cream sold at door; splendid 2 story, 12 room house, running water; 3 barns, one 30x60 with cellar; sugar house; 20x25; wagon and tool shed; aged owner desiring immediate sale includes cows, oxen, sheep, wagons, modern farm machinery; 1,000 sap buckets, evaporator, etc.; splendid money-making business for only $4,500, part cash; all details and travelling instructiods for this and others from $700 up, page 32, "Strout's New Mammoth Farm Catalogue, No. 34," just out, copy free.—E. A. STROUT, Station 2612, Kent's Hill, Maine.

Agents are Coining Money

selling this Combination Tool. Sells at sight. Farmers, farmers' sons and others having time at their disposal this winter should write to-day for our Agents' offer.

MAY MFG. CO.,
Elora, - Ontario

It will pay you to start your letter with the words: "I saw your advertisement in The Maritime Farmer."

ment was due to the fact that Luella Mac's owner absolutely, and wisely, too, refused to speed his mare on such a dangerous track and cumbered with a heavy buggy while Dina Hartshorn was shown to a bike and to better advantage.

In the section for Roadsters, Mares or Geldings, under 15-2 hands, Grace Abbott, the second prize Standard bred mare led the way and proudly stood at the head of her nineteen competitors. Spurgeon Gammon's Queen Brazilian came in for second money and C. C. Black's Lady Parkside stood in third place.

Six matched pairs of Roadster horses were shown. A. P. Elderkin captured first money in this class with Gipsey and Queen, and we understand they have since been sold to go to Barbadoes. Fred M. Blenkhorn's Bonnie Prince and Sim came in for second money. Their owner refused a long price for them. C. H. Jackson's Beauty and Lady stood in third place.

SADDLE HORSES.—There were eight saddle horses, ridden by gentlemen, McAvity's Senora captured the red, W. A. Black's Talisman captured the blue and G. W. Fowler's Guardian captured the white. In the class for Saddle Horse, ridden by a lady, McAvity's Senora, ridden by Miss Holmes, Amherst, stood at the head of the list. W. A. Black's Toreen ridden by Miss Black captured the second prize, and Lt.-Col. H. Montgomery-Campbell's Bell, ridden by Miss Campbell secured the third award.

G. W. Fowler's Guardian, ridden by Mr. Kyle Johnson, captured the first prize in the Leaper, ridden by a gentleman, class, and W. A. Black's Talisman, ridden by Miss Black, captured a similar award in the section for Leaper, ridden by a lady.

CARRIAGE HORSES.—There were five entries in the section for Carriage Stallions, in harness. R. A. Snowball's Model Performer, the first prize Hackney stallion led the way. Buz Fuz, Geo. W. Fowler's third prize Standard Bred stallion came in for second and Haphazard, W. A. Black's second prize Thoroughbred stallion captured third money.

In the section for Carriage Mares, or Geldings in harness, over 15.2, Snowball's first prize Hackney mare led the way, followed in second place by Dina Hartshorn, the third prize Standard bred and first prize roadster mare. Embree's Clifford captured third money. There were fifteen entries in this class.

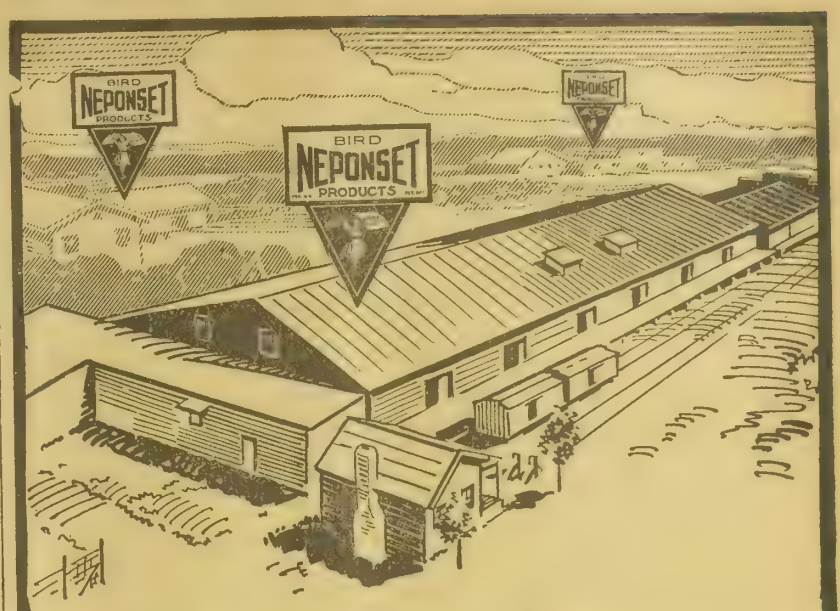
McAvity's Senora and Senorita and W. W. Black's Winona Dignity captured first, second and third prizes respectively, in the section for carriage mare or geldings, under 15.2 hands, in harness, in a class of ten competitors.

McAvity's Senora and Senorita, W. W. Black's Violet and Dignity, and Lt.-Col. H. Montgomery-Campbell's Selim and Mac captured the awards in the class for pair carriage horses, in harness. Seven good pairs competed in this class.

In the section for carriage horses, over 15.2 hands, equipment counted 25 p. c. Snowball's Langton Lily, Mrs. Fawcett's Lucille and W. A. Black's Talisman were the successful ones in a class of eleven entries. In a similar section for horses under 15.2, McAvity's Senora, Senotita and W. W. Black's Violet captured the coveted prizes in a class of thirteen entries.

McAvity's Senora and Senorita, W. W. Black's Violet and Dignity and W. A. Black's Noreen and Toreen in a class of nine matched pairs captured first, second and third places respectively.

McAvity's Senora and Senorita, W.



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costs a little more than some roofings, but every dollar of additional cost will give you a dollar's worth more of service. The idea back of NEPONSET roofings has always been to make them so durable that their years of honest service would be their strongest recommendation. NEPONSET roofings are the most economical roofings you can buy because they wear so long without a single leak.

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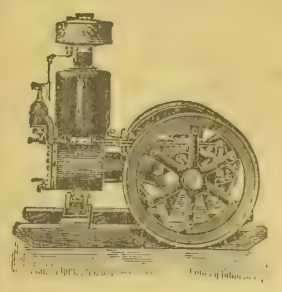

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A. Black's Noreen and Toreen and Geo. M. Holmes' Rex and Prince had everything their own way in the Carriage Horse Tandem class and won out in the order named.

McAvity's Senora captures the Silver Cup donated by the Terrace Hotel for the Champion horse in harness while the Silver Cup donated by Col. H. Montgomery-Campbell fori the best Saddle and Carriage Horse went to W. A. Black's Talisman..

HEAXY DRAFT PURE BREDS.—In the section of this class, for mares or geldings, over 3 years old, Logan Bros. showed their Clydesdale mares Pink Rose and Polly McGregor and R. A. Snowball showed his Clydesdale mares May Lothian and Marinetta. Pink Rose stood at the head of the list and was closely followed in second and third places, respectively by Marinetta and May Lothian. In the aged pure bred team in harness class, Logan Bros.' Soubrette and Pink Rose, Snowball's May Lothian and Marinetta and Logan Bros.' Polly McGregor and Princess May were the only contestants and carried off the awards in the order named.. They put up a very creditable appearance and are of a class of which any owner might feel justly proud.

In the class for younger Clydesdale mares, or geldings, Logan Bros. had the first and second prize winners in Princess May and Baron's Fancy, while Donald McIntyre had the third prize winner, Rose of Thornstead.

Logan Bros.' Princess May and Baron's Fancy had no competition in the class for heavy draught, purebred team, in harness.

One of the most interesting features of the Clydesdale class was the purebred, heavy draft, four-in-hand, Soubrette, Pink Rose, Polly McGregor and Baron's Fancy, owned by Logan Bros., who captued the Silver Cup, donated by Dunlap Bros. The Silver Cup donated by the management of the Winter Fair for the best four-in-hand heavy draught team was captured by Forrest Bros., with Billy, Doll, Prince and Nancy.

HEAVY DRAFT GRADES were out in strong numbers, Clydesdale grades almost without exception.

Aged pairs were shown by Forrest Bros., who won first and second places while their only competitor, Milton Copeland came in for third money. Three year old, and under, heavy draft grades were shown by R. A. Snowball, Roper Bros. and Forrest Bros. A Roper colt was sandwiched in in second place between two Snowball colts.

Aged horses were shown by Forrest Bros., and John A. Embree, the former with three entries, capturing first and second monies. Third money went to Mr. Embree.

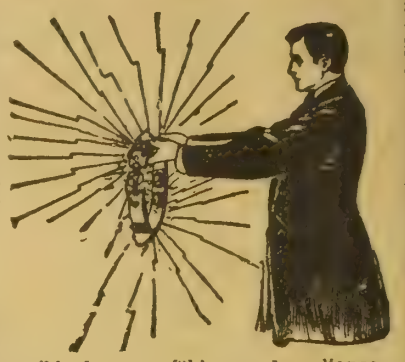
R. A. Snowball had the best heavy draught grade team and Roper Bros. captured second place.

The Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada's special prizes in the respective sections of the heavy grade class were won in the order above named.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES were shown in abundance and a good useful lot they were. In the class for singles there were no fewer than eleven entries. Embree's Clifford, the third prize carriage horse, over 15-2 hands led the way in the General Purpose Class with G. A. Wallace's Dodd and Fowler Bros.' Bob closely following in second and third places. General Purpose teams were shown by W. P. Keillor, Fowler Bros., and George M. Holmes and won out in their respective order.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES in the over three-year-old class were shown by Fowler Bros.' who won first and second monies and Rufus Copeland who captured the third award.

Weak, Run Down, Worn-Out Men



Why will you be weak? Why do you go on from day to day when you know you are losing your nerve force—your manhood—when you see a cure within your grasp? Do not delay a matter which is the key to your future happiness. Whatever your condition to-day, you will not improve as you grow older. Age calls for greater vital force, and the older you get the more pronounced will be your weakness.

I have the grandest invention of the age for weak, run-down, worn-out men; the surest and easiest cure for all nervous and chronic diseases. Its wonderful power is directed to the seat of the nervous system, through which its vitalized strength penetrates into all parts of the body, carrying new life to every function which has been weakened by disease or dissipation, restoring energy to the brain and power to the system. No weak man will regret a fair trial of the invigorator.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

will make you strong. It will send the lifeblood dancing through your veins. You will feel the exhilarating spark warm your frame, the bright flash will come to your eye, and a firm grip to your hand, and you will be able to grasp your fellow-countryman and feel that what others are capable of doing is not impossible for you. This grand appliance has brought strength, ambition and happiness to thousands of men in the past year.

It is the one sure remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Weak Back, Weak Kidneys, Weak Stomach, Varicocele, loss of power in young or old, and similar ailments as well as Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc. How can anyone remain in doubt as to the value of this grand remedy when you see so many cures by it?

To prove to you the confidence I have in the curative power of my Belt, I am willing to accept your case, and after I have cured you, then pay me. All I ask is reasonable security. You may then use my Belt at my risk, and

IF I DON'T CURE YOU MY BELT COMES BACK TO ME

You are out the time you spent on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more.

Nervousness---Sleeplessness---Run Down

Dear Sir,—One year ago last February I was taken with Nervous Exhaustion (the doctors pronounced it). I suffered all the tortures of that disease; was run down, so weak I could hardly do anything at all. Since I began to use your Belt there has been a marked improvement in my condition in the different ways mentioned. I have slept well every night since wearing your Belt, which is one of the greatest blessings of mankind. I have a great deal more ambition; work used to seem such a mountain now it seems more a pleasure; more strength and vim; memory better; digestion better; constipation about gone, with which I was bothered a great deal; head feels better, and I feel far better in every way. Yours truly,

NELSON ROSE, South Bay, Ont.

The Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt is a cure for all signs of Breakdown in Men and Women. The Vitality of the body is Electricity—the force in the Nerve Cells. My Electric Belt will give you back this power and enable you to fight on in the Battle of Life!

CALL TO-DAY

Free Book

If you can't call send coupon for free book.

M. K. McLAUGHLIN,

214 St. James Street, Montreal, Can.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p.m.
Write plainly.

VERITY REVERSIBLE SULKY PLOW

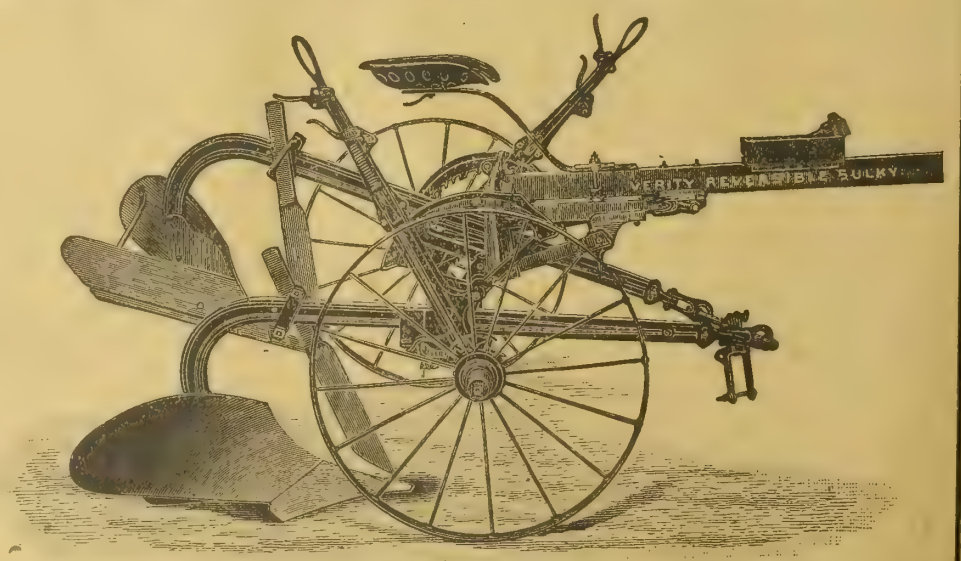
Does Perfect Work on Hillside or Level Land.

Will throw the soil all one way if desired, leaving no dead or open furrows nor ridges.

Harrowing and seeding can be started sooner with this plow than with the non-reversible.

Each plow is entirely independent of the other, having its own depth lever and lifting devise.

Besides the above it has many other features which are all explained in our catalogue which will be sent you for the asking. Write for it now.



THE MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Ltd., - - Moncton, N. B.

Forrest Bros., W. W. Black and Geo. M. Holmes were the contestants for honors in the three-year-old Agricultural class and were placed as named.

C. M. Shipley and T. M. Keillor were the only competitors for honors with Agricultural horses two-year-old.

Fowler Bros., Rufus Copeland and John A. Embree showed three splendid Agricultural Matched Teams and were rewarded accordingly.

W. W. Black had the only entry in the section for one-year-old Agricultural Colt or Filly.

PONIES.—A. H. Thompson's Peggy a trim little pony was the only pony

Consumption Book FREE

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1641 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait — write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

Raspberries.

We can supply plants of several choice hardy varieties of raspberries including "Herbert," the heaviest yielding berry in existence. Send for catalogue.

ORCHARD HILL FARM,
Brown's Flats, N. B.

at the fair eligible for her class.

THE HAULING COMPETITION attracted much interest. In the class for singles there were three contestants. A horse shown by the Robb Engineering Co., won first money by hauling 3240 pounds of pig iron on a stone boat on a cinder track. A horse owned by the Town of Amherst came in for second place and F. S. Black's horse captured the third money.

In the class for doubles there were four contesting teams. Rufus Copeland's team won out by hauling 5265 pounds on the above mentioned track W. W. Black's team was next best and Fowler Bros. captured the third award.

The general interest in horses was clearly shown by the patient and enthusiastic manner in which the large audiences remained until a late hour each night to see the very last of the judging in the various classes.

We have photos of some of the prize winning horses, that will be reproduced in our next and subsequent issues.

The Sussex Dairy School.

The creamery and farm dairy courses at the Sussex Dairy School are now completed and the cheese making course is in full swing. We regret to state that the attendance at these courses was very slim, but the students who attended were delighted with the instruction received from Superintendents McDougall and Daigle, and Messrs. Ransom and Conrad.

Professor Archibald, of Truro, was over for two days and gave interesting talks to the students and all of the general public who chose to attend, on Field Crops Suitable for Milk Production.

We would strongly recommend every farm boy and girl in the Maritime Provinces, who can get away from home and who intend to have anything to do with farm dairying, to attend the dairy courses next year.

Bull and Heifer Twins.

K. A. N.—One of my cows gave birth to twins one of which is a bull calf and the other a heifer calf. Both are nice calves and as they are pure breds I would like to keep them if they are any good for breeding. Will you please advise whether or not they are?

Whether or not these calves will have any breeding value can be determined only by raising them and giving them a trial. It frequently occurs that heifer calves which are born twins to a bull calf fail to breed when they reach maturity and are known as free martins, but it does not necessarily follow that all heifers so born fail to develop their reproductive powers. In our experience we know of such a heifer that is now breeding regularly and producing calves. Our advice is to keep the calves since they are well bred and promising individuals and give them a good trial.

The Maple Grove Auction Sale.

The dispersion sale of pure bred, imported and home-bred Ayrshires held at Maple Grove Stock Farm, Lower Millstream, N. B., on the 29th was a decided success. Prices ranged from $35.00 for bull calves to $205.00 for a heifer. The sale netted in the vicinity of $3,000 being an average of about $100.00 per head. Buyers were present from various parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. There were also a large number of bids by mail and wire.

CARBONOL

"NECESSARY AS SOAP"

HEALS, CLEANSES, DISINFECTS.

Carbonol is indispensable to raisers of Poultry and Live Stock. An interesting booklet, fully describing its many uses, will be sent with free sample on request.

The Carritte-Paterson Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
St. John, N. B.

Now is the time to start building your telephone line!

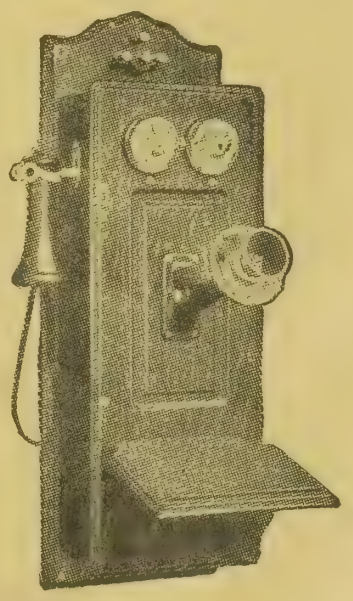
The conditions are all in your favor now for the construction of your telephone line. The sooner the work is completed the earlier you will be enjoying the benefits of an efficient telephone service.

At our factory here in Toronto we always carry a large stock of construction supplies. You can secure the best goods from a Canadian Company and save time as well as duty.

Everything we make is fully guaranteed. Our telephones are guaranteed for ten years against detective material and workmanship.

The success of this company has been almost phenomenal, our business doubling in volume last year. This is going to be another record-breaking year.

Independent Telephone Systems everywhere are fast recognizing the superiority of



our materials and apparatus, and are adopting them as their standard equipment.

They also tell us they like our methods of doing business, and appreciate the suggestions and co-operation given by our staff of Expert Engineers.

If you intend to establish a telephone service in your locality, we believe you will find it profitable to get into communication with us at once.

We will place our Expert Engineers at your disposal, and do all in our power to facilitate rapid and thorough construction.

When writing be sure and ask for our latest publication called "Canada and the Telephone"—the most artistic and interesting telephone book yet published.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED

1820 Duncan Street, TORONTO

Result of Prince Edward Island Dairy Herd Competition.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

The following are the results of the last year's competitions for season June 1st to October 31st—five months The Herd Prizes were offered by the Local Department of Agriculture, and the Acerage Prizes were contributed by Messrs. Paton & Company and Prowse Bros., Charlottetown, and R. T. Holman, Ltd., and Messrs. Sinclair & Stewart Company, Summerside, all through the P. E. I. Dairy Association.

As these results are of great interest and value to our dairymen and as similar prizes are to be offered for the coming season, I trust you will give these lists a place in your valuable paper.

June 1st to October 31st, 1910.

Name	Address	No. of Cows	Total Milk	Avge. per Cow	Avge. p. c. Fat	Remark
Prince County						
H. N. Bowness	Norboro	9	39760	4417.7	3.70	
W. L. Johnson	Margate	13	53853	4142.5	3.88	
John Andrews	St. Eleanor's	7	23941	3420.1	3.76	
R. B. Crozier	Kelvin	6	20389	3398.0	4.04	
Geo. E. Brown	Margate	10	32136	3213.6	4.20	
Jas. W. Stewart	Norboro	11	34396	3126.9	3.88	
Isaac Lowther	Kensington	7	20144	2877.7	3.80	
W. H. McGregor	Central Lot 16	10	28055	2805.5	3.54	
Queens County						
Jas. O'Connor	Clinton	5	25325	5065.0	3.74	
A. D. McLeod	Kinross	6	22425	3737.5	3.56	
Wm. F. McDonald	Glenfinnan	10	28213	2821.8	4.63	
D. N. McKay	Springfield	9	32023	2558.1	4.10	
Kings County						
N. Acorn & Son	Bridgetown	6	22560	3760.0	3.78	
Jas. Howlett	Gowan Brae	12	29693	2474.2	3.70	Jun 7
John A. Dewer	New Perth	9	22209	2466.5	3.65	to
John C. Campbell	Red Point	7	17215	2459.2	3.74	Oct. 22
Jas. A. McKinnon	Rollo Bay	6	13826	2304.3	3.73	

Prince County		Queens County		Kings County	
Highest Average	Lowest Average	Highest Average	Lowest Average	Highest Average	Lowest Average
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
4417.7	2805.5	5065.0	2558.1	3760.0	2304.3
Difference		Difference		Difference	
1612.2 lbs.		2506.9 lbs.		1455.7 lbs	

ACERAGE PRIZE—COMPETITION.

Prince County

			Lbs. Fat	No. Acres	Per Acre
John A. Woodside	Kensington	Kensington	538.9	20	26.94
Benj. Cairns	Summerside	C. Creamery	914.134	45	20.31
Jas. W. Stewart	Norboro	Emerald	1337.38	79	16.92
Alex. McLean	Southwest	Lot 16	304.61	20	15.23
F. W. Woolley	Bedeque	Tryon	446.93	30	14.89
Henry Barrett	Belmont	Lot 16	545.09	44	12.38
Isaac Lowther	Kensington	Kensington	773.78	65	11.90
Queens County.					
James Arthur	North Rustico	New Glasgow	1568.00	71	22.08
Wm. F. McDonald	Glenfinnan	Hillsboro	829.75	45	18.43
David McDonald	Glenfinnan	Hillsboro	1376.86	75	18.35
Jas. O'Connor	Clinton	Kensington	951.15	60	15.85

JOHN ANDERSON. Secretary P. E. I. Dairy Association

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings,
I have found the cure.

I will mail, **free** of any charge, my **home treatment** with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell **all** women about this cure—**you**, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home without the help of a doctor. Men **cannot** understand women's sufferings. What we women know **from experience**, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for **Leucorrhœa or Whitish discharge, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex.**

I want to send you a **complete 10 days treatment entirely free** to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that **it will cost you nothing** to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. **Just send me your name and address**, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you **free of cost**, my book—**"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER"** with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to **think for herself.** Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures **all, old or young.** To **Mothers of Daughters**, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhœa, Green Sickness, and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

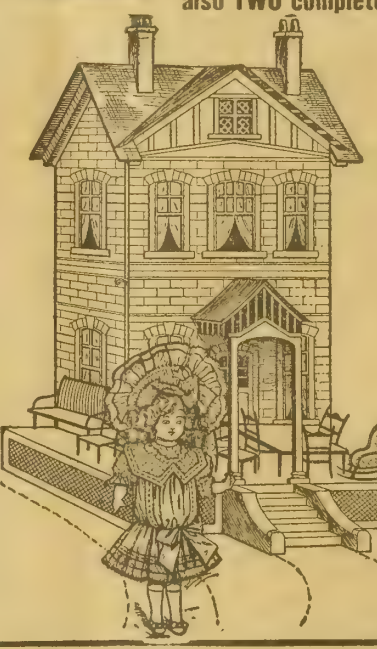
Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies in your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this **Home Treatment** really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. **Just send me your address**, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the **book.** Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address:

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H 309 - WINDSOR, ONT.

FREE

THIS MAGNIFICENT DOLL'S HOUSE AND HANDSOME IMPORTED DOLL

also TWO complete sets of beautiful furniture for the house and this lovely gold-laid jeweled ring



GIRLS, THIS IS A CHANCE OF A LIFE-TIME. DON'T MISS IT. This magnificent doll house is a perfect little palace, **EXACTLY LIKE THE DRAWING IN EVERY DETAIL,** with its quaint gothic roof with two chimneys, fine porch, lovely verandah and broad handsome front steps. The outside of the house is finished in red brick and the inside is beautifully papered throughout, and every window has curtains. **IT IS FURNISHED COMPLETE** with the loveliest furniture you have ever seen—two complete sets, including sofas, chairs, tables, beds bureaus, wash-stands, etc.

THE HANDSOME DOLL WE GIVE YOU WITH THE HOUSE is a little beauty. Fully jointed so that she can sit down, turn her head, move her arms and legs, and she is dressed with fine underwear, shoes, stockings, etc., complete from hat to shoes.

Girls, if you want to secure **ABSOLUTELY FREE** this handsome doll house, lovely doll, the two sets of furniture and the beautiful jewelled ring, send us your name and address at once and agree to sell only 25 of our handsome jewelery novelties at only 10 cents each. They are handsome novelties, everybody wants them and you can sell them very quickly in a few minutes after school. When sold, return us the money, only $2.50, and we will promptly send you all 5 handsome presents carefully packed, exactly as represented. We arrange to stand payment of all charges on these presents right to your door. **DON'T DELAY,** write us to-day, and in a few days you can have the magnificent house and all the beautiful presents.

Address—
THE MUTUAL CREDIT CO.
Dept. 229. Toronto, Ont.

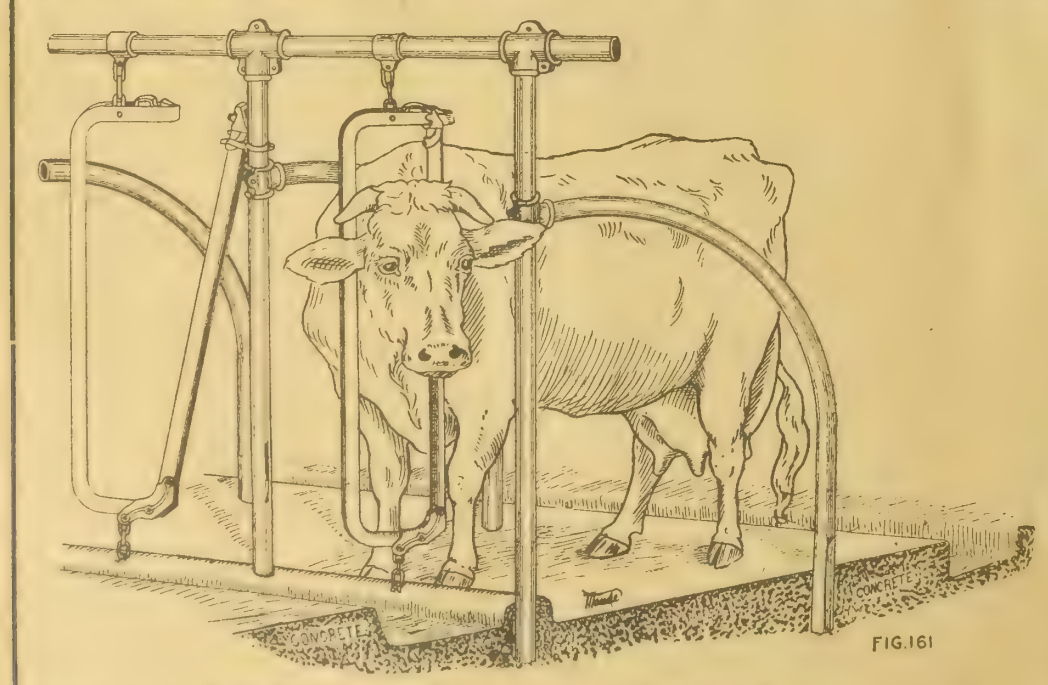


FIG. 161

"B T" STANCHIONS

Are Always Chosen When Their Merits are Known. Because:

They are the easiest to open and close One hand only is necessary.

They allow the greatest amount of freedom for the cow, being two to four inches longer inside than others.

They cannnt possibly be opened by the cow.

They are made entirely of steel and malleable. The frame is made of 70 carbon steel. (They are the only stanchions made of high carbon steel.)

They are the easiest to install, owing to the "BT" Special Clips for attaching above and below.

They can be used equally well with a wood frame or in the "BT" All-steel Stall.

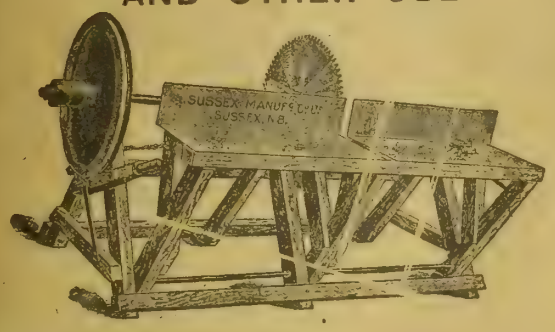
IF YOU ARE BUILDING OR REMODELLING YOUR BARN, you will be interested in the "BT" Catalogue on Stable Construction. It gives best plans for layout, tells how to ventilate, and how to lay cement floors, etc., and gives information about "BT" Steel Stalls and Stanchions. If "BT" Plans are used the cost of your stable will be reduced. In writing let us know how many cattle you will stable.

BEATTY BROS., - FERGUS, ONT.

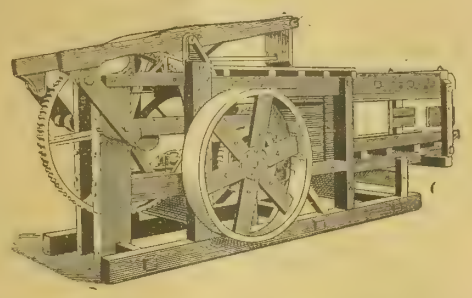
We also manufacture Hay Tools and the "B T" Litter Carrier.

SUSSEX MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S LINE OF FARMERS' MACHINERY

AND OTHER USEFUL ARTICLES FOR THE FARM.



The above is a picture of our Long Swing Table Machine. We also manufacture the Long Flat Roller Table and Short Swing Table Machines. Note the **strong** and **rigid frame,** the **heavy balance wheel,** the **steel table,** and many other **superior points.**



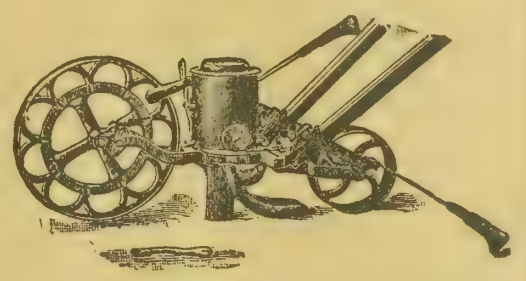
The **Improved Gear Trenholm Hay Press.** This machine will do more work, with less power, than any machine on the market and is the strongest and most substantial hay press built.

Every farmer should have the **Cast Iron Manger.**

The Little Giant.—We manufacture four different sizes, also the level geared **tread** power. Without doubt **The Little Giant** is the best machine on the market. Now is the time to get your orders in as it will not cost one dollar more to purchase a machine now than if you waited until the day before you wanted to use it.

Feed Boilers and Plough Castings of all Kinds.

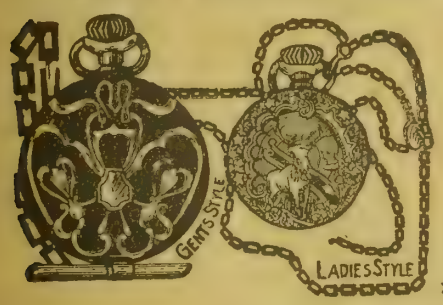
If your dealer does not handle our goods, write us direct. We will forward catalogue and all information



No better **seeder** can be built for the **accurate** and fast sowing of **turnip, cabbage, sage, carrot, onion, parsnip, spinach, beet, pea, corn** and all kinds of **garden seeds.**

THE SUSSEX MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd., = Sussex, N. B.

FREE Handsome Watch and Magnificent Phonograph FREE



Not a toy, but a genuine, modern, up-to-date Talking Machine.

READ OUR WONDERFUL OFFER

We are prepared to give away ABSOLUTELY FREE 1000 of these magnificent imported Swiss $50.00 appearing watches, ladies' or gentlemans' size and an equal number of these magnificent Phonographs or Talking Machines. Our **GENTLEMANS WATCHES** are stem wind and stem set, genuine lever movement, thin model and with the works enclosed in an inner case of glass as is only seen in the very finest watches, your choice of either magnificent silver nickel or gun metal. **THE LADIES' WATCHES** are the beautiful small size models in either open face plain gold finish or gun metal for engraving, or richly engraved gold laid hunting case. You have your choice. **OUR PHONOGRAPH** is not a toy, but a genuine talking machine that will sing songs, tell funny stories and be a constant source of amusement and pleasure in the home. It is the beautiful new "Lyra" shape and takes a regular cylinder record.

YOU CAN GET BOTH THE WATCH AND TALKING MACHINE ABSOLUTELY FREE

If you will help us in your spare time to advertise our business. Just send us your name and address and we will send you, postage paid, only 12 boxes of Dr. Burdick's famous New Life Blood Tonic and Nerve Pills to sell for us at only 25c. per box. They are a grand remedy for indigestion, constipation, nervousness, weak and impure blood and a wonderful tonic and life-builder. They are easy to sell, as every customer who buys a box of medicine from you is entitled to receive from us a handsome present of silverware, cuff links or ring. When sold send us the money, only $3.00, and we will promptly send, all charges paid, a **Gents' or Ladies' Watch,** and the **Phonograph** you can get **absolutely without selling any more goods,** but just by helping us extend our business by showing your watch to your friends and getting six of them to act as our agents and sell our goods. **YOU CAN RELY ON THE ABSOLUTE HONESTY OF THIS OFFER.** We are spending thousands of dollars to advertise our business, and when we say we will give away these magnificent watches and phonographs we will do so. **DON'T MISS SUCH A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.** Write to-day and you will soon be the proud owner of both Watch and Phonograph.

Address **THE DR. BURDICK MEDICINE CO.,** Dept., 221 **TORONTO, ONT.**

Handling Manure.

If manure is left in piles by the barn it will soon begin to neat, even in winter, especially if it contains any large portion of horse manure. When it heats the manure is decomposed and the element of most value the nitrogen, is lost in the form of gas. In the spring and early summer, if manure is lying where rain can fall on it, much of the fertility is leached out and carried away. If the manure is spread on the field directly from the barn, heating is prevented until the manure is covered up in the soil. Then any elements that are liberated by decomposition are taken up by the soil and saved. When manure is spread out on the field it dries out; and as the larger part of the manure is in insoluble form, even if it does rain on the fields, very little fertility is washed out because it is not soluble. It does not become soluble until covered up in the ground where it is kept moist and where decomposition can take place. Then the leaching leaves the fertility in the soil where it is used. Considering these facts and the fact that manure is handled fewer times when hauled direct from the barns to the fields, it makes it quite evident that from the standpoint of economy this is the practical way to handle manure.—A. D. Wilson.

Peas and Oats.

J. A. B.—What kind of peas should be planted as a soiling crop with oats and in what proportion should they be sown with oats? How much of the mixture should be sown to the acre?

The advantage of partially soiling cattle during the summer is recognized by every careful dairyman and breeder. For early soiling it is doubtful if there is anything superior to oats and Canadian field peas sown at the rate of one bushel each per acre. If it so happens that a drough does not come early in the season and the crop of oats and peas is not needed for feeding as green feed they should be cut at the time when the oats are in the dough and made into hay. Such hay, properly cured and stored under good conditions, is almost if not quite as valuable for feeding cows in the winter as clover.

Injured Udder.

K. F. G.—One of my cows which calved last winter had one of her teats stepped upon by another cow shortly after she freshened and it was badly hurt. I was unable to draw any milk from it. After a time I was able to heal up the teat. However, now the cow is soon due to calve and the quarter of this teat is becoming sore. As the cow is a pure bred Holstein I would like to do all I can to heal up this quarter. What should I do?

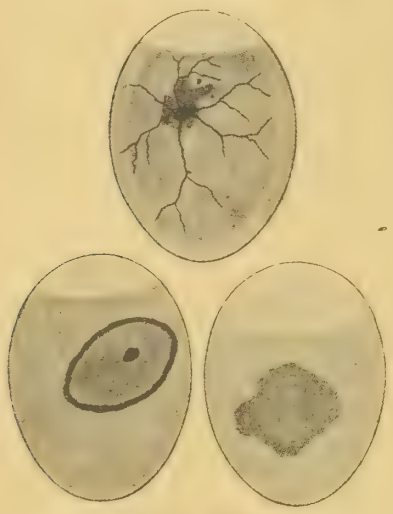
Strip away some of the fluid several times a day and twice daily rub the quarter with a mixture of equal parts camphorated oil and fluid extracts of belladonna leaves. Continue the treatment when she is fresh. If pus comes from openings in the udder inject peroxide of hydrogen daily and continue the other treatment advised.

FREE—WATCH and FOB

BOYS AND GIRLS—We will give you **ABSOLUTELY FREE** your choice of either a LADIES' OR GENTS' SIZE of these magnificent genuine imported Swiss thin model Watches, with this beautiful latest design monogram Fob, engraved with any initial, absolutely Free. Write us to-day and we will send you, postage paid, only $3.50 worth of our handsome jewelery novelties to sell at only 10c. each. We send gentlemen's beautiful cuff links and tie pins, ladies' beauty pins, sash pins and brooches, etc., and they are so beautiful they just sell like hot cakes. When sold, return us $3.50, and we send watch and fob engraved with your initial, all charges paid exactly as represented. Address—
THE MUTUAL CREDIT CO., DEPT. 30, TORONTO, CAN.

Egg-Testing Guide.

X-Ray Views of the Egg



A Live Germ.

A Dead Germ. **A Stale Egg.**

When you test your eggs, whether in an incubator or under a hen move all stale and dead germ eggs. They will not hatch out and if left with the fertile eggs will prove detrimental to a good hatch.

St. John Prices.

GRAIN.—Oats, 45 to 50; buckwheat $2.50 to $2.75.

LIVE STOCK.—Milch Cows, $45.00 to $50.00; sheep, $4.00 to $5.00; lambs $5.50 to $6.00; hogs, $5.00 to $6.00.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef, carcass, 9c to 11c; beef, retail, 12c to 20c; mutton, 10c; Veal, 9c to 10c; pork, 9½c to 10c.

HORSES—Drafters, $225.00; roadsters, $200.00; carriage, $175.00 to $200.00.

DAIRY PRODUCTS Creamery Butter, 25c to 27c; dairy butter, 25c; cheese, 13½c.

POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS—Eggs, 17c to 18c; fowl, $1.50 to $2.00; chickens, $1.50 to $2.00; ducks, $1.25; geese, $1.25; turkeys, 25c to 28c.

FRUIT—Apples, $5.00 to $7.00; Strawberries, 45c to 50c per box; honey, $1.25 gal.; maple products, 18 to 20c lb.

VEGETABLES—Carrots, $1.25 to $1.30; potatoes, $2.25 per bbl.; turnips, $1.00 bbl.; beets, $1.00 bbl.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Hay, $9.00 to $11.00; straw, $7.00 to $8.00; wool, 21c; beef hides, 9c; calf skins, 15c; sheep hides, 80c to $1.25.

The market was poorly supplied until to-day. Eggs are dropping in price. The beef market is active, looking forward to a good Easter market. I think the prices will rule high this coming week.

Ancient Agricultural Grants.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

The following copied from "The Times" published at Halifax, Nova Scotia, January 14th, 1845 may be of interest to your Farmer readers, as showing that their forefathers made use of the government of over sixty years ago for the advancement of the important cause of agriculture.

B. J. LAWSON.

Amherst, Mar. 24, 1911.

"To the Officers and Members of Agricultural Societies throughout the Province:

As the time will soon arrive when the Provincial Grant for Agricultural purposes will expire, it therefore becomes the agriculturists to reflect upon the advantages, the stimulus, etc., created by it; and in order to insure its continuance, let us come forward unitedly, (for union is strength), and petition the Provincial Parliament for its continuance. As the meeting of the Legislature will soon take place, and as it is necessary to have the petitions before the House at an early period, the sooner it is accomplished the better.

An Agriculturist.

Cornwallis, Dec. 14, 1844.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

From the following breeds:
S. C. Rhode Island Reds.
S. C. Black Minorcas.
..."Parkdale Strain."
S. C. Brown Leghorns and Silver Spangled Hamburgs.

My Reds were imported in eggs last year, direct from the yards of Mr. John Kiessling, of Hudson, Mass.

My Minorcas are direct after the Grand Minorca Cock of Mr. R. B. Stewart, of Moncton, N. B., which was exhibited five times and was first in each and every case.

In Leghorns I have six good strong Pullets, mated to an Exhibition Cockerel (Becker Strain), direct from the yards of Mr. H. F. Becker, Ontario. The Becker Strain is noted for its grand color, shape and lacing.

My Hamburgs were also in eggs last year from an American breeder and are beautifully spangled and of good size and shape.

Prices of Eggs per 15.

R. Island Reds	$3.00
Minorcas	2.50
Leghorns	2.50
Hamburgs	2.00

Correspondence a pleasure.

Out of 22 Minorca eggs tested 19 proved fertile.

St. Anselme Poultry Yards,
Dennis D. Legere, Prop.
ST. ANSELME, - - N. B.

Echoes From the Horse Show.

Dodd Dwyer, the owner of that handsome unbeaten Standard Bred Stallion, King Dodds, made quite a record for himself when he entered Queen Bralizian for Spurgeon Gammon, New Glasgow, in the roadster mare or gelding class under 15.2 hands, and drove the winning G. A. Wallace's Grace Abbott, of Pictou. Queen Brazilian took second place. This is all the more creditable as there were twenty contestants in the class.

1 Cent a Word

WANTED—Pork, eggs, butter and fowl.—JOHN HOPKINS, St. John, N. B.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS for Sale—ARTHUR E. FERGUSON, "Gowan Brae Farm," Bathurst Village, N. B.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein Bull, "Gibson Boy," No. 5518; sire of prize winning stock, 4 years old.—ROY JONES. Hazelbrook, P. E. I.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Eggs from pen of ten grand females, headed by first prize cock at Hartland, $1.50 per 15.—R. B. HAGERMAN, East Florenceville, N. B.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from my prize winning and laying strain of White and Patridge Wyandottes. $1.50 per 15.—AARON MOREASH, Oakfield, Nova Scotia.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from pure bred White Wyandotte hens, $1.00 per 15; $1.75 per 30 All orders promptly attended to.—C. CALDWELL, Berwick, N. S.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching from prize winning stock, Good layers; non-sitters; hustlers; $1.00 per 15.—C. PERRY FOOTE, Kentville, Kings Co., N. S.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Barred Rocks; 1st pen is headed by one of the finest narrow Barred cockerels in the province, mated with six large well Barred hens, yellow beaks and legs; 2nd pen pullets headed by a very fine cock. Eggs $2 00 per 15, Satisfaction guaranteed.—EDWARD JORDAN, Kentville, N. S.

CHEESEMAKER WANTED—A first-class cheesemaker wanted to take charge of the Salmonhurst cheese factory for the season of 1911. Factory to open about May 20th Apply, with references, to A. J. JENSEN, Salmonhurst, Vic Co, N. B.

FOR SALE—Two registered Yorkshire Boars, one three years old, the other eighteen months. The old one won sweepstakes at Charlottetown Exhibition, fall, 1910; also a number of choice young pigs, six weeks old and some younger ones. These pigs are sired by our sweepstakes boar. For further particulars apply to STEWART BROS., Alliston, P. E. I.

FOR SALE !

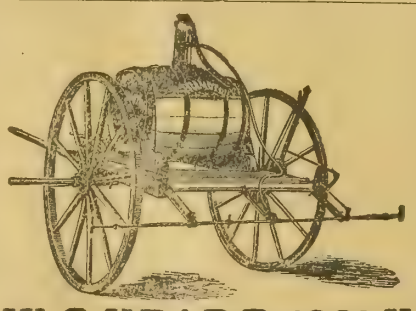
One two-year old Ayrshire bull, girts 6 feet; one fine Durham bull, 11 months old, girts 5 feet; one Durham cow, four years old, all pure bred stock.

C. R. DELONG,
New Germany, Lun. Co., N. S.

FOR SALE !

Will sell or exchange the Hackney Stallion, Strathcona. Register No. 412. Foaled May, 1899, Weight 1,250 pounds. Good worker, single or double, and a sure foal getter. For further particulars apply to

James Lamey,
Glenora P. O. Inverness Co., N. S.



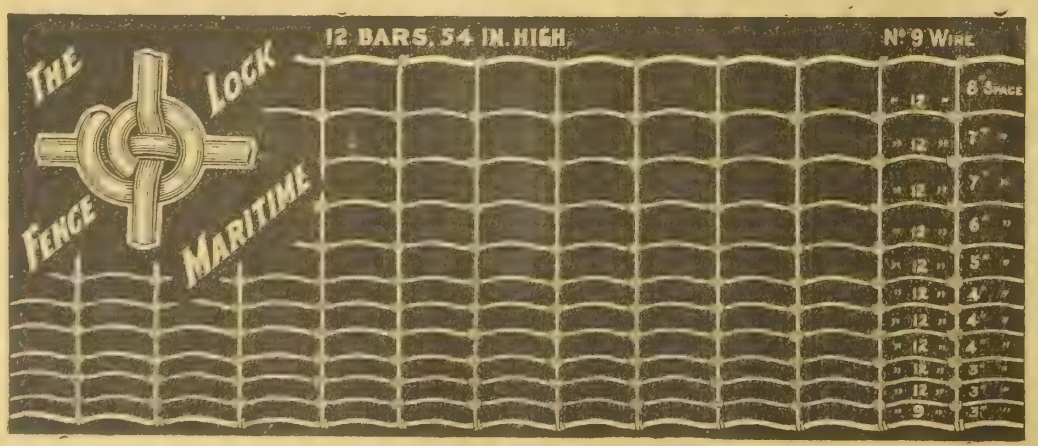
The Hand Spramotors No. 1 and 2, with horse drawn cart, can be used for orchards, vineyards row crops, or weed spraying. As shown it is arranged for row crops and weeds, but all attachments are interchangeable. Has Steel Axle, 52 in wheel of best hardwood, adjustable width of track and rows, all brass Spramotor, with brass ball valves, mechanical agitator, compensating plunger. All of the highest grade throughout, for one horse only.

Price $47 to $54.

Write for free treatise.
2 Gold Medals Medals National Horticultural Congress.

W. C. HEARD 1381 King St., London, Can.

MARITIME WOVEN WIRE FENCING



Coiled Spring Wire and Steel Frame Gates

Have a reputation as the BEST on the market. We propose to sustain that reputation. We do not use either cheap material or cheap labor in the manufacture of our goods.

Our Motto is Quality First.

New Brunswick Wire Fence Co.,
LIMITED,

MONCTON, New Brunswick.

The only Manufacturers of Woven Wire Fencing and Steel Frame Gates in the Maritime Provinces.

Give us your trade. **We guarantee satisfaction.**

Dollar Bottle Free

Send for a bottle of my Veterinary Medical Wonder. Cures Collic, Fever and Inflamation, Sent postpaid upon request Agents wanted.
DR. BELL, V. S.
Kingston, Ont.
Full line of veterinary remedies in stock including Dr. Bells Wonder, fine blister for Spavins, Ringbones, lumbs or bunches of any kind.

POULTRY.

Handling Breeders.

Probably no other rock in the great channel of poultrydom has wrecked the hopes of so many amateurs as that of infertile eggs. Nearly every beginner, unfortunately for himself, knows a little something of the business as it was commonly practiced years ago, when the biddies had little to do but eat corn and loaf through the most of the winter, were given their liberty with the coming of spring, and were allowed to fix the time of incubating, as in fact most other matters, pretty much to suit themselves.

Poor hatches were the exception in those primitive days of the industry, and with this fact all too firmly fixed in his mind, the unsophisticated beginner of today enters upon his campaign of incubation in the cold weather of February or March, perhaps after having "pumped" his birds hard for eggs the previous part of the winter, fondly anticipating a ratio of chicks to eggs as great as could reasonably be expected under the favorable conditions noted above. When the inevitable disappointment follows, he is apt to attribute it to poor males, chilled eggs, defective incubator, or almost anything but the actual cause—and next year make the same mistake again. That is, neglect to give his birds the extra attention breeding birds must be given, no matter what their natural vigor to secure even fair success with early hatches.

The novice should consider that his grandmother's "old speckled hen" that he used to see bring out thirteen chicks from as many eggs, from a nest of her own choosing under the barn, had been "resting up" all winter; that with the coming of spring she had enjoyed the freedom of the entire premises, with attendant opportunity for exercise and to add to the variety of her diet, and that, moreover, she made no attempt to go into the chicken business until the natural breeding season came round.

While there are, among other causes, many instances of poor males, we are satisfied that more often, especially where they have been laying for a considerable period, the fault of early infertility lies with the hens. It will be noticed that many authorities insist upon the breeders being kept at complete rest through the winter, but we hardly think the average poultryman will find it profitable (or necessary) to keep even this portion of his flock idle during the several months when eggs command the highest prices of the year. But as, on the other hand, it means certain disaster to crowd them for eggs, it is the best plan to separate from the rest early in the season, or one is likely either to force them along too hard with the others, in the eagerness to get a big egg yield, or to be too easy with the whole flock for fear of over-taxing the breeders.

With the breeders quite by themselves, it can be seen just what they are doing, and so long as they are only laying enough to rather more than pay their keep, no fears need be had of impairing their future usefulness. They may easily be kept in check by withholding meat and green stuff, except for an occasional feed to keep in good health. A horse is not injured as a breeder by a moderate amount of work, and we see no reason why the case should not be the same with the hen, as long as she is left a good reserve to call on when the proper time arrives.

But, as already stated, an extra effort must be made, if success is to be had with cold weather hatches. Not an item of feed or care should be omitted that tends to the highest degree of fertility. It is not enough simply to get eggs with germs, but they should be strong germs, which will readily respond to either the natural or artificial method of incubation, through all the stages, until the perfect chick actually outgrows the shell and easily bursts it asunder, instead of having to peck feebly away for hours.

Raw meat and bone should be an element of the breeders' ration, if possible. If lacked, do not fail of dried scraps, and keep before them at all times. Green stuff is almost as essential; clover, cabbage, beets, all should be had, supplementary to about every kind of grain procurable. It is by no means, as some seem to think, a waste of clover or vegetables to give them to hens for while eating of them they are not depleting the grain chest. So feed freely if you have them, and if not, don't consider it a waste of money to purchase them, for they are cheap at any price, compared with a lot of infertile eggs.

As to the dry or wet mixtures, we rather lean towards the former, although we have at times had the very best of results with a daily feed of the old wet mash.

Exercise is, of course, needed more than ever in the breeding season, and it will pay to replace the old, worn-out litter with new. The deeper, too, the better, so they will have to scratch and scratch hard for every kernel of grain they get.

We have said but little as to the male bird, for we believe there is a tendency to lay much to his door that should properly be charged to the female side of the breeding pen. —John L. Woodbury in Maine Farmer.

Suffragette vs.
Aunt Salina
The Canadian housewife is much more interested in lightening household drudgery than in securing the right to vote. That is why the
New Century Washer
is so popular. It takes all the back-breaking labor out of wash day and sweetens the housewife's temper. It also thoroughly cleanses the clothes by forcing the water through them.
Send a post card for "Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy."
CUMMER-DOWSWELL, Limited
HAMILTON, ONT.

Cheer Up.

In looking over my last Maritime Farmer I noticed that V. P., Berwick, N. S., had received a cold douche to his poultry enthusiasm. In order to cheer the brother along I will give some of my experiences. I began keeuing records on the first of January. My flock consisted of forty hens and thirty-five pullets. About the time the pullets commenced to lay the old hens had ceased laying, so that during the month of January the pullets only were laying'

January	344 eggs.
February.	566 eggs.
March	678 eggs.
124 days, total	1588 eggs.

Some of your readers may smile at my small record. However, I live about twenty miles from Halifax, where we have a good market all the year. I get a good price for my eggs and I find my hens yield me a good profit above their keep. Perhaps some of your readers would like to know how I feed my hens.

After the hens go to roost at night I scatter a few quarts of oats through the straw litter in the scratching pen. They scratch for this feed early in the morning. I believe in keeping them at work. About nine o'clock I give them a mash made up of four quarts second crop clover, cut fine, two quarts corn meal. two quarts middlings and at noon whatever table scraps I can furnish from the table, and one quart whole oats and one quart whole corn.

At evening I feed four quarts oats and one quart corn. I use a bone cutter and feed all the bone I can get. They have access to all the sharp gravel and crushed shell they want to use. Grit and shell are, in my estimation, two very important elements in hen feed, without them there would be very few eggs. I keep clean water or milk before my birds at all times, replenishing the dishes three times a day.

MRS. ARABELLA SLAVENWHITE.
Halifax Co., N. S.

First Prize Cock
Moncton and Hartland, 1911.

First Prize Pullet
Hartland, 1911.

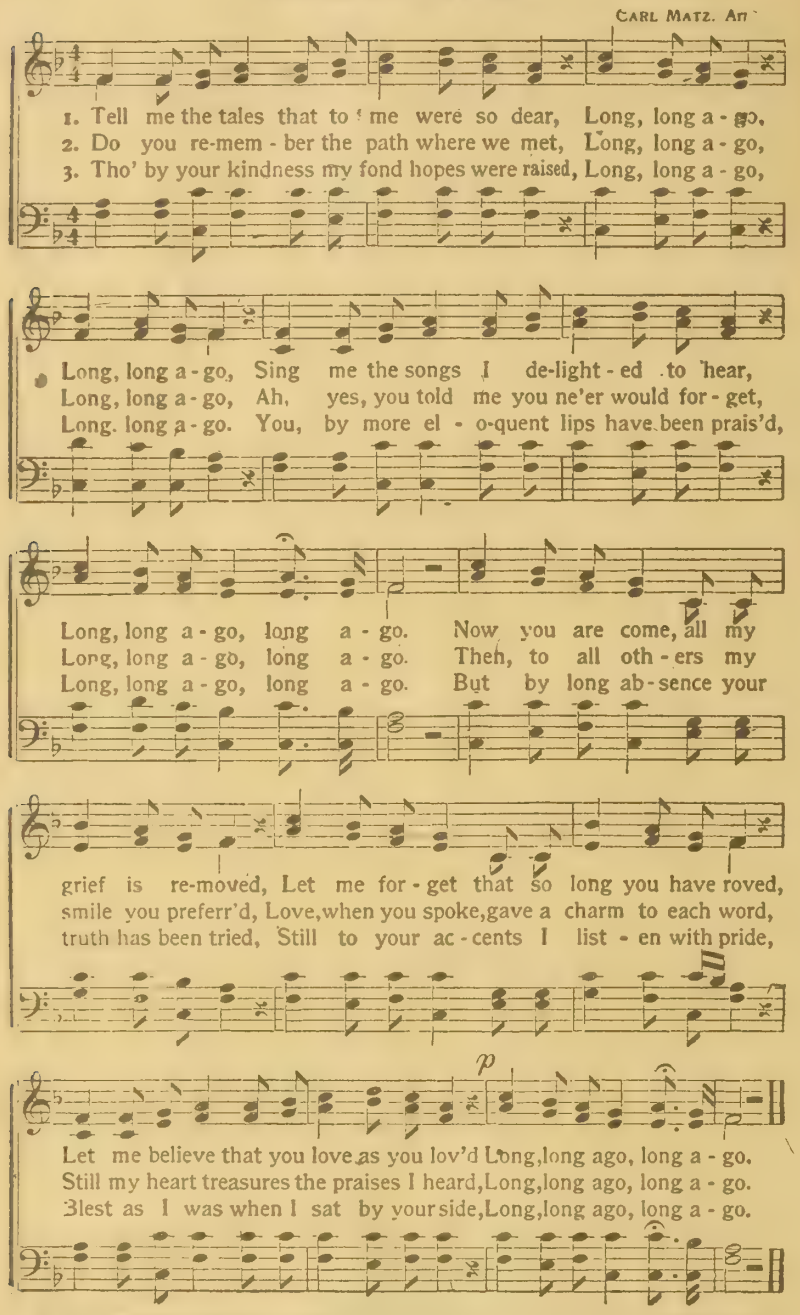
First Prize Cockerel
Moncton and Hartland, 1911.

Walter McMonagle & Son, of Sussex, N. B., breed the Regal Strain of White Wyandottes exclusively. The above illustrations show three of their winners at the recent Poultry Shows. The First Prize Cock is the sire of the Cockerel and Pullet. The two males head their White Wyandotte matings this season.

THE FARM HOME

This Department is now being edited by a very competent lady, who will be pleased to answer all inquiries. She solicits the aid of all who are interested in home making. This aid may be given in the form of short articles dealing with your experiences, questions or timely suggestions. Ladies, this department is yours. Use it to the best advantage.

Long, Long Ago.

CARL MATZ. Arr.

1. Tell me the tales that to me were so dear, Long, long a - go,
2. Do you re-mem - ber the path where we met, Long, long a - go,
3. Tho' by your kindness my fond hopes were raised, Long, long a - go,
Long, long a - go, Sing me the songs I de-light - ed to hear,
Long, long a - go, Ah, yes, you told me you ne'er would for - get,
Long, long a - go. You, by more el - o-quent lips have been prais'd,
Long, long a - go, long a - go. Now you are come, all my
Long, long a - go, long a - go. Then, to all oth - ers my
Long, long a - go, long a - go. But by long ab - sence your
grief is re-moved, Let me for - get that so long you have roved,
smile you preferr'd, Love, when you spoke, gave a charm to each word,
truth has been tried, Still to your ac - cents I list - en with pride,
p
Let me believe that you love as you lov'd Long, long ago, long a - go.
Still my heart treasures the praises I heard, Long, long ago, long a - go.
Blest as I was when I sat by your side, Long, long ago, long a - go.

A book containing the words and music of twenty-six beautiful old-time melodies, will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents by Clark Bros., Moncton, N. B.

The Health of the State.

Nothing is more characteristic of the age we live in than the growth of Sanitary Science.

Health, with its increased possibility of attaining old age and of avoiding pain, has always been a desire near the heart of man but it has mostly been an individual pursuit.

Except under the Mosiac Law, Public Health has never been the conscious aim of the community to such an extent as it is at present, and it is now a recognized fact that health and holiness have a common derivation and everything that concerns the welfare of the human race should be regarded as sacred.

Thirty-five year ago the Royal Sanitary Institute organized with the ever-increasing demand of the time for a spread of sanitary knowledge and from the date of its inception it has exercised a continual influence for good on the health of the nation.

The Institute has spread beyond the bounds of the United Kingdom and now assumes an imperial character. Examinations are held under its auspices in India, Australia, South Africa, Canada and other parts of His Majesty's dominions. Nothing of moment in the matter of public health escapes its notice.

Man is a gregarious animal and in nothing is the interdependence of society more marked than in the general liability to disease.

From this general liability no class is exempt and diseases originating among the poorly fed and badly housed members of the commonwealth soon invade those who are fortunate enough to live under better conditions.

The prevention, treatment of disease, therefore becomes a matter of concern to al, members of society and the rapid growth of interest in the Science of Sanitation is due in a great measure to the growing consciousness of the fact.

Cleanliness, fresh air, pure food and the prevention of infection are the keynotes of modern medical science. Twenty-five years ago the teaching of hygiene, temperance and the laws and conditions of health found no place in our schools and there was scarcely a single university at home or abroad in which the subject of hygiene and public health was taught. But today much is being done in all directions to fight diseases of every kind and to keep the people in a pure, cleanly and wholesome condition.

Now, I think you will agree with me that the strength of the Empire depends upon the homes of its people and it is also obvious for the individual is the unit of the home as far as the home is the unit of the state.

From improved and healthier homes would come increased comfort and happiness and consequently more physical energy to fulfil the duties of life and to meet the demands the future may make upon the nation.

Home life is the vital source of the nation's strength and there is nothing so essential to the health of the people as simple, wholesome, homely homes.

It has been well said by one of our greatest poets "that childhood shows the man as moving three hours the day" and it is unquestionable that any deterioration in the health of the rising generation will tend to the grave disadvantage of not merely the individual but the entire community. No subject therefore, is of greater importance to the well being, the progress, even the existence of a State, than the hygiene of its children. The children of today are the nation of to--morrow. It is to the children therefore, that I would wish you particularly to turn your thought this afternoon. If you would have a healthy race of strong men you must first rear healthy children. The influence of home being such an important factor let us now consider what are the essentials of a healthy home life for a child. From a material point of view they are the following five:

1. Fresh air and surroundings.
2. Good and sufficient food.
3. Sufficient clothing.
4. Cleanliness.
5. Sufficient sleep.

It is the clear duty of citizens to see that such essentials are within the reach of all; and one of the best ways of securing such a condition is to insist that the girls who will be the mothers of the coming generation are instructed in the laws of hygiene and in the practical workings of a well-ordered and healthy home, for progress in this respect depends largely upon a wide dissemination of knowledge. It has been truly said, "The people perish for lack of knowledge."

Thus it is important that the girls of today should be trained in domestic hygiene, food values and in the management of children. It is now an accepted fact that a healthy adult life is dependent very largely on a healthy childhood, and a healthy life in the majority of cases cannot be secured unless the first five years of a child's life are satisfactory in character.

The truth of this statement may be realized by a few facts as to child growth:

During the first year of life an infant becomes 45 per cent. taller than at birth and doubles its weight. In the first five years of life a child's height is doubled and at seven years old a child is more than half the adult in stature, while its brain at this age has attained nearly its full size; though this of course does not mean that its brain is fully developed.

These few facts prove, I think, that the making of a healthy home should be one of the first steps towards the making of a physically and mentally healthy child and parents themselves must take their part in the training and upbringing of the children. We ought particularly to interest the mother as a trainer and educator of her children and not divorce her from her proper duties or relieve her in any way of her responsibilities our ultimate aim should be the prevention of the destruction of the homes and the cultivation of "mother-craft."

In olden days people believed that mothers somehow knew without instruction, how to look after children. We know better now. The Medical Officers of Health for London have done an admirable work in advancing an educational scheme which has already had a marked effect upon the infantile death rate. Dr. Sykes of St. Pancras, has in particular, long been noted for the practical and effective work he has organized in that city. When first appointed to his office some years ago, he found that there was an enormous death rate among the young children in the poorer districts and also that many of the deaths were largely due to ignorance, improper feeding and lack of attention. Accordingly to save the lives of the children he started instructing the mothers. He secured the services of some practical lady inspectors who go from home to home showing the poorest mothers and

DOCTOR ADVISED OPERATION

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Canifton, Ont.—"I had been a great sufferer for five years. One doctor told me it was ulcers of the uterus, and another told me it was a fibroid tumor. No one knows what I suffered. I would always be worse at certain periods, and never was regular, and the bearing-down pains were terrible. I was very ill in bed, and the doctor told me I would have to have an operation, and that I might die during the operation. I wrote to my sister about it and she advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Through personal experience I have found it the best medicine in the world for female troubles, for it has cured me, and I did not have to have the operation after all. The Compound also helped me while passing through Change of Life."—Mrs. LETITIA BLAIR, Canifton, Ontario.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has proved to be the most successful remedy for curing the worst forms of female ills, including displacements, inflammation, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, and nervous prostration. It costs but a trifle to try it, and the result has been worth millions to suffering women.

wives how to cook, how to feed their children and how to keep their homes decent.

Many other large towns in England have followed London's good example. Nottingham, for instance, established a "Mother's Babies Welcome" in 1908. A convenient house was provided by the city corporation which also paid the salaries of two trained nurses. Over 250 mothers attended every month at this establishment and here they are taught the best way of feeding and rearing their infants and the elements of domestic economy and sick nursing.

In other ways also, England has been advancing with the spirit of the age. In respect to the children in the Public Schools. For the last two and one-half years, that is since the passing of the 1907 Education Act, the Education Committee all over the country have appointed School Medical Officers. The duties of these officers may be grouped under two heads:

1. The care of the health of the school children.

2. The supervision of the hygiene of school buildings and all matters of sanitation affecting the scholars. Some idea of the far-reaching character of their investigations may be gathered from the Board of Education circular No. 596, which says:

"The school medical officer will note and report to the authority, cases in which ventilation of schools is defective, either as regards the means provided or as regards the use and maintenance of these means; if necessary he will supply them with the results of scientific tests. He will, of course, call attention to the physical defects of bad ventilation, such as the prevalence of headache, lassitude and debility among the scholars when they come under his notice. He will observe and report instances of bad positions in sitting and unsuitable designs of desks or benches."

"As regards cases of defective eyesight he will indicate such measures as can be taken to remedy or mitigate such defects, and he will call attention to the strain imposed on the eyesight by the use of too small type in text books and the teaching of very fine sewing, etc."

In his annual report the School Medical Officer is asked to give:—A general review of the hygienic conditions prevalent in the schools, in respect to such matters as surroundings, ventilation, lighting, warming, equipment and sanitation, including observations on the type and conditions of sanitary conveniences, lavoratories, water supply for washing and drink purposes, and the cleanliness of school room and cloak rooms and the relation of general arrangements of the school to the health of the school and to the health of the children.

Each child comes under the inspection of the school medical officer at least three times in the course of its school life. The medical officer is usually helped in his work by the school nurse, who assists at the medical inspections, visits the children in their homes, taking the doctor's report with her, bringing her influence to bear upon the parents to persuade them to obtain the necessary medical attention for their children; she is always willing to give advice and help in smaller matters relating to health and is an invaluable source of information for the school authorities in respect to the conditions of the homes in which the children attending the schools live.

By these means not only the school children themselves, but the younger brothers and sisters at home are benefitted and the school nurse helps the medical officer in tracing the disease to its source and attacking it in its home. I might add that in some parts of England there has been a good deal of opposition to these reforms, chiefly on account of the expenses involved; but whatever the immediate cost may be there can be no doubt that such medical inspection and treatment, will, in the end, prove a preventative and consequently an economic measure. The community as a whole will gain by the effort now being made in this department of child life.

I should like to call attention to the large part women are taking in this health campaign in England. We have at the present time many women serving as Sanitary Inspectors, Health Visitors and Infant Protection Visitors. Their duties include the visiting and inspecting of women's work shops and home work places where women are employed, all matters connected with the "Notification of Birth's Act" and all inquiries made with regard to the welfare of infants and young children. Perhaps of these duties the most important are the carrying out of the measures for securing the diminuation of infantile morality under the Notification of Births Act, 1907 and the "Children's Act" of 1908. Under the former act all births have to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health for the district within 36 hours. The most suitable cases are then visited by the health visitor, beginning with the poorest houses in the poorest streets. The visitor goes as a friend and not as an inspector. She gives young and ignorant mothers advice as to the rearing and maintenance of their infants and poor mothers and those in need of charitable assistance are brought to the notice of the various religious and charitable institutions. Mothers and infants suffering from disease are referred to the various doctors, hospitals and dispensaries. Usually these visits are kept up for a twelve month each case being visited about once a month, the baby being weighed at each visit and a record being kept. It is surprising to see what can be done by a genial, kindly health visitor in some homes; in many cases indifferent and ignorant mothers are stirred up to care for children who would otherwise have been neglected, improperly treated.

The placing out of infants with strange women for payment has long been recognized as a subtle method of getting rid of infants not wanted and it was to control this traffic that the Infant Life Protection Act, 1897, was passed, but the crux of the whole matter was not really touched until the Children's Act of 1908 was passed. By this act every person taking a child under 7 years old into her home for more than 48 hours for payment or adopting any such child was compelled to notify the fact to the Foard of Guardians in whose district she resided and all such persons were registered and inspectors were appointed to visit and report from time to time. In most cases these inspectors have been women. Although many of the children are in fairly good homes, needing little or no ispection or supervision many others are in homes which leave much to be desired; these are carefully watched and advice is given as to nursing, and cleanliness. In cases where the foster parent continued to ill-treat or neglect the children, the children are removed to other homes and the people who so ill-treat and neglect them have their names placed on a Black List and are not allowed to take nurse children again. Although there are not many cases in which such extreme measures are necessary, yet in most cases the constant supervision of the home and the friendly interest taken in each are removed from the district, notice has to be given of the name and address of the home to which they are going. Notice is then sent to the visitor in that district and thus each child is as far as possible kept under supervision. Under the Children's Act such children cannot now be inchild ensures for it comfortable surroundings. If any of these children

A Garden of Delight

Is your garden a source of pride and pleasure, or simply of common "garden truck?" That will depend largely on your choice of seeds. People who sow

EWING'S Reliable Seeds

and give them proper care, get big crops—sure crops—crops of superior quality. Whether you garden for pleasure, or profit, or both, discriminate on the seed question. Get EWING'S, the seeds that have proved their quality by over forty years of bumper crops.

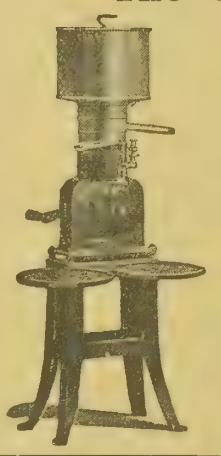
If your dealer hasn't Ewing's write for our Illustrated Catalogue and buy from us direct.

10

Wm. Ewing & Co.
Seedsmen
McGill St., Montreal.

THE DOMO SEPARATOR

The Cheapest and the Best.



Prices and Capacities.

	Capacity	Suitable for	Prices
Domo B	110 lbs.	1 to 2 cows	$15
" O	150 lbs.	2 to 5 cows	$20
" 1	200 lbs.	3 to 7 cows	$30
" 2	280 lbs.	5 to 10 cows	$35
" 3	450 lbs.	10 to 15 cows	$50
" 4	670 lbs.	15 to 30 cows	$65

Sent on trial to responsible parties.
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J. de L. Tache,
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Agents Wanted all over the Maritime Provinces

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50 Egg Hot Water Incubator

80 to 90 per cent. hatches are common with this make of Incubator.

Price $8.00 from Factory.

Universal Hovers for brooding Chicks, price $7.00

Daniel's Nursery Chick Food has no equal for starting Chicks right.

—ADDRESS—

Model Incubator Co.,
Toronto, - Ontario.

sured by the persons in charge of them and they may not be lodged with immoral or drunken people or in unsanitary or overcrowded homes.

I have in this paper endeavbred to give you a short description of some of the work being done in England now to improve the general conditions of public health and particularly in regard to those matters in which women are taking an important part.

Although perhaps in Canada today you have no such serious problems to solve in this connection as Great Britain has, yet with your rapid increase in growth and ever widening development, such questions cannot long continue to be impersonal ones and possibly much may be learned by watching the progress of England, avoiding the mistakes she made in the past and adopting to the use of the new country the things which have proved beneficial to the old.

An address by Miss Mary E. Dykes before the Women's Convention at Charlottetown, during the recent seed fair.

Treatment for Smuts.

There are two common kinds of wheat smuts:—Stinking Smut and Loose Smut. The former has a fetid smell which is very penetrating, and attacks only the kernel of the head, the chaff remaining free. Loose Smut, on the other hand, has no fetid smell but attacks both the kernel and the chaff. As the bluestone and the ordinary hot-water treatments are not effective against Loose Smut, it is very important that the farmers early learn to distinguish the two kinds of wheat smut.

Another smut of great importance is the Loose Smut of Oats.This form can be treated by either the hot water or the Formalin methods as outlined below.

1. Hot water treatment for the Stinking Smut of Wheat and the Loose Smut of Oats.

Things needed:—Two large kettles or barrels, a large coarse sack, 2 pails, a thermometer, and supplies of hot and cold water.

The seed to be treated is put into the coarse sack—half a bushel or more at a time—and for one minute dipped several times into the barrel which contains warm water at about 115 degrees F.; then the sack is lifted out and plunged into the other barrel containing hot water at 132 to 135 degrees F. The sack should be plunged and lifted in this scalding water so as to stir the seed and allow the water to come in contact with every grain. This operation must last for ten or fifteen minutes. It is very essential that the temperature of the water should not fall below 130 degrees nor get higher than 136 degrees. If the temperature is too low, add some boiling water; if too high, add cold water. Great care must be taken to stir the water and to keep it at the proper temperature.

After treatment the grain should at once be spread out in a thin layer on a clean floor, to dry quickly. Shovelling the grain over three or four times will hasten the cooling and drying.

2. Bluestone treatment for the Stinking Smut of Wheat.

Things needed:—Bluestone, water, lime, two barrels, and a coarse sack.

The seed is put into the coarse sack and immersed for 12 hours in the bluestone solution, which is made by dissolving 1 lb. of bluestone in 24 gallons of water. Then the sack is immersed for 5 or 10 minutes in lime water, made by slacking 1 lb. of lime in 10 gallons of water.

The seed is dried by spreading it in

"the finish" "that endures"

M L Floorglaze

gives woodwork a surface glass-hard, mirror-bright, beautiful, lasting. Fine for floors, because M L Floorglaze can't be marred by boot-heels, castors, nor chair-legs. M L Floorglaze stays glossy; you can wash it with soap and water as you'd wash a window; it doesn't fade; it stays new and bright longer than anything else you get. Easy to put on M L Floorglaze—do it yourself—it dries hard overnight. Renovate with M L Floorglaze.

M L FLOOR-GLAZE comes in tins of just the size you want. Seventeen colors in solid enamels. Seven other colors in Lacs that admirably imitate hardwoods; and also a Transparent (natural finish) M L Floorglaze. Coat 500 square feet with a gallon. Just ask your dealer, or drop us a post card for news of a hundred uses your home has for the finish that endures.

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It is highly indorsed and recommended by hundreds of thousands of people in all walks of life, including **Clergymen, College Professors, Judges, Bankers, Editors, Merchants, Lawyers, Farmers, Railroad Men and Physicians.** It is designed for self-treatment and can be used by anyone. The **Press**, the **Courts** and the **Pulpit** unite in indorsing this, the most rational, safe, pleasant and effective treatment known, and which is designed to supercede the unsafe, uncertain and unpleasant methods still generally in vogue.

We will gladly furnish you with descriptive literature and names of grateful people throughout the Maritime Provinces and Canada, who have used the treatment.

If you value your health, and the health of your family, you will investigate our treatment at once.

Remember that procrastination is the thief of life as well as the thief of time.

The Oxygenor Co.

W.A. Taylor, Sales Mgr. for New Brunswick. **A.R. Mosher**, Gen. Sales Mgr. for Maritime Provinces

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a thin layer on a clean floor, and by shovelling it over three or four times till dry.

This treatment is not recommended for oat smut.

Stinking Smut of Wheat and the

3. Formalin treatment for the Loose Smut of Oats.

Things needed:—1 lb. bottle of Formalin, water, a barrel, and a coarse sack.

The 1 lb. of Formalin is dissolved in 40 or 50 gallons of water, and the sack of seed is immersed in the solution for about 20 minutes. Then the seed is spread out on a clean floor to dry.

4. Cold and Hot-water treatment for the Loose Smut of Wheat.

Things needed:—A barrel of cold water, a barrel of hot water, a large coarse sack, a thermometer, and a pail.

The seed is soaked for four hours in cold water, then allowed to remain four hours longer in the wet sack. It is then immersed for five minutes in hot water at 132-135 degrees, after which it is spread out immediately to dry. As some of the grains may be killed by this treatment, which is the only one recommended, for the Loose Smut of Wheat, additional seed should be sown per acre.

Recommended by W. Lochhead, Professor of Biology, Ontario Agricultural College.

The Value of Cow Testing.

Circular letter to Milk Testers, and Cheese and Buttermakers.

Dear Sir,—At the beginning of another season of milk production, it is desired to remind you of the great importance of getting your patrons to take up cow testing.

It is quite expected that all the old members of associations will continue, but there are probably very many more who would take it up if you recommended the plan to them as strongly as you possibly can.

With the commencement of cow testing comes more milk per cow, which is a great gain to the patron, for some men are now receiving twice as much income per cow as they were four years ago. There comes, also, the opportunity for you to make a substantial addition to your income every month through doing the testing as this Department pays five cents for every test and supplies the acid.

The probable gain to the factory is very important. More milk from the same territory means lower cost both of hauling and making, besides a longer factory season. Then as members become better dairymen there is improvement in the care of the milk which means easier work in the factory and a better product.

Will you, therefore, do your very best in assisting to extend the cow testing movement?

As soon as you have seen your patrons, please write what the prospects are, when this Department will be glad to help you in every way possible. CHAS. F. WHITLEY,
In charge of Dairy Records.
J. A. RUDDICK, Commissioner.

Pointers for the Amateur Gardener.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

The following are a few condensed pointers that either the home gardener or the market gardener should dener should follow in order to be a successful grower:

1. Soil should be a sandy loam well drained.

2. Plowing.—Fine the soil by deep, thorough cultivation, wuntil no lumps of either soil or manure are left anywhere above the lowest depth of the plowing, and until the manure and soil are well mixed.

3. Fertilizing.— Get well rotted manure if possible. Broadcast all you can get to a depth of not more than three inches. Turn it in as soon as you can, so as not to lose any more ammonia than you can help. Save all the liquid manure, bones and woodashes in some out of the way place where their odor will not be objectionable. Use stable manure in preference to commercial fertilizers, if practicable, because it improves the texture of the soil.

4. Planting.—Use a line. Plant in perfectly straight lines to make easier weeding and cultivating with wheel hoes.

5. Distance. If you have plenty of room and a horse, make the rows at least two and one-half or three feet apart and for the larger plants not less than four feet.

6. Planning. When planning try to put together those crops that ripen at the same time, so as to clear up and use blocks of land together at the same time; but in doing this do not sacrifice the more important benefits derived from rotation of the crops.

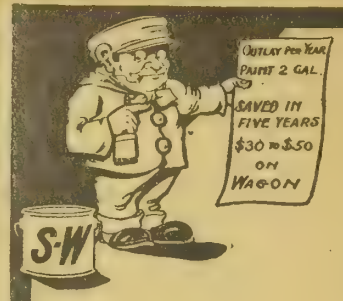
7. Rotation.—Try and not plant the same or similar crops on the same ground more than one year in uccession.

8. Rolling.—After planting your seed, tramp or roll the ground just over the seed, except in a very wet season or on wet ground. This brings the moisture from below up to the seeds and helps them sprout. A little loose soil scattered over what you have rolled helps keep in the moisture. If, however, growth is delayed by bad weather, do not let the surface become caked, but scratch it so as not to disturb the sprouts and when the plants are through, cultivate and stir lightly all around them.

9. Cultivating.—Never work the soil while it is wet, as that makes it lumpy and hard; but as soon after every rain as the ground can be worked without sticking together in lumps, hoe or cultivate the entire surface of the garden so as to leave about an inch of loose soil over the surface. This will act as a mulch and conserve the moisture, which your plants will utilize. Do not let the soil become "baked." Do not tramp over and harden the soil of your garden any more than possible.

10. Disease.—Pick and burn at once all leaves or vegetables showing signs of rot or disease.

11. Weeds.—Kill weeds by wholesale methods when they are small.



"Time works great changes"

But there are some changes you can prevent. If you want to make money and at the same time save money, you should look after the wooden things around the farm. Paint should be your best friend. For instance, is the woodwork of your wagon warped and checked? You know what it means if it is—the life of the neglected wagon is not much more than 6 years, when it should be 18 to 20 years. You ask, "How can this be done?" By getting out your paint pail and painting your wagon twice a year. It will require about 2 gallons of paint and about 4 hours of your time. In 5 years' time you will save between $30 and $50 on your wagon. This is also true of your plows, rakes, and other wooden implements.

The Little Paint Man.

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Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared (SWP) is made from pure white lead, pure zinc, pure linseed oil, and the necessary coloring pigments and driers.

Sherwin - Williams Varnishes are made from the best gums, pure linseed oil, pure turpentine, and are thoroughly aged.

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PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

12. Picking.—Pick all defective or ripe fruits; if left to go to seed they will stop production.

13. Watering.—Do not sprinkle too frequently and avoid water that is too cold. Let it warm somewhat and run it in furrows over the ground, so that it will soak in deep. Do this once a week or when the ground has become somewhat dry. After watering cultivate as soon as the soil is dry enough for that purpose.

14. Succession.—A judicious mixture of early and late varieties will produce a succession and prolong the yielding season, but a better way is to combine with different maturing varieties the principle of making several successive plantings of the choicest varieties. If you are compelled to plant late in the season, then use the early, quick maturing varieties of seed, so that they will not be cut off by frosts.

15. Transplanting. — Only transplant your healthy plants. Have your soil freshly cultivated and in good tilth with a fair amount of moisture. See that the earth is made firm around the plant and leave the surface hollow around the plant. Set it a little deeper than it had been in the cold-frame or hot-bed. Begin cultivation at once after setting out. Give plants a good watering before setting out. If leaves are well grown cut part of them off so as to equalize the loss in root system.

W. M. CHISHOLM.
Richmond Co., N. S.

Words of Cheer for V. P.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

I read with interest V. P's. letter re Report of Poultry Department, Ottawa Experimental Farm and with him I must admit that one looking in that direction for the encouragement in the production of winter eggs would in truth get what he aptly terms a cold douche. An average per hen of 2.5 per month is to say the least remarkably small and unprofitable, unless perchance they be golden eggs. I have before me the Report of the Alberta Experimental Poultry Dept., and this Department can surely boast of having done equally as well as the older and more pretentious Department at Ottawa. Average per hen during the month of January, 1.22; during February, 2.32 and during March, 5.63. A nother cold douche surely. With the means, the time and the knowledge these Departments have at their disposal one need not be over sanguine to expect better results.

However, I would humbly advise V. P. not to be disheartened as there are hundreds of poultrymen and farmers in these Provinces, who with some attention to feeding and housing have succeeded fairly well in the production of eggs during the winter months. The writer, during the winter of 1910, for the months of January, February and March with 40 hens got an average per hen of 15 eggs per month. During the present winter of 1911 with 45 hens, 30 of which are pullets, the average per hen for each month has been 13.2. These are fairly good results, but I have no hesitation in saying that even better results could be obtained and no doubt many are doing better.

Hoping that others of your readers will give V. P. figures that will make him forget forever the chills of the cold douche.

P. C. GAUTHIER.
P. E. I.

Eradicating Cough Grass.

Editor Maritime Farmer'

Some time ago you asked me to describe the practice or method of cultivation I follow to eradicate Couch. Well, on the home farm, we have not very much at the present time but on a rented farm there are a few bad patches. We treat it about as follows:—Break the sod in September and harrow twice. After two weeks harrow again and so on. Allowing two weeks or more, according as it is convenient to get back at it. The third or later cultivation with a spring-tooth cultivator and smoothed with a spike harrow as this is the best to break up the lumps. This method will keep all kinds of weeds as well as the couch from putting forth any green leaves, the surest way to sap their vitality. Last thing in the fall rib the field up. No matter how rough it is the frost will work while we cannot. In the spring when dry, if intended for grain cultivate to break the crust. Go to another field for a day or two and then it will be found the couch has about disappeared.

If roots are to follow, cultivate from time to time as there is opportunity to get an hour or to at it. In this way we never failed to get a good seed bed for any kind of crop. —W. H. McGREGOR, Prince Co., P. E. I.

I find no trouble in keeping down Couch grass by following a proper system of rotation on well maured fields.—KENNETH McLEAN, Pictou Co., N. S.

I have prevented the spread of Couch grass on my farm by clean cultivation and the subsequent destroying of its roots.—F. SCOTT.

We do not believe in hauling Couch Grass roots off our fields as we thus cart away a lot of fertility. We prefer to cultivate the soil thoroughly and often when the weather is very dry.—SAMUEL CREELMAN, Colchester Co., N. S.

Yes, I have Couch Grass on my farm. I have been successful in getting rid of some of it by thorough cultivation and a hoed crop for two years in succession, using a very liberal quantity of manure to give the turnips which I invariably use as the second year crop a quick start. Sow the turnips in rows, two and one-half feet apart and as the leaves develop they smother the Couch. It takes a lot of patience and perseverance to eradicate it.—R. C. FORD Queens Co., N. S.

As my farm is quite old it has become thoroughly infested with Couch. On land we prepare for roots, we plow in the fall after the crop has been taken off and then cross plow in the spring. Then we put three horses on a large spring-tooth harrow. We set the teeth deep and harrow four or five times in a place. We leave it for a few days then go over it again in the same way. Then we take the hay rake and rake all the roots up in rows and cart them off. By preparing the land in this way way we have good results in checking the growth so we do not see any grass that year. On land we crop with grain and seed down we only give it a good harrowing. The Couch does not affect the crop any and we think the Couch makes good hay if cut in the right time, that is, early before it begins to turn. We always top-dress our grain crops, harrowing the manure in with the grain and seed.—A. W. DOBSON, Westmorland Co., N. B.

We have Couch Grass on our farm and have not been very successful in getting rid of it as yet. We have found that by plowing as early as possible in the fall and after drying for a few days we give it a thorough harrowing with a spring-tooth harrow. We haul all loose roots off the field. As soon as land is fit in the spring we give a succession of harrowings whenever time permits, until after the twentieth of June when we sow buckwheat for a crop after harrowing in carefully we again haul all loose roots off. We find the spring-tooth harrow better than the disc, as the latter cuts the Couch roots up making it harder to gather off the land.—J. W. FOSHAY, Queens Co., N. B.

I have been bothered with Couch Grass and to get rid of it first, I plow the ground in the fall and in the spring I harrow it thoroughly with a Frost & Wood disc harrow. I then rake it thoroughly with a horse rake. By this means I have got rid of it. Sometimes I use a hand rake to gather it clean.

I get a great deal of good out of the Maritime Farmer. As I am a blacksmith it helps me out in that line as well as in farming.—JACOB MOONEY, Cumberland Co., N. S.

The best way I find to rid a field of Couch is by shallow plowing in hot weather. Thorough harrowing after plowing will drag out many of the fleshy root stocks, which will soon dry up in the sun and then they may be burned.

In fields that are badly infested, the land should be plowed late in the autumn and well cultivated to expose the root-stocks to the action of the frost. In the spring the ground should be plowed again, and stir it frequent enough to prevent new growth till midsummer, then sow a smothering crop such as vetch or buckwheat which will choke out the weakened plants.—J. A. McDONALD, Kings Co., N. S.

My farm is not over-run with Couch, but in some spots it is pretty bad. In giving you my experience and observation I do not claim to know it all and I shall watch with interest the various letters that may appear in the Farmer on this subject. When our grain crop is cut off land on which we wish to grow roots or vegetables the following year and we notice much Couch Grass we turn down the stubble at once. If the field is such a shape as to permit we cross-plow. A day or so after we finish plowing or just as soon as the ground gets well dried, we harrow well with a spring-tooth harrow and repeat every week as long as the ground remains dry. This brings a great many roots to the surface of the ground, and if the fall is anyways dry the action of the sun and frosts in winter causes them to die, so they will not grow the following year. One of my neighbors informs me that he has been successful in exterminating it from one of his fields by taking three crops of buckwheat in succession. He applied about 600 to 700 lbs. of Basic Slag to each crop. A few years ago, I had a field that was very badly infested with Couch Grass; the ground when plowed was simply a mass of turf. I pastured my cows on it for three years. By this time it had become almost bald and now, after some years of cultivation it is almost exterminated. My land is rather dry, some gravelly and some sandy loam.—INTERESTED FARMER, Col. Co., N. S.

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by showing the lamp, the light makes the sale. It revolutionizes rural lighting; needed in every home. The SUNBEAM burners fit all ordinary lamps. Ask for Agency proposition or how you can obtain a lamp FREE to introduce it.

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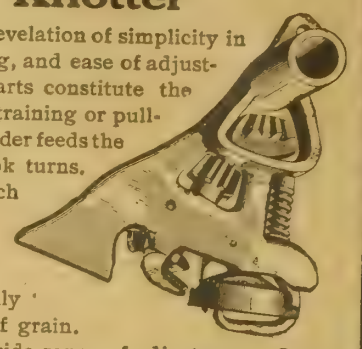
McCORMICK

A Simple Knotter



THE McCormick knotter is a revelation of simplicity in construction, accuracy in tying, and ease of adjustment. Only two moving parts constitute the working mechanism. There is no straining or pulling of the twine because the twine holder feeds the twine in the direction the knotter hook turns.

The cutter bar has guards in such a position that the machine can be tilted to cut close to the ground without pushing trash and stones ahead of the knife. It cuts smoothly and perfectly in all conditions of grain.

The McCormick reel has a wide range of adjustment. It successfully meets the conditions encountered in any field, whether the grain is tall or short, standing, down, or tangled. Grain filled with green undergrowth is forced upon the platform.

The McCormick floating elevator handles grain of any length or weight without clogging, even when the grain is filled with vines or green undergrowth.

There are many other features and advantages of McCormick binders. The McCormick agent will tell you about them. He will tell you about the wonderful strength of each individual part and of the strength of the binder as a whole—of the skilled workmanship backed by many years of experience that enters into the construction of every McCormick binder. Why not see him today? Ask him about McCormick haying machines and tools.

If you prefer, write to the nearest branch house for catalogue and any special information you desire.

EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES:—International Harvester Company of America at Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Ont.; or St. John, N. B.

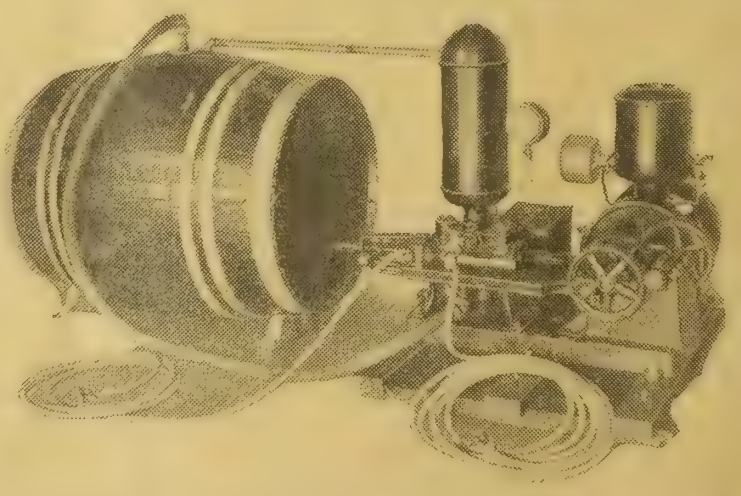
IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.

International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated)

Chicago U S A

Simplicity Power Sprayers



In the early days of Spraying we made a specialty of Spray Pumps, and have kept pace with the times.

It is with the same intention we offer you our Power Machines.

Our machine is sold on its merits.

Our Guarantee means just what we say.

Our facilities for taking care of your business is second to none.

Buy a "Simplicity" and you will have one that is not better than the Best, but BETTER THAN THE REST.

Our Catalogues are ready. Write now.

Lime Sulphur, Blue Vitriol, Arsenate of Lead and all kinds Spraying Materials on hand. Best Quality. Moderate Prices.

ILLSLEY & HARVEY CO, Ltd.,

PORT WILLIAMS, . Nova Scotia.

The Kingdom of Alfalfa.

(Continued from page 437.)

A NURSE CROP NOT A NECESSITY.

In their earlier experiences farmers believed it advisable to sow in the spring, and with some sort of a nurse crop. Now a majority incline to fall sowing— say about September 1— and a nurse crop is not rated as an advantage. The claim that a nurse crop will prevent weeds from choking the young alfalfa is apparently, as a rule, not well founded. In the first place alfalfa should not be sown on foul land, and in the second place proper disking and harrowing, at near intervals for four or six weeks before sowing, will destroy far more weeds than any nurse crop. Besides, the oats, barley, or other crop sown as a nurse will when cut, leave weeds ready to spring up as fast or faster than the alfalfa. No nurse crop is ever used with fall sowing. When ground has been thoroughly prepared for the preceding crop, then properly cared for and made ready for alfalfa by the preliminary weed destruction, it is advisable to sow alfalfa alone, even in the spring.

CULTIVATING CONDUCIVE TO THRIFT.

Cultivation is an essential to alfalfa in maintaining the stand and increasing the yield as it is to other crops. In the hands of an intelligent farmer the ordinary harrow and the disc harrow are t he crop's best friends. The tooth harrow should be used in the earlier stages of growth. The disc harrow should not be used until the plants are well toward a year old, and then with judgment and care. One extensive grower had the following experience: A field in the second year of its growth was given a thorough discing one way and then cross-harrowed. When this was completed the field had the appearance of a well-prepared seedbed, no alfalfa being visible. This was early in the spring, just after the frost was out of the ground and the soil in condition for cultivation. It was an experiment at the time, but the results proved its correctness. The alfalfa grew and thrived, and where there had been but one stalk many others appeared. The explanation is simple. The disking split the crowns of the plant into numerous sections and on each of these new stalks appeared, whereby the yield and the fineness were increased. Disking proves beneficial after each cutting, as it not only destroys the weeds but the webworm and larvae of other injurious insects.

ALFALFA A GREAT SOILING FOOD.

One of the most profitable ways of using alfalfa, particularly in dairying, generally overlooked even by those who have the largest acquaintance with it, is for soiling purposes. Some of the wise ones do not hesitate to claim that twenty per cent. of alfalfa's digestive value is conserved as feeding it green instead of as cured hay from the stack, when the ordinary deterioration, the waste of hay and the loss of leaves are taken into account, and that there is something af the same ratio of saving by feeding it green instead of pasturing it, considering the losses incident to trampling and the coarser portions being left uneaten because of their less palatibility. For soiling it can be cut just when it contains the highest per cent of protein, while if grazed some of it is used before it is in its best stage of development, and much of it afterwards, at a time so late that the stems have become too woody and the leaves, the most valuable part, have partly dropped off.

In an experiment at the Nebraska Station it was found that it required 3.63 acres for a cow kept on alfalfa pasture, while .71 of an acre kept a cow if the alfalfa was cut and fed to her when green. The pastured cows gave the most milk but the cost to produce it was greater. From another test for a single year it was decided that about twice as much feed was realized from the land when the product was used for soiling instead of for pasturage. The average daily production of milk and butter fat was, however, markedly greater when the cows were pastured. The Kansas station, in an experiment continuing 144 days found that pastured cows returned an income, excluding the cost of grain fed of $4.23 a head, while those soiled gave a return, less cost of grain, amounting to $18.08 each.

On a big dairy farm near Denver, soiling with green wilted alfalfa has been the practice for twenty-five years, and the owners will not listen favorably to a suggestion that any other method of utilizing their alfalfa be as profitable.

The Bread and Butter Age,

The growing child needs more good food at frequent intervals than the adult. Nothing is better and safer between meals than a slice of the good home-made bread. Formerly graham or whole wheat bread was favored; but Dr. Woods Hutchinson, the prominent hygienic writer, and other experts, have pointed out that the coarser flours are really less easily assimilated and are inferior in food value to the best white flour.

"Beaver" Flour

is a product uniting the merits of the coarser flours with the delicate, white, appetizing qualities appreciated by children and grown people alike. It is not a crude mixture, but an exactly proportioned scientific blend of Manitoba Spring Wheat and Ontario Fall Wheat. The famous Manitoba No. 1 Hard contains the gluten and proteids which build bone and sinew, and we balance this with the right proportion of the best Ontario wheat, softer, whiter and richer in carbohydrates, to make a perfect food. For bread, cake and pastry, use BEAVER FLOUR.

DEALERS—Write us for prices of Feed, Coarse Grain and Cereals.

THE T. H. TAYLOR CO. LIMITED, - - 101 - CHATHAM, Ont.

Fanning Mill SeIrction of Seed Grain.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

As I am only a beginner in seed selection, as practised under the direction of the C. S. G. A., I will in as few words as possible describe the marked improvement derived by selecting seed grain with the fanning mill, confining myself to oats. In 1907 I received from a seed house a quantity of oats said to be Banner, of a very inferior quality. As the season was well advanced and the field ready, I did not wait to reclean it. There were a great many short heads on a short stand of straw mixed in with the taller straw.

The following year, 1908, when oats were selling for 53 cents per bushel, I cleaned ninety-eight (98) bushels down to sixty-eight. In 1909, with a larger quantity to select from I graded it somewhat heavier. The improvement was very marked, each year by a very much better head, and a more uniform length of straw. In 1910, when a sample was entered in the general competition at the Provincial Seed Fair at Summerside, on account of the plumpness of the grain, the judges set it aside as not of the Banner type, although when the crop was judged the type was not disputed. This year it is more of the Banner type, having grown and a much heavier straw, due to the different condition of soil and was a splendid crop. Four and one-half tons straw yielded three hundred and thirty-one (331) bushels clean oats, nearly seventy-four (74) busheld to the ton. I am convinced that had I started with a sample of registered seed the results would have been better all along.—W. H. McGREGOR, P. E. I.

Your tongue is coated.
Your breath is foul.
Headaches come and go.

These symptoms show that your stomach is the trouble. To remove the cause is the first thing, and Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will do that. Easy to take and most effective. Sold by all dealers.

"Baby's Own" Soap

—keeps its delicate fragance to the very last fragment, and it is so well made that it will wear to the thinnest wafer.

Albert Soaps Ltd. Mfrs., Montreal

Beware of imitations and substitutes. 5-07

The Reason Why.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

In reply to your letter of a recent date re advertising in the Maritime Farmer, I would say that I do not think we ever were regular advertisers, for the simple reason that we had nothing of good enough quality or breeding that would warrant making it worth while to advertise.

I am told, my father, when a young man, started in to breed pure bred Shorthorns and Clydesdales but he has imformed me dozens of times that he soon got sick of the pure bred stock business.

Well, I think the present day conditions are all togetner different from what they were then, in more ways than one, for the farmers of the Dominion. I suppose I am like hundreds of other sons. My father and I cannot see matters in the same light in regard to stock raising. I always liked good live stock and I believe I always will. If the time ever comes when I cannot have a few good stock cows and a good sensible type of brood mare, my days on the farm will be numbered. I believe that the lack of encouragement in live stock breeding drives many of our young men away from the farm. The boys want a pure bred cow or two, a good brood mare, a pure bred sow, a few well bred fowls and likely a respectable driving horse and buggy. If the father turns down his ideas by saying "I tried all these things when I was young and found there were more dollars in raising scrubs the young man's ardor for improved farming methods and live stock is dampened.

As far as the dollars part is concerned, our fathers may be right but I believe at the same time, that the older men have spent too much thought on the dollar part of farming to the deteriment of their sons and daughters.

I don't want you to infer that I think fathers are wrong in every case for I think, in a good many ways they can still tell the young men a great deal about farming; but, on the other hand, some young men can tell their fathers some things to their advantage if they would admit it. They may see the point but they are unwilling to admit that the young men know more than they do. You will pardon me for referring to the following personal incident: I had heard my father say that he would buy a sow if he could procure one, with pig, that would not be too expensive. I wrote to Professor Cumming, Truro, N. S., to know if they had any purebred Yorkshires for sale. He replied that they had a beautiful sow, one year old in April, due to farrow in June, that he would sell for $25.00. I told father about tnis sow and his reply was that he guessed we did not need her, the price was too high and several other objections.

It was nearing the Easter holidays and as I had an invitation to Truro, went there, saw the sow and also took a fancy to a Shorthorn bull that I saw there. When I returned home I asked father what he thought about buying the stock referred to. He still did not see any sense in my reasoning in regard to getting pure bred stock. However, I wanted the sow, so I wrote to Prof. Cumming and bought her with what little cash I had and after a few days a friend of mine and myself bought the bull.

In due time the sow farrowed fifteen beautiful pigs and raised fourteen of them. I sold twelve of them when they were four weeks old for $48.00. I gave one away and kept the other myself. On the third of this month the sow again farrowed fifteen pigs and is raising fourteen of them. Was not the $25.00 spent for this sow a good investment? Well, father has never said a word in favor of me buying that sow, nor anything against her because he could not. We were unlucky with the bull in the way of not getting many calves. Father never forgets to give me an occasional dig about that bull. However, I guess I can stand it, "Live and learn". I would appreciate it a little more if said a little less about the bull and say a few good words for the sow transaction.

I was just reading an artirle on the "Dual Purpose Shorthorn" in the last issue of the Maritime Farmer. The writer said it was poor policy to try to breed for that purpose. He also says "every man has his own ideas." I believe he has. I think one of the troubles with a great many of our farmers is that they never write to the Maritime Farmer or other good agricultural papers and give them a bit of his mind regarding subjects of important interest to themselves and their fellow farmers.

In regard to the "Dual Purpose Cow" I would say that in localities where hay and pasturage is plentiful the farmers should raise the kind of cattle that will make good beef, when fattened, and produce enough milk to raise one or two good skim-milk calves and perhaps a pig or two. At the end of the year these farmers will have a nice growthy pair of calves besides quite a number of pounds of butter or cheese. I believe the best and most profitable cow for this class of farms is the milking Shorthorn.

The extreme beef type is all right for the West where they allow the calves to run with the cows. My uncle has a herd of nine grade cows, mostly Ayrshires crossed with a purebred Shorthorn bull, and they certainly are a credit to any farm. He also has a pure bred Shorthorn cow of milking strain that can hold her own with the best of the grades, so I say et us give the Dual Purpose Shorthorn a square deal.

I have two pure bred Shorthorn cows, which are extra good types of the beef animal, but they are giving a very respectable flow of milk considering that they are not fed particularly for milk production.

How would it do to ask, through the columns of your paper, for the different people, who send milk reords to also give the different kinds of feed they have fed the cows and in what quantities.

Large flows of milk are all right ut what about the cost, of them compared with the cow that gives an average flow. In nine cases out of ten the average cow does not get the feed nor one quarter of the care that some of the high record cows get. We cannot give our cows the attention they should receive in order to give big flows of milk.

I have seen quite a lot, in the beef nd dairy classes, at the Maritime Winter Fair, during the last four years. I have seen a good many cases that are all right and some that are very wrong for the average farmer. Of course, nothing is perfect.

When we get enough good, average Dual Purpose Shorthorn cows to have stock to sell, I will then advertise in your paper. I am going into the Dual Purpose business slowly and will ultimately see what can be done at it for combined beef and milk production.

Editor's Note.—The above article was written with the request that the writer's name be withheld. We know him personally, to be a bright, industrious, intelligent young man, that is sure to make things go with a vim.

You Can Get This Gramaphone on

FREE TRIAL

We will send to any responsible person this Victor Gramophone and twelve selections for an absolutely free trial. We do not ask any money down or in advance. There are no C. O. D. shipments, no papers of any sort to sign. Absolutely nothing but a plain out-and-out offer to ship this Gramophone and the selections mentioned on a free trial so that you can hear it and play it in your own home. There is no catch about it anywhere. If you stop and think a moment you will realize the high standing of this firm would prohibit anything except a straight, forward offer.

ALL YOU NEED DO

All we ask you to do is to invite as many as possible of your friends to hear the wonderful Victor Gramophone. We feel certain that out of the number of your friends who will hear your machine there will be at least one and probably more who will want a Victor of their own. If they do not, if not a single one of them orders a Gramophone, we will not blame you in the slightest.

IF YOU WANT TO KEEP

If you wish to make the Gramophone your own, you may do so, but it is not compulsory. This is a free trial. You may send it back at our expense if you wish. We won't be surprised, however, if you wish to keep the machine after having it in your own home. If you wish to keep it, either remit us the price in full, or if you prefer, we will allow you to pay for it on the easiest kind of payments.

OUR EASY PAYMENT PLAN

There are so many people who really want a Gramophone, but who do not have the ready cash to pay for it all at once, that we have decided on an easy payment plan that gives you absolute use of the Gramophone while making small weekly or monthly payments. Just sign your name and address on the coupon now, and mail it to us to-day.

J. A. McDonald Piano & Music Co.,
46 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

Please send me, without any obligations, Free Trial Certificate, entitling me to your grand offer, ALL FREE.

Name.....

ADDRESS.....

M. FARMER.

J. A. McDonald Piano & Music Co.,

Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Amherst, New Glasgow, Sydney, Glace Bay.

Was Troubled With Liver Complaint For Three Years.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will regulate the flow of bile to act properly upon the bowels, and will tone, renovate and purify the liver, removing every result of liver trouble from the temporary but disagreeable headache to the severest forms of liver complaint.

Mr. S. Nelson, North Sydney, N.S., writes:—"I have used your Laxa-Liver Pills. I was troubled with liver complaint for three years, and could get no relief. I was persuaded by a friend to try your remedy, and after taking one vial I got relief. After I had taken three more I was cured completely, and I have not been troubled since, thanks to your valuable medicine."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or 5 vials for $1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Constipation is the root of many forms of sickness and of an endless amount of human misery.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills,

thoroughly tested by over fifty years of use, have been proved a safe and certain cure for constipation and all kindred troubles. Try them.

25c. a box.

Pure Butter Parchment.

Every sheet guaranteed. No cheap Imitation Trash that will taint your butter.

We will pay for your butter if you can prove that it spoils through any fault in our parchment.

Our Prices all charges paid by express or post.

1000 One Pound Printed	$2.35
500 One Pound Printed	$1.50
250 One Pound Printed	$1.10
1000 One Pound Plain	$1.80
500 One Pound Plain	.90
100 One Pound Plain	.19
1000 Two Pound 12x13 Printed	$3.35
500 Two Pound 12x13 Printed	$2.15
1000 Two Pound 12x13 Plain	$2.60
500 Two Pound 12x13 Plain	$1.65
100 Two Pound 12x13 Plain	.35
Large Sheets, 24x36 or 24x39, 20 sheets for	.30

THE MARITIME PUB. CO., LTD.,
Direct Importers, Sussex, N. B.

Send for the booklets of advertisers in The Maritime Farmer—you don't have to buy and you may learn some thing useful. ...

The Sheep Raising Industry.

Wool for clothing, mutton for food and fertility for the soil are the permanently profitable virtues of the sheep husbandry. How then does this apply to the Maritime Provinces? I should say, "admirably." Think for a minute. First, clothing, ehen food and last, but by no means least, fertility of the soil from which we derive our bread. What more then is needed? Sheep are probably capable of larger nett returns to the owners than any other class of stock. It is a great pleasure to the writer, to publicly advocate anthing which is growing fast in popularity and try to help stay the discarding of sheep, which I understand has been going on for some time in the Maritime Provinces.

In all operations there are two important considerations, the cost and the profit. One may farm on a large scale and then spend in operation of it all or nearly all the income. Then when taking into consideration the worry with farm help and the poor quality of some of it, it would be very hard indeed to find much of a balance upon the right side of the sheet. Therefore, it is that I maintain the sheep rearing industry meets this trouble as no other branch of Agriculture can do. The labor required for looking after sheep is a great deal less than that required for other stock. In caring for one hundred head of sheep through the winter the time would be a great deal less than two men need in looking after a herd of twenty-five cattle and eight horses. In summer the labor saving is still much greater for fenced fields with salt and water in daytime and a dog proof enclosure for nights will make the work a mere trifle. But very little experience is needed to fully convince us that of all four-footed animals sheep have a long lead in economy of labor in proportion to the possible profits.

For the past few years there has been great activity in the American sheep markets. The increase in the value of wool has lead up to a great boom in sheep raising. In Canada the fever is being felt and it is surprising to know of the great interest that is being taken by the average farmer throughout the Provinces and especially so in our own Maritime Provinces, where the possibilities of sheep rearing could not be bettered much, may I say, in America.

Enquiries are becoming more frequent for pure bred breeding stock. May I say the golden opportunity is at hand. Do not hesitate and wait, then dip in when the time for making the best of it is past and gone.

While the sheep industry is certain to be a rapidly growing one in the Maritime Provinces, it is to the early or now flock owner the cream of the business will go. Those that desire to secure the largest profits with the least expenditure of labor and feed, will at once, if they have not yet got one, invest in a flock which is capable of producing the kind of lambs which are in the greatest demand in the leading markets.

SHEPHERD.

Dates to Remember.

Canadian National Dairy Show, Montreal, Oct. 2nd to 7th, 1911.

Chatham Exhibition, Chatham, N. B., Sept. 11th to ——, 1911.

Prince Edward Island Provincial Exhibition, Charlottetown, P. E. I. September 19 to 23, 1911.

Fredericton Exhibition, Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 16 to 23, 1911.

Yarmouth County Exhibition, Yarmouth, N. S., Oct. 4, 5 and 6, 1911.

The Safest Fence to Buy

Safe because it will stand shocks and ill usage.
Safe because it is a complete barrier against all kinds of stock.
Safe because its tough, springy steel wire will give real service.

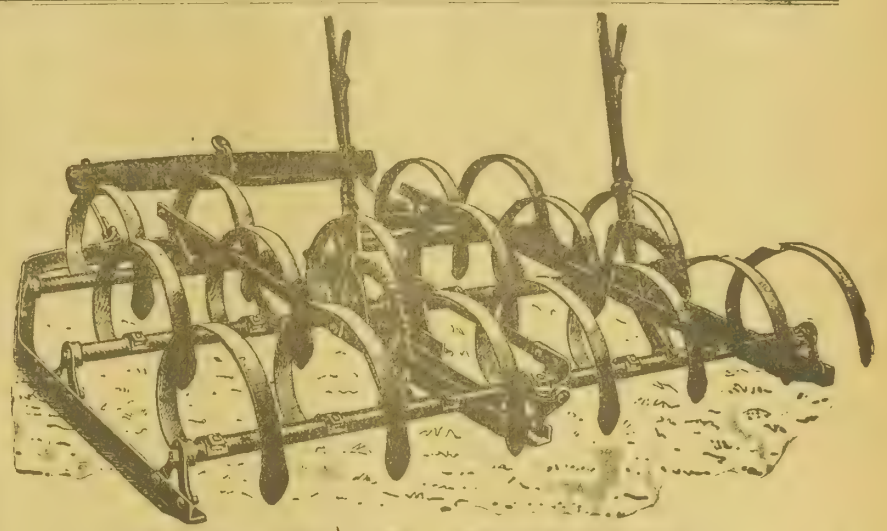
PEERLESS The Fence that Saves Expense

is built of No. 9 galvanized wire of guaranteed quality. To this best of wire add the Peerless method of construction and Peerless lock and you have a fence without a rival.

We've built Peerless fence twice as good and twice as strong as is necessary under ordinary circumstances so that neither accidents nor extraordinary wear can affect it. It saves you money because it is long lived and never requires repairs. We know there is no fence made that will give you more lasting satisfaction. Write for particulars.

We also make poultry and ornamental fencing and gates—all of it of a quality that our customers appreciate and we are proud of.
Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Limited,
Dept. K, Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.



HARROWS.

The above cut shows a harrow which has proven itself absolutely to be the best working Spring Tooth Harrow on the market to-day. It is built of the highest grade material throughout. It will hold steadier to its work and do more effective work and deeper when desired than any other. With the levers the depth can be regulated instantly while in work, thus easing the draft on the team at first and getting deeper cultivation without increasing the draft at the final scrape.

Every farmer who needs a harrow will look after his own interest well by buying a Bailey-Underwood Lever.

Made in sizes 9 and 11 Tooth, Single Section. 15 and 17 Tooth, Double Section.

Bailey-Underwood CO., Limited, New Glasgow, N.S.

Standard Wire Fence

In the "Standard" Wire Fence, you get the durability that comes with strength. Made of all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, well galvanized—which means no rust and long wear.

"The Tie That Binds" hooks on the running wire and locks smooth on both sides.

Then—there's the Standard Steel Fence Posts that hold the wires without staples—won't rot and are very durable.

We make a specialty of Galvanized Gates, too.

Our new books are chock full of fence facts. Write for free copies and sample lock.

The Standard Wire Fence Co. of Woodstock, Limited

Woodstock, Ont. Brandon, Man.

THE TIE THAT BINDS 17

In the manufacture of

Gourlay Pianos

no limitation of cost hinders the attainment of approximate perfection.

FIRST the makers build an ideal piano, THEN they reckon the cost.

CATALOGUE AND ILLUSTRATIONS FREE ON REQUEST

GOURLEY, WINTER & LEEMING,
187 Yonge St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Spring Cleaning

is considered a necessity by everyone and yet they fail to eradicate from their blood the accumulated impurities, whose presence is indicated by listlessness and loss of energy and by the occurrence of canker and pimples. If these impurities are left in the body it is in a suitable condition to fall a prey to tuberculosis and other diseases.

For this purpose thousands of people take 2 bottles of

GATES' LIFE OF MAN BITTERS

And 1 of Gates' Invigorating Syrup every Spring

These increase the activities of the organs which remove wastes from the blood, and thus the system is fortified to withstand the summer exertions.

Sold everywhere at 50c per bottle

AND BY C. GATES & SON,
MIDDLETON, NOVA SCOTIA.

Place your order now for

Seed Potatoes

from celebrated New Brunswick stock.

	Per bbl.
Delawares & Green Mountains,	$2.25
Irish Cobblers.....	2.50

Special Rates on Car Lots.

Packed in barrels. Delivery when required after frost.

Terms—Cash with Order. Write

Clements Company, Limited,
St. John, New Brunswick.

Plant Bargains by Mail

150 assorted Strawberries, $1.00; 24 assorted Raspberries, $1.00; 50 assorted Strawberries, 6 Blackberries and 6 Raspberries, $1 00; 12 assorted Blackberries and 6 Raspberries, $1.00. Postage paid Satisfaction guaranteed, Bees and Bees-Keepers' Supplies, Price lists free.

E. L. Colpitts, Dept. F. PETITCODIAC, N. B.

F. A. KIERSTEAD,

Commission Mrchant,
City Market - St. John, N. B.

Residence, Albert St., Sussex, N. B. Phone 131

Dealer in Meat, Poultry, Produce, etc. All consignments carefully attended to and returns are promptly made as soon as goods are sold.

Formula for Government Whitewash.

Take half a bushel of unslacked lime; slack it with boiling water and cover during the process to keep in the steam; strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer; add a peck of salt previously well dissolved in warm water, 3 pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, and stir in boiling hot one-half pound of powered Spanish whiting and one pound of glue which has been previously dissolved over a slow fire, and add 5 gallons hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand for a few days, covered up from the dirt. It should be put on hot. One pint of the mixture will cover a square yard, properly applied. Small brushes are best. There is nothing that can compare with it for outside or inside work, and it retains its brilliancy for years. Coloring matter may be put in and made of any shade, as Spanish brown, yellow ochre, or common clay.

An Incubator Free.

The Maritime Farmer believes there should be an incubator on every farm. It means chickens for eating, more eggs and a money maker. To help encourage this we are going to give an incubator absolutely free to the person making the best hatch.

Here are the only conditions. You must buy the incubator this season of some advertiser in The Maritime Farmer. Keep a careful record of the hatch which you can acknowledge before a notary, if necessary, write us before May 30th, giving the number of eggs started with, the number of chicks hatched, and to the person making the largest per cent. of hatch we will refund every dollar they paid on their incubator. This is simple and easy. Remember, the incubator must be bought this season of an advertiser in The Maritime Farmer. When writing to a firm mention The Maritime Farmer. Take this copy and write every incubator advertiser in it or at least send for catalogue so as to get all the information possible, pick out your machine, get it and then be careful with your hatch. If you make best hatch we will refund you every dollar you paid for the machine.

It does not matter whether you start 50, 100 or 200 or any number of eggs. Test at the end of the 10th day, taking out infertile eggs, keeping a record of those so taken out. Then keep a record of eggs hatched from the rest.

Don't fail to take advantage of this. You want an incubator anyway, and by buying it of our advertisers you stand every chance in the world of getting your money all back. We positively guarantee every advertiser in our columns to do as they agree. Write us if you intend to compete and be sure to get your record of hatch by May 30th. You can make two or three hatches by that time. Address all letters in regard to this to Poultry Department, The Maritime Farmer, Sussex, N. B.

The Right Way.

I noticed in one of the last magazines where some one tells how to wash milk pails. It just says to scald them. Now I say, there should be no hot water come in contact with any can, pail or milk dish of any kind until it has first been rinsed clean of all milk left in it. But it must be rinsed clean of this milk first with cold, clear water, then washed thoroughly in good clean soapsuds, then it must be scalded, wiped dry and left right side up where sunshine can get inside; then

WHAT WILL PAINT DO?

Well, this brand will make your house a prince amongst its neighbors. It will tell of tone and prosperity about yourself. It will make you happier in your home.

RAMSAYS PAINTS

bring happiness to your home. They never disappoint. You are secure in buying this old established well-known brand. Always genuine and of great repute for tone and beauty. You can have our handsome Booklet on house painting to help you if you write us. Ask for Booklet ABCDE. Free.

A. RAMSAY & SON CO.,
THE PAINT MAKERS. - - Montreal.
Est'd. 1842.

Red Clover
Alfalfa Clover
Alsyke "
Mammoth "
Timothy
Vegetable
Flower

SEED

Barley
Oats
Corn
Wheat
Mangels
Beets
Turnips

We will pay the freight to your nearest railway station on all orders of 200 pounds or over

If your plans for this year's seeding call for something good in any of the above, write us for prices, and in case of Clovers, Timothy and Grain, we will be pleased to send you samples to examine. In this way you will receive as much satisfaction as a personal visit to our warehouses will give. This week's prices per bus. for our best brands of Clover and Timothy are:

"Sun" brand medium Red Clover	$10.25	per bushe
"Sun" brand Mammoth Clover	10.50	"
"Ocean" brand Alsyke Clover	11.25	"
"Gold" brand Alfalfa Clover	14.25	"
"Crescent" brand Timotby (48 pounds)	6.75	"
"Diamond" brand Timothy (48 pounds)	7.50	"
O. A. C. No. 21 Six Rowed Barley	1.35	"
Canadian Grown Regenerated Banner Oats	.95	"
Scotch Grown Regenerated Banner Oats	1.50	"
Canadian Grown Regenerated Abundance Oats	.90	"
Lincoln Irish White and Sensation Oats	.90	"
Daubeny (the earliest Oat)	1.15	"

Bags for grain orders free. Bags for Clover and Timothy orders 25c each Our catalogue is free for the asking.

GEO. KEITH & SONS,

Seed Merchants since 1866.
124 King St., East, TORONTO, ONT.

ALFALFA SEED . . FREE

WE want farmers in the Maritime Provinces to become better acquainted with us and our seeds. We use the utmost care in selecting our seeds, but unless you give them a trial you will probably never know what you are missing in not getting them direct from us. With a view to our getting in touch with each other—to both our mutual advantage—we are going to offer, for a limited time, a one-half pound package of Alfalfa Seed absolutely free—one package only in a family—to each and every farmer who sends for our seed catalogue. Sending for catalogue does not in any way bind you to buy from us. Write to-day and get one-half pound Alfalfa seed free.

Geo. Keith & Sons,

124 King St., E. Toronto, Ont.

Established 1866.

This offer is not binding unless you mention the Maritime Farmer when writing.

it will be sweet and clean.

I have seen milk pails with strainers in where the fine wire strainer would be filled up with milk, left on there from time to time until no milk would go through; also around the edge where the solder was, milk would collect until it would be as hard as beeswax along the seams in pails and pans and in milk cans. This condition need not be at all. If people would only keep a little common salt nearby and put some on the wash cloth and rub the strainer seams and all rough places in milk dishes of all kinds, there would be no place for germs to lodge.

Here is another point; if one wants to be particular have a pail of warm water and a sponge, and wash each cow's udder and teats before milking, and tie her tail to her leg, then she will not flip dirt into the pail.—Mrs. H. C. Heighton in Successful Farming.

Lime Sulphur Mixture for Oyster Shell Bark Louse.

During the dormant season, says Rural New Yorker, there are always eggs under scales of the Oyster-shell louse laid by the adult and covered by her, and they remain eggs until the hatching season during late Spring, when they crawl forth, mature, lay eggs and cover them. No contact insecticide is as effective against the egg as against the insect. For this reason one application of lime-sulphur is not always sufficient to eradicate Oyster-shell bark louse, be it ever so thorough. But where regular sprayings with lime-sulphur are made the Oyster-shell louse disappears entirely in two or three years. And the lime-sulphur is easier to use, and much more practical than any of the soap or emulsion sprays used or recommended for a summer spray, which are unreliable and dangerous at best, because of the poor quality of many soaps, and of the generally poor emulsion made by those who have not had some experience in preparation.

Raising Orphan Lambs.

Orphan lambs are difficult to raise. One ought if possible to get them to sucking another ewe if the mother is lost. This is nearly always possible with a little patience. If one can shut the ewe and lamb together for a few days, her head confined between stakes so that she cannot hurt the wee one, and helping it from time to time to get its meals at first, the ewe will own it in nearly every instance.

If the lamb must be brought up by hand then use care not to overfeed at first. Have the milk from a cow not too long in milk. Some successful lamb raisers dilute it half with water. Feed the milk warm at regular intervals. I have raised splendid lambs by simply letting them suck a Jersey heifer, which after a time adopted them and loped them.—Joseph E. Wing in Breeders' Gazette.

Bordeaux Mixture a Thing of the Past.

A few years ago, says Rural New Yorker, one heard little except Boxdeaux Mixture at horticultural conventions when plant diseases were discussed. This mixture was once considered the only hope for farmers. Then came complaints of "Boxdeaux injury" and failure to do its work. There was a demand for a substitute. This year one rarely hears Boxdeaux mentioned. The talk is now for lime and sulphur, which has given remarkable results as a fungicide. The lime-sulphur alone or in combination with arsenate of lead comes as near to being a plant cure-all as we are likely to get in many years.

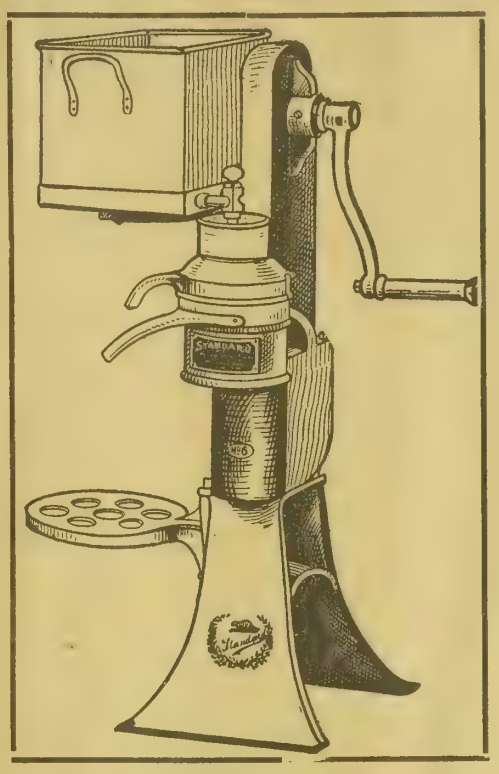
The STANDARD Cream Separator

THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE.

Simple in Construction and Beautiful in Design.

Low Down Supply Can.

No Cans or Pans to catch Dripping Oil or Milk.



All parts enclosed and run in a spray of oil.

Crank proper height. Do not have to bend over to turn.

A Solid Stand with a Sanitary Base.

"STANDARD"
World's Greatest Separator.

The Standard is without doubt the most up-to-date Separator on the market. It runs practically without noise, and you have only to turn it to know it is the lightest running Cream Separator ever made.

A test, which we will gladly give, will prove to you it is the closest skimmer under favorable or unfavorable conditions, making heavy or light cream. It is easy to take apart and clean and put together. In provinces where this machine has been sold, it soon became a general favorite.

We will be glad to have you write us for further information.

Easy payments will be given reliable farmers.

AGENTS WANTED

We are just now arranging a selling organization in the Maritime Provinces and want Active and Reliable Agents in every district. Write us at once.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited.

H. A. McARTHUR, SUSSEX, N. B.,
MANAGER FOR THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

"OUR SEEDS GROW"

Farmers and Gardeners do not delay. Planting time will be here and it is a great satisfaction to have your supply of Seeds on hand. Give us a trial order. We know our seeds will make us fast friends.

THE HALIFAX SEED CO., LTD.,

166 Granville St., - HALIFAX, N. S.

Agents Wanted !

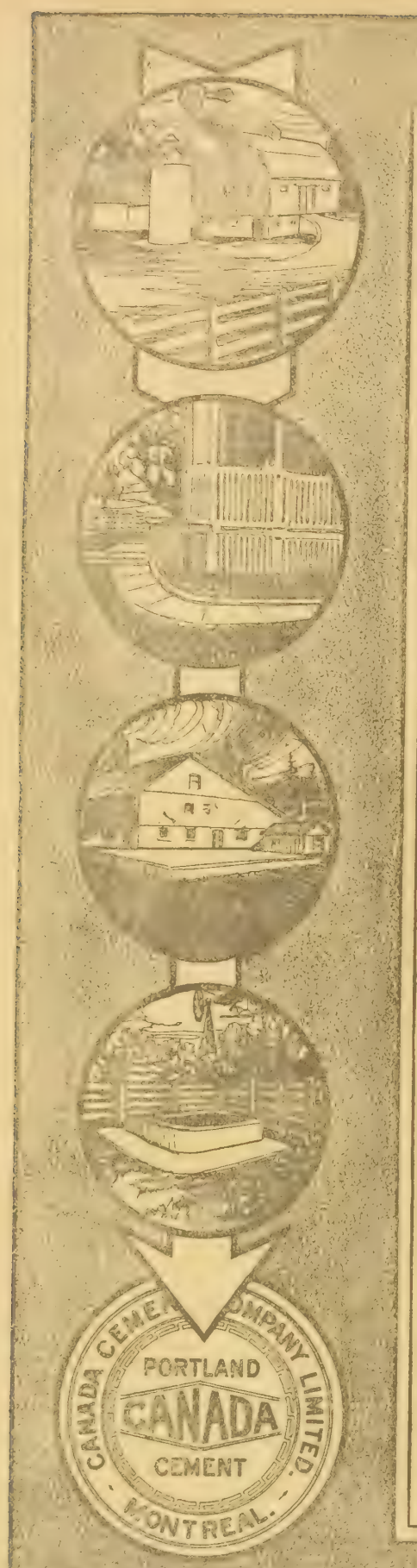
We want farmer agents in all parts of the Maritime Provinces to sell the Acme Stee Ladder.

It is one of the best propositions ever offered to a farmer who wants to make money during his spare moments.

Write to-day for particulars as to territory, etc.

The Acme Steel Ladder Co.,

Sussex, N. B.



$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

ARE you one of the thousands of Canadian farmers who have used or intend using Canada Cement for the construction of some farm utility? If you contemplate building anything whatsoever of concrete, make up your mind right now to build it with a view to winning one of the prizes we are offering. Read the rest of this announcement and you will learn how you may try for a share in the $3,600 we are giving away, to encourage the use of cement upon the farm. Throughout Canada the farmers have taken such a keen interest in our campaign that it has inspired us to go further along these educational lines. We have decided, therefore, to offer a series of four $100.00 prizes to each of the nine Provinces, to be awarded as follows:

PRIZE "A"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911 the greatest number of bags of "CANADA" Cement for actual work done on his farm.

PRIZE "B"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who uses "CANADA" Cement on his farm in 1911 for the greatest number of purposes.

PRIZE "C"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with a photograph showing best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement.

PRIZE "D"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of work shown by photograph sent in, was done.

In this contest no farmer should refrain from competing, because of any feeling that he may have little chance against his neighbor who he thinks might use more cement than he does.

For it will be noted that Prizes "C" and "D" have no bearing whatever on quantity of cement used. The man who sends us the best photograph of so small a thing as a watering trough or a hitching post, has as much chance for Prize "C" as a man who sends a photograph of a house built of cement—and the same with Prize "D" as to best description.

Canada Cement is handled by dealers in almost every town in Canada. Should there not happen to be a dealer in your locality, let us know and we will try to appoint one.

Contest will close on November 15th, 1911, and all photos and descriptions must be in our office by that date. Awards will be made as soon as possible thereafter. The jury of award will consist of: Prof. Peter Gillespie, Lecturer in Theory of Construction, University of Toronto; W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; and Ivan S. Macdonald, Editor of "Construction."

Now, you cannot hope to do concrete work to the best advantage unless you have a copy of our free book, entitled, *"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."* This book tells how to construct well-nigh anything on the farm, from hitching post to silo. Whether you enter the contest or not, you'll find this book most helpful. A post-card asking for the book will bring it to you promptly. Send for your copy tonight. From your cement dealer or from us, you can obtain a folder containing full particulars of contest. If you send to us for it, use the coupon provided in this announcement.

The Canada Cement Co.
LIMITED
MONTREAL, QUE.

Please send me full particulars of Prize Contest. Also a copy of *"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."*

Name.....

Address.....

It will pay you to start your letter with the words: "I saw your adv. in The Maritime Farmer." Advertisers like to know that they are dealing with farmers who read a farm paper. Remember we guarantee you a square deal if you mention The Farmer.

What Will the "Average Cow" Do?

Editor Maritime Farmer:

Dairy farmers are rapidly awakening to the necessity of weighing and testing each individual cow in the herd. Twenty new cow testing associations have been organized in Quebec since the beginning of this year; twelve new ones have commenced operations in Ontario; two more in Nova Scotia, and one more each in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. This means at least four thousand more cows being checked up each month in addition to the 10,800 in 1910. Probably many more members will be added this month.

The extension work provided for by the establishment of Dairy Record Centres is proceeding briskly. Centres are already in working in Oxford and Peterboro Counties, Ont., St. Hyacinthe, Que., and at Kensington, P. E. I., with others contemplated. A supervisor has been appointed to extend cow testing in British Columbia.

Some cows have started with excellent records for January and February; yields of 1,690 and 1,490 lbs. of milk and over 50 lbs. of fat for the two months, are good indications of dairy possibilities for this season. What is the "average" cow intending to do this year?

Forms for recording weights of milk are supplied free on application to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa. When applying, the number of cows should be stated and whether forms are required for weighing daily or on three days each month.

Pest of Ants.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

In the Maritime Farmer, under date of March 7th, I see where an inquiry has been made as to how to destroy ants. In looking over some old papers I find an article in one dated May 24th, 1906, where a man had written a scheme which he invented himself. He goes on to sgy:—

"Remembering the fondness ants have for sweets, I filled a teacup half-full of granulated sugar, moistened and stirred it till it became a thick paste, to which I added a teaspoonful of Paris Green. I then placed portions of the paste in various places about the mounds. The ants soon flocked around it and devoured it and soon they were all destroyed."

As I never had any experience with ants I cannot vouch for its certainty but think it would be well worth trying. MRS. R. W. M.

Midland, N. B.

I have seen in the Home Department that B. McL., of Woodstock, N. B., would like to know a remedy to keep black ants out of the house. I would advise to paint all round the opening where the ants get in with kerosene oil.

J, ROSS DURLAND.

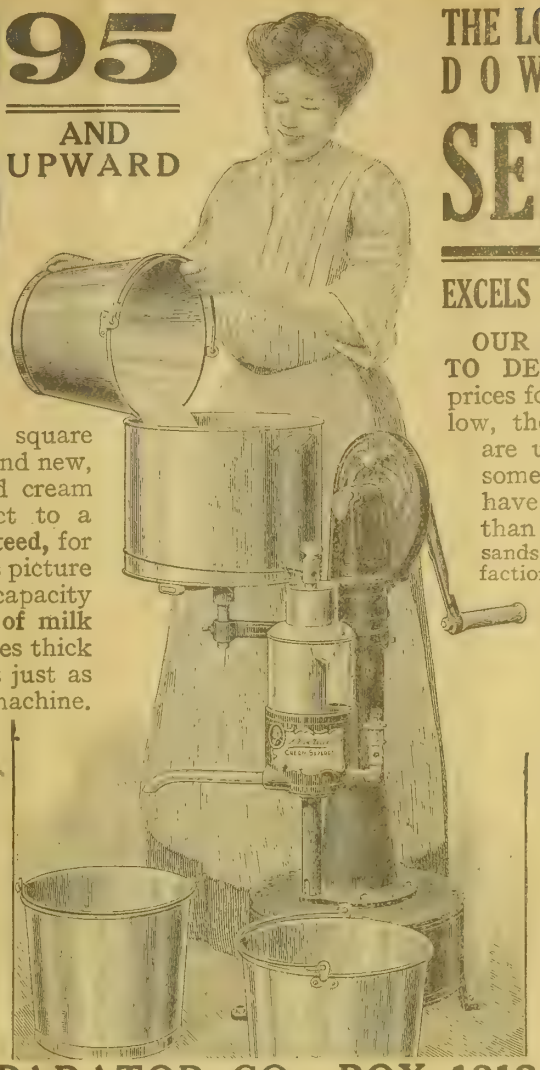
Digby Co., N. S.

A $5.00 Prize

We will give a prize of $5.00 to the person making the largest purchase from one or more of the firms advertising in the February, March and April issues of The Maritime Farmer. Send for catalogue and information to each advertiser and see if they have something that you want. The only condition attached to this offer is that you mention The Maritime Farmer when writing and that you send us a list of those to whom you have written and the amount purchased from each advertiser. We believe our advertisers can offer you better value than can be obtained elsewhere and see no reason why you should not patronize and secure this prize. All lists must be mailed us by April 30th. Address Advertising Manager, Maritime Farmer, Sussex, N. B.

$15.95 AND UPWARD

THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH



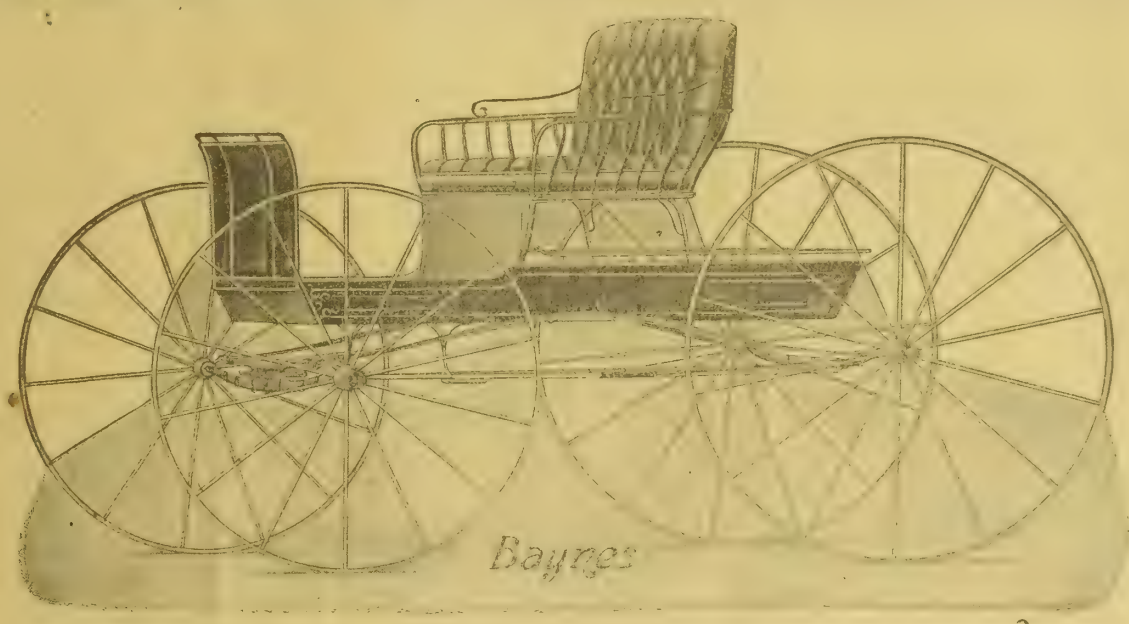
It is a solid, fair and square proposition to furnish a brand new, well made and well finished cream separator complete, subject to a **long trial** and **fully guaranteed,** for $15.95. Different from this picture which illustrates our large capacity machines. Skims **1 quart of milk a minute,** hot or cold; makes thick or thin cream and does it just as well as any higher priced machine. Any boy or girl can run it sitting down. The crank is only 5 inches long. Just think of that! The bowl is a sanitary marvel, **easily cleaned,** and embodies all our latest improvements. Gears run in anti-friction bearings and thoroughly protected. Before you decide on a cream separator of any capacity whatever, obtain our $15.95 proposition.

THE LOW DOWN AMERICAN SEPARATOR

EXCELS ANY SEPARATOR IN THE WORLD

OUR LIBERAL TRIAL ENABLES YOU TO DEMONSTRATE THIS. While our prices for all capacities are astonishingly low, the quality is high. Our machines are up to date, well built and handsomely finished; run easier, skim closer, have a simpler bowl with fewer parts than any other cream separator. Thousands of machines in use giving splendid satisfaction. **Write for our 1911 catalog.** We will send it free, postpaid. It is richly illustrated, shows the machines in detail and tells all about the **American Separator.** Our surprisingly **liberal long time trial** proposition, **generous terms of purchase** and the low prices quoted will astonish you. We are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America and cannot afford to sell an article that is not absolutely first class. You save money by dealing with us and at the same time obtain the finest and highest quality machine on the market. Our own (manufacturer's) twenty-year guarantee protects you on every **American Separator.** We ship immediately. **Cream separators are admitted into Canada free of duty.** Write us and get our great offer and handsome free catalog. ADDRESS,

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., BOX 1212, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.



No. 578—PROVINCE ROAD WAGON.

New and unique in style—light in appearance and in reality—this makes a very "nifty" little rig It's easy on the horse, and exceptionally comfortable for the driver, for it's hung on those long, easy-riding E. T. Springs. If you like this type of a wagon you'll find the "Province" more than satisfactory.

BAYNES BUGGIES

have another improvement this year in the Baynes "Twentieth" Century Shafts—the strongest all-round shafts on the market. **The Baynes Unlimited Guarantee** for a full year, that goes with every buggy, is your protection.

See the Baynes Catalogue at your nearest dealers before you buy. It will pay you.

We want Local Agents throughout the East. Write for Territory and Terms at once.

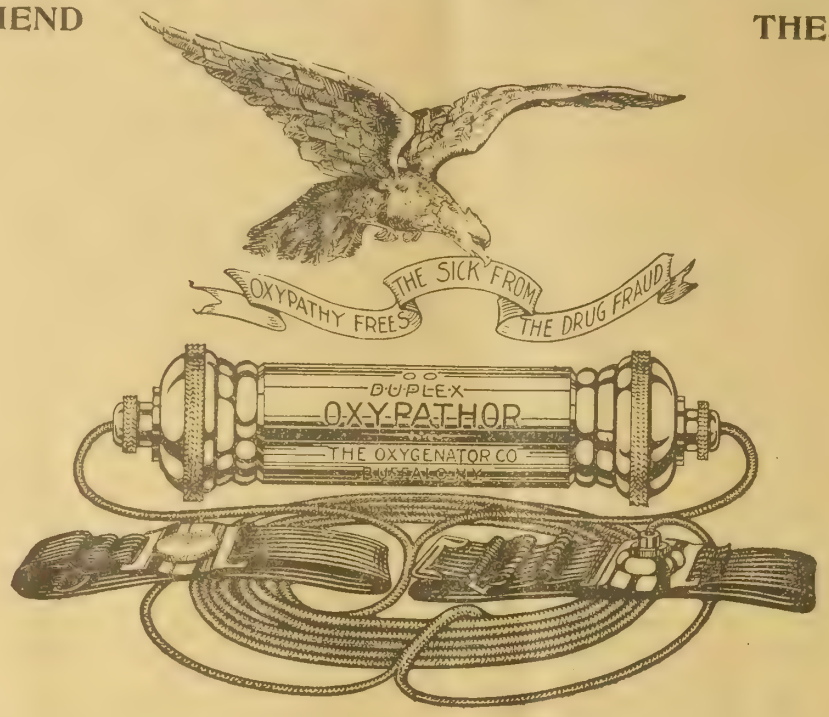
General Distributing Agent, W. E. MULLALY, 104 Waterloo St., St. John, N. B.

The Baynes Carriage Co., Limited, - Hamilton, Ont.

OXYPATHY

The Drugless Oxygen Cure—Quick, Sure, Safe, Cheap

"THE BEST FRIEND THE SICK EVER HAD."



By curing Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Infantile Paralysis, and similar ailments Oxypathy has ended the need for filling your child's pure blood with antitoxin—vaccine virus and similar filth.

You may not have the above ailments in which case remember that Oxypathy is equally valuable in the treatment of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, and all Chronic diseases.

By its painless and easy victory over Appendicitis, Gall Stones, Blood Poison, and the like Oxypathy is saving thousands from the surgeon's bloody knife.

Break away from the drug fraud.

Don't wait until it is too late before you become acquainted with Oxypathy. Do it to-day.

NOTE—The action of Oxygenating instruments is governed by temperature **ONLY**. Statements to the contrary are wholly false, being designed entirely to deceive, defraud and mislead you. **REMEMBER THIS:**

Read what a few others say; we have thousands of such letters:

Mr. Clark and I have been much benefited by the use of the Oxygenator, also my niece, who had a severe attack of Quinsy.

I cordially recommend it for acute or chronic ailments.—MRS. ALFRED CLARK, 83 Queen Street, Custom House, St. John, N. B.

My little boy took very ill, the doctor pronounced it Diphtheria. Two days' treatment with Oxygenator cured him.

The Oxygenator saves money as well as life. —MRS. H. SHAW, Moncton, N. B.

The Oxygenator is a wonderful machine and I wish it understood I have one in my home. I would truly recommend it to any one suffering from Kidney or Bowel Troubles.—S. H. GANNONG, St. John, N. B.

Speaking from my own experience, I claim the Oxygenator is the best thing ever offered to the public, for the treatment of any disease.—J. M. AKERLEY, 25 Main St., St. John, N. B.

I have used the Oxygenator personally and on various members of my family, and I can recommend it as being of the most wonderful value in any household.—J. R. CAMERON, 12 Rodney St., W. St. John, N. B.

I have been subject to appendicitis, in constant dread of an operation, and recently had a very severe attack. The next day I purchased an Oxygenator and cured it. That was four months ago, and I haven't had the slightest attack since.—LAURA S. CHAPPELL, 189 Gordon Street, Moncton, N. B.

No matter who you are, from what you suffer, or how long you have been ailing OXYPATHY will help you.

WE STILL WANT

two or three more honest, energetic enthusiasts as district managers.

Send for our fine, free book Oxypathy—Nature's Royal Road to Health, and a copy of our magazine, The Searchlight.

They tell the beautiful story of this modern triumph and show how you benefit by Oxypathy.

The Maritime Oxygenator Co.,

C. Fraser MacTavish, Gen. Mgr.,
Suite 20, J. M. Robinson & Sons Building,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

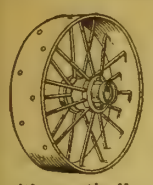
Representing

THE OXYGENATOR CO. OF CANADA, LTD.

Branches in leading cities of Canada, America, England and the world.

Literature and Correspondence in Spanish, Portuguese, French, German and Italian.

Reduce Farm Labor 25 to 50 per cent.



Put T-K Wide Tire Steel Wheels on your wagons and you can haul 25 to 50 per cent. heavier loads without causing any heavier draft. Our steel wheels make heavy loads light and are so durable that they will stand any strain over the rockiest road. They last a lifetime with practically no attention.

TK Wide Tire Steel Wheels and Handy Farm Wagons

Our Handy Farm Wagons are acknowledged to be the best all-purpose wagons ever used on a farm. They have a lighter draft and are easier to load and unload than all the others. We guarantee them to be great money-savers and the best trucks on earth for the price.
Write and ask about them.

TUDHOPE-KNOX CO., Ltd., Orillia, Ont.

Grand Trunk Railway System.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM ROUND TRIP HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION TICKETS to Western Canada via Grand Trunk Double Track Route to Chicago, etc., on sale Tuesday, April 4th, and every second Tuesday thereafter until September 19th, at very low fares.

SOME OF THE FINEST FARMING COUNTRY IN THE WORLD is to be found along the line of the GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC in the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Descriptive literature with beautifully engraved maps, and giving full information about FREE HOMESTEADS and how to obtain them free, can be had at any G. T. R. Ticket Office.

Greatly Increased Patronage

Has compelled us to seek greater accommodation. Our new quarters, just across Hazen Avenue from our present premises, will give us nearly double our present space, and greatly increased facilities.

We are grateful for the patronage that has compelled this forward movement and will endeavor to maintain our reputation.

THE ST. JOHN Business COLLEGE

S. KERR Principal.

Poultry Catalog

Everything in it that poultrymen need. Send for it to-day.

Maritime Poultry Supply Co.,

Moncton, - N. B.

All goods handled by us are tested in our poultry yards before we offer them for sale.

Cattle and Sheep Labels.

Metal Ear Labels with owner's name, address, and any numbers required. They are inexpensive simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

F. G. JAMES,
Blowmanville, Ont.

Will the person who mailed us from Woodstock, N. B., the Postal Note for 80 cents kindly send name and address so that proper credit may be given.

What Alfalfa Would Mean to Nova Scotia

Editor Maritime Farmer'

If it were possible to grow alfalfa fairly extensively on all of our Nova Scotia farms, the increased wealth that would be derived from our soils would amount to, at least, 25 per cent. more than at present, and should be estimated at several millions of dollars. Judging by the correspondence we have received at Truro, there have been a great many attempts made to grow alfalfa throughout the Maritime Provinces, but so far we have had many more failures than successes reported. As you have already brought out in your paper, several conditions are required in order to get a successful stand of alfalfa. The most important of these is the character of the drainage. It takes very little exposure to wet conditions in the spring to destroy alfalfa.

Another very important feature, as you have also indicated, is the presence of the necessary bacteria. These are not likely to be present the first time the land is seeded with alfalfa and even if the newly seeded land is inoculated, either by artificial culture, such as is sent out from our institution, or by transplanting soil from a field where alfalfa has already grown well to the new one, there is good reason to believe that the germs will not become acclimatized and so virulent as when they have been in the soil for some years. This feature helps to explain the fact that almost every farmer in Canada, who is now successfully growing alfalfa, has had to report initial failures. These men have found out that the second or third seeding of alfalfa, no matter whether the first seeding was inoculated or not, has proved much more successful than the first seeding.

Judging by what I have observed in the Maritime Provinces, I am convinced that the majority of those who will experiment with alfalfa for the first this year, will only get, at best, indifferent results and in many cases will have to record a failure. I cannot too strongly urge these people, for the reasons above given, to continue their experimenting with this valuable crop.

Since there is a great liklihood of partial or complete failure the first year or two, it would be unwise for any farmer to experiment with more than a small plot. Where convenient, I would recommend trying two or three small plots on different parts of the farm, selecting preferably those places where red clover has grown best in previous years.

Success to you in your campaign for the encouragement of the growing of alfalfa.

PROF. M. CUMMING.
Truro, N. S.

Your money back if you don't get a square deal from any one whose advertisement in The Maritime Farmer you answer. That is what our guarantee means and it applies to every advertiser in The Maritime Farmer. But you will get a square deal.

The Best Way To Conserve The Natural Resources Of Your Farm

YOUR land is your biggest asset. On its power to grow good crops depends your very livelihood. What are you doing to insure its continued fertility—your future prosperity?

There is a great national movement on foot now for "The Conservation of Our Natural Resources." Don't think this applies only to our forests and coal mines. The soil, too, has been drained of its natural wealth by season after season of bumper crops. For your own good, join the soil conservation movement now. Begin on your own farm. There is a practical, economical, profitable way. Invest in an

I H C Manure Spreader

as hundreds of other farmers have done. By distributing your manure with one of these efficient machines you can keep your land always in top-notch condition. Barnyard manure is rich in the elements that enrich the soil, and an I H C Manure Spreader enables you to distribute it in the way to use all of it to the best advantage. I H C Spreaders are so designed that the manure can be spread in just the right amount required by the condition of the soil—a heavy coat where it is most needed—a light top dressing where that is best. They are simple and strong in every part. Their dependability has been proved by years of service.

I H C Spreaders are made in two styles:

Corn King Cloverleaf

in sizes suitable for any size farm.

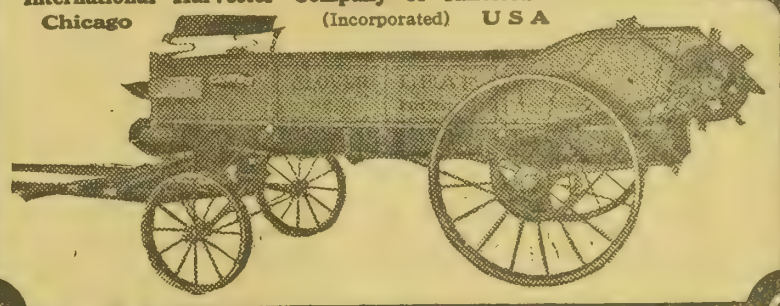
Call on the I H C local dealer and see the one best adapted to your needs. Ask him about the bigger profits I H C Spreaders are bringing to users. If you prefer, write direct, or to nearest branch house for I H C Spreader catalogue and full information.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.

International Harvester Company of America
Chicago (Incorporated) U S A



Gasoline Engines.

An Opportunity of a Lifetime.

The "BARRIE ENGINE"

The SIMPLEST, MOST RELIABLE and CHEAPEST Hopper Cooled Engine ever offered in Canada.

4 H. P., $150.00
5 H. P., $175.00

Made in all sizes, from 4 to 20 H. P.

Absolutely Guaranteed.

If no agent in your district is selling this Engine, write direct. We carry a complete stock.

The A. R. Williams Machinery Co. of St. John, Ltd.
15 Dock Street, - St. John, N. B.

MAXWELL'S
HIGH SPEED CHAMPION

has the largest opening of any washing machine. Practically the whole top opens up because the wringer attachment is on the side. No other washer washes clothes so quickly—so well—so easily. Tub made of Red Cypress will last a lifetime. In every respect, the "Champion" is the champion of all washing machine.

If you want quality butter, use Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,

St. Mary's Ont.

See large opening in tub. So easy to put in clothes.

90

Do You Wish to Buy or Sell a Farm ?

If so, write

J. J. CARMICHAEL,
60 Cornwallis St., Halifax, N. S.
Real Estate Agent.

MR. FARMER!

That boy you are going to keep at home on the farm, is entitled to a business training, such as can be had at

FREDERICTON The Business COLLEGE

W. J. OSBORNE PRINCIPAL

He has little chance of securing a knowledge of business in any other way Send for free catalogue. Address,

W. J. OSBORNE, Principal.
Fredericton, N. B.

MUMFORD BROS.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MUMFORD'S BUILDING, ARGYLE ST.,
Halifax, N. S.

Personal attention given to sales of Butter Eggs Hogs Beef, Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables etc., Consignments solicited. Proceeds of sale remitted promptly, Halifax prices sent on application. TELEPHONE 1051

ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. $2.00 per bottle, or delivered. Horse Book 5 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Atheroma, Kidney pains, Allays Pain. $1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 124 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMAN Ltd., Montreal, Can.

CATTLE FATTEN QUICKER

Fully Warranted

shipping by rail or boat is eliminated.

KEYSTONE VETERINER

R. H. McKENNA
219 Robert St. Toronto, Ont. Lake of Pictor., Ont.

Wire Fences Good Investment.

Farm fences are too frequently given only secondary consideration. Aside from the buildings themselves, there is no asset of a farm which counts for more than good, substantial fences in good condition. In the first place, a farmer can turn out his stock in the morning with the assurance that when he goes for it at night he will find it in the same field. He is not worried half to death in haying and other busy seasons chasing stock and keeping them out of deviltry. A good fence adds much to the attractiveness and cash value of a farm, and a word picture of a tumbled-down and propped-up fence is not necessary to remind farmers that a good fence has a distinct cash value in its moral and suasive effects upon passers-by.

Few will question the superiority of a good wire fence for the average farmer instead of rail, board, brush, or anything of that character. They occupy less room, are more easily kept in repair, are more attractive and in other ways rank first. Eveo the first cost, once urged against them, hardly holds good today. Timber for fence rails is better used for posts, railroad ties, telephone poles, etc. The cost of a board fence to many is prohibitive. Nowadays when a man builds a new fence it is taken for granted that it will be of wire. The question at point will usually be what kind of a wire fencing is he using and what sort of posts are used.

USE GOOD POSTS AND GOOD WIRE.

This latter point is by no means unimportant. Chestnut, catalpa and locust are recognized favorites for durability. However, cedar and oak are not to be ignored. It is generally recommended that posts be dipped in some good preservative before placing in the ground to prevent rotting.

There are many types and styles of fencing on the market. For the asking the farmer can have free catalogs and descriptive data, and, perhaps, actual samples in a miniature form of the many fences. It is for each farmer to decide for himself the type which best answers his requirements.

To guide in the selection, remember that the weight per rod, the grade of the galvanizing and the quality of the wire are points to keep at the forefront. There are poor grades of wire on the market which are not well galvanized and the result is that the fence soon yields to the elements and breaks down. Every year hundreds of tons of barbed wire are used by farmers. While under certain conditions such wire gives satisfactory results, many call the barbs brutal, and do not enjoy patching up the wounds on stock occasionally caused by getting into barbed wire fences.

In a great number of cases barbed wire fence is being displaced by some sort of woven wire fencing which is more desirable, more attractive, will turn the stock just as quickly and effectively, and will not injure animals as will barbed wire. It is possible to buy all sorts of combinations as to density of meshes height of fence, etc. Therefore, whether a man is raising poultry, hogs, sheep, horses or cattle he can get a fence to suit his purpose. Fortunately, prices for these woven wire fences are within reach of the average farmer. Woven wire fences have come to stay and their use is rapidly on the increase, and justly so.

Now is the time of year when repairing and picking up about the farm are in order. It is the object of this article to call the attention of farmers to the importance of good fences, well maintained, and their value as a labor and money-saver.

POTASH Means PROFIT

when employed judiciously in conjunction with the required amounts of Phosphatic and Nitrogenous Fertilizers.

POTASH may be obtained in the highly concentrated forms of **Muriate of Potash and Sulphate of Potash** from the leading fertilizer dealers and seedsmen.

Before purchasing be sure to obtain copies 8f our Illustrated Bulletins, which will instruct you **how to purchase and use fertilizers economically.**

The following VALUABE BOOKLETS will be mailed FREE, to any reader of this paper :

"Artificial Fertilizers, Their Nature and Use."

"Farmer's Companion."

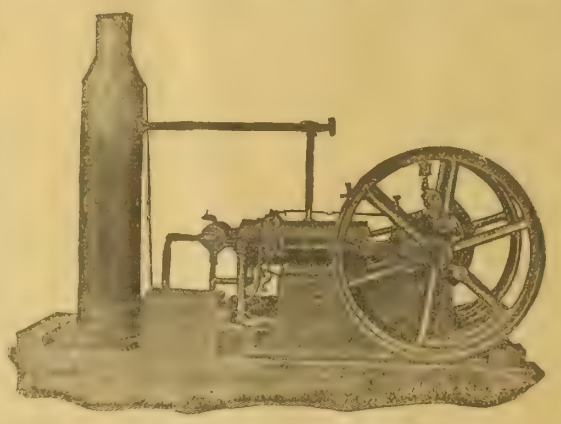
"The Potato Crop in Canada."

"Fertilizing Orchard and Garden" etc

The Dominion Agricultural Offices of the Potash Syndicate,

1102b TEMPLE BUILDING, - TORONTO, ONT.

Farmers of Quality



Stationary and Mounted, in 1 1-2 to 30 Horse Power

Want Quality !

Readers of THE MARITIME FARMER are of the quality stamp; we realize their discerning ability to pick an article of machinery that is correct in every mechanical detail. That is the reason why such care is taken to see that the **Ideal Gas and Gasoline Engines** are what we claim for them.

Every part of the **"Ideal"** is interchangeable—a mighty strong feature. The cylinder, instead of being cast with the base, is cast separate and bolts on the base. The valves, instead of sealing directly on the cylinder head are enclosed in a valve cage, and the valve cage is inserted in the cylinder head, so that when the valves become worn, the valve cage and valve can be taken out and ground without removing the cylinder head.

The idea of casting the cylinder separate from the base is a good one, for when the walls of the cylinder become worn you don't have to buy a complete new engine, you only require a new cylinder that can be bolted on the base. Another good feature is an extremely long piston with double rings instead of using three rings. We use three sets of two rings each on the Ideal.

Another thing, there is a speed regulator on this engine which enables you to run the engine at any speed, and, of course, when you reduce the speed of the engine, you also reduce the fuel consumption. For instance, if a man had a 6 H. P. engine and wanted to run a cream separator with it, he could reduce the speed and thereby cut down his fuel consumption to suit the work.

All these are points to consider when looking for a gasoline engine of quality—one that stands without a peer

"Ideal" Gas and Gasoline Engines are built on honor and built to give their operators satisfaction, and they do it. We do not build a cheap or low grade engine, but do cater to that class of buyers who wish a first class article at a reasonable price.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

Write for information

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Ltd., - Brantford, Ont.

Maritime Address--29 Dock St., ST. JOHN.

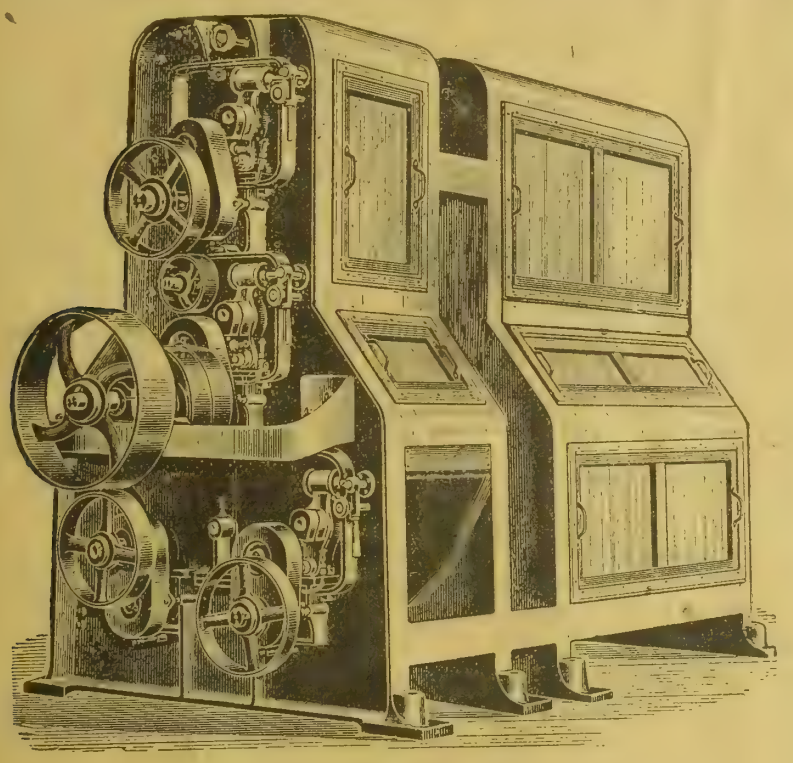
J. A. Pugsley & Co., St. John, N. B., Agents.

THE MIDGET MILL

In many parts of the world, notably in England, France, Spain and Italy, small millers who had lost all their trade, and given up making flour owing to the competition of the large roller mills have installed the modern Midget Mills and are now as prosperous and making as much flour as they did before the days of the roller milling. They can grind locally grown wheat and sell its products on the spot. This method has very substantial economic advantages of saving railway and a number of kindred charges which so greatly add to the cost of production of flour in the large roller mills.

In the old days all the advantage was with the small miller, and it is only owing to increasing demand for finest quality flour and the prohibitively large initial cost of a roller plant that the small men have been squeezed out.

In the following is given a short description of the machine which is reinstating the small miller in his old position and enabling new mills to be started in remote districts where the outlay for a large concern would not be warranted, thus bringing a machine capable of producing the finest quality of flour within the reach of men who have only small capital at their command.



The Midget Mill

DIMENSIONS.—The floor space occupied is 8 feet by 4 feet, the driving pulley, which is 20 inches in diameter, projects 20 inches beyond the end of the mill, the height is 6 feet 3 inches without the exhaust fan, this gives precisely the space required in a building for the mill. Its weight is about 2 tons 10 cwt.

DRIVING POWER.—The mill is driven by a single 3 inch belt. The power required is about 3 B. H. P. The speed of the driving pulley is 300 revs. per minute.

ROLLERS.—The roller section of the Mill consists of 2 pairs of fluted break rollers and 2 pairs of smooth reduction rollers, all rollers are 5 inches in diameter and 14 inches long. The moveable roller of the pair is in each case adjusted by a patent arrangement which makes it impossible for the rollers when once adjusted to ge get out of parallel; after numerous experiments a special grooving for the break rolls has been perfected, which while thoroughly cleaning the bran, keeps it broad and preserves the inside of the grain pure from branny particles, so that there is no need for the semolina to be further purified before being reduced to flour on the smooth reduction rolls.

SCALPER. — A patent vibrating sifter follows the first break rollers, the outsiftings of which pass to the flour dresser, the tails drop to the second break rollers.

After each rolling the stock is carried to the dressing section of the machine to have the flour dressed away from it, and the semolina is carried back to be re-rolled.

The arrangements for feeding the stock on to the rolls, and for conveying it backwards and forwards between the roller and dressing sections of the machine are simple and unlikely to get out of order or to damage the stock.

FLOUR DRESSING.— The flour dressing section of the Mill consists of four centrifugals, each 3 feet 6 inches long by 14 inches diameter. These dress out the flour after rolling, drop the bran and sharps into separate sacks, and return the semolina to be re-rolled.

In the whole machine only one elevator is used. This is built in and forms a part of the machine. Owing to the short, quick process employed, the resultant flour is kept clear and bright, its natural color is preserved, and its volatile oils are not evaporated by reason of the interminable operations which obtain in modern practice, where endless elevators and spout connections are employed. In consequence the flour made on the Midget is a better color, retains its natural moisture longer, and makes a sweeter loaf than that made on the elaborate plants.

EXHAUST FAN.—A small fan is placed at the top of the Mill to ventilate roller and dressing sections, to keep the whole cool and free from moisture, the fan may be discharged into the open air or into a small exhaust chamber. The waste from its use is a negligible quantity, not amounting to 1 lb. per day.

CAPACITY.—The capacity of the Midget varies to a certain extent with the class of wheat milled, it will deal with 220 lbs. of large grained damp English wheat in an hour.

Amatite ROOFING

"THIS IS THE ROOFING THAT NEEDS NO PAINTING"

AMATITE means more to the man who needs a roofing than just merely something to put on the top of a building.

It means a thoroughly satisfactory and reliable roof covering, without future *expense for painting*—because the *real mineral surface* makes painting unnecessary.

Frequently the cost of painting a roofing amounts to almost enough to buy a new Amatite Roof.

Amatite can be laid right over shingles, tin or other ready roofings. The directions hold good for laying Amatite anywhere and over anything, and are as simple as A B C.

For further information, booklet, samples etc., address nearest office.

Everjet Elastic Paint

A very tough, durable paint at a low price. One color only—a lustrous black. Use it for machinery, heating apparatus, smokestacks, roofs, fences, water tanks, etc.

Creonoid *Lice Destroyer and Cow Spray*

Cows give more milk if sprayed with Creonoid to keep away the flies which make them restless. The poultry output will be increased if the hen house is made obnoxious to insect pests by disinfection with Creonoid.

CARRITTE-PATERSON MFG. CO., Limited
St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

The Only Black That Stays Black

For Red Stove Lids

BUY TRY

STOVINK

Makes old stoves BLACK and keeps NEW stove lids new. Nothing else like it. Quickly applied, clean and easy to use. NO POLISHING REQUIRED. You simply paint it on those parts of the stove that become red and it will make them absolutely **BLACK**. One application lasts a month. Absolutely non-explosive.

25 Cents the Bottle. Postage 5c Extra.

T. McAVITY & SONS, LIMITED,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

THERE ARE FEW PEOPLE

Who Have Never Experienced

A HEADACHE.

Headaches effect all ages and both sexes alike, but the female sex is naturally the more effected through the higher nervous development and more delicate organization of the system.

Burdock Blood Bitters has, for years, been curing all kinds of headaches, and if you will only give it a trial we feel sure it will do for you what it has done for thousands of others during the past thirty-five years.

Mrs. C. Meadows, Clarksburg, Ont., writes:—"For years I was troubled with sick headache and dizziness, and was also constipated. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I only took three bottles of the medicine; now I feel like a new woman. I find I am completely cured, and I can truthfully testify that it is the best medicine I have ever used.

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF MINARD'S LINIMENT

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited

ECZEMA CURE A BEAUTY WASH

Although D. D. D. Prescription has been recognized for years as the one remedy for Eczema, Psoriasis, and all other forms of skin diseases, it is now known that there is no other wash, even those used by the beauty specialists, that can compare with this mild liquid for cleaning the skin of pimples, blackheads, rash and all similar skin affections.

For this reason alone, a bottle of D. D. D. should be kept on hand in every household. A free trial bottle will show you the merits of this great remedy as a complexion wash.

D. D. D. seems to remove the cause what ever the trouble may be, cleansing the skin, and leaving it as soft, as smooth and clear as that of a healthy child.

Write the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. F. M., 49 Colborne St., Toronto, and prove its wonderful effectiveness.

(For sale by all Druggists.)

Send for the booklets of advertisers in The Maritime Farmer—you don't have to buy and you may learn some thing useful. ...

But with small, dry Canadian wheat, the capacity is as high as 300 lbs. per hour of winter wheat and 250 lbs. for spring varieties.

PERCENTAGES. — The percentages and quality of flour obtained an be varied at the will of the operaor. The following are tne percentges from three most common arangements:—

(a) 70 per cent. very good quality straight run flour.

(b) 50 per cent. fair quality flour.

(b) 20 per cent. finest quality patnt flour.

With each of these arrangements 14 p. c. bran, 10 p. c. fine sharps and 6 p. c. coarse sharps are obtained.

(c) 55 per cent. very fine flour.

20-25 p. c. second quality flour.

75-88 p. c. Total.

With this arrangement 13 p. c. of bran is obtained, and 7-12 p. c. of sharps all one quality.

FITTING AND WORKING.— The Midgets are sent forward from the orks completely fitted and adjusted fter a trial run, they can easily be xed down on a prepared floor and tarted off immediately. All you ave to do is to lace on the silks, oil he bearings, feed the wheat into the hopper and remove the flour, bran, tc., as they are made. The Midet does the rest.

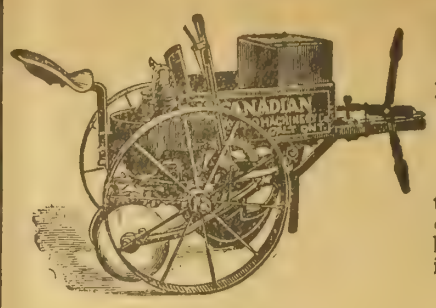
Editor's Note.—We understand that a number of progressive farmers at Hoyt Station, in Sunbury County, who are interested in wheat growing nave received the assurance of one of their prominent citizens that if the farmers of that district will agree to sow at least 150 acres of heat for three consecutive years, he will establish a flour mill. We have heard complaints from many sections where wheat can and is being grown that they are handicapped by having to take their grist long distances to be ground. It is possible that the foregoing article may prove of interest to our readers in those sections.

Editor's Note:—If any of our readrs are interested in this matter and will write us we will furnish them with any information they may require in regard to the Midget Mill.

A $5.00 Wire Fence Prize

We will give $5.00 in gold to the person who finds the word "fence" or "fences" the most times in ads. in this and succeeding issues betweent now and May the 31st. It doesn't cost you one penny to try for this $5.00 but in looking for the word "fence" note which fence ads. interest you most, and write those advertisers, sending an order or asking for free catalogue. In your letter to us telling how many times you find the words "fence" or "fences" you must give us the names of all fence advertisers in this and succeeding issues up to May 31st, to whom you have written mentioning The Maritime Farmer. This is an easy condition, and the catalogues or fences you buy will be worth much more than you pay. Go to work. The $5.00 will be mailed promptly to one finding them most times. Tell how many times you find them on each page. In case of tie the prize will be divided. Don't delay. Don't cost a cent to enter. You might as well have the $5.00 as you are going to write for catalogues, so do it now. Lists must be mailed by May 31st, 1911.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets assist nature in driving all mpurities out of the system, insurng a free and regular condition and restoring the organs of the body to health and strength. Sold by all dealers.



POTATO PLANTER.

If You Want Durability, Reliability and Simplicity, You Get Them in the O. K. Canadian

It requires only one team and man to plant your crop. Its automatic cup device does not puncture or bruise the seed in any way; handles it almost as carefully as by hand.

Write for our 1911 Catalogue.

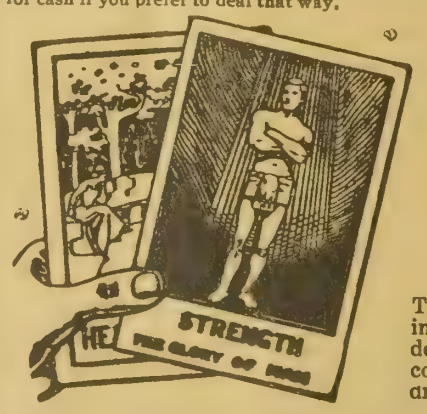
Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Ltd., 118 Stone Road, Galt, Ont.

This Man is Young at 55 Years.

He is a "Health Belt Man;', therefore has the vitality and hot, red blood of youth in his veins; he towers like a giant above the ordinary difficulties of life—be a "Health Belt Man" yourself—it gives manly Strength; it makes you young and keeps you young all the days of your life; it takes all the coward out your make-up—let me give you of this abundant vitality, then nothing can ever conquer you but death itself—100,000 men have taken my advice, why not you ?

The secret of life-long youth may be summed up in one word—Vitality. If you have this great natural power in abundance years count for nothing. I use no drugs, I recommend none. Just the Health Belt. No privations, no dieting and no restrictions, excepting that all dissipation must cease. Put the Health Belt on nights when you go to bed; let it send its power into your nerves, organs and blood while you are sleeping It gives you a great flow of soft, gentle, galvano-vital electricity during the entire night. One application and you are like a new being; it takes all the pain and weakness out of your back; it makes you answer the morning greeting with "I'm feeling fine." It is a great strength builder; it overcomes the results of earlier mistakes and indiscretions; it gives you a compelling power, so that you are attractive to all women and men with whom you come in contact. Three months' use is sufficient, S. Coolen, Hubbards Cove, N. S., writes: "I am a man again, thanks to you. Nothing can discourage me now." This is one among tens of thousands.

Free Until Cured. Call or write to me and I will at once arrange to let you have the Belt on trial, not to be paid for until cured. No deposit or advance payment. Send it back if it doesn't do the work. Liberal discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way.



These Nature Cure Books FREE

Let me send you these books. They contain much valuable health information, are fully illustrated, describe my Health Belt. Fill in coupon or send your name and address on a postal card.

DR. M. F. SANDEN CO., 140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Sirs—Please forward me your books as advertised free.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

HE WANTS THEM ALL TO KNOW

ABOUT GIN PILLS

They Cured Him and He Knows They will Cure Others

DAVISVILLE, ONT.

"I want to let you know what GIN PILLS have done for me. I had trouble with my Kidneys and Bladder so I got a sample of GIN PILLS and followed directions. I felt better after the first dose and I kept taking them for a month.

One day, Mr. Simpson of this town, told me about the trouble he had with his kidneys and I recommended him to try GIN PILLS, and gave him one to take. The next day he bought some for himself and both he and his wife have received great benefit from them. I have also induced many others to try them.

I am trying to get my sister-in-law to try them. I wish you would send me a sample box to give her."

HERBERT H. BAUER.

If you have a friend who is suffering from Kidney or Bladder Trouble or Rheumatism, send name and address, and we will gladly mail a free sample box of GIN PILLS. At dealers, 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, or sent on receipt of price. Remember—GIN PILLS are guaranteed to give relief or money refunded. National Drug and Chemical Co. Dept. M. F. Toronto.

National Lazy Liver Pills regulate liver and bowels, and cure Constipation. 25c. a box.

PIES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 309, Windsor, Ont.

Every Woman

is interested and should know about the wonderful

MARVEL Whirling Spray

The new Vaginal Syringe. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses instantly. Ask your druggist for it.

If he cannot supply the MARVEL accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

Flax as a Stock Food.

Flax seed is the greatest stock food in existence. It will actually do most of the things patent stock foods are claimed to do. It is a very satisfactory substitute for butter fat when fed with skim milk to calves. It has a great power of toning up the system of an animal. It puts a horse in good physical condition in a very short time.

The high price has made its use prohibitive on most stock farms. Some farmers, however, raise a small patch of flax each year and they find it one of the most profitable crops they can raise. Flax seed is commonly boiled a short time and allowed to cool. It then forms a thick, oily, jelly-like mass. This is mixed with milk or grain and fed. Another common practice is to grind it. Some preparation is always necessary, as its thick, leathery coat causes it to pass through the body undigested.

Interesting the Boys.

We have the following letter from a prominent farmer in Inverness Co., N. S., which contains an idea that other fathers might adopt.

Editor Maritime Farmer'—

Enclosed please find eighty cents in payment of subscription to your paper for 1911. Please address this year to Donald S., instead of Archibald S. Donald is the oldest of my boys and I want him to take an interest in farming. I sent him to the short course this year and he is since taking more interest in matters relative to farming.

Wishing you every success with your paper for 1911. I remain,

Yours very truly,
J. ARCH MACDONNELL.
Port Hood, N. S.

A Progressive Firm.

One of the most progressive firms of meat dealers in Prince Edward Island is the firm of Blake Bros., Charlottetown. It was a rare treat to those who have been eating the beef of dairy bred steers to visit this firm's stables, near Charlottetown, and there see some excellent Shorthorn steers that were imported from Ontario last fall and are being fattened for the Easter market. Five of these steers were exhibited on the Market Square, Charlottetown, on one of the days during which the farmers were in session. Their weights were 1950, 1900, 1800, 1680 and 1650 lbs. This progressive firm has also recently imported a carload of steers to fatten for their spring and summer trade. Metsrs. Blake says they would handle all the stock of similar quality that Prince Edward Island farmers could produce and they have no hesitation in saying that it is a pity that more of the farmers do not try to raise, at least, a few good steers every year.

$5 00 Free.

To the reader who finds the words "seed or seeds" in advertisements in this issue of The Maritime Farmer the largest number of times, we will give $5.00 in cash. If there should be a tie the money will be equally divided between those having correct counts. The words "seed or seeds" in The Maritime Farmers' own advertisements or in the reading matter will not count. The contest closes May 30, 1911. Send in your count. You may get the $5.00. Mention the names of any advertisers to whom you have written or of whom you have bought goods, also tell about how much you or your family have paid for seeds or trees of any kind that your family has bought within the last year.

I H C OWNERS ARE PROUD OF I H C WAGONS

There is a certain pride in owning a wagon that you know is built of the highest quality materials obtainable—a wagon that is not only attractively finished with the best paint and varnish, but which also gives perfect service, day after day, and year after year. That's why I H C owners are so proud of their wagons.

If you want to be proud of your next wagon—choose one of these two in the I H C line—

Chatham or Petrolia

The loads they carry, the roads they traverse, and their wonderful durability make others wish they had bought a Chatham or Petrolia.

Chatham Wagons have a long record for satisfactory service in Canada. Made with hard maple axles, oak bolsters, sand boards; rims, and spokes, and oak or birch hubs—they represent the highest standard of wagon construction. When you buy a Chatham wagon it is with the assurance of getting the utmost service and satisfaction out of it.

Petrolia Wagons are constructed of first quality woodstock which is thoroughly seasoned by being air-dried. The ironing is of the very best. The inspection of each part is most rigid.

Be sure to call on the I H C local agent, get a pamphlet, and let him show you one of these wagons. If you prefer, write the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house for any information you want.

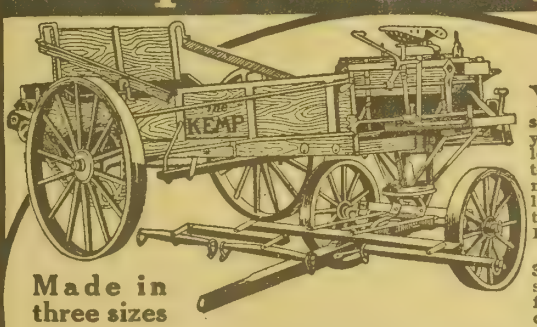
IHC Service Bureau

This Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problems to the I H C Service Bureau.

EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES:—International Harvester Company of America at Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago U S A

Inside Facts About Kemp Manure Spreaders



Strong Where Others are Weak

YOU who continue to spread manure over your land by hand, learn how it is possible to cover three times as much ground with less labor and increase crops 10 to 15 per cent by using the Kemp Manure Spreader.

This spreader is the result of 39 years' experience in building spreaders of all kinds. It is the first one that will handle all sorts of material, thoroughly pulverize and distribute it evenly, and has one-third lighter draft than any other spreader ever built.

Made in three sizes

The secret of the wonderful success of the Kemp Manure Spreader lies in the Flat Teeth used on the Cylinder Bar. Because these teeth are wide and graded, we need only have one-third as many used on other machines. This does away with the manure backing up and clogging, reduces friction on the cylinder—and correspondingly lightens draft.

The machine is also equiped with the strongest and most practical change of feed ever put on a spreader, while the Apron has a friction return so the operator has it always under control. The Kemp Manure Spreader will economize labor more than any other farm implement and, by increasing the fertility of the land, will pay for itself in no time.

Settle your doubts, once and for all, concerning what kind of a spreader you want on your farm, by writing for our free book 75 which tells the inside facts about Manure Spreaders. Write today—address,

Frost & Wood Co. Limited 75
Smith's Falls, Canada

1/3 Lighter Draft

Handles All Kinds of Material

The Passenger Pigeon

NOT DISCOVERED LAST YEAR—RENEWAL OF SEARCH. A REWARD OF $1,000 FOR FIRST INFORMATION AS TO THE LOCATION OF A NESTING PAIR, WHEN PROPERLY CONFIRMED.

The search for the Passenger Pigeon will be carried on for another year. No person was successful last year in finding this finest and noblest of all wild pigeons. Whereas forty or fifty years ago great flocks comprising hundreds of thousands, or even millions, were frequently observed, much doubt exists as to whether there are any left today. Its range extended over the portion of the American continent east of the Rocky Mountains and as far north as Hudson Bay.

Last year many reports were received to the effect that the long-lost pigeon had been found, but on further inquiry, and on demanding a deposit of $5.00 as an evidence of good faith and care in its identification before we incurred any expense in confirming the discovery, it turned out that some other bird had been mistaken for it, and nothing more was heard of it.

All finds are to be reported to Dr. C. F. Hodge, Clark University, Worcester, Mass., or to the undersigned. The awards are offered solely and only for information of location of undisturbed nestings. We do not desire to obtain possession of any birds dead or alive, but we are working solely to save the free wild pigeon.

To insure intelligence and good faith informants of nestings are advised to enclose, or agree to forfeit, at least $5.00, in case they have failed to identify the birds correctly. This is only fair, since the amount may cover only a small part of the costs occasioned by a false report. The money will be immediately returned if the birds are found to be the true wild passenger pigeons.

In sending reports give exact date, hour, number in flock, direction of flight and descriptions of the nest, the eggs and the birds themselves.

Last year the Mourning Dove, the Band-tailed Pigeon of the Pacific Slope and Cuckoos, were mistaken for Passenger Pigeons.

Passenger Pigeons nest during April or May, making rude scanty platforms of twigs through which the eggs can be seen. The nests are usually from 10 to 30 feet above the ground and are apt to be found in any woodland. There is usually one, sometimes two, elliptical white eggs, 1½ inches by 1 inch, in each nest. The Passenger Pigeon is 16 inches long from bill to end of tail, of slender build, and has a long graduated tail, that is, the central tail feathers are about twice the length of the outer ones. The male is blue-gray above and on the head and ruddy underneath; the female is duller colored, inclining to brownish.

The Mourning Dove is shorter by 4 inches, and both sexes have black spots on the ears and brownish backs The forehead of the adult is vinaceous brown, and the nest is usually less than 10 feet from the ground.

Observers should be absolutely sure of the identity of the bird before making a report. If the nest contains eggs, haste in reporting is unnecessary as the young birds will remain in the nest for three weeks or more before leaving.

It should be remembered, too, that the rewards are offered for undisturbed nests. The birds must not be molested in any way, watch them closely from a concealed position with a field glass and ascertain for a certainty that they are Passenger Pigeons before reporting.

W. LOCKHEAD.
MacDonald College, P. Q.,

The Double-Action Cutaway Disc Harrow Doesn't Have To Run On The Half Lap

ALL farmers know what that means—that this harrow does not have to run in the half lap—know the saving in time and labor. The Double-Action Cutaway Disc Harrow runs true in line of draft and keeps the surface of the land true.

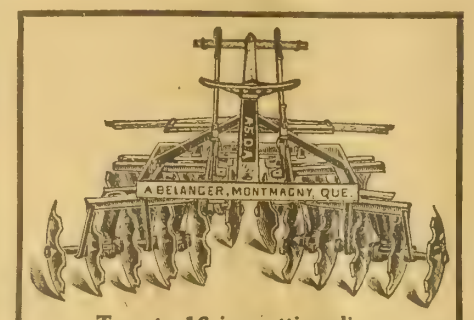
On light sod or tough stubble land, it may be driven in the half lap and will make a perfect seed-bed in one operation.

Drawn by two medium horses, it will move 18,000 tons of earth one foot a day.

The condition in which it leaves the land means an increase of 25% to 50% in crops; and there is only one operation—it is a plow and harrow combined.

The discs are adjustable—can be set to move soil any distance from an inch to a foot—thoroughly pulverize and aerate the land—stir up the soil—let in the air and sunshine—purify and vitalize it—make it just right for crops.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, recently ordered a second one for his own farm. That looks like satisfaction, doesn't it? Thousands are in use.



Twenty 16 in. cutting discs placed in two rows.

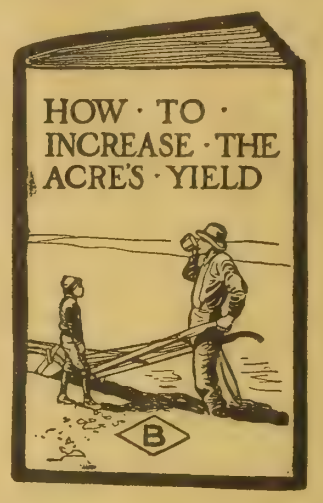
If your dealer won't supply you, write us and we will tell you where you can get one. Send us the letter to-day.

A. BELANGER
Established since 1867
at MONTMAGNY Que

THIS book, well worth a dollar if you had to buy it, will be given FREE to any farmer who is interested and who will fill out the coupon as an evidence of good faith. It is a scientific treatise on the preparation of the ideal and perfect seed-bed,—tells about "Soils and Fertilizers," "Plowing and Plows," "Seeds and Seeding,"—facts you owe it to yourself to know.

Use The Coupon For The Free Book

and it will come to you by return mail—the first copy FREE; extra copies will cost you one dollar. We want you to have it if you own or operate a farm—don't put off sending—the edition is limited—send to-day—NOW. Use the coupon.



FREE $1.00 Book Coupon

A. BELANGER, MONTMAGNY, QUE. (100)

Gentlemen:—

I operate a farm of.....
Number of Acres

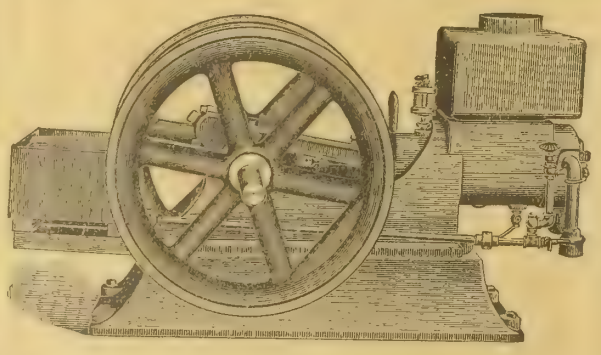
acres of..... .....soil.
Type of Soil

Please send me "How to Increase the Acre's Yield," FREE.

Name.....

Address..... .....Prov.....

Don't Wait for a Gasoline Engine Agent



to come to your house if you are thinking of buying. Write to the different makers or their representatives and get catalogues. Investigate the different makes thoroughly before you buy. You will have to pay good money and do not want to be disappointed. Remember, that if you make a mistake in purchasing it will worry you as long as the engine lasts. You cannot afford to take chances. These are the things that confronted us when we went into the markets of the world to select an engine that would give you satisfaction. Our experts went not to the factory where they were made, but out in the fields, the workshops and other places where they were being used, and found out just how each make of machine was doing. Every working part was thoroughly inspected. Not one dollar of expense was saved in order that we might get the best. We could not afford to take chances. Our organization is too big, our interests too great, our reputation too dear to us to allow even the slightest defect to creep in. We went at the Gasoline Engine business thoroughly and we believe you should do the same. We want you to find out for yourself just how good our Gasoline Engine is. We have 200 agents in the Maritime Provinces. Every county is represented. We can have a man call on you any day, but before we have him call we would like you to write us for our catalogue. It explains the things you should know about Gasoline Engines. Other information regarding our selling plan will be given you by our representative.

J. D. FRIER, - - Sussex, New Brunswick

Quality Butter

That's the kind you make with Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn.—

Maxwell's "Favorite" is used all over the world—in Denmark, the butter country of the world—in the United States, in spite of high tariffs—and in every Section of Canada. Our Agricultural Colleges and Govt. Inspectors recommend it, because it is the finest butter-maker in the world.

Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle it.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,
ST. MARY'S, ONT. 94

FREE!

This elegant watch, stem wind and set, fancy engraved SOLID SILVER cases, FULLY GUARANTEED, will be sent you FREE if you sell only $3.60 worth of our beautifully colored and embossed post cards at 6 for 10c. These are the very latest designs in Views, Floral, Holiday, Comics, &c. The swiftest sellers. Just show them and take in the money. Send your name and address, plainly written, and we will forward you a package of cards and our big premium list. Don't delay, for we give this extra present for promptness.

COBALT GOLD PEN CO.,
Dept. 319 Toronto, Ont.

SEND US 75c. Receive by return mail post paid this beautiful little dress made with a little waist joined to a full pleated skirt with a half belt to the front panel. Neck trimming belt, and cuffs, are of a plain dark red material, while the dress is of a dark red tartan dress goods It comes in ages from 3 to 12. It is worth double. To introduce our dresses we make an ad. of this number and send it by return mail for only 75c. and 12c. for postage. We can supply a 14 year size at $1 25. Order No 831

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Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 309, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

Prompt relief in all cases of throat and lung trouble if you use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Pleasant to take, soothing and healing in effect. Sold by all dealers.

For Pure Maple Products.

Following is the text of a widely circulated and extensively signed petition that the maple products manufacturers of Canada have forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture:

To the Honourable Sydney Fisher, B. A.,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,

We, the undersigned PURE MAPLE SYRUP and PURE MAPLE SUGAR manufacturers, of the Dominion of Canada, do respectfully beg to petition the Government of Canada, and particularly you, as Minister of Agriculture, to so amend the Adulteration Act as to give greater protection against having our pure maple products sold throughout Canada in open competition with adulterated syrups and sugars.

We wish to express to you our greatest appreciation of the keen interest you take in all matters pertaining to Agriculture. We appreciate what you have done for the Maple Sugar Industry in the way of publishing Bulletins, and using your influence with the Minister of Inland Revenue to have an analysis of maple products made each year. The combined actions of these two Departments of the Government Service has greatly stimulated the production of pure maple syrup and pure maple sugar.

While these two Departments have been active towards assisting the manufacturers of maple products, the adulterators have at the same time been active in trying to work out some syatem of adulteration whereby, by the careful blending of foreign sugars or foreign sugars and maple products, it has been somewhat difficult for the analytical chemists to determine just what should be classed as "adulterated" and just what should be classed as "pure". This action on the part of the adulterators is causing the pure maple syrup and pure maple sugar manufacturers great annoyance and it is with this idea in view that we are hereby petitioning you to amend the above named act.

You have, by legislation, assisted the butter and cheese industry of Canada; you have, by an act of Parliament, prohibited the manufacture and sale of olemargarine, butterine, and spurious butter; you have, by the Fruit Marks Act, given protection to the honest fruit packer, and by the Seed Control Act, made it illegal to sell bad seeds. We, therefore, do not consider our request unreasonable, and would humbly pray you to grant our petition, and so amend the Adulteration Act by making it illegal to have the word "Maple" or any of its deritatives appear on the labels of any packages of maple syrup or maple sugar unless the same be guaranteed absolutely pure, and not a mixture containing compounds of foreign sugars.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

A Prize of $5 00

We will give $5.00 to the school boy or girl who makes the most number of words from the letters contained in the word "Alfalfa." No letter is to be used in one word oftener than it appears in the word "Alfalfa". The only condition is that each person competing must send in at least one paid in advance new or renewal subscriber to "The Maritime Farmer." Make up your lists boys and girls, show them to your friends, get them to help you win the prize by subscribing for The Maritime Farmer. Contest closes May 30th. Address Circulation Manager, Maritime Farmer.

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2000 MILES

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Agents wanted in unoccupied Territory.

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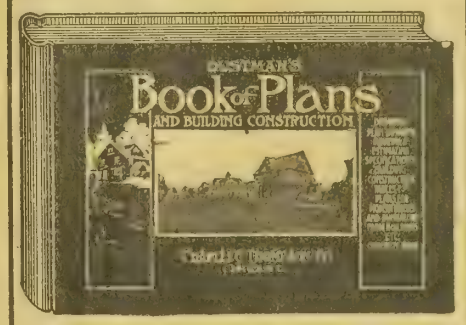

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Everyone interested directly or indirectly in building should have this book. 250 pages; oblong size, 9x13 inches; bound in blue cloth; white hand stamping—150 plans for modern houses, bungalows, barns, farm buildings, store fronts, store buildings, garages, etc., etc.

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1 Cent a Word.

This department is one of the most valuable in the MARITIME FARMER. At a cost of only one cent a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange. The address must be counted as part of the advertisement and each initial or a number counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order and advertisement must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office. Copy must be received not later than Friday before the date of issue, which will always be found on the editorial page of the proceeding issue. No black faced type or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small ad, as noticeable as a large one. The rate for this column is one cent a word, each insertion. MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

AGENTS WANTED, apply THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Ottawa. Ont.

PURE BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE Apply F. E. SHARP, Midland, Kinge Co., N. B

EGGS FOR HATCHING from bred to lay S.C. Black Minorca and White Leghorn. $1.00 per setting.—FRED C LAW, Folkins, N. B.

GIRLS White Lawn dress or Blue Dotted Muslin dress 2 to 8 years postpaid 38c. Standard Garment Co. London, Ont.

FOR SALE—Banner oats and White Russian wheat. From hand selected seed. TAYLOR BROS., Willowdale Farm, Antigonish, N S.

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YORKSHIRE PIGS—from prize-winning registered stock, Five dollars, five weeks old. Book your orders now. R. J. MESSENGER, Bridgetown, N. S.

FOR SALE:—Registered Chester White pigs. Five dollars at five weeks old for April and May delivery. Large prize-winning stock, WALTER S. COGSWELL, Centreville. N. B.

EGGS FOR HATCHING —Orpingtons from my prize birds. Whites, $2.00. per 13; Blacks, $2.00 per 13; Buffs, $1.50 per 13.—E H. PARSONS, Box 458, Springhill, Nova Scotia.

LIVE MAN OR WOMAN WANTED for work at home, paying $2.00 to $3.00 per day, with opportunity to advance. Spare time can be used. Work not difficult and requires no experience. — WINSTON, LIMITED., Spadina Ave., Toronto.

BAIN WAGON FOR SALE.—We are offering one heavy Bain Lumber or Farm Wagon for sale cheap, on easy terms. For particulars write M A. MACLEOD, SUSSEX N.B. or W. C. MACLEOD & SONS, LOCH LOMOND WEST, N. S

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ALL kinds of books on Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Gardening, Bees, Fruits Flowers, Vegetables, etc, Catalogue free.—MORGAN'S POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, London, Ont.

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PRIZE BIRDS FOR SALE.—The third prize S. C. Minorca and the third prize S. C. B. Leghorn Cockerels at the last Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S.—DENNIS D. LEGERE, St. Auseline, Moncton, N. B.

WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs for hatching from selected winter layers. Our pullets averaged 18 eggs each in January and 21 eggs each in February. Eggs from selected hens $1 50 per 15. Eggs from selected pullets $1 00 per 15, Satisfaction guaranteed. H. WILLISTON, Newcastle, N. B.

SEND FOR FREE CIRCULAR on the world's greatest winter layers, Anconas and Leghorns, 90% fertile eggs, for sale in any quantity. I have the largest flocks of Anconas in Canada. Baby chicks delivered anywhere. Germ killer, 25c postpaid.—EDMUND C. APPS, Box 224, Vice-President International Ancona Club, Brantford, Ontario.

FARM FOR SALE—At Great Village, Col, Co., N. S., consisting of 200 acres upland, 30 acres dyked marsh. Cut 125 tons of hay last year. 800 bushels of grain, 200 bushels roots. Good big house in good repair, also two big barns A mountain pasture for young cattle in the summer. Will sell 40 head cattle, 5 horses with place if wanted, also machinery. Buildings all in good repair with lots of water. Apply to T. A. B. % MARITIME FARMER, Sussex.

Hillside Farm Yorkshires

I have for immediate sale young boars fit for service and some choice sows old enough to breed. Sire and dam imp. I am booking orders for young pigs from two imported sows not akin. All stock registered and guaranteed as described.

A. P. SEMPLE, - Brule, N. S.

For Quick Sale at Right Prices

One (220) Cypher, 1910 model incubator, just used for one hatching. One (140) Cypher incubator used for one season. One (158) Success incubator slightly used. 3 indoor brooders, 2 prairie state, 1 Chatham, Bargains. Reason for selling blasted hopes. Apply to

R. A. BACKMAN,
Lunenburg, N. S.

Potato Quality.

What the market wants and needs is a potato of quality. The market does not actually realize that want, and the people who look to the market for that chief article of food do not yet,)as a general thing, know their need. The question of quality in the potato is beginning to burn, however, and various movements, looking to the end of establishing an aristocracy of the potato, are under way. It was but a short time ago that we suggested in this column an organization of potato growers, the object of which should be to improve the quality of the vegetable and regulate the marketing of the product. Now we notice that such organizations are being formed or considered. The effect must be beneficial

For so long a time that it may be said to be always, there has been no attention paid to the quality of the potato, except)to see that it was not rotten when it was sold. Now, however, there are more than a few people who want a potato that will come up to a certain standard of pleasing cooking and eating qualities and the growers must pay attention. If Maine heeds this growing demand and enlarges the demand by educating the people up to a desire for quality potatoes, the state may maintain its leading place as the potato state, and at the same time make the potato growing portion of the farming industry much more profitable.

The character of a quality potato is not difficult to determine. It should be only moherate size, with shallow eyes, smooth and perfect skin and regular shape. In texture it must be mealy and free from water after it has been boiled, while retaining its firmness until crushed. When taken into the mouth, it should have a pleasant, rich potato flavor, such a flavor as would make it thoroughly palatable to a hungry person without either gravy, butter or salt. That's the kind of potato Maine should produce and stake her reputation upon.—Maine Farmer.

The Island Seed Oat House.

Joseph Reed & Company, Ltd., Summerside P. E. I. seed oats selected and separated by the BRUSH CLIPPER SEPARATOR. References Agriculture Department, Charlottetown, and Maritime Seed Inspector, Truro. See next issue FARMER for list of dealers in our oats in N. B. and N. S.

New Brunswick Seed Potatoes

Am well supplied with Seed Potatoes of the best kinds, both early and late. Prices very reasonable. Stock guaranteed, carefully selected and true to name.

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900 Apple Trees, $1900.

140 acres in So. Me., one year's crop apples pays for farm; cuts 40 tons hay; fields splendidly adapted to big crops corn and potatoes; cream sold at door; 2 miles to village and advantages; near lake, pleasantly located commodious buildings, accident to owner cause of this big sacrifice; don't miss it; all details and travelling instructions to this and one of 100 acres for $700 page 20 "Strout's New Mammoth Farm Catalogue No. 34" just out, copy free. E. A. Strout, Kent's Hill, Maine.

Yorkshire Boars.

For immediate sale. Several extra well bred Yorkshire Boar Pigs, bred from the best imported English strains, also a few Sows of same breeding.

JAMES BARRETT & SONS,
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Pure Bred Guernsey Bulls For Sale.

I have three Guernsey Bulls between a year and two years old. These animals are well bred and thrifty, fine looking bulls. I will sell at a bargain to make room for other stock.

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MAPLE FOREST STOCK FARM.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

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From highest class Exhibition birds Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S.C. Rhode Island Reds, S C. Brown Leghorns winners of 70% of all first prizes in their classes at the Moncton and Hartland Poultry shows. 1911 large, healthy stock and record layers. Eggs from seventeen matings of selected birds including our prize winners, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed or order duplicated, free of charge. Mating list giving full description of matings and price of eggs from each one mailed free on application. Address,

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YORKSHIRE SWINE.

Book your orders now for Spring Pigs, ready for delivery April 15th. All pigs registered. Prices very reasonable.

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Ayrshires—Two bull calves, 12 months. old, and a few young calves. Females, any age. Guernseys—Three Bull Calves dropped in December. Females, any age. Chester White Swine.

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I have arrived with Percheron and Clydesdale Stallions and mares, which will be sold at slight advance above cost of importation.

TERMS—Cash or Bankable Note on one year's time. Stallions' freight and purchaser's R. R. fare paid.

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White, Black and Buff Orpingtons and Brown Leghorns.

Cockerel and Pullet Matings.

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Write for prices.

All orders for Eggs booked in rotation.

SPRING BROOK FARM AYSHIRES.

Headed by two imported Bulls. Stock all ages, for sale. Exceptionally fine lot of young Bull Calves from cows that won at Amherst 3rd in aged cow class. 1st and 4th in three year olds, 1st and 5th in two year olds.

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This delicious sweet, gathered from flowers, displaces no other farm crop. BEE-KEEPING is PLEASANT and PROFITABLE. Send for FREE "Instructions to Bee-keepers" and price lists of Bees, Queens, Hives, Sections. Foundations, etc., also nursery stock.

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Best hardy varieties, by mail postpaid,

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Columbian Wyandotte Eggs

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I have for sale several choice pure bred young Holstein Bulls, of various ages. Write or call for full information.

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Pure Bred Guernsey Bull, "Linden of Orchard Hill," dropped Jan. 10th, 1909. Weighs 1,200 lbs. Active, docile and a sure stock getter Dam, "Linda of Eastview" 2nd. 2 C. G. H. B. Sire, "Diamond's Early Riser of Waumisit," 12054, A, G, C. C.

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One R. C R. I. Red Cock, 2nd at Amherst; three Brown S. C. Leghorn Cockerels, one of these is the 2nd prize cockerel at St. John Dominion Exhibition. Four S. C. R. I. Red Cockerels, these are good ones for the money asked Also a few Pullets of each of the three varieties.

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Ayrshires Imported and Canadian bred, Prize winners at St. John and Halifax, 1910. Males and females, all ages, for sale. When visiting the "College Farm" come across the way and see us.

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I have for sale several Chester White boars and sows, all ages. Pairs not akin may be purchased. Write at once.

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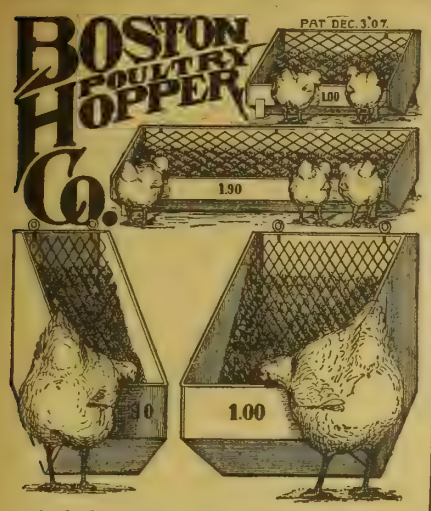

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Jos. R. Taylor, Upper Dorchester, N. B.

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J. Frank Roach, Sussex N. B.
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Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N. S.

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Chester Whites.

W. H. Moore, Scotch Lake, N. B.
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W. C. McLeod & Sons, Loch Lomond West, N S.

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Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Walter McMonagle & Sons, Sussex N. B,
S. Jones, Sussex, N. B., White Plymouth Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorca, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns,
W. J. M. McLeod, Loch Lomond, West N. S., Houdans and Silver Grey Dorkings and R. C. R. I. Reds

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Springdale Farm offers for sale the choice young Clydesdale Stallion, Flash Favorite 2nd. (11269), foaled June 1st, 1908; sire, Flash Favorite, (12147); dam, Felicia, (23167); both imported by N. S. Government. Flash Favorite 2nd was a prize winner at Amherst Horse Show, also Halifax Exhibition, 1910. Can be seen at Amherst Horse Show.

FRED. S. BLACK,
Amherst, N. S

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Do you want a pure bred, registered Chester White boar or sow? We have two litters, A 1 stock, that will be six weeks old early in February. Price $6.00 per pig F. O. B. our station. Send your order today and if pigs are sold before it arrives your money will be returned to you. W. C. MACLEOD & SONS,
Gold River Farm, Loch Lomond West, N.S.

"EGGS FOR HATCHING."

From Pens including all of our Prize Winning Birds at Amherst Fair, 1910 and 1911, in S. C. Black Minorcas, R. C. Black Minorcas, White Orpingtons, Buff and White Wyandottes.

MATING LIST NOW READY.

Everything in Poultry Supplies and Feeds. Prairie Slate Incubators and Model Incubators.

KINGSDALE POULTRY & SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD. Sussex N.B.

"HOMESTEAD FARM" HOLSTEINS.

Just now we can part with a few young bulls, fit for service, combining the blood of all of our best service bulls. We will also supply a few calves if desired.

We have a few Shropshire rams left that we will sell cheap in order to clear out this fall. Write or come and see them.

LOGAN BR O. N. S. 'Phone 602. AMHER T PT., N. S.

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Bellevue won male and female championships and all the herd prizes in Shorthorns at the 1910 fairs. The championship for Ayrshire bull has been held by us for three years with our Morton Main's Gerthrope, an Osborne bred bull. We have for sale an 18 month old bull, out of the Ayrshire cow that won first prize in the dairy test at the Amherst Winter Fair in 1910. All our prize winners, with the exception of our herd bulls were bred by ourselves. Write for prices or call and see us. We breed our winners and sell them too.

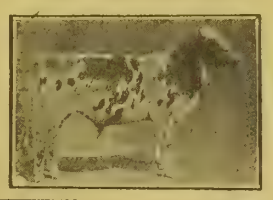
C. A. ARCHIBALD, Proprietor. - - - Truro, N. S.

Best Results of Any Four Papers Used.

THE following unsolicited letter was sent us by Geo. A. Fawcett, Middle Sackville, N. B., whose ad. appears in another column:

"Your letter received last night. Enclosed you will find an ad. that I wish inserted in the "Maritime Farmer" for about three months. I will probably change the wording from time to time. I think probably one inch will be large enough to hold this.

"My ad. in "Farmer" last spring gave me the best results of any four papers I used. Kindly send me paper for a year."



Wish - Ton - Wish Stock Farm.

HARDING BROS., PROPS.

Breeders of High-Class Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Large English Berkshire Pigs. At present we are offering some good bull and heifer calves and a young bull or two fit for service. We are booking orders for young Berkshire Pigs for May delivery.

Inspection invited. Correspoudence solicited.

HARDING BROS., Props.,
Welsford, Queens Co., N. B

BROOKLAND'S HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

I am offering for sale one pure bred Holstein bull, Eke DeKol Paul, Jr., three years old, dam, Lady Pietertje DeKol. Record day for milk, seventy pounds. Sire, Eke DeKol. This bull is also first cousin to Grace Fayne 2nd Homestead champion seven day cow of the world, 35.55 lbs. butter. Also a half-brother, six months old, out of same cow, sired by Ormsby Veeman.

Write for prices. First come, first served.

C. H. Giles, 'Phone 464 P. O. Box 119, Brooklands, Fredericton, N. B.

Sunny Brae Sheep Ranch.

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Breeder and importer of high-class Hampshire, Shropshire, Oxford, Southdown, Lincoln, Cotswold and Leicester Sheep. Sheep of both sexes, all breeds, for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd.

For foundation stock, herd bull or family cows, both show ring and long-distance producers (300 to select from.) Go to

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

You Will Miss It

If you buy an incubator without writing us. We have purchased a car load so that we can save you dollars. We have cut the prices lower than they have ever been sold in Canada. Write us.

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SUSSEX, N. B.

We have now mated for this season's hatching twenty pens of specially selected utility R. I. Reds and B. P. Rocks for best market and laying stock. Eggs $3.50 per 100. Eggs for pens of birds mated for Exhibition stock, $1.00 per 13.

We pay best cash prices for strictly new laid eggs laid weekly, and buy live poultry at all times

Get our prices on some new and second-hand incubators.

Meadow Brook Stock Farm.

Chatham, N. B.

Clydesdales, Haekneys, Shorthorns, Berkshires. Look over our winnings at late Amherst Horse Show and you will be convinced that we have the stock. Send your Pure Bred Mares to be bred

J. B. SNOWBALL COMPANY Limited,
Proprietors

JOHN BENNETT,
Superintendent.

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Maple Green Farm offers for sale, in registered Holsteins: Bull, No. 1, 18 months old; bull, No. 2, 29 months old, is in fine show shape and has been first prize bull in his class, both as a calf and as a yearling. Could also spare a few cows that have large yearly official records. For particulars, write

R. L. HICKS, - Dalhousie Jct., N. B.

Dairy — Shorthorns.

FOR SALE.—4 Bulls and some choice Heifers with calf, colors dark red or roan, ages from seven months to two years. The head of this herd is an imported bull from Cumberland Co., England; and was the best calf from one of the best dairy herds in that country. Inspection and enquiry solicited. Address W. T. WOOD, Highfield Farm, - - - Sackville. N. B.

Craig Bros. B. P. Rocks.

Leaders again. A clean sweep of the four cockerel prizes at the last big Fair; 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen, 3rd pullet. In Utility Class 1st Pen, 1st and 2nd pairs of Cockerels, 1st and 2nd pairs of Pullets with the reward of Rhodes Cup. Price of eggs and stock gladly given on application to

BOX 447, Amherst, N.S.

Shorthorns For Sale.

We have sold eight pure-breds and have a choice lot of roan and reds left, ages from 13 to 26 months. Also a large red bull, 3 years old.

C. C. H. EATON,
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R. C. R. I. Reds, best layers, best market fowl We have a strain that can't be beat either for eggs or dressed poultry, also have some choice Barred and White P. Rocks and Imperial Pekin ducks. Will sell eggs from any of these pens for $1.00 per set till May 1st or chix and dux one to two days old 15c each.

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Your money back if you don't get a square deal from any one whose advertisement in The Maritime Farmer you answer. That is what our guarantee means and it applies to every advertiser in The Maritime Farmer. But you will get a square deal.

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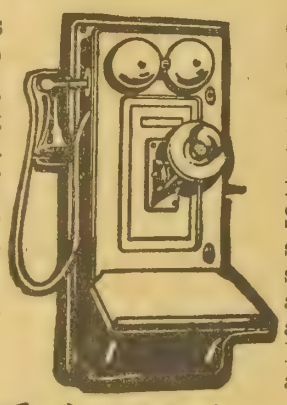
IN the organization and construction of rural telephone lines, this book, "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines," is a practical guide. It is a carefully classified volume, covering everything you need to know, from the inception of the idea to the moment the telephone is hanging on your own wall, ready for you to use. No question on the building of rural telephone lines can possibly arise without your being able to find the answer to it in this volume. It offers explanation on every point—the solution for every problem. If you are even the least bit interested in the subject, all you have to do is to clip, sign and mail the coupon and

We Will Send You FREE This Book on "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines"

Bear in mind that **you have to ask** for this volume to get it. This book represents 100 profusely illustrated pages of vital facts, bound in stiff, cloth-covered binding. Apart entirely from the cost of printing and binding, this book represents the brain work of experienced telephone men—has cost us so much money that we really ought to make a charge for it. So long as the edition lasts, however, we are willing to send it FREE to every farmer who, by using the coupon, signifies that he is interested in the subject. This book is very frank, it tells you exactly what you can do, what you must do and what you cannot do; you will be interested in the straightforward way in which it comes out with vital information. Systems of rural telephone lines are spreading a network throughout the Dominion in the form of community-owned companies. Sooner or later someone will organize such a system in your locality. Why shouldn't **you** be the man to do it? In any event you owe it to yourself to know all there is to know about this subject. Better send the coupon NOW, while you are thinking about it.



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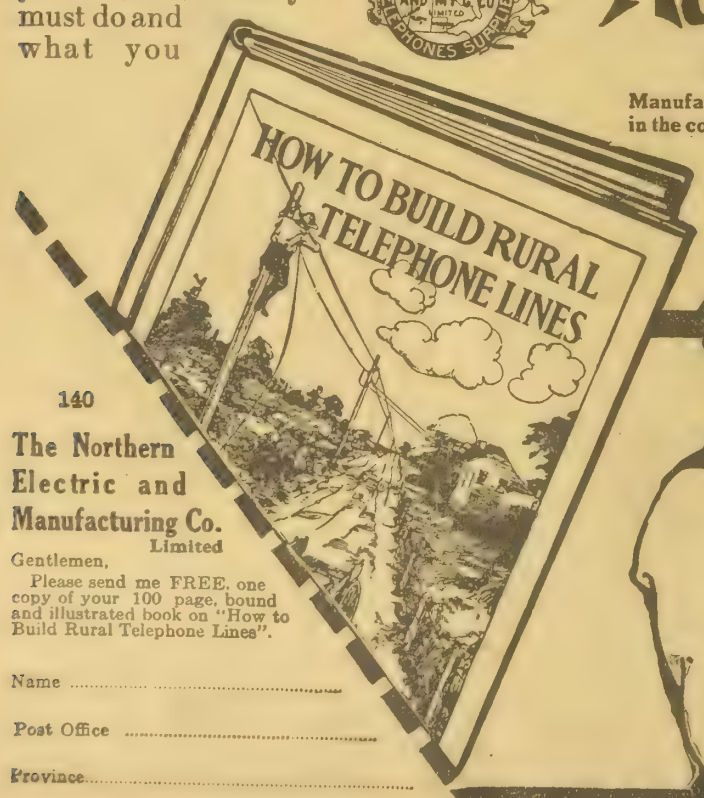

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Published twice-a-month in the Interests of the Farmers of the Maritime Provinces of Canada

Vol. 16. SUSSEX, N. B., APRIL 25, 1911 No. 14

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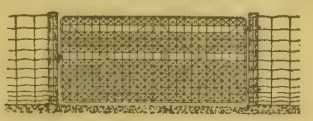
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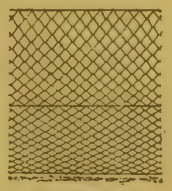
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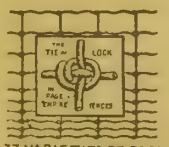

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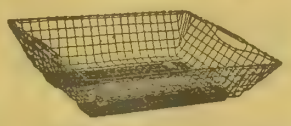
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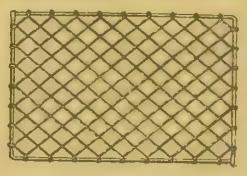
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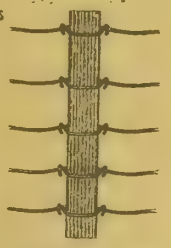
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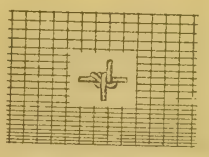
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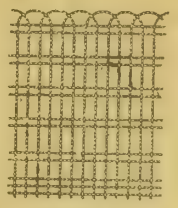
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A PREMIUM THAT BEATS ALL

YOUR OPPORTUNITY!

NEVER before in the history of The Maritime Farmer has there been shown such a rapid increase in the circulation as during the past season. Read the description found below of one of the most remarkable premium offers that has ever been put on in this part of the country. It is sterling worth, a real premium and something that nine out of ten homes will welcome. It costs you practically nothing to have The Farmer and at the same time fit your kitchen for quicker, more pleasant and efficient service. Housewives see to it that you do not fail to get one of these handsome premiums while they last. The supply is limited and this offer may not appear again.

Description of the 8-piece Set

No. 1—A 7-inch Meat Cleaver, one of the handiest of kitchen tools, well balanced and of tempered steel. Light enough for anybody to handle, yet heavy enough to be very effective.

No. 2—An 8-inch blade Kitchen Knife; no better knife can be had; made of tempered steel and a keen edge and a knife that will do valiant service as long as there is a strop of it left.

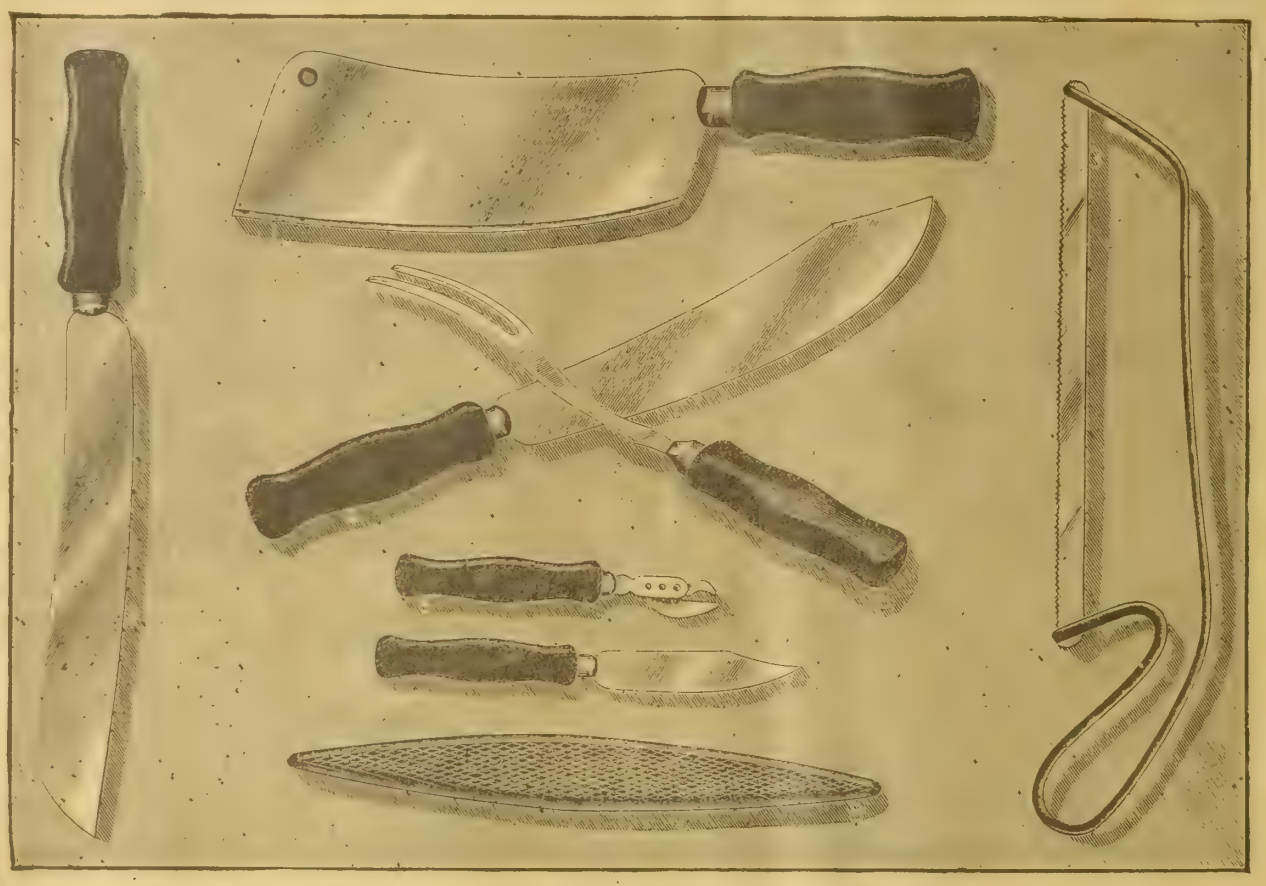
No. 3—The handiest of kitchen tools, a real Meat Saw, 8 inches in cutting service. It is sharp and set wide so as to cut with ease. No kitchen is complete without it.

No. 4 and 5—A serviceable Carving Set; just the thing for actual service; handsome enough to use on the table if you desire; sharp enough to carve any meat and made of best tempered steel. A valuable part of this set.

No. 6.—A Can Opener that will open cans. No danger of cutting your hand on the tin; strong and substantial; will cut any can top; made of best steel; will last a lifetime.

No. 7—A keen, properly shaped Paring Knife. Will pare the thinnest peel and do it quickly; sharp-pointed for cutting out cores, etc. No kitchen is complete without it. A beauty and a dandy.

No. 8—Every housewife wants something to keep her knives sharp. This whetstone, made of the finest material, will put an edge on any knife with a few strokes. Nothing so handy in the kitchen as the real whetstone. This one is the best for kitchen use that can be found.



THIS IS THE SET

Our Kitchen Set Outfit consists of the following:

One Kitchen Cleaner, best cutlery steel, fully warranted,	$0.65
One Bread Knife, best cutlery steel, fully warranted....	.50
One All Steel Butcher-Web Kitchen Saw, strong and durable.....	.65
One Butcher and Carving Knife, extra guaranteed.....	.50
One Carving and Flesh Fork, handsome and guaranteed	.50
One Can Opener, small but powerful, guaranteed.....	.25
One Paring and Peeling Knife, razor edge, guaranteed,	.15
One Imported Aluminum Diamond Sharpening Stone..$	.25
Total value of above at retail	$3.45
One year's subscription to Maritime Farmer (in advance)	.80
Total value	$4.25

All of these articles for $2.50

This offer applies to either New or Renewal Subscriptions. Neither article can be purchased Separately.

Live Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Territory.

THE MARITIME FARMER, - Sussex, New Brunswick

YOU Can Furnish Your Home FREE!

ANY housewife buying goods at the stores mentioned below may have their cash purchases apply on **Asepto Soap Premiums.** Every cent you spend counts toward a premium. A sure and mighty convenient way to save without increasing living expenses. Over 300 premiums of honest value to select from. The list will be increased every few weeks. Furniture will be offered next. The old way was to allow premiums to apply on Soap Wrappers only. Now at any of these stores—no matter what you buy—everything has its equivalent in Soap Wrappers. That is every five cents spent counts the same as one wrapper, while purchases of our goods as here advertised entitles you to two coupons—the one the merchant allows and the ones found in or on our goods themselves.

Dr. White's Honey Balm.—A cough syrup that is safe and sure. We are positive that no other cough syrup equals it. Price 25c. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.

Pendleton's Panacea.—The best hot medicine, in use nearly 100 years. Every person knows it is good. Price 25. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.

Brown's Cutilive.—A witch-azel cream for chapped hands, sunburn, etc. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Scott's.—Salts, Senna, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Borax and Alum in 5c packages. Equal to 1 soap wrapper.

Brown's Spearmint Tooth Paste—Sweetens the breath, prevents decay, hardens the gums and whitens the teeth. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Napatho Soap.—A pure laundry soap, containing naptha and incorporated by a process that prevents it from hurting the hands, as other Napatho Soaps do. The wrappers count for Premiums.

Sapid Tea.—A blend selling at 40c, in 1 lb. packages only. Blended by J. Harvey Brown, one of the most competent tea men in Canada. Each package carries a coupon equal to 8 soap wrappers.

Dr. Scott's White Liniment.—The largest bottle and best liniment. Price 25c. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.

Banner Flavoring Extracts.—All flavors and from 10c to $1.25 per bottle. Coupon on each bottle.

Herner's Dyspepsia Cure.—The only kind that tells you to eat what you like while taking it. Money back if not good. Price 35c. Equal to 7 soap wrappers. Price $1.00. Equal to 20 soap wrappers.

Brown's Stomach and Liver Pills.—A good family pill. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Scott's Furniture Polish.—Renews the life of old furniture. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Asepto Soap.—Is equal to the best and contains the same anti septic features that Asepto Soap Powder does. The wrappers count for premiums.

Scott's.—Nitre, Glycerine, Iodine, Iron, Squills, Friar's Balsam, Carbolated Oil, Camphorated Oil, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Oil of Tar, Sewing Machine Oil, Spirits of Camphor. Price 10c per bottle. Equal to 2 soap wrappers.

Scott's Fruit Syrups and Lime Juice.—Pure and excellent flavor. 10c, 15c and 25c. Coupon on the bottle.

Ebony Polishes—None better, bothpaste and lustre. Coupon on each box. Try them.

Banner Spices.—In packages only. Absolutely pure. ¼ lb. packages carry coupon equal to 2 soap wrappers.

Venus Floating Soap.—Made from pure vegetable oils and unexcelled for the toilet and bath. Price 25c. Coupon counts for premiums.

Asepto Soap Powder.—Has been the greatest success of any soap or powder ever put on the market. This is the best evidence of its quality. It is antiseptic as well. It absolutely sterilizes every article washed. Think what this means to a family. Price 5c, and the trade mark counts for premiums.

The following stores are now in a position to explain to you what this offer means :—**McLeod & Spence, Port Elgin, N. B.; F. L. Rayworth, Bayfield, N. B.; W. H. Chapman, Northport and Amherst Shore, N. S.; The Sussex Mercantile Co., Ltd., Sussex, Petitcodiac, Penobsquis, Elgin and Havelock, N. B.; R. G. Innis, Norton, N. B.; W. H. Martin, Waterside, N. B.; F. C. Fillimore, Riverside, N. B.; Thorne & Perry, Cody's, N. B.; J. S. Robinson, Narrows, N. B.; H. G. Turnbull, Digby, N. S.; Baird & Craig, Hartland, N. B.; I. M. Tompkins, East Florenceville, N. B.; E. Foster Nicholls, Clyde River, Shel. Co., N. S.** Others are being added continually. If your dealer has not got coupons see that he gets them.

SEND FOR PREMIUM CATALOGUE TO

ASEPTO SOAPS, Ltd., - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

Save One Dollar, Lose Two

Isn't that just about the size of it—when something shoddy and cheap is foisted on you in place of the

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

The De Laval Separator Co.

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You see, the early disability of the shoddy thing, and poor performance while it does hang together, makes it a losing proposition no matter how cheap.

The De Laval for satisfaction.

Send for beautifully illustrated catalog. Agents everywhere.

ALFALFA.

Alfalfa—Root and Branch.

If you prepare your soil and seed properly you can grow from three to four crops per year, yielding at least $100 per acre in feeding value Are you going to give it a trial?

Feeding value of Alfalfa Hay as compared with other feeds. This shows what a ton of each is worth comparatively for feed.

Alfalfa Hay,	per ton,	21,66=20,16
Clover Hay,	do	14.12
Timothy Hay,	do	9 80
Wheat Bran,	do	24.50=22,80
Shelled Corn,	do	20.16

—N. S. Bulletin, No. 339.

THE enthusiasm in Alfalfa growing that is being manifested by readers of **The Maritime Farmer** since the inauguration of our campaign, "How can Alfalfa Growing receive a Boost in the Maritime Provinces?" is simply marvelous. From every part of the Maritime Provinces we hear that farmers are going to give it a trial. We want to assist further and are, therefore, offering a one pound package of Alfalfa Seed to anyone who will send us one new cash-in-advance subscriber at 80 cents the year. Or if you can send us two new cash-in-advance subscribers we will send you as well a bottle of Nitro-Culture. Will you make an effort to get one or other, or both?

A FEW ALFALFA DON'TS.

1. Don't fail to provide for ample inoculation, soil from an old Alfalfa field is best.
2. Don't sow poor or weedy seed.
3. Don't sow on a weedy soil.
4. Don't sow on any but a sweet limed soil.
5. Don't sow on poorly drained soil.
6. Dont sow on any but a finely prepared, well settled seed bed.
7. Don't pasture the first or second year.
8. Don't lose the leaves; they constitute the best part of the hay.
9. Don't seed a large acreage to begin with. Experiment on a small acreage first.
10. **Don't give up.** Many prominent Alfalfa growers finally succeeded only after many failures.

The MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

THE MARITIME FARMER
AND
CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYMAN.

Official Organ of The Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, The Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations, The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association and The Maritime Bee-Keepers' Association.

Volume 16. Sussex, N. B., April 25, 1911. Number 14.

Lime and Its Effect on Soil and Plant.

Its Use and Abuse.

Direct and Indirect Fertilizers.

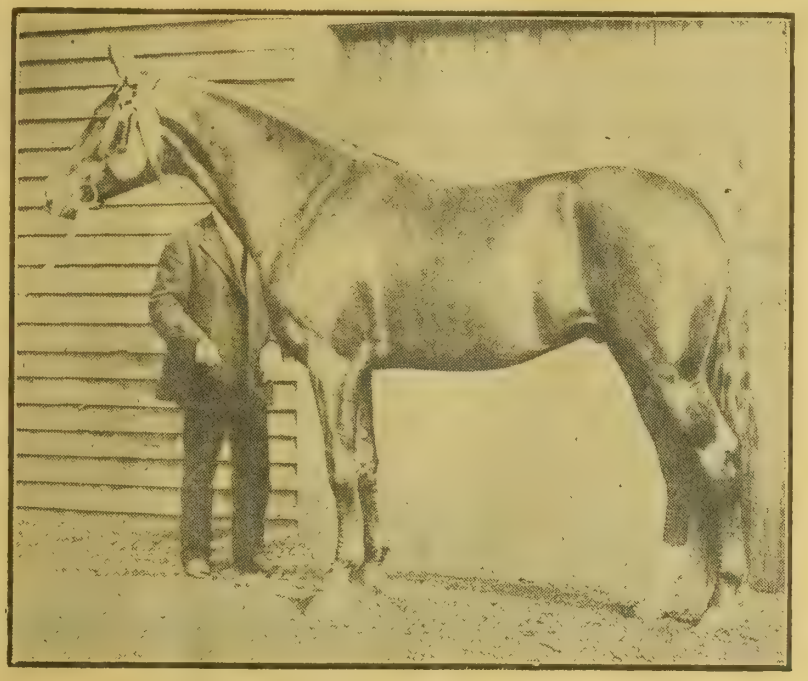
THE three principal constituents of a complete fertilizer are Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash in varying proportions. A fertilizer of this kind adds plant food to the soil and may be called a direct fertilizer.

A fertilizer which does not furnish either Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid, or Potash, but which nevertheless, increases productiveness because of some chemical or physical effect upon the soil, or upon some of the constituents of the soil, is an indirect fertilizer. In this connection attention may be called to the fact that many of the direct manures and fertilizers also exert indirect beneficial influences.

THE MOST IMPORTANT INDIRECT FERTILIZERS are lime in its various forms, marl, land plaster, common salt, and Sulphate of Magnesia. Numerous other materials such as Sulphate of Iron and coal ashes might be added to this list but they are of very little importance.

LIME.—One of the elements, useful for plant growth is Calcium, a solid which can be easily burned. As it burns it unites with oxygen forming lime. Lime is composed of one part Calcium to one part Oxygen. It is in the lime form that Calcium is important in agriculture. As in the case with Potash, however, uncombined lime would burn and injure the plant tissues as it burns the skin. Lime, therefore, like Potash, must be combined with an acid before plants can take it up. The most useful salts of lime are Sulphate of Lime (land plaster), Phosphate of Lime, and Nitrate of Lime. These salts must be dissolved and taken out of the soil by the roots. The quality of lime in most plants is large, but lime being found in quite large amounts in practically all soils, it is seldom necessary to apply salts of lime to the soil as a direct source of food for the plant. There are many soils to which an application of lime in some form is essential, but this is not in most cases because the plant cannot find as much lime in the soil as it actually needs, but because the lime improves the general condition of the soil.

The application of lime in any of its various forms is commonly beneficial rather because of some special effect or effects upon the soil than for the reason that it supplies a deficient element which the plant must take up as a food. Frequently soils are found, which although tilled with the utmost care and supplied with liberal amounts of th? ordinary manures and fertilizers, are yet very unproductive. This may be the case even when the field is not apparently in special need of drainage, although it must be admitted that in many instances it will be found that insufficient drainage has been an important factor in producing the existing conditions which are unfavorable to fertility. Experiments conducted on such soils have shown that the application of lime in some form has often proved highly beneficial. How best to determine whether soils will probably be benefitted by liming is a most important question for our Maritime Province farmers. Before delving into this problem it is well to consider, first the effect of lime on plants, and second the effect of lime upon the soil.



King Dodds.

Champion Standard Bred Stallion at the 1910 and 1911 Maritime Horse Shows, also winner of first prize for Roadster Stallion in harness. King Dodds is owned by Mr. Dodd Dwyer, Pictou, N. S., who must feel rather chesty when he considers that he imported King Dodds' dam and bred, raised and developed this handsome horse. While King Dodds was being shown for the sweepstakes prize, Kaintuck, Grace Abbott's handsome colt, was shown by his side to show that he is a sire of high class colts. There are many first class King Dodds' colts in and around the town of Pictou.

THE EFFECT OF LIME ON THE PLANT.

1. Lime is absolutely necessary as shown by the fact that, if it be not supplied, the growth of the plant ceases as soon as it has made use of the small amount of lime contained in the seed.

2. The amount of lime in plants depends upon the quality in the soil. No plant can develop without a certain minimum quality, but if lime be abundant in soil the plant takes more than this minimum, and within certain limits the more abundant lime is in the soil the larger is the percentage of lime in the plant. Fodder grown upon a soil rich in lime contains a larger quantity of that element than fodder of the same kind grown upon a soil poorer in lime, and the fodder richer in lime is better food, especially for growing animals than is that which contain less lime. Limestone regions are generally noted for fine stock.

3. The form of the plant differs with the amount of lime in the soil. The experienced eye recognizes at once whether the soil is rich or poor in lime by the growth of the crop. On soil rich in lime the plant is compact, short jointed, stouter in stem, and the general development far mare luxuriant than in soils poor in lime. In the soil rich in lime, moreover, the plants incline to far greater fruitfulness. Plants on soil poor in lime are long-jointed, slender and comparatively feeble. They may blossom abundantly but produce little seed. Grains and grasses on soils poor in lime, because of their more slender form, are far more likely to lodge than on soils rich in lime.

4. Different plants require different amounts of lime in the soil The various species of plants differ extremely in respect to the amount of lime required in the soil for good growth. Most of the plants belonging to the clover family require large amounts of lime in the soil. Peas, beans, vetches, clovers of all kinds and alfalfa require abundant lime. The cereal grains, and in short all grasses, require less lime. Most of the latter will do better with abundant lime but they can nevertheless perfect themselves if comparatively little be present in the soil. If the soil on which a variety of plants is growing be limed, the effect upon the relative number of the different species is very marked. Thus, if a portion of a field in which the soil is not naturally rich in lime receive an application of this material while another portion is left without lime and then a mixtdre of grass and clover seed be sown, it will appear after the seeds are well started as though clover had been sown on the limed part of the field and grass on the unlimed part. The difference will be more marked if some Nitrate of Soda be applied. This will help the grass greatly but will not particularly benefit the clover. The character of the seed sown for ingrowing is not the only factor which influences the character of the growth. The chemical condition of the soil determines in a large measure which species will thrive. Clover and timothy will start well if the soil is well stocked with lime, while red top may predominate if this is not the case. Professor Wheeler of the Rhode Island Experiment Station, has made extensive experiments to determine the relative need of lime by different crops. He has published lists of crops respectively benefited and injured by liming. Following are a few of the most important.

BENEFITED BY LIMING.—Beets, Cabbage, Turnips, Barley, Buckwheat, Oats, Carrots, Onions, Strawberries, Timothy, Clover.

USUALLY INJURED BY LIMING.—Millet, Redtop, Blackberries. A number of investigators have found that potatoes following too closely after an application of lime are likely to be scabby. It has also been found that corn is less benefited by liming than the other grains.

THE EFFECT OF LIME UPON THE SOIL.

The beneficial effect of lime are usually due to some special action on the soil. The effects which may follow a heavy application of lime are

numerous. They are best considered under two heads: Chemical Changes, and Mechanical Changes. Under the first head are included changes which render plant food more available; under the second, changes which bring the soil into more favorable relations with water, air, etc.

CHEMICAL EFFECTS. — Lime renders the potash of the soil more available. A large part of the potash of our soils is present in comparatively insoluble silicates. Lime may decompose soil silicates, setting the potash in them free and thus greatly increasing its availability. Experiments have proven that when lime is applied to a soil originally poor in this constituent the plant is not only richer in lime but also in potash. The use of lime may, then, for a time, have a similar effect to that of potash-contained manures, but it must be remembered that the lime does not supply potash— it simply renders the potash in the soil more available and if the store of potash naturally present in the soil is small it will need liberal potash manuring all the sooner because of liming.

2. The presence of sufficient lime in the soil prevents the soluble phosphoric acid applied in fertilizers from satisfying its hunger for a base by combining with iron or alumina, which is undesirable because phosphates of iron and alumina are very insoluble. When lime is present the phosphoric acid will take this by preference and the reverted phosphate thus formed is much more valuable than would be the phosphate above mentioned.

3. Lime promotes the decomposition of organic substances—humus, sod, stubble, etc.—and thus hastens the time when the valuable constituents of these materials are ready for the use of the next crop. This effect of lime is particularly valuable on the heavy, moist soils in which organic matter naturally decays slowly.

4. Lime favors the change of ammonia into Nitric Acid, that is, it makes ammonia nitrogen more quickly available. Where Sulphate of Ammonia is used as a fertilizer, the nitrogen in it must be acted upon by nitric acid ferments before the nitrogen becomes available for plant food. The action of these bacteria appears to be greatly favored by the presence of abundance of lime or other alkalies in the soil.

5. Soils needing lime often contain free acid. Such soils are sour. Lime is the most effective agent which can be used to sweeten such soils. It is the heavier or poorly drained soils, those rich in humus, those imperfectly worked and aerated and those on which such fertilizers as Kainite and Muriate of Potash have been largely and continuously used, which are more likely to become sour and on such soils lime may be used with favorable results.

6. Soils sometimes contain injurious compounds of iron and these may be rendered harmless by the free use of lime.

MECHANICAL EFFECT OF LIME.

Lime makes soil more mellow. On working, on the one hand, a soil poor in lime, or, on the other hand, one rich in lime, it will be noticed that the two soils behape very differently. The loam which contains little lime is made fine only with great difficulty. It adheres to all the implements used in it. A loam rich in lime crumbles far more easily. It is readily brought into good tilth, it does not adhere to such an extent to the implements used in it. If loam containing much lime is exposed to the action of frosts the influence is highly beneficial. It becomes more mellow. Loam poor in lime, on the other hand, is not benefited to nearly the same extent. Loam of this kind turns up in tenacious clods. On lying undisturbed in spring or summer it forms a hard crust. Soil rich in lime crumbles on being turned over by the plow. If rich in clay and moist, it may be somewhat lumpy when turned but these lumps are not tough, they are readily broken. An open porous soil allows water to penetrate quickly. Surplus water passes into the subsoil. Soil poor in lime and rich in clay is very impervious to water and after a heavy rainfall remains wet too long. The air cannot penetrate a soil of this character and the absence of sufficient air as well as the stagnant water is injurious. As the result of an experiment it is reported that a layer of water about two inches thick required 26 days and 19 hours to pass through the clayey soil. After the soil was mixed with 2.5 per cent. of lime the same quantity of water passed through in 7 hours. The explanation of this remarkable effect of mixing lime with clayey soils is that it causes the exceedingly fine particles to gather in little balls.

Between these little balls of clay, air and water circulate as between grains of sand, and it is to this particular effect chiefly that the great improvement in the heavy soils resulting from this liming is due. Certain fertilizers, among which Kainite, Muriate of Potash. and Nitrate of Soda may be named, when freely used make the soils compact and increase the tendency to formation of a crust at the surface. If such a crust be broken up by cultivation or hoeing, it forms after the next rain. It is practically impossible. under these circumstances to keep the soil in suitable tilth. The use of lime in connection with such fertilizers will prove an effectual preventative of crust formation. In European agriculture air-slaked lime is generally employed in connection with Nitrate of Soda or Potash salts.

Baron Majestic.

Champion Clydesdale Stallion at the Maritime Horse Show.

Bred, owned and exhibited by Messrs C. R. H. Starr & Son, Port Williams, N. S. Sold after the fairto Mr. H A. Moffatt, North Sydney, N. S.

ON WHAT SOILS WILL APPLICATION OF LIME PROVE BENEFICIAL ?

There are three leading methods which may be followed in attempting to determine whether the soil of a given locality or the soil of a particular field needs lime. These are: 1. Chemical analysis; 2. A study of the natural indications; 3. Special tests and experiments.

1. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.—It is held by some authorities that every soil should contain at least 0.2 to 0.3 per cent. of lime. If chemical analysis shows a soil to contain less than the lower of these percentages, liming is believed to be called for. It is not denied that soils containing somewhat less than .2 per cent. of lime may give good crops of certain kinds, but simply that if they have less than this they will give uncertain results with some crops; as for example, clovers. It is not the belief of the writer, however, that chemical analysis to determine whether lime is called for will usually be necessary.

2. NATURAL INDICATIONS. — The best natural indication as to whether lime is probably needed is afforded by the character of the spontaneous vegetation. Plants need very different amounts of lime. We have lime-loving and lime-hating plants. Among the former are vetches, red and other clovers, and when these are naturally abundant in grass lands lime is probably not required. Among trees the oak, beach and locusts are lime-lovers, and when these grow spontaneously and attain good size in a neighborhood it is an indication that the soil is rich in lime. On the other hand, sorrel is one of the commonest of those plants which thrive where there is little lime. It should not be concluded that where we see only here and there a few plants of sorrel lime is required, but simply that where this plant tends to come into mowings, crowding out the grass and clover and making the fields in June actually red, lime is almost certainly needed.

3. SPECIAL TESTS AND EXPERIMENTS.—The use of litmus paper. Take a small sample of moist soil from the field and without touching the paper with the fingers place a piece of blue litmus paper on the soil. If the soil contains much free acid or is sour this paper will quickly turn red, and when this is the resdlt of such tests the soil will almost certainly be benefited by liming.

The ammonia test. Put a few drops of common ammonia water in a glass holding about a teacup of pure water. Into this stir a teaspoonful of the soil to be tested. If the soil contains any considerable excess of carbonate of lime or magnesia of water standing above the soil after it has settled and stood for a few hours will be clear. If the soil needs lime, on the other hand, it will have a darker, reddish brown or black appearance, the depth of the color depending upon the amount of soil taken and its need of lime. This change in the color of the water is due to the formation of a compound of ammonia and some of the acids in the soil.

For experimental test, select two small plots of land in a part of a field which is apparently uniform in the character of its soil, leaving between the two a strip of land a few feet in width. A convenient size for the plots, according to Wheeler, is 13½ by 27 feet. To one of the plots apply, says Wheeler, 41 pounds of lime, which is at the rate of 2½ tons per acre. This should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Next apply an equal amount of fertilizer containing all the ordinary elements of plant food to each plot, and plant both. One of the best crops for this use is the beet, and an equal quantity of seed should be planted on each plot. The seed will generally germinate equally well on both plots but if the soil needs lime many of the plants will die very young on the plot to which no lime has been applied, while the other will make a good growth. This method of determining whether a soil is in need of liming is doubtless the safest which can be employed. Other crops selected from the list of those usually benefited by liming may of course be used in this experiment if preferred.

Model Performer

Champion Hackney Stallion at the 1911 Maritime Horse Show

Owned by Mr. R. A. Snowball, Chatham, N. B.

FERTILIZRRS WHICH MAY BE USED TO SUPPLY LIME.

1. SUPERPHOSPHATES contain considerable land plaster, which is a

salt of lime. These may be useful as a source of lime when that element is needed as plant food, and the plaster in them may have some of the chemical and physical effects produced by lime; but it will not be effective in sweetening sour soils.

2. NATURAL PHOSPHATES.—All the natural phosphates, including bone in the various forms and the fine ground rock phosphates, contain a great deal of lime in combination with phosphoric acid as three-lime phosphates, which are insoluable but slowly made available. The application of such phosphates may lessen the acidity of the soil because a part of the soil acids may combine with a portion of the lime, thus becoming harmless. Such phosphates, therefore, may help to sweeten sour soils, but they cannot produce the other useful effects of liming.

3. BASIC SLAG contains a large amount of lime in the four-lime phosphate forms. A portion of this lime may combine with the soil acids, thus helping to sweeten sour soils.

4. WOOD ASHES.—These commonly contain about 35 per cent. of lime together with considerable magnesia and potash. All these elements may be useful in helping to sweeten sour soil, and they will have, to a considerable degree, beneficial chemical and physical effects on all soils which are rich in humus. which they will help to disintegrate, and for those which may be sour, which they will help to sweeten. At current prices the lime in wood ashes costs more than lime in some other forms.

5. LEACHED WOOD ASHES.—Such ashes contain relatively less potash and more lime than unleached, and they may be fairly effective for most of the purposes for which lime is employed.

6. LIMEKILN ASHES.—If wood is the fuel employed in burning lime, such ashes, which will contain relatively more lime than common ashes, may prove very useful for application to soils which need liming.

7. GAS HOUSE LIME AND DYE HOUSE LIME. Lime which has been used in gas or dye houses is commonly wet and difficult to spread. Owing to the large amount of water they contain, transportation costs heavily in proportion to value. Gas house lime requires exposure to air before being used, as it often contains harmful compounds. These forms of lime are less effective than the lime in ashes and in many other substances. They can be used to advantage only near the places of production.

8. FINE-GROUND LIMESTONE OR OYSTER SHELLS.—Lime in these forms, if obtainable at low cost and very finely ground, may prove useful. They are most effective upon the lighter soils but are not equal to burnt lime upon the heavier soils.

9. LAND PLASTER is sulphate of lime. It is manufactured from the mineral gypsum which is simply ground fine, to fit it for agricultural use. Plaster is not equally beneficial with quicklime or air-slaked lime for the sweetening of sor soils but it may have most of the other effects of lime, as has been pointed out in Section (1).

10. MARL contains a large proportion of carbonate of lime. This is the same compound which is formed in air-slaked lime and the application of Marl has very similar effects to those which follow the use of air-slaked lime. The clay usually mixed with the carbonate of lime, moreover, will in itself benefit the lighter soils. When these soils, therefore, need liming, Marl, if it can be readily obtained, should be employed.

11. QUICK OR BURNT LIME is the form of lime used by builders, but as put up in casks for builders' use the cost is relatively high. It should, if possible, be obtained direct from the producers or wholesalers. In putting up lime for builders' use the burnt lime as it leaves the kiln is handled with forks. All pieces which will lie on the fork are put into the casks but the fine lime and the pieces small enough to pass between the tines, since they will slake within a short time, are not regarded as suitable for builders' use. Such fine lime is designated "forked lime" and if this can be obtained resonably fresh it is excellently adopted for farmers' use. It is sometimes practically all quicklime and will slake as perfectly as builders' lime. The price at which forked lime can be obtained makes it particularly desirable. Quicklime acts more energetically than any other forms and is the best kind of lime for soil improvement. It should be slacked either by exposure to air and weather or, better, with water; and after slaking it should be immediately spread. After lime has been slacked it will be found best to allow it to stand for one or two days and it is advisable to screen it for the removal of lumps before application. Care should be taken in slaking not to use water in too large quantities lest it become pasty, in which form it cannot be spread. The quantity of water required cannot be definitely stated since different samples of lime vary. As a rule from two to two and one-half pails is enough for a cask.

12. AIR-SLACKED LIME.—This is produced when quicklime is long exposed to damp air. It can often be purchased at limekilns, being produced by the action of the air on the fine lime, which has been described in Section 11. It can also sometimes be purchased from dealers or builders who have had it slake while in storage. Air-slaked lime often contains some lumps of imperfectly slaked lime, or, when bought from limekilns, pieces of imperfectly burnt lime. Before purchasing it should be understood that the last should be screened out as they would have no value to the farmer. Lumps of the burnt lime should be screened out before applying air-slaked lime because should seed come in contact with them in the soil, where they would take up moisture and slake, its vitality would be destroyed. If, however, such lime can be applied some time before planting the seed and the soil is thoroughly harrowed after the lumps have had time to slake, screening will be unnecessary. The air-slaked lime which has been long exposed to the air is in the form of carbonate and its action upon the soil is less effective than that of freshly slaked burnt lime. If this form of lime is employed larger quantities are required than of burnt lime.

13. LIME WHICH CONTAINS MAGNESIA.—Quicklime, air-slacked lime, etc., sometimes contains considerable quantities of Magnesia in the form of Carbonate. Such lime is nearly if not quite as effective as that which is more pure. There need be no fear that Magnesia will injure either crop or soil.

SEASON FOR APPLYING LIME.

Since the benefits of liming are mainly due to some special effect upon the soil, it will be found best to apply the lime some little time before the field is to be planted. The autumn is in most cases the best season although early spring will answer. If manure or fertilizer containing ammonia or organic nitrogen is to be used in connection with lime, the latter should be put on and mixed with the soil by plowing or deep harrowing before the manure or fertilizer is applied. If either of these should be spread first and lime should be later applied in such a way as to come into contact with them, there would be loss of ammonia. The crop which is to follow, as well as the time of year, should be considered. Lime should by preference be applied first berore one of those crops which have been mentioned as particularly benefited by it is to occupy the land. Liming should not immediately precede a crop of potatoes or sugar beets. Lime is especially beneficial just before a crop belonging to the Leguminosae, such as clovers, alfalfa, peas and beans.

Necitas.

Caampion Thoroughbred mare at the 1911 Maritime Horse Show.
Owned by Mr. G. W. Fowler, Sussex, N.B.

QUANTITY OF LIME TO BE USED.

Lime is applied in widely varying amounts from a few hundred pounds to several tons. Less than one ton to the acre of quicklime will commonly not be sufficient to effect much improvement if the soil is sour or for any other reason stands much in need of liming. Smaller quantities will answer for light soils than for the heavy ones. For the lighter soils 1000 to 3000 pounds per acre is the usual range. If the air-slacked lime is used it should be employed in from and one-half to two times the above amount.

FREQUENCY OF APPLICATION.

If the lime be used in such quantities as have just been named, it is unlikely that an application will be required oftener than once in from five to seven years. Soils which have long been neglected may at first be benefited by more frequent liming.

METHOD OF APPLYING.

In most cases it will be found best to plow the land, then to spread the lime as evenly as possible broadcast, and to work it in deeply with disc or other deep working harrow. On old grass land on which there is an abundant growth of moss it is sometimes regarded as best to spread a part of the lime before plowing in order to secure more energetic action upon the vegetable matter. Lime can be spread by the use of a shovel from cart or wagon but the work is disagreeable on account of the large amount of fine lime which fills the air. Lime-spreading machines have been so far perfected that they do very good work. The tendency of the lime to fly into the air can be in a large measure prevented by attaching an apron of burlap, which should reach the ground, to the back of the spreading machine.

A Magnificent Four in Hand.

The property of Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N. S.

This beautiful four-in-hand composed of pure bred Clydesdale mares was one of the interesting features at the 1911 Maritime Horse Show.

Spring Pasturing.

As soon as the warm days of spring come, many farmers are tempted to over-pasture their cows, especially where there is too much clover, or the cows are turned into a field covered with a catch-crop of rye. This is the time to look out for bloating. Cows that are given free access to rye or clover, especially early in the season, before their systems have experienced the change from dry to green feed, will bloat, often with fatal results.

Cows that have been fed regularly during the winter on silage and roots are in better condition to turn out to pasture than cows that have been fed nothing but dry hay and grain. The change from dry feeding the good of the cows. Better to let to green pastures is too abrupt for them out an hour or two for the first two or three days before giving them the freedom of the pastures.—Maine Farmer.

THE MARITIME FARMER

And Co-operative Dairyman.

Semi-Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

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APRIL 25, 1911.

Dates of Issue.

May... ..... .9—30
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THE DIPPING OF SHEEP.

The strongest argument for the dipping of sheep lies in the fact that it is the best way of freeing them from external parasites. This is so generally accepted that it is only necessary to mention it. Sheep are very frequently troubled with red lice which can hardly be seen, and yet they cause the sheep unlimited annoyance. Dipping will completely destroy these. Ticks cause the farm flocks of this country untold annoyance, and for these dipping is thoroughly effective. Ticks and red lice do more damage than we are aware of, because the evidences of the annoyance that they give the sheep are not so marked as in some other troubles, but they are none the less a severe check to their well-doing. Dipping, followed faithfully each year, will completely remove the baneful results from the presence of these parasites. For the eradication of scab, thorough dipping stands first among remedial measures.

While the destruction of these pests is usually the mainly accepted argument for dipping, yet there are others that, grouped together, make a more favorable indorsement for the operation. Among these may be briefly mentioned cleansing the skin, cleaning the wool, and, particularly, encouraging the best growth of the latter. To get the fullest returns in these directions, the dipping should be done twice each year—in the spring shortly after shearing, and again in the fall just before the advent of winter.

Shortly after shearing it is an advantage to dip the flock thoroughly so as to cleanse the skin. This does not only add to the thrift of the sheep and the lambs, but in all instances it favors the growth of wool and secretion of yolk. Not only is the growth of wool better from it, but it adds indirectly to the function of the fleece as a protection to the sheep. The fleece of a sheep that has been dipped is more likely to remain intact throughout the season, as there is no cause for the sheep rubbing or otherwise breaking the compactness of it. Another advantage to the fleece that seems to follow dipping at this time is that it seems to lessen the tendency for the sheep to lose their wool in spots, too early in the season. When the fleece is clean and heathy it seems to continue growing longer and the wool does not peel in patches.

Dipping in the fall is more for the purpose of removing from the fleece such foreign matter as may have been gathered during the summer, and also freeing it from any of the parasites that prove such an annoyance during the winter season. Even under the best conditions the fleece is likely to become filled with sand and other foreign matter, which during the winter would produce such irritation as causes the sheep to rub against sharp surfaces and destroy the compactness of the fleece. By dipping them late in the fall when the ground is frozen, and then keeping them away from the straw racks, feeding them in racks that prevent the chaff from falling into the wool, it is possible to put a clip on the market in the spring just as clean as if the sheep had been washed previous to being shorn.

While the foregoing applies especially to breeding flocks, there are just as forcible reasons for dipping feeders. In feeding sheep it is of prime importance to have them reach as rapidly as possible that sappy and thrifty condition which is conducive to good gains. Dipping will hasten this, and it also removes the risk of unlimited losses through an outbreak of scab. It is good policy to take it for granted that the feeders are in need of dipping, rather than wait for the evidences of it, which usually come when the sheep should go to market.

TIME FOR SEED-TESTING.

The farmer who, in these days, sows his seed without testing the germinating power of the seed, enters into a gamble with Fortune, in which there is a fair chance that he may come out a loser. Scientific farming means the substitution of certitude for a gamble—the elimination of chance, and the planting of seed with a moral certainty that a crop will follow.

Among the in-door activities to which the weather will invite between now and seed-time, none may more fitly occupy the farmer than the careful selection and testing of the seed for the prospective "crop of 1911." Done now, the work may receive an amount of attention which it may be impracticable to bestow upon it if it is postponed until the rush of work begins in the spring; and the extra care is likely to be reflected in a larger crop.

The man who is to have the best crop of wheat next summer is the one who, among other things, this winter uses his fanning-mill to "sort out" for seed, from the bin where his best wheat is stored, the largest, densest and heaviest kernels, and who then tests their germinating power, lest appearances may be, after all, deceptive. If he finds that only 90 per cent. of his selected kernels germinate, he will add enough seed to the amount he expected to sow, to compensate for the 10 per cent. which will fail to grow. If the germination is below 90 per cent., or the sprouts lack vigor, he will procure other seed rather than risk getting an inferior crop

PLANTING TIME.

"While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease."

Each returning season reminds us of this wonderful promise that has been kept through the thousands of years since it was given. It is again seed time with us, the winter is passing, and if we are ready for the harvest that shall surely come, we must prepare for planting, and in season plant.

Fruit and shade trees: there is yet ample time to plant fruit and shade trees, and there is nothing that adds more to the comfort and beauty of the home than a liberal planting of both. Fruit should not be a luxury in any home, when there is even small space for trees, it is a necessity for the health of the family. In many of our homes the long, warm summer passes without fruit, the family menu furnishes the small bill of fare as that of the winter, bread, bacon, a few vegetables, probably an occasional chicken, and sometimes even the products of the cow are lacking—when a few fruit trees, a patch of berries and a well cultivated garden would add comfort, pleasure and a decided improvement in health and spirits to the entire family.

The vegetable garden should furnish a large part of the family living in warm weather; there is such a great variety of vegetables, all of which are easily grown in our climate, and requiring comparatively little time, and effort, that the head of the household is derelict in his duty when he does not provide vegetables in abundance.

When the orchard and garden are attended to, some time should be given the culture of flowers for their refining influence, for no one can live among flowers, minister to their needs, watch them come into bloom and not be made happier. This is especially true of children. Children brought up to love flowers, to grow them, to know them as they know friends and family, feel the influence of their beauty and fragrance through life.

Memory binds the heart of the wanderer to childhood's home more than any other, except the natural tie, and how often just the sight or the odor of a blossom will take one back, far back, to some scene of the old home, a beneficent and refreshing memory.

Give the children flower seed, or vegetable seed, teach them how to cultivate them. and encourage them to care for them in a way to get best results. The care of a little garden—a child's very own—will give children pleasant employment many an hour when they otherwise might be discontented and unhappy.

A COAT OF PAINT.

It is extraordinary what a coat of paint will do both in hiding defects and assisting the preservation of woodwork, and an able assistant in these matters is a piece of putty. We do not, of course, write this paragraph purely and simply for the purpose of making the above statement, but rather as a reminder that at this time of the year there are days when the weather is bad, outdoor work is impossible, and it is not an easy matter to find occupation for men who want their money on Saturday night. Just so, but what about the farm implements? Are they all clean and in the pink of condition? Let every farmer answer the question for himself, but implements cost money and are worth looking after. He is a poor man, indeed, who cannot at a pinch handle a paint brush and a worse still who cannot clean up an implement ready for the painter. Paint does not cost much, neithor does the putty, which is capital for filling up crevices in woodwork, and after the overhauling an implement not only looks pounds the better, but it will last longer and save over and over again the value of the time spent in doing it up.

REPAIR THE FENCES.

Before turning live stock out to pasture, see that the fences are properly repaired. A fence is no better than its weakest point. All classes of live stock are inclined to be a little curious. As a rule, when they are first turned out to pasture, they will start on a tour of inspection all along the fences. If they find a weak spot where they can break through, while they are on this tour of inspection, they will be looking for similar advantages all through the season and will cause no end of trouble. If they fail in their first attempt they settle down to feeding, and, as a rule, there will be no further trouble with breachy animals.

How Can Alfalfa Growing Receive a Boost in the Maritime Provinces?

Alfalfa, its Uses and How to Grow it.

It is now generally conceded that alfalfa has been grown for a longer period than any forage plant now in common use. It is a perennial and will live for a longer period in the soil than any other plant that has been grown under domesticated conditions. It belongs to the same family as clover, but it exceeds all of the clovers in the rapid growth which it makes; in its ability to stand drought, in the number of the annual cuttings which it produces and in the duration of its existence. Under favorable conditions of growth, it is the first forage crop of high palatability that is ready for such a use, and the number of the cuttings which it produces runs all the way from one to ten each season, dependent upon the favorable character or otherwise of the soil and climate, and also on the abundance of the water supply.

THE USES OF ALFALFA

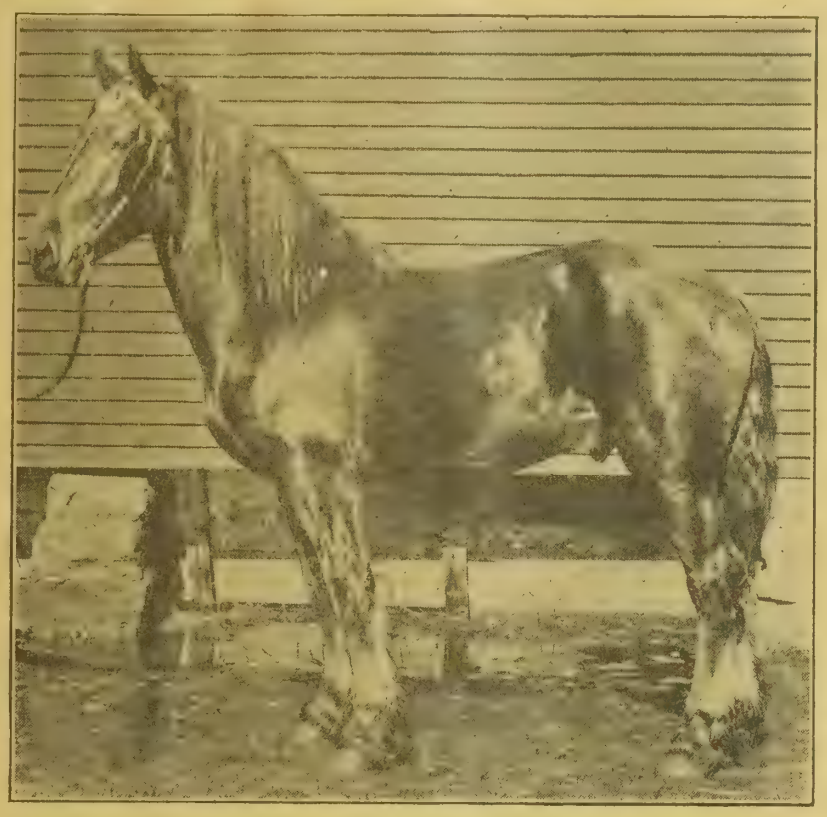
Alfalfa is a useful pasture plant under certain conditions of growth and for some kinds of live stock. It is also an excellent plant to furnish soiling food of a valuable character and during the greater portion of the growing season. But its highest use is in furnishing hay that is unexcelled in its palatibility, in its high nutrition, in the yields that that may be obtained from growing it and in the duration of its production. There are fields of Alfalfa on this continent that have been producing for more than half a century, and the crops that are still reaped from them show no signs of waning. Alfalfa is also a great soil enricher.

DISTRIBUTION OF ALFALFA

Aflalfa is grown with much success in all the continents. On this continent it may be successfully grown from the vicinity of the Arctic circle to the isthmus of Panama, but not on all soils and not under all peculiarities of climate. Generally speaking the soils west of the Mississippi river have shown higher adaptation than the soils east of the same for growing Alfalfa, and the same is true of the soils west of the great lakes rather than those east of them. While of course a long season is more favorable to production than a short one, it is true nevertheless that in many portions of Western Canada, two and even three cuttings of Alfalfa may be obtained in one season. Where moisture is much lacking, however, in some seasons not more than one cutting of the Alfalfa can be obtained. The yields run all the way from one to twelve tons per acre per year. In Western Canada, without irrigation they would probably average about two tons a year, and with irrigation from four to five tons. The northern limit for the growth of the hardier strains of Alfalfa will be about the same as the northern limit for the successful growth of wheat. The indications at the present time would seem to show that for all of Canada west of the great lakes, Alfalfa will be the leading hay crop after a few years go by, and for all time.

SOILS FOR ALFALFA.

Where Alfalfa can be irrigated, the soils with highest adaptation for its growth are sandy loam and porous silty soils such as are so frequently found in the river valleys of the West. Such soils are easily penetrated by the deep roots of the Alfalfa, and they readily carry away drainage water from the same, should it be present in excess. Where Alfalfa cannot be irrigated, the favorite soil conditions where these may be found, are sandy loams underlaid with ground water that does not come up nearer to the surface than say six feet. The Alfalfa plants obtain moisture in dry weather from this subterranean source. But the average loam soils of the grain growing areas of the Western prairie are also well adapted to the growing of Alfalfa, provided they are not underlaid with hardpan or coarse gravel coming up near to the surface, and this will hold true of them even though the ground water should be not less than 500 feet or indeed any distance below the surface. Under these conditions, the best subsoils are such as may be termed mild clays, that is clays that one may dig down into to the depth of a few feet without using the pick at that season of the year when the soil has in it the largest amount of moisture, which would be in May or June in the West. Stiff clays will also grow good crops of Alfalfa, but on these it is more difficult to get a stand and the plants grow less rapidly than on other soils. Low wet land on which the water rises above the surface for any considerable length of time during the year are ill adapted to the growth of this crop, and the same is true of raw peat lands, as these dry out too readily and they are also low in plant food.



A Grade Clydesdale Colt.

Second prize heavy draught three year old colt at the 1911 Maritime Horse Show. Owned by Roper Bros., Charlottetown, P. E. I.

It is true nevertheless that Alfalfa will not grow well on many soils where the plant food may rank high and where the mechanical and moisture conditions may be correct, and for the reason that the Alfalfa bacteria are not present in the soil, which are essential to the growth of the plant. These minute forms of insect life are usually present in abundance in soils such as are found adjacent to the Western mountains and within the valleys of the same, but farther eastward they are frequently absent. Their absence may be known by the behaviour of the plants in the progress of growth. When good seed is properly sown, under favorable weather conditions it will never fail to grow for a time, but if the bacteria are absent it will soon cease to grow. The leaves will lack the deep green tint that characterizes the growth of healthy plants, and if the roots are examined, they will be found lacking in the nodules, that is the little specklike or warty like substances that are always found growing more or less upon the roots of healthy Alfalfa plants. It is a case of hunger, the plants being unable in the absence of these nodules to draw supplies of nitrogen from the air to sustain their growth. They may live for a year or two, but they will not produce crops that are remunerative.

Of the various ways of introducing the bacteria, the following is the best: Secure about 200 pounds of earth from a field where Alfalfa has grown vigorously, preferably for a longer period than one year. Sow the same over each acre of land to be sown to Alfalfa, and preferably just before the Alfalfa has been sown, or it may be drilled in with the seed. The bacteria thus brought to the soil multiply rapidly, and as they do such multiplication is more and more favorable to the growth of Alfalfa. This explains in part at least why Alfalfa may come to produce very large crops annually where at one time the yields were small, and where it may not have been possible to grow the crop. When one good acre of Alfalfa has been thus established, the inoculating material is thus at hand for an entire farm.

PLACE IN THE ROTATION.

As usually grown, it can hardly be said that Alfalfa is a rotation plant, as when once established in the soil it is usually desired to leave it undisturbed by the plow as long as it will produce well. Of course while it thus occupies the land, other crops are excluded from the same. But where it is easy to get a stand of Alfalfa, it may be broken up if desired every few years, as often perhaps as every fourth or fifth or sixth year. It would then become a rotation plant in somewhat long rotations. Where clover will not grow well, and the rotation is of prime importance, where the growth of grain crops in as it usually is on prairie soils, it may be an excellent plan to grow Alfalfa thus. When Alfalfa is sown on irrigated land, it may be given virtually any place in the rotation, for there is really no hazard in securing a stand, but when it is sown on other land, and especially where the rainfall is not always ample, it may be best sown on land summerfallowed or that has grown a cultivated crop, as corn or potatoes. It may be started on breaking that has been plowed early and deep and that has been given good pulverization on the surface, but that is not so good a method of planting the crop as putting it on older land. But, howsoever sown, it ought to be on clean land, as weeds and grass may easily crowd out the plants when they are young. The best crops to follow immediately on Alfalfa sod, are corn, potatoes and flax. On strong lands other grain crops than flax may produce an excess of straw when these are the first crops grown. They come in nicely, however, for the next two or three crops, and the same is true of sugar beets on irrigated lands.

PREPARING THE LAND.

After grain crops the land should usually be summerfallowed, especially under dry conditions, before it is sown to Alfalfa. The object thus sought is to clean the land and also to conserve the moisture necessary to give the Alfalfa a good start the following year. If say ten to fifteen loads of good farmyard manure are applied to the land before the plowing is begun, the influence on the stand of Alfalfa will be very helpful. It has been noticed that the application of manure thus or even as a top dressing, tends greatly to increase in the bacteria so essential to growth in the life of the plant. Such fertilization will be equally helpful, if corn or potatoes are made to precede the Alfalfa. In the spring following, the land should not be plowed again, but simply disked and harrowed so as to make a smooth and fine seed bed on the surface, to the depth of two or three inches, leaving the land firm below the seed bed. Preparation thus careful will much more than pay the cost in the increased production in the Alfalfa, as compared with what would result from preparation less careful.

SOWING THE SEED.

On irrigated land, from twelve to fifteen pounds of seed per acre are uaually enough, (although many successful growers recommend twenty pounds.) On other land where the rainfall is more than fifteen inches per year ten pounds per acre will be ample. Where the rainfall is not more than fifteen inches, eight pounds will be ample. If, under dry conditions, too many plants are present, they will not grow sufficiently to make a good crop. The aim should be to sow the seed with a grain drill burying it to the depth of one to three inches according to the soil and moisture conditions. From one to two inches is deep enough as a rule on ordinary prairie soil. The more dry the weather conditions the more important is it to bury the seed with the drill. Except on sandy lands that blow, the Alfalfa should be sown alone in the absence of irrigation. If sown with a nurse crop under dry conditions, the nurse crop

will take away so much moisture that the plants will be unduly weakened, which will militate against future production. On sandy lands that lift with the wind, a few quarts of grain may be sown to aid in resisting the action of the wind. The best time to sow the Alfalfa should be determined by the time when the killing spring frosts usually cease. Alfalfa plants are easily killed by frost when young. In the Canadian West, late May to middle of June will probably prove the best time for sowing the seed. There is much controversy at the present time with reference to the best strains of seed to sow. While the scientists are trying to settle that point, it may be safely said that the best plan to be followed at the present time is to obtain seed that has been grown far northward, no matter what the strain is. The plants from such seed will stand the cold of Northern winters much better than those from seed grown farther south. The plan is good which cuts off weeds and Alfalfa plants when say six to eight inches high with the mower, if the season is not advanced, but leaving the residue thus mown on the ground. The mower should not cut below the crowns of the plants. The mowing at that stage is good for both root and crown development in the plants. They should then be allowed to make top to aid in carrying them through the winter. In dry areas, when the plants are about four inches high, they may usually be helped in growth by running an adjustable steel harrow over the land. This will destroy many weeds and will aid in conserving moisture.

HARVESTING ALFALFA

In dry areas no crop is usually obtained the year that the seed is sown, but sometimes under irrigation one and even two crops are cut. The best time to cut Alfalfa to make winter food for swine and lambs is when the first buds appear, for milch cows and other cattle when just beginning to bloom freely, and for horses at a stage just a little more advanced. In moist areas the best way to cure Alfalfa is by putting it up in small cocks and curing it like clover. The aid of hay caps may prevent much loss, as Alfalfa is easily injured by rain. The crop should be raked in any case into small winrows as soon as it will rake, to prevent the shedding of the leaves. In dry areas it is frequently lifted from the winrows into small bunches in which it dries. In other instances it is taken from the winrow to the stack by the aid of such machinery as may be on hand. Even though the weather should be moist, cutting should not be long deferred or the loss in the next cutting may be serious. Where irrigation is practised, it is usual to apply water just after each cutting. The intervals between the cuttings is about 30 days. In dry areas and especially northward, the plants should have a growth four inches and upward to protect them on going into the winter.

ALFALFA AS A SOILING FOOD.

Alfalfa has peculiar adaptation as a soiling food, because of the quickness with which it grows, because of the continuity of the growth, and because of its high nutrition and marked palatability. It has special adaptation in providing such food for dairy cows. Where the area is large enough no sooner has the field been cut over once than it can be cut over a second time. Such food is also excellent for swine in the absence of pasture.

ALFALFA AS A PASTURE

Alfalfa may be pastured by horses or swine without any hazard, but there is some hazard that bloat may occur when it is pastured by cattle or sheep. The more dry the climate the less is the degree of such hazard. In many areas it is pastured frequently by cattle and sheep, notwithstanding especially where the crop is much grown. In Western Canada the best use of Alfalfa as a pasture plant when sown alone, will be in providing grazing for swine. But when thus grazed the duration of the life of the plant will be shortened. It will also be found unwise to pasture Alfalfa meadow in the late fall or winter in Northern areas. It may be grown, however, with profit in dry areas, when made one factor in temporary pastures. In such areas the following mixture should make a good temporary pasture:—four pounds each of brome grass, Western rye grass and Alfalfa. On irrigated lands it could be grown with timothy and orchard grass. The advantage from growing it thus would be, first, to add to the pasture product, and second, to take away the element of danger from grazing cattle and sheep on it.

ALFALFA AS A FERTILIZER

Alfalfa is a great soil enricher, that is, in the sense of bringing nitrogen

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Langton Lily.

Champion Hackney Mare at the 1911 Maritime Horse Show. Owned by R. A. Snowball, Chatham, N. B.

to the soil which it takes from the air. It also brings phosphate and potash from the lower soil and subsoil which will come back again in great measure to the surface soils when the Alfalfa is fed on the farm. The humus which it brings to the soil in its roots aids in maintaining the mechanical equilibrium, and in giving increased power to the soil to hold moisture. Furthermore it makes avenues in the decay of its roots which convey water downward into the soil when rain falls that would otherwise run away. This becomes storage water for the next crop. Alfalfa brings these benefits without any cost to the grower.

GROWING ALFALFA SEED

The best methods of growing seed from Alfalfa are not yet mastered. Some seasons a return not much short of $100.00 per acre will be obtained from a seed crop, and the next year a seed crop may be similarly grown on the same land or on other land on the same farm that will give very little return. The season has much influence on the growth of the seed crop. In dry land areas, the first growth, which in many instances is the only growth for the season, furnishes seed if furnished at all. On irrigated land, the seed is more commonly taken from the second crop. The following may be safely stated with reference to growing seed: (1) wet weather is unfavorable to seed production. (2) The same is true of rank growth in the plants. (3) Where seed is grown on irrigated lands, water should be applied sparingly if irrigated at all. It is now thought that seed can be profitably grown in dry areas and under dry conditions, if the plants are sown in rows and cultivated. But this has not been definitely worked out as yet.

FEEDING ALFALFA

When Alfalfa is fed to work horses while at work, a moderate amount only should be fed at first, lest the digestion become too lax. The amount fed to such horses should always be somewhat restricted as in the case of other hay. Less of grain is called for than when feeding other hay. As a food for colts and brood mares, Alfalfa is excellent.

When cattle are being fattened on Alfalfa hay and grain, from 50 to 60 per cent. will suffice of the amount of grain usually fed, and the same is true of such hay when of good quality and fed to dairy cows. One ton of such hay is worth nearly as much as a ton of wheat bran for milk production.

As a hay for sheep, Alfalfa is unsurpassed when of fine growth. It will produce and maintain a larger standard of growth than other forage, and the same reduction may be observed in feeding grain as when the the hay is fed to cattle.

Brood sows may be wintered on Alfalfa hay alone and water, where the winters are not quite severe. Under the latter condition a little grain fed along with the Alfalfa will be equally helpful. The hay is equally suitable for feeding other swine that are being carried through the winter.

NOTE.—On the open prairie, when seeding Alfalfa, we advocate the planting closely together of three or four rows of corn or sunflower at intervals of 20 or 30 yards right across the patch. This when well grown will greatly assist in gathering snow affording needful protection to the young Alfalfa plants during winter and early spring.—Steele Briggs Seed Co.

To Experiment With Alfalfa.

J. B. of Perham, Minn., is going to try to raise alfalfa. He says he notices that we always advise using ground limestone and would like some advise regarding it.

Experience has taught that in limestone regions alfalfa grows very luxuriantly. It has been found also that where alfalfa has failed, a liberal application of ground limestone has made it flourish in the most striking manner. Prof. Wing in his book on "Alfalfa" mentions an experience he had with an eastern farmer. Everything was tried except lime and failures followed until an application of six tons of ground limestone was made. The following season the land produced six tons of cured alfalfa per acre. Such experiences as these have led us to recommend the use of ground limestone on soils lacking in this material.

It is quite possible in the section where our inquirer lives that the soil has abundant supply of lime and does not need it. Limestone is an inexpensive material. If it has to be shipped long distances, however, it is very expensive. Therefore, it becomes quite important that companies should be formed in different parts of the country for the purpose of supplying limestone to farmers with less cost.

It would be well to take a small piece of ground and apply at the rate of two tons of ground limestone per acre and seed it to alfalfa. Observe the results when compared with a piece of land where alfalfa has been sown without an application of the ground limestone. This would determine very quickly whether it would pay to purchase lime for the soil.—Hoard's.

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Top-Grafting Apple Trees.

All of us have often seen growing near the house or in the yard apple trees whose lives would be endangered were their records for fruit-bearing investigated. Very often they are healthy thrifty-looking trees in the best of condition so far as wood growth is concerned. In most of these cases there is no reason other than the owner for this unfruitful condition. Simple operations in top grafting would be the cause of such barren trees becoming fruitful and useful as well as ornamental.

Almost any man or boy with the slightest degree of ingenuity and dexterity can saw off a limb, split the stub and slip in a couple of scions, twigs cut from some good apple tree. It may be a rough job, but you will be surprised at the feeling of pleasure experienced when you see the little twigs begin to grow, and later to blossom and bear fruit. The process of top grafting is not so difficult to understand and to perform as the average person thinks. First, go to some apple tree, which you know is a good bearer and of good variety, and cut your scions. Scions are twigs from last year's growth. It is quite practicable to graft several varieties to one tree. Trees have been seen bearing seven or eight different kinds of apples at one time. You may have to get your scions from some neighbor.

The scions should be cut before the growth starts in the spring, or preferably in the fall, as the buds begin to swell soon after Jan. 1. Take for scions the tips of the limbs which have made a growth of from 12 to 18 inches the previous summer. Do not take water sprouts or shoots coming from the trunk or large limbs, as buds from these sprouts are not usually so strong as are those from the normal growth. Cut the scions off back as far as the previous season's growth extends and bury them in moist sand or soil, either in the cellar or on the north side of some building.

About the time the buds on the trees begin to swell, or from about March 1 on, is the best time to do the grafting. The limbs to be grafted should be somewhere between 1 and 3 inches in diameter. They should be sawed squarely off and the stubs split with a chisel down about 2 inches straight through the middle. The chisel is then removed and a wedge about half an inch wide inserted in the middle of the stub for spreading the split. If the wedge is much wider than this, it may not leave room enough on each side to insert the scion. Next, take one of the scion twigs and cut it into several pieces, each having three or four buds. Cut the larger end of the stub so that the third but from the tip comes a little below the end of the stub. Put one scion on each side of the wedge and adjust them so that the inner bark on the outer side of the scion comes in contact with the inner bark of the stub or large limb. Then, pull out the wedge and the wood will spring together and hold the scions. All freshly cut surfaces and the crack in the limb should be covered with grafting wax to keep them from drying out.

A good grafting wax is made by melting together 2 pounds of resin, 1 pound of beeswax and a half pound of tallow. After they are melted the liquid should be poured in cold water and then pulled like taffy until it is of a buff color.—S. Van Smith, Colorado Agricultural College.

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Women's Institutes.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

Some time ago I was requested by a friend to express my opinion on Women's Institutes for New Brunswick. The short winter days, and the lack of knowledge of these things so far have hindered. I have been carefully reading the farm papers meantime and trying in this way to gain some information. Recently a notice to the Agricultural Society from Mr. W. W. Hubbard, regarding proposed meeetings for June and July in the interst of Agricultural work, there will be sent in addition to the gentlemen speakers, two ladies who will hold a women's meeting in the afternoon. They will also take part in the evening meeting. This seems a chance for us to learn, if we avail ourselves of the opportunity. Shall we let the government who are trying to help and improve our farm life go to so much expense and we get no benefit, simply because we think we are too busy to attend these meetings? Don't the busy woman on the farm need a day off as much as the man? We have very much to learn. We want to know how to make our homes more attractive. The modern, and in many cases the easier ways of working. Better variety and new ways of cooking. Our grandmothers were good and capable women of their day, but the world is moving on apace, and we would be up-to-date. Need the woman on the farm take a back seat by no means, she is the one who ought to come to the front.

Let us get out of the old ruts and come out together to learn from the strangers, and from each other, by interchange of thought, methods and plans in our every day work.

Last year only a few of us heard Mr. Andrew Elliott, but those who did will make an effort to come out again I feel sure.

A picnic supper is proposed, which promises a good social time; remembering the baskets of course.

Oh, yes, we must plan to be present. Don't be too shy to ask questions on what we want to hear discussed. Then we can go back toiour work with new aspirations and higher ideals. We believe in the near future we see the coming of the organized Women's Institutes.—Sally, Victoria Co., N. B.

Baron Balgreddon.

First prize aged Clydesdale Stallion and a close second for championship at the 1911 Maritime Horse Show. Owned by R. A. Snowball Chatham; N. B.

Cup Presented by Short Course Students from Prince Edward Island, 1911.

The above cup was presented to the Agricultural College, Truro, N. S., in January of this year, by the Short Course Students from Prince Edward Island, and is to be awarded for the year to the student showing most proficiency in the judging of seed. This cup will be kept permanently at the college and the student who each year wins it, will have his name engraved upon it.

Nakomis, Sask., the commercial and railway centre of the Last Mountain Valley District is one of the substantial new towns on the land of the Grand Trunk Pacific situated in the heart of a rich agricultural district at the junction of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Pacific's Winnipeg-Saskatoon main line, it has great advantages over other points. And now comes the Canadian Northern, according to their latest folder with a line from Quill Lake country crossing the Grank Trunk Pacific at Nakomis, then leading South-West by the last Mountain Lake in the direction of Calgary. With three railways at the age of five years, Nakomis certainly has a good start in life.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF APPLE ORCHARDS.

Their Care up to the Tenth Year.

PART II---THE FAMILY ORCHARD.

By A. G. Turney, Horticulturist.

While the first part of this article, which appeared in our last issue, treats only of establishing and caring for young commercial orchards, it must be remembered that the majority of our people are interested in apple-growing from the standpoint of the small home or family orchard.

In but few sections is it impossible provided the necessary precautions are taken to at least raise some varieties of apples, and in others to have a succession of this luscious fruit from summer to spring. Many persons throughout the province have undertaken to plant and grow such an orchard, but either not understanding the essentials of success or through poor nursery stock, unsuitable varieties and lack of attention, their efforts have not been very successful and they have become discouraged. It is therefore in place to refer briefly to some of the more important points.

While many of the principles treated of in Part 1, are applicable in the case of the family orchard, yet there are essential differences and these though quite important are apt to be overlooked. We will therefore treat briefly of these modifications of practice necessary where a person undertakes to raise apples in an amateur way.

The commercial orchardist must of necessity choose the best possible location and site. He has much at stake and cannot afford to take any undue risks. With the intending planter of the small home orchard, however, the case is different. Not only is it often impossible for him to be so particular, but it is not so necessary. In the case of the ordinary farmer the orchard must be planted on his farm and in the case of the small lot holder, it must be planted on the lot. The choice therefore, is narrowed down but the orchard should be located reasonably close to the house and if the position of the house was well selected the soil near it will be fairly well drained. Proximity of the orchard to the house or buildings is not only a matter of convenience but is very important in that it fits in with the home surroundings and adds to the general attractiveness of the house. It is still quite a common sight to see an orchard planted in some snug hollow or ravine in most cases a sure death trap for the trees—frost and wet getting in their work. Gently sloping land capable of tillage, fairly fertile and deep should be sought after. One should remember that slight deficiencies in the site and soil upon which the orchard may of necessity have to be planted may be more than made up for by the close attention and fostering care which it is possible to give to a small orchard.

In approaching the choice of varieties the amateur may exercise a far greater freedom of selection. The points for the commercial orchardist to observe when selecting his varieties are laid down in Part I. In opposition to these the home orchardist who is growing fruit for the use of his family should plant a larger collection of varieties and aim to select those which will give him as far as possible a complete succession of fruit throughout the apple season, from summer to late spring. He should choose family favorites and put quality first. Varieties of special merits may be grown even though the trees possess some defects. Promising new varieties may be tested and some crab and sweet apples grown.

The amateur orchardist ought to give better care and more attention to details to his trees than the commercial orchardist. He should aim to grow really choice fruit without particular regard to the expense of doing so. The situation and soil being favorable, bush fruits and garden stuff should be grown in between the apple trees, thus giving the necessary cultivation and making the orchard a double object of careful attention.

There is but little difference in the feeding of the trees from the course to be followed in the commercial orchard. Well rotted barnyard manure may be used in moderate quantities and commercial fertilizers along the lines suggested. Since home mixing of these in this case is hardly practicable, some of the ready mixed fertilizers may be bought.

The pruning operations will follow the same principles. The spraying should be closely observed and probably better done. A good barrel pump running a single line of hose will amply fill the requirements.

A Spraying Demonstration in a Young Orchard, Riverside, Albert Co., N. B.

Applying lime and lye wash for oyster shell scale. Fresh lime, 30 lbs ; water, 40 gallons; lye, 1 lb. per 40 gallons for old trees and ½ pound for young trees. Note how the tree may be sprayed from all angles by using an elbow to attach the nozzles to the rod. —Photo by A. G. Turney.

It is of but little use to attend carefully to all the different operations and produce a crop of good apples without providing suitable storage. Where the house cellar is used the apples should be stored by themselves and not with other vegetables and other varieties of food. Nothing but good sound fruit carefully handled should be stored as poor and injured fruit rapidly deteriorates and will soon spoil a large percentage of the sound fruit. The coolest part of the cellar should be selected and a temperature obtained as close to 32 degrees as possible without dropping below it. Perhaps the best way of storing apples for this purpose is in boxes and barrels unheaded. Cellar storage in this climate should give good results but the main points to observe are first; very careful and thorough sorting before the apples are placed in the storage; and, secondly, as cool a temperature as possible without freezing.

The family orchard established under favorable conditions and diligently cared for will play a very important part in making the farm home more attractive, and in the case of the town or city worker with a country residence, its care and the interest it arouses are in pleasant contrast to his daily occupation.

The Relation of the Nursery to the Farmer.

The subject of my talk is, "The Relation of the Nurseryman to the Farmer." This relation should be so close and harmonious that the one could whisper in the other's ear at any time. Such, however, is not the case. They have really fought each other. The nurserymen seem to class themselves apart. The farmer resents such an attitude, although the nurserymen may be right in the sense that their self-selection and their trade require more business methods than the farmer is willing to apply to his work.

The fruit grower should be raised up a notch. This can be done only by education. On the other hand, the nurseryman ought to be willing to concede a notch and put himself in the grower's place part of the time. I believe both intend to be honest, but are hardly fair with each other and the one is probably as much at fault as the other.

The practices of some nurserymen are unfair to the fruit grower. It is of these practices that I wish to speak. One is that of substitution, a right claimed by some nurserymen. The purchaser of nursery stock has no assurance of the varieties he is getting until the trees commence to bear. The guarantee of the nurseryman is to replace any tree not true to name. Of what value to the grower is the use of the nursery tree in the place of a bearing tree in the orchard? Unquestionably of insignificent value when compared to the loss of the fruit grower. The nurseryman ought to recognize the grower's position more fully and make a fairer settlement of these difficulties.

Again, some nurserymen are not careful enough in filling orders to select first-class stock only. Especially is this practice true when the trees go to sections where fruit growing is carried on to a small extent. Such discrimination offers an avenue for the disposition of inferior stock where the nurserymen think no objection will be made, but it is a practice which takes undue advantage of the fruit grower and should be stopped. It will be unprofitable for the nurserymen in the end, inasmuch as it discourages future sales in such localities.

There are a few men advertising as nurserymen who in reality buy all of their stock; many who buy part of their stock. Such stock is secured from sources of most advantage to the purchaser. This practice is seriously to the disadvantage of the fruit grower and has made many a customer dissatisfied. It should be discouraged by the nurserymen.

I want to suggest for your consideration the subject of pedigree stock, if it may be so called. Increasing competition in the dairy districts has compelled the weeding out of all but the best cows; cows that are not only of the best breed but are the best in that breed. The time has now come when the fruit grower can no better afford to have unproductive and unprofitable individuals in his orchard than the dairyman in his herd.

We cannot blind ourselves to the fact that an apple orchard possesses individuality just as much as a cow does. Two trees of a similar variety and similarly grown in every respect except that they are from two different scions, differ greatly in the amount and quality of their fruit.

By the time an orchard has come fact that an apple orchard possesses ter for the fruit grower to unwork those trees which prove to be below standard. The place for such selection is in the nursery row and as long as buds and scions are taken from nursery trees and not from the bearing trees of known quality such selection will never be accomplished.

The problems above mentioned seem to me to present the most serious difficulties arising between the nurserymen and the growers, nor is the nurseryman entirely to blame. Too often I find the grower himself is at fault. The solution of these difficulties will lie through a more united effort on the part of the nurseryman and the fruit grower. The fruit grower needs a clearer understanding of the habit of growth of the different varieties of fruits and the necessity of budding from bearing trees of the best type of the varieties. The nurserymen can do much to bring about this understanding, and if done honestly and fairly will work to his interest.

An address by F. B. Wilson, Halls Corner, N. Y., before the recent annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen.

$5.00 Free.

To the reader who finds the words "seed or seeds" in advertisements in this issue of The Maritime Farmer the largest number of times, we will give $5.00 in cash. If there should be a tie the money will be equally divided between those having correct counts. The words "seed or seeds" in The Maritime Farmers' own advertisements or in the reading matter will not count. The contest closes May 30, 1911. Send in your count. You may get the $5.00. Mention the names of any advertisers to whom you have written or of whom you have bought goods, also tell about how much you or your family have paid for seeds or trees of any kind that your family has bought within the last year.

mportant Announcement in Regard to Wheat Growing in Nova Scotia.

Smut prevalent in Nova Scotia Wheat—Results in poor quality of Flour—Some Millers will hereafter refuse to grind wheat affected by this —Treatment simple and cheap— wheat growers of the province should treat their seed.

The management of the Atlantic Milling Co., of Pictou, N. S., have, during the past few seasons, experienced much trouble from the fact that the wheat sent to their mill, more especially by the farmers of Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou and Antigonish Counties, have been affected by smut. They report the disease as very wide spread and state that it is of such a serious character that, hereafter, they will have nothing to do with this diseased wheat.

This is a serious state of affairs and, in the interest of the wheat growers of the province, the following description of the disease, with methods of treatment, written by Prof. H. W. Smith, is presented. It is hoped that, in their own interests, the wheat growers of this province will treat their seed wheat with one or other of the treatments recommended. The following is Prof. Smith's statement:

"I regret to report to you that "Stinking Smut of Wheat" or "Bunt' "Tilletia foetans, occurs in Nova "Scotia. Specimens of this disease "occur in wheat sold to the Atlantic "Milling Co., Pictou, and forwarded "to me."

"This disease is an extremely seri- "ous one, which if not controlled "may render wheat growing unpro- "fitable. The smutted kernels often "escape injury in threshing and pass "with the good wheat to the mill, "where they render the flour more or less objectionable and unfit for "food."

"The life history of this disease, "which will be called "Bunt" in this brief report, is this: The spores or "seed from the broken affected ker- "nels stick to sound seed and are "sown with the seed. They germin- "ate and penetrate the sprouting "grain and grow up with the plant. "When the grain heads out the "heads of such affected plants take "on and retain a deep green appear- "ance not seen in the healthy heads "and give off a foetid odor, from "which comes both the scientific and "common name (foetans, "Stinking "Smut.") The seeds or kernels be- "come much plumper than the "healthy seed, lose more or less of "the crease and embryo and are of "slightly lighter specific gravity. "They are easily broken open and consist of a firm bran enclosing a "mass of dark spores; these spores "get upon the healthy seed and the "same life history is repeated year "after year. The chaff enclosing the "seed in the spikelet is not affected "thus readily, distinguishing black "'heads' or spike of grain are easi- "ly seen from a distance, while "'Bunt' is indicated only by the "oder and deeper green. With loose "smut the seeds are destroyed and "replaced by a black mass of spores; "with Bunt they retain their shape "nearly, and the spores are revealed "only upon breaking the seeds open. "Loose Smut is easily removed by "the miller, but Bunt ruins the "flour."

"This disease can be effectually pre- "vented by proper care and disinfec- "tion of the seed."

"Wheat to be used for seed should "be removed from the barn in which "it has been stored or threshed "and, after treatment, not returned "to such place again nor allowed to "come in contact with the Bunt "spores in any way. It is advisable "to treat the seed only a day or two "previous to sowing."

"Formalin Treatment.— Prepare a "solution of formalin in water by "adding one pint of formalin to 40 "gallons of water. A pint bottle of "formalin can be bought at any drug "store for about 30c. The grain "should be dipped into this solution "either in coarse jute bags or basket "and then removed and piled up, "covered with cloth or left in the "bags, for about ten hours, then re- "moved, spread thinly on boards, or "other suitable material in the open "air until dry enough to sow, or, "instead of dipping the grain, place "it in thin layers on a flour or plat- "form and sprinkle thoroughly with "the dilute formalin solution. Add "another layer of grain and repeat "the sprinkling until the entire lot "of grain is in the pile. Shovel the "pile over and cover; allow to stand "about ten hours (10 hrs.), spread "and dry. About one gallon of the "dilute solution is required to treat "one bushel of grain. This will "serve as a criterion or guide as to "the quantity of formalin solution "which should be made up."

"Copper Sulphate Treatment.—In- "stead of using formalin, copper sul- "phate (blue stone) may be used. For "this treatment prepare two solu- "tions. First, dissolve two pounds "of blue vitrol (copper sulphate) in "forty gallons of water; also another "solution of two pounds quick lime "in forty gallons water; first slaking "the lime. Place the grain in the "copper sulphate solution for about "twelve (12) hours, then in the lime "solution for five minutes; drain and "dry as with formalin treatment."

"A slight injury results to the germination of the seed with either "treatment, but if care is exercised "not to use the solutions stronger "than stated, or leave in the solu- "tion a longer time, and if such "treated seeds are sown as soon as "possible after treatment little or "no loss will occur."

M. CUMMING,
Secretary for Agriculture.

Spraying Demonstration in an Old Orchard at Riverside, N. B.

The Spirit of the East Aroused.

The next issue of The Maritime Farmer will contain the largest advertisement in a single issue ever inserted in a farm paper in Canada. It will occupy eight pages and possibly more. That we are able to secure such a large advertisement for one issue speaks well for the class of farmers reading The Maritime Farmer, their ability to buy and their willingness to patronize our advertisers. Last fall the advertiser we refer to used several issues of our paper and the response was so general, the prices he quoted so liberal and the call so urgent for this season's quotations, that he was forced to publish his complete price list in our next issue as above stated. He is a firm believer in the possibilities and opportunities for Maritime Province concerns doing a mail order business with Maritime Province people. He is an optimist of optimists; a man who believes in giving a square deal to everyone and does as he believes.

There is no reason under the sun why a Maritime Province business house should not conduct a mail order business, especially when prices are a little better than the best offered by mail order houses outside our provinces. This advertisement will be worth watching for if you are a close buyer and want the best at the cheapest prices. There are a few other things the advertisement contains that are worth looking into. The advertiser to whom we refer is C. B. Pidgeon, Corner Main and Bridge Sts., North End, St. John, N. B. He is a young man with an enormous stock of goods, a wonderfully large number of customers, a fine class of employees and a willingness and sincerity in trying to please those who trust their business with him that is truly inspiring. Watch for his ad. in the next issue and save your orders for boots, shoes rubbers, moccasins, hats, caps, ties, hoisery, braces, gloves, shirts, collars, mens' and boys' clothing, ready to wear or made to measure, of all kinds. We guarantee his reliability and you will be pleased with his goods and prices.

Good Plowing Essential.

In more than one sense spring plowing is more difficult to do right than fall plowing, writes B. E. Dimick, since the conservation of moisture is very important in the spring, while in the fall the moisture will take care of itself. In general, the spring plowing should not be as deep as fall plowing. The aim should be to turn under thoroughly and then to immediately harrow, so as to form a mulch to protect the soil from drying out.

A well-plowed soil, if properly handled, will not dry out as badly in a season of exceptional drought, such as we had the past year, if the plowing is done in the spring instead of the fall, but if neglected and not given proper cultivation, the spring plowing will prove disastrous. I had a piece of spring wheat and a piece of peas last year. Half of the ground was fall plowed and the other half spring plowed. The fall plowing was disked as soon as we could get on it. The spring plowing was followed the day of plowing with the harrow. After the first rain the whole of the ground was harrowed again, and then the whole piece was sown exactly alike. The fall plowing gave us almost no crop at all, while the spring plowing matured a good crop, the season considered. In a very wet season I have found exactly the reverse of this experience to hold good.

There is usually so much work on hand seeding in the spring it is a difficult matter to find time to do spring plowing to any great extent if the old one-team method is adhered to. It is expensive, too, on account of the scarcity of laborers. To obviate this, I make it a practice to put on as many horses to the man as ptacticable. One man with a four-horse team will do twice as much work as two men with the same teams and do it better. A gang plow does the business with the plowing, and the same outfit of horses can be put on a wide harrow or other machinery, so that the whole of the farm operations may be gotten through in half the time, with half the number of men, and one-third less expense. I make it a rule to have all the riding machinery I can use to advantage. Riding plows, riding cultivators and a harrow cart take the leg strain off the hired man, so that he does not kick as much over the milking, the worst enemy he has on the farm.

Fertilizing the Orchard.

The need of supplying some additional plant food to the orchard is realized when it is considered that a crop of 600 bushels apples with the necessary leaf and wood growth draws from the soil 112 pounds nitrogen, 109 pounds potash and 11 pounds phosphoric acid. Of course, considerable of this is returned to the land when the leaves fall and decay, but the fruit actually removes 47 pounds nitrogen, 57 pounds potash and two pounds phosphoric acid.

Where the trees are making unsatisfactory growth there is little need of using nitrogenous fertilizers. On most soils it is unnecessary to add phosphoric acid, as the amount removed is so small and the supplies in most soils are ample.

Nitrogen can be most easily and cheaply supplied by the growing and plowing under of leguminous cover crops such as clover, cow peas and vetches. These are worth growing for the protection which they afford the soil and the trees.

If more nitrogen is needed to stimulate growth some of the quick-acting forms like nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia will give quickest returns. Organic nitrogen in the form of ground fish, dried blood and fine tankage, where they can be obtained cheaply, give satisfactory results, but it takes some time before all the available nitrogen is set free. This is desirable in some orchards, but objectionable in others where early maturity of the wood is desired.

Potash is the one element which is most needed and the element which is most likely to be lacking in many soils. Wood ashes are a common source of supply and are unsurpassed for this purpose. Potash is also obtainable in the form of kainite, sulphate and muriate of potash, the latter two being the forms which are most commonly used. A yearly application of 200 pounds per acre should be sufficient for most orchards.

Canadian Ayrshire Breeders Meet in Annual Session.

The 42nd annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association met in Montreal, Feb. 9th, 1911. The meeting was largely attended, breeders being present from Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. The president, James Bryson, of Brysonville, Quebec, opened the meeting with a capital address in which he reviewed briefly Ayrshire interests in 1910 and made a touching rererence to those breeders who at great sacrifice introduced the breed and established our institution. He extolled the virtues of the Ayrshire cow and said she was demonstrating to the world her ability as an economical producer of milk and fat.

The secretary, W. F. Stephen, of Huntingdon, Que., presented a most concise report of the work accomplished in the past year. He also made comparisons of the growth of the association during his 5 year term of office. The membership had increased from 258 in 1905 to 632 in 1910. Registrations had increased from 1768 to 2395 and transfers from 685 to 1079 during the same period.

Also the Record of Performance test had been established, which test was demonstrating the value of the Ayrshire cow as a producer. 130 cows had registered, 39 during the past 8 months, and there were a large number of cows now in the test. He reported the best Ayrshire record in Canada was made by the cow Primrose of Tanglewyld, 15943, owned by Wooddissee Bros., Rothsay, Ont., closed her year with 16,196 lbs. milk and 625 lbs. fat. This cow gave 29,782 lbs. milk and 1154 lbs. fat in two years and freshened three times within 27 months. The cow Annie Laurie 2nd, 15,588, owned by E. Conoon, Harriettville, Ont., produced 15,134 lbs. milk and 598 lbs. fat and rates second in general standing. In the 4-year-old class, the cow Molly, 27,600, owned by E. Cohoon, Harriettsville, Ont., holds the record with 11,268 lbs. milk and 327.46 lbs. fat to her credit.

In the three year old class Canadian Princess, 20,108, owned by A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckmans Corners, Ont., still holds the record having given 11,377 lbs. milk and 521.91 lbs. fat. Mr. Turner also owns the two-year-old heifer which holds the premier record in her class, she having produced 10,355 lbs. milk and 437.39 lbs. fat. In membership Quebec led with 325, Ontario 191, New Brunswick 23, Nova Scotia 20, P. E. Island 10, Manitoba 19, Alberta 19, British Columbia 11 and Saskatchewan 7.

145 new members were received in 1910. Registrations had increased by 22 and transfers 114 over the same period. He also reported that in the dairy tests held in connection with the Winter Fairs at Guelph, Ottawa and Amherst, N. S., the Ayrshires had either topped the list or were a close second. At Ottawa, Ont., the cow Barcheskie Luck Girl, owned by R. R. Ness, had won by 16 points over all breeds. She having given 184 lbs. of milk testing 4.2 percent. fat, thus having scored 216 points, the next best was a Holstein which scored 230 points. White Rose 2nd, owned by John McKee, Norwich, Ont., scored 224.7 points.

The financial statement showed cash on hand, Jan. 1st, 1910 to have been $622.02. Receipts— Registrations, $3324.37; members fees, $1194.00; other sources, $226.10, giving cash on hand $5366.49. The expenditure amounted to $3887.69 leaving a balance of $1478.70. The increase in assets during 1910 was $1058.40. The thanks of the members were extended the president and secretary for their excellent reports and splendid work during the past year. A grant of $100 each was voted to the Ayrshire classes in the dairy test at Guelph, Ottawa and Amherst, and $100 to the Dominion Exhibition at Regina, provided the authorities put up a prize list of $1000.00 in the Ayrshire Classes. It was also resolved:

"That $75 for an Ayrshire, $75 for "a three-year-old heifer, and $75 for "a two-year-old heifer, be given as "champion at Quelph, Amherst and "Ottawa Winter Fairs, December, "1911, and January 1912, provided "the highest scoring at three fairs be "made by purebred Ayrshires in the "dairy test, all Ayrshires competing "to be recorded in the Canadian "Ayrshire Herd Book."

A move has been inaugerated to organize clubs of Ayrshire breeders, where a number live in one community. Mr. A. Hume stated one had been organized at Menie, the day previous. The secretary was instructed to go to Menie at an early date to assist in completing the organization. The Minister of Agriculture was memorialized to approach the Department of Agriculture at Washington and endeavor to have the regulations governing the entry of pure bred animals going to that country modified, so that it will not preclude the entry of Ayrshires registered in Canadian Herd Books before the instituting of a Herd Book in Scotland. Also a resolution was passed asking the Minister of Agriculture to allow the records of those cows that have qualified in the Record of Performance test in milk and fat but have not freshened within the 15 months as required by the regulations to be printed in our 'Annual.'

The following officers were elected: Ont.

President, John McKee, Norwich,

Vice-president, Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec.

Sec-Treas., W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.

Owing to increased work and for providing an office with a fire proof vault the salary of the Secretary was increased to $1,000, he to supply all office help.

AYRSHIRE MEN BANQUET.

A new feature of the meet of Ayrshire men this year was the banquet held in the Queen Hotel, Montreal. About 50 covers were set and good justice was done the toothsome viands. The new president, Mr. John McKee, presided and introduced the speakers. Letters of regret were received from the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. J. E. Caron, Prov. Minister of Agriculture; Dr. Couture and others. Among those present and delivered addresses were Hon. Wm. Owens, J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner; Prof. Arkell, Associate Live Stock Commissioner; Prof. Barton, Macdonald College; James Bryson, Robt. Ness, E. W. Morgan, Mr. Kennedy, D. Drummond, P. Ryan of Brewester, N. Y., and others. This proved to be a most enjoyable gathering and the Ayrshire came in for not a few bouquets.

AYRSHIRE MEN VISIT STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE.

The following day about 50 of the Ayrshire breeders and their friends accepted the invitation of Dr. Harrison, Principal, to visit the Macdonald College and inspect the herd of Ayrshires kept on the College farm. Also invitations had been received from Mr. James Morgan, the proprietor of Stony Croft stock farm and from Mr. Bibeau, the manager of LaBois des Roches stock farm owned by Hon. L. Dorget, to inspect the Ayrshires kept at these places. The party were met at the station by Prof. Barton and his assistant Mr. Cooley, who had sleighs to convey the party to the college buildings. After a brief visit was paid several of the buildings the party were conducted to the Stock Pavillion, which had been maile comfortable for the occasion, and where all could be seated and inspect the animals as they were brought into the arena. Many fine specimens of the Ayrshire breed were brought out and breeders had an opportunity to pass comment on their merits. Prof. Barton spoke of the work being done in rearing up the young stock and advised farmers and breeders to feed the calves well and not breed too young. The young stock from the Glenora sire were particularly uniform and of good size and quality.

Some of the Holstein, Dairy Shorthorn and French Canadian cattle kept in the College barn were also led out so that breeders could make their own comparisons. After a hurried walk through the stables the party divided, one lot going to lunch in the College dining room and the other at Stony Croft. At the former place Dr. Harrison gave a few words of greeting. At Stony Croft, Mr. Morgan's manager, Mr. McIntyre assisted by his capable wife, served a sumptuous repast, after which speeches were in order and the time was pleasantly passed until the crowd from the College arrived. Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre and to the Secretary, Mr. Stephen, for his efficient work during the year. Mr. McKee chaperoned the College party and Mr. J. Bryson, the party that went to Stony Croft. After lunch a short trip was made to the stables and the 54 head of Ayrshires were inspected as well as the splendid Clydesdales and Yorkshires. The party re-embarking in sleighs provided by the College, Mr. McIntyre and Mr. Bibeau, a visit was paid La Fois des Roches. Here we were met and conducted through the stables by Mr. Bibeau, the manager.

At once we noticed a great improvment on the herd over two years ago. Then less than 25 head graced the stables. Today 85 head of the finest Ayrshires to be seen are in these stables. It was with difficulty the lovers of the breed were constrained to leave, but the station had to be reached and another stop had to be made at the farm of R. B. Angus, his Ayrshires had to be inspected, also the dairy, poultry house and the Conservatory. Here the genial manager, Mr. Burrows, donated a bouquet of flowers to the ladies of the party, Mrs. P. Ryan, of Brewester, N. Y., Miss Grace Gebbie, stenographer of the meeting, Howick; and Miss McIntosh, of Montreal. A hurried run back to the station finished up one of the most interesting and memorable days ever put in by the Ayrshire breeders. Mr. and Mrs. P. Ryan, Brewester, N. Y., considered it one of the most interesting and instructive days ever experienced. And Mr. Ryan further expressed himself much pleased with the harmony which existed between Canadian Ayrshire breeders.

A Well Planned Orchard.

Owned by Mr. Benj. Charters, Chartersville, N. B. This orchard is well laid out and has made very good growth.

Formaldehyde for Smut and Potato Scab.

The use of formaldehyde for preventing smut in grain, is a subject that needs stirring up at this season of the year, and, in order to create greater interest and spread a larger amount of knowledge, we republish, by request, the following extracts from "Diseases of Economic Plants," written by F. L. Stevens. Ph. D., Prof. of Botany and Biologist of the Agricultural Experiment Station of North Carolina, and J. G. Hall, M. A., Asst. in Vegetable Pathology in North Carolina Experiment Station. The work referred to is published by the McMillan Co., New York, and is right up to date. Here is what these authorities say:—

FORMALIN—WHAT IS IT?

"Formalin is a very powerful germicide, which came into wide use about 1889. Its interest to the farmer lies chiefly in its power to prevent potato scab, onion smut and the various smuts of cereals.

"This substance appears on the market under two names, "Formalin," and "40 per cent. Formaldehyde." The substances are absolutely identical, and since 40 per cent. formaldehyde is cheaper, owing to the fact that the word "Formalin" is protected by patent, the customers will, of course, do well to purchase the 40 per cent. formaldehyde.

FOR LOOSE SMUT IN OATS.

"Under the name 'Smut,' 'Blackheads,' etc., the disease is known wherever oats are grown. Grain and more or less of the chaff are replaced by a powdery black mass, which shatters out as it ripens, leaving later only the naked branches of the panicle.

"Usually all the spikelets of a head, and all the heads of the affected plant are smutted. There is considerable difference in the resistance offered by different varieties, but in view of the powerful protection afforded by proper treatment, this is of little significance.

"The damage caused by smut is usually under-rated. In 1884, Aubin, in New York, by actual count, found the oat smut to constitute from 8.5 to 10 per cent. of the ordinary crop. By actual count of 11,000 heads, Plumb, in 1886, determined the amount of smut to be 8.4 per cent. In some fields he found as high as 20, 28 and even 30 per cent. Keller-

man and Swingle counting smuted heads in Kansas, found different fields to have 8, 15.3 and 18.3 per cent. of smut, while single portions of a field showed as high as 39 per cent. The annual loss in the country is somewhere between 10 million and 20 million dollars.

The reasons for under-estimations of oat smut, are the dwarfing of many of the affected plants, which thus remain unnoticed by a casual glance over the field, and the fact that many smutted panicles remain invisible unless unrolled from their enveloping leaves.

It was proven as early as 1858, that infection can occur only upon the very young oat plant, the older plants are immune. It was later determined by Brafield that the plants are immune after the leaves have protruded one centimetre (two-fifths From this it follows that the chief, and, as other experiments have demonstrated practically the only infection comes from smut spores, which are upon the seeds when they are planted. These sprout, producing sporidia, which infect the young plant. The fungus develops in these plants throughout the season, without conspicuous effect, until, at the blossoming time, the fungus seeks the ovaries and the gumes, and appears again as the familiar black spore masses.

Any treatment which kills the spores upon the seed without materially injuring the seed itself, results in a clean crop.

The bluestone treatment so widely used to prevent wheat smut, however, is not advisable for oats, since its use is attended with too much danger to the germinating power of the oat seed. The formalin treatment is thoroughly satisfactory and is preferable. The formalin treatment may be made as follows:

One pound is sufficient to treat 45 to 50 bushels of grain. It should be used at the rate of one ounce to three gallons of water, and, in general, one gallon of mixture suffices to treat one bushel of grain. Spread the grain in a thin layer on a smooth barn floor, canvas, or hard ground and sprinkle with the diluted formalin, either using a spraying machine or a watering pot. Sprinkle so as to thoroughly and evenly wet the grain with the mixture. Then shovel the grain over thoroughly a few times to insure even distribution of the solution and thorough wetting of all the seeds, and cover the pile with canvas, carpets, blankets or bagging to keep the fumes of the formalin within. The pile should stand from six to twelve hours in this way. The seed may then be readily dried by spreading it out in layers about five centimetres (two inches) thick, and stirring frequently. The seed is then ready to sow. All bags, bins, etc., with which it comes in contact should also be disinfected with a thorough application of the formalin solution. The drill that is used should also be disinfected with formalin. On a large scale, oats have been treated by the formalin method, at the rate of 500 bushels an hour, by throwing the formalin solution by means of a steam pump against the grain as it fell through elevators, arranged with deflectors so as to give proper mixing.

STINKING SMUT OF WHEAT.

This smut attacks the grain, not the enclosing chaff. The head remains of much more nearly normal appearance, and is often not until the glumes have been opened and their contents examined that the presence of this smut mass is detected, covered with its membrane and resembling the wheat grain in size and shape.

It may be recognized by an expert observer by its peculiar disagreeeable penetrating odor, and by the deeper green color of the diseased heads. The smut masses are often so firm as to remain unbroken through the threshing, but they may be recognized among the grains by their darker color, greater plumpness, absence of groove and germ, and finally by crushing them and liberating the black spores.

The disease is particularly destructive in that its presence signifies not only loss in value to the good wheat which may be largely depreciated in price by the presence of the bunt. Often bunt is worthless for milling purposes and even for cattle food. Bunt constitutes, for these reasons, one of the worst smuts in the world.

Many smut spores naturally find lodgment upon the surfaces of healthy 'grains from smutted fields, or they may be carried from farm to farm upon the threshing machine. Upon planting such seed the following season, these spores are ready to attack the seedling grain plant. The fungus after gaining entrance into the seedlings, grows with it throughout the season, and appears again at harvest time as spore masses within the chaff. Affected plants are usually smutted in every head and every grain in the head.

The seedling age, like that of the oat, is the only age susceptible to smut infection. Treatment of seed wheat with formalin, as recommended for oats, is complete in its efficiency and trifling in cost.

Formalin is safer in its effect upon the germinating power of the seed than bluestone.

The seed should be dried and the drill disinfected.

POTATO SCAB.

"Scab is recognized by all potato growers as a characteristic rough pitting of the tubers. If these are attacked when quite young the scabs are deep. If the attack is later they are more shallow. In very severe cases the tuber is furrowed or cracked.

The scab at first appears as a minute reddish or brownish surface spot, often when the potato is very young. It extends outward, deepens in color, and is attended with the development of an irregular corky incrustation.

The disease is often prevalent to such an extent as to prohibit successful potato culture. The chief loss comes from depreciation in sale value, though there is also loss in yield. Estimates show that from 5 to 75 per cent. of the potato crop is unsaleable on account of scab.

Scab is most prevalent in alkaline soils and is favored by moisture.

Potatoes may be disinfected by soaking in a solution of one pint formalin to 30 gallons water for two hours. This treatment should be applied some time previous to planting, provided the potatoes are not exposed to reinfection by being put into receptacles, bags, buckets, etc., that have previously held scabby potatoes. The treatment should be made before the potatoes are cut for planting."

Formaldehyde and Formalin.

One of our Nova Scotia subscribers wishes to know the difference between formaldehyde and formalin. Practically there is no difference. All formalin is formaldehyde, but in the very strictest sense not all formaldehyde is formalin. The term "formalin," is simply a patent name copyrighted by a firm of German chemists and is used to label their brand of formaldehyde. Unfortunately it has very generally used in speaking and been picked up by the public, and is writing as relating to all makes of formaldehyde. The reason why this came about, we suppose, was because this imported article, with the copyrighted name, was used to a considerable extent by the medical profession and others for disinfecting purposes before its usefulness was superseded covered in connection with killing smut in grain. The early experiments with grain would naturally be made with the imported article, labelled "formalin," and so this name was put into common use. "Formalin" is just a plain 40 per cent. solution of formaldehyde, exactly identical in all practical respects with any other formaldehydes on the market, except for the patent name that it bears. But now we have the Standard Chemical Company manufacturing formaldehyde in Canada, and supplying in a most satisfactory way a very large proportion of our general trade, and we should hope to see the term "formalin" drop into disuse, and the general and correct term "formaldehyde" receive adoption by all.

The Best Farm Paper.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

Enclosed please find $2.00, which place to my credit against subscription to The Maritime Farmer as long as this lasts, and when it is exhausted I will repeat.

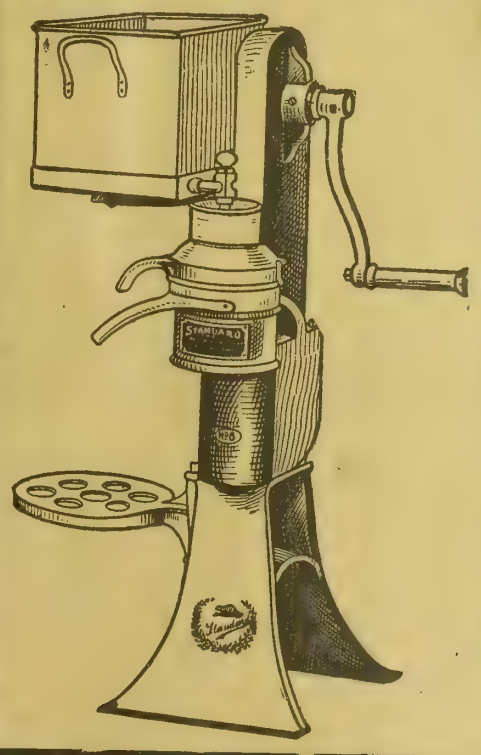
I am reading your publication with great interest, as I regard it as the best publication circulated in the Maritime Provinces so far as agricultural interests are concerned. I have also looked over with pleasure the circular you enclose, headed, "A Chat With Our Readers." Your suggestions are most timely. I have done a little experimenting in the way of crop raising, and am now preparing a piece of land which I intend in 1912 to seed with Alfalfa. If it can be demonstrated that this very excellent grass can be grown in this province, as I have no doubt it can, it will go a long way to solving the feed problem in our country. It would seem a reasonable, as well as an excellent departure, if our provincial governments adopted the policy of the Saskatchewan government in this particular and offered prizes for experimental plots, in the hope of interesting the farmers more generalmatter should be taken up energetily and with this in view I think the cally by our agricultural societies throughout the Maritime Provinces. There is no difficulty in this locality in growing from 800 to 1,000 bushels of turnips to the acre. When less than these quantities are grown, the fault lies with the preparation of the land or in the fertilizer and care of the crop.

Trusting your paper will receive the cordial support of the agricultural community throughout the Maritime Provinces, rendering it possible to continue the excellent work you are now doing. I remain, with best wishes. Yours very truly,

W. G. CLARK.

Digby Co., N. S.

The Most Attractive Agency Proposition



ever offered is the Standard Cream Separator agreement. Although our organization in the Maritime Provinces is not more than a few weeks old, territory is being covered rapidly and every day's mail makes it harder for you to get an agency. Write at once telling us what territory you are in a position to handle. Do not delay. Our proposition is so attractive that even now nearly every territory is taken up.

We help our agents by advertising our machines and turn prospects into agents when replies are received from their territory. Following are a few interesting facts: —

The new "STANDARD" book, just published, tells about the latest achievements in cream separators. It is not made up of FICTION, but of FACTS.

It describes the perfect running, perfect skimming Separator shown here and explains why a Separator that runs in a bath of oil lasts longer and runs easier and steadier than one depending on an oil can and glass lubricators.

It also explains why the "STANDARD" Separator gets more cream from the milk that can be got with any other Separator.

YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

Write us now and you will be sent one of these booklets, postpaid, free of charge; also the facts of a recent contest at Port Rowan, Ont., in which the "STANDARD" demonstrated its skimming supremacy.

WRITE NOW.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Ltd.

H. H. McArthur, Sussex, N. B.

Manager for the Maritime Provinces.

Seed time and Seed Potatoes.

That seed time and harvest occur with unfailing regularity is one of the platitudes which have an important part in the regulation of the farmer's system of farm management. That each is dependent upon the other, the farmer well knows, and he is beginning to realize the full significance of the manner in which the harvest depends not only upon the seed time but upon the seed. So much has been said about the importance of good seed that it would seem as though every farmer should have been deeply impressed long before this time with the tremendous importance to himself of having positively first-class seed for every crop which he expects to raise.

So thoroughly has it been demonstrated that seed of good germinating qualities, of strong vitality, high productivity and a settled type, is worth many times more than its cost in the increased yield that it assures, that it would hardly seem necessary to repeat it. Yet it is undoubtedly true that a great many farmers will plant again this spring seed about which they really know very little or nothing, or which ha perhaps been gathered from a field or garden which has produced only fairly well in the year just past.

Comparatively few farmers are giving their seeds any sort of test or are demanding that the seed which they buy shall have been test ed. Those who have made a test for germination qualities before planting have invariably found that the increased yield more than paid for the trouble and expense. These suggestions are all trite, but they are none the less valuable.

The amount of turnips which one gets from an acre does not depend entirely upon the care, cultivation or fertilization which is given it. The kind, quality, fertility and adaptibility of the seed is a most im portant matter and should receive first consideration. The same considerations are applicable in grow-potatoes to a much greater extent than most of us have been realizing.

The potato business can be saved from demoralization by the adoption of wise methods in planting, cultivation, harvesting and marketing, but principally planting and marketing. And take it all together, the matter of planting is not the least important by any means. Potato growers are beginning to acknowledge that the seed potato should be given a great deal more attention than it has ever had before.

For a long time, potatoes for seed have been required to measure up to a little higher quality, especially in appearance, than those which were simply offered for food, but several points have escaped the attention that ought to have been given them because of the former prevalent belief that "potatoes are potatoes." There are varying qualities of vitality and germinating power in potatoes as in every other seed, as every planter should realize when he looks over his field and notices the places where he has failed to get a stand of vines. A potato is a potato, but not every potato which is sound is a good potato, either for food or for seed. Therefore, potatoes which will give a thorough and even stand of vines over an entire field are the only kind which are fit to use for seed. The planter should know the germinating qualities of his potatoes as well as his other seeds before putting them into the ground.

Certain physical qualities as well as what we might term moral qualities are much desired in potatoes these days. We are not finding those qualities to any great extent, but the demand will increase and the man who will grow potatoes which will measure up to those qualities may even now demand and receive a fancy price. One of the first of these qualities is the uniform size, and that size not too large. The potato to be desired is of an even roundish shape and of a size only moderate, perhaps about three inches in diameter, preferably somewhat oblong or flattened in form. The day of large potatoes has passed. Large potatoes and many in the hill will make more bushels for the grower, but it will not be long before the large potatoes will have to take a lower place in the market along with those of too small size. Seed which will grow potatoes of uniform size, no large ones, and as few small ones as possible, is the seed to be required for the future.

Then the matter of regularity in shape and shallow eyes is most important. These qualities make for economy in the table use of the popular spud and are being more and more demanded. At the present time, the man who will grow that kind of potatoes may get a fancy price, but it will not be long before the general demand will be for potatoes with those characteristics, and potatoes which do not have them will be relegated to a place in the rear.—M. F.

A $5.00 Prize

We will give a prize of $5.00 to the person making the largest purchase from one or more of the firms advertising in the February, March and April issues of The Maritime Farmer. Send for catalogue and information to each advertiser and see if they have something that you want. The only condition attached to this offer is that you mention The Maritime Farmer when writing, and that you send us a list of those to whom you have written and the amount purchased from each adver tiser. We believe our advertisers can offer you better value than can be obtained elsewhere and see no rea son why you should not patronize and secure this prize. All lists must be mailed us by April 30th. Address Advertising Manager, Maritime Farmer, Sussex, N. B.

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and elsewhere we want

More Agents

to sell the best

Spray Pumps

on the market

"THE PERFECT"

Manufactured by

R. B. WESTHAVER,

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Write for Catalogue.

ALFALFA SEED . . FREE

WE want farmers in the Maritime Provinces to become better acquainted with us and our seeds. We use the utmost care in selecting our seeds, but unless you give them a trial you will probably never know what you are missing in not getting them direct from us. With a view to our getting in touch with each other—to both our mutual advantage—we are going to offer, for a limited time, a one-half pound package of Alfalfa Seed absolutely free—one package only in a family—to each and every farmer who sends for our seed catalogue. Sending for catalogue does not in any way bind you to buy from us. Write to-day and get one-half pound Alfalfa seed free.

Geo. Keith & Sons,
124 King St., E. Toronto, Ont.
Established 1866.

This offer is not binding unless you mention the Maritime Farmer when writing.

Red Clover
Alfalfa Clover
Alsyke "
Mammoth "
Timothy
Vegetable
Flower

SEED

Barley
Oats
Corn
Wheat
Mangels
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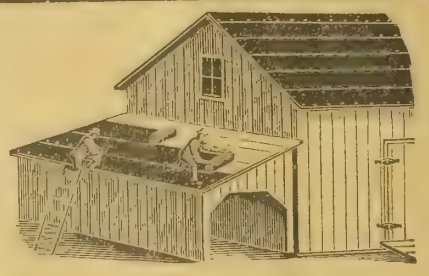
We will pay the freight to your nearest railway station on all orders of 200 pounds or over

If your plans for this year's seeding call for something good in any of the above, write us for prices, and in case of Clovers, Timothy and Grain, we will be pleased to send you samples to examine. In this way you will receive as much satisfaction as a personal visit to our warehouses will give. This week's prices per bus. for our best brands of Clover and Timothy are:

"Sun" brand medium Red Clover	$10.25	per bushel
"Sun" brand Mammoth Clover	10.50	"
"Ocean" brand Alsyke Clover	11 25	"
"Gold" brand Alfalfa Clover	14.25	"
"Crescent" brand Timotby (48 pounds)	6.75	"
"Diamond" brand Timothy (48 pounds)	7.50	"
O. A. C. No. 21 Six Rowed Barley	1.35	"
Canadian Grown Regenerated Banner Oats	.95	"
Scotch Grown Regenerated Banner Oats	1.50	"
Canadian Grown Regenerated Abundance Oats	.90	"
Lincoln Irish White and Sensation Oats	.90	"
Daubeny (the earliest Oat)	1.15	"

Bags for grain orders free. Bags for Clover and Timothy orders 25c each Our catalogue is free for the asking.

GEO. KEITH & SONS,
Seed Merchants since 1866.
124 King St., East, TORONTO, ONT.



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is the safe guide to crops worth growing.

It describes and quotes prices on

Vegetable Seeds—
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Fruits Trees and Small Fruits—
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Lawn and Garden Tools and Implements—
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Incubators and Poultry Supplies.

If you are interested in any of these, **a post-card will bring you our Catalogue, promptly, free.**

WM. EWING & CO.,
Seedsmen
McGILL STREET, MONTREAL.
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A Windsor Lady's Appeal.

To All Women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painfull or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also Hot Flushes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box H 309, Windsor, Ont.

Diarrhoea should be cured without loss of time and by a medicine which like Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy not only cures promptly but produces no unpleasant after effects. It never fails and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by all dealers.

Another Mile-Stone in the History of the N. S. A. C.

Editor Maritime Farmer'

The 1910-11 session of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College closed on Thursday, April 13th. The session was the most largely attended and the most successful in the history of the College. The total enrollmen was 62, of whom 41 were from Nova Scotia, 4 from New Brunswick, from Prince Edward Island and 12 from foreign countries. While this is not, by any means, as large an enrollment as there should be, yet it compares very favorably with the enrollment of the older established institutions in Canada. For example, there were enrolled at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, from the province of Ontario last year, 295 students, in comparison with 41 enrolled at Truro from the Province of Nova Scotia. But Ontario has over nine times the area under cultivation that Nova Scotia has, from which appears that, in proportion to the size of the constituency, the Nova Scotia Agricultural College has already enrolled a number of students that compare favorably with the number enrolled at the older established institutions of Canada. It is exceedingly satisfactory to record the representative character of the enrollment, including, as it does, students from Cape Breton, all the way to Yarmouth and from nearly all the intermediate counties. However, the College is only in its infancy and, if as much progress is made in the next few years as in the past five years the attendance will be a record one for the Dominion.

The most interesting feature in connection with the closing exercises was the presentation of the Murray and the P. E. I. Students' Cups. The former Cup was presented by the Hon. Mr. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, to be awarded to the student making the highest standing in the judging of live stock. It was won by W. L. McFarlane, Fox Harbor, Cumberland County, a second year student, who was the runner up for the cup in his first year. The Hon. Mr. Murray presented a similar cup last year, which was won by E. S. Leonard, of Paradise, Annapolis Co.

The P. E. I. Cup was presented to the college by the Short Course students who attended the institution from Prince Edward Island in January last. It is to be the permanent possession of the College, but each year the student who stands highest in the judging and selection of seeds is to have his name engraved upon it. The winner for the year 1911 is W. G. Oulton, of Lorneville, Cumberland county.

The next session of the College commences on November 1st next, and as a sort of precusor of a still larger attendance, the Principal received on the very day of the closing of the 1910-11 session, three applications for entrance to the session of 1911-12.

M. CUMMING.

Young Apple Trees Preferred.

Western fruit growers have for some years past been using one-year-old apple trees for planting, in preference to the two-year-old that are used by the eastern growers. The reason for preferring the one-year-old trees is that the head can be shaped at the exact hight the grower wants it, and the limbs can be arranged in a more desirable manner. In stock that is headed in the nursery it often happens that the head is too high, and the limbs forming the head are so close together that they make a weak union and are more or less liable to split when loaded with fruit.

INVESTIGATION OF ALL SEPARATORS EMPHASIZES IHC SUPERIORITY

You cannot afford to buy any separator before comparing it with others. You should not take chances. The closer you investigate all separators, the more you will be impressed with I H C superiority. You will then know how much closer the I H C skims, how much longer it lasts, how much easier it is to clean, and how much easier it is to turn. There are no weak spots in an I H C Cream Harvester.

I H C Cream Harvesters are the only separators with dust-proof and milk-proof gears, which are at the same time easily accessible. The frame of an I H C Cream Harvester is entirely protected from wear by phosphor bronze bushings. The I H C has large shafts, bushings, and bearings; it has a perfect oiling system; the flexible top-bearing of

IHC Cream Harvesters

is the strongest and most effective found in any separator; it has only one spring. I H C Cream Harvesters always run steady—without vibration. I H C Cream Harvesters are equipped with a patented dirt-arrester which removes the finest particles of dirt from the milk before the milk is separated. The crank is at the right height for easy turning, and the tank is at an easy height to fill.

The I H C local dealer will be glad to point out the above features and many others. Made in two styles—Dairymaid and Bluebell—in four sizes. Write direct for catalogue, or nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

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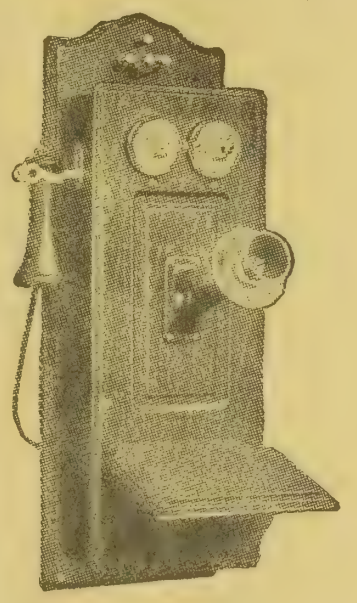
IHC Service Bureau

The Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problems to the I H C Service Bureau.

Choose good 'phones



You want telephones that will give continuous service at the minimum expense. You want telephones constructed of the very best materials in the very best way—Canadian Independent Telephones.

Everything we make is guaranteed, and we stand behind every guarantee to the last letter. We hold the confidence of between four and five hundred independent Canadian telephone lines and furnish them with their supplies. The proof of the superiority of our equipment lies in the fact that our business doubled in volume last year.

Free Trial:—

Write to-day for particulars regarding our Free Trial Offer.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited,

1820 Duncan Street, Toronto.

DAIRYING.

New World's Record.

"Made in Canada."

Brampton Lady George on February 7th, 1911, established a record not to be forgotten.

On February 8th, 1910, when two years and sixty-six days old she dropped her first calf, and for 365 days her milk was weighed in accordance with the rules of the Canadian Record of Performance, the test being authenticated by the record officers, her monthly production being as follows:

February 8 to 28	517.75
March	1022.4
April	998.4
May	1033.5
June	1001.6
July	1019.1
August	938
September	883.2
October	830.5
November	794
December	915.3
January	837.6
February 1	7193.4

making a total for yearly period of 11004.75 lbs. of milk which yielded 536.045 lbs. of butter.

Brampton Lady George's sire and dam were both bred and raised at Brampton by B. H. Bull and Son, the former being by Blue Blood, the latter by Brampton Monarch, imported.

Brampton Lady George dropped her second calf March 3rd, 1911, less than thirty days after completion of the test. She was exhibited at Toronto, also contended in Winter Fair dairy tests at Guelph and Ottawa, at each she averaged 28.9 lbs. of milk per day, for the three days of the test, the former being in December, the latter in January when within sixty days of calving.

This record gives her the world's milk record of Jersey heifers, under two years and six months at commencement of yearly authenticated test. She is about 250 lbs. ahead of her nearest rival, a heifer owned in Pennsylvania, her milk record is above that made by any other Jersey, any age, tested for record of performance. Her butter record is highest of Jerseys on Canadian record of performance.

Quoting from the latest report of Canadian record of performance, "Brampton Lady George has the Canadian butter record for heifer under three years at commencement of yearly authenticated test.

When one considers that Brampton Lady George was not fitted for a trot, in fact she had calved a couple of weeks before she was entered for test, then she was travelled to Toronto fair and home and the two hard winter fair trips, it is a very creditable record, and for eight out of twelve months of the test she carried a calf.

Blood will tell. Her dam Brampton Electra is now being entered for yearly test and promises very good, they are a very persistent family, and the female descendants of Brampton Monarch are with few exceptions great yearly butter cows.

There are many animals in the Brampton herd bred close akin to Brampton Lady George.

Canadian Jerseys have made several good records. Adelaide of St. Lamber, a daughter of Princess Minette and sister of Minette of Brampton, both owned by B. H. Bull and Son, holds the world's Jersey monthly milk record. Minette of Brampton is dam of Brampton Lady George's sire, while all will recall the world famous test of Mary Ann of St. Lambert.

Milk Fever.

This very common disease still seems to baffle a great many farmers, judging from themany inquiries that have recently been received at the Colorado Agricultural College. No person, whether veterinarian or not, should fail to diagnose this malady when it is in typical form. Usually the best cow in the herd is affected; in any event, she is sure to be a heavy milker. She has been fresh from twelve hours to a week. She is found down, unable to rise, with the head turned into the flank. She appears to be almost lifeless, and, indeed, the condition seems to be similar to fainting in man.

Whenever the above symptoms are present, with the history, then you can say milk fever is the trouble in nearly all cases.

Now, the name is peculiar, for there is no milk, neither is there any fever; but some one called it that to start with, and the name clings. Parturient paresis is certainly a better term, because it is a paralysis associated with parturition.

We will suppose the cow is found in this condition. What are you going to do about it? The most important things are what not to do. Do not give any feed or medicine by the mouth, and do not allow anyone else to so so. This is imperative because whatever is poured into the mouth is likely to go into the lungs, and even though the cow recovers, she will die later of pneumonia. Do not destroy her, thinking she will surely die, anyway. I know she has that appearance, but the fact remains that about 999 out of every thousand can be cured.

Get a veterinarian, if one can be had, because here is a case above all others where a small fee to a competent veterinarian will return itself many fold.

If it is impossible to secure a veterinarian, then give the air treatment, which has been described in all farm papers for several years, and don't give anything else. Remember, however, that even as simple a thing as the air treatment seems to be, it has not given the results that have been claimed for it, in incompetent hands. And this for reasons which are easily explained. First, lack of proper equipment with which to give it; and second, because of lack of absolute cleanliness on the part of the operator. By absolute cleanliness I mean that every piece of apparatus used, and all the air injected, must be rendered free from germs. Otherwise, mammieis results and this is nearly as bad as the original malady.—I. E. Newsom, Colorado Agricultural College.

Dairymen Must Rear their own Dairy Cows.

Dairymen are coming face to face with the fact that if the industry of dairying is to be greatly improved from the standpoint of production, they must rear their own dairy cows The low production standard of western cows is no credit to the country. That it is low is a fact proven by tests and also by general observation and statement. Were all cows in the Maritime Provinces tested, the average production would no doubt be much less, even, than it is generally supposed to be. This is ordinarily the result of what tests are made—the cow owners are surprised that the yields oft their best cows are actually so low as shown by the scales and tester.

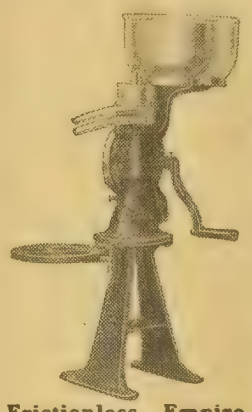
Better cows are needed. That is an admitted fact. Ordinarly the farmer has two means at hand of securing things on the farm, viz., raise them or buy. In the case of milch cows the only really proper course to follow is to produce them right on the farms. There are two very good reasons for this. In the first place good dairy cows are not to be had in the West and to go East or South for them is not practicable because the prices are, or at least seem to be prohibitive. Such cows are to be had here, generally speaking, are anything but high class milch cows. They have not been bred for milk production. In fact many are of nondescript breeding and not well suited either for beef or milk production. The dairyman does not want this kind of cow and the average milk producer feels that he cannot afford to pay the price asked for eastern or southern bred cows.

"Breed them yourselves," is the best advice that the dairyman can get. The first essential is a good bull. Continually use the best blood on the sire's side that can be secured. Start with as good cows as possible, save the best heifers, gradually discard the low yielders

Cream Profits That Stay in Your Pocket

Empire Disc

THERE was a time when the first cost of a cream separator was a big factor in deciding which separator a cow owner should buy. But now it is different. Men have found it the best investment to pay a LITTLE MORE at the start rather than to be paying the difference constantly afterward in cream profits lost and in repairs necessary. Men have learned that in the


Frictionless Empire

Empire Line
Of Quality Separators

they can get not only the style and size separator they want, but also the one that nets the greatest returns for the money invested for the longest term of years—the one that makes profits that STAY in their pockets.

Seventeen Cents a Year was the average cost of repairs on all of the hundreds of thousands of Empire Cream separators in use last year. And the majority of these Empire machines have been in use for many years. It's the TIME test and repair cost that tell whether a separator is a paying investment.

Let us also PROVE that Empires turn easiest, are simplest, most sanitary, highest quality and most satisfactory. Write postal now.

Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Ltd.

Sussex, . . New Brunswick

Farmer Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

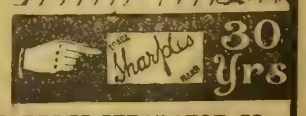
SHARPLES

Dairy Tubular Cream Separators Are The World's Best. They Are Rapidly Replacing All Others

Sharples Tubular Cream Separators produce twice the skimming force, skim faster and twice as clean as others. Repeatedly pay for themselves by saving cream all others lose. Farmers who know this prefer to buy Tubulars rather than take any other as a gift. They know others soon lose the price of a Tubular and keep right on losing.

Farmers, all over the world, who have other separators are rapidly discarding them for Tubulars. They figure, as you will figure, that it is cheaper to throw other machines away and buy a Tubular at once than to keep on using other machines that lose the price of a Tubular time after time.

No disks or other contraptions in Sharples Dairy Tubulars. Built on a later and better principle than others. Only known construction that overcomes the many parts and disadvantages of others. Patented. Cannot be imitated. In world-wide use many years. Wear a lifetime. Guaranteed forever by oldest separator concern on this continent. Manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries.



You can own and use a Tubular for less than any other. Buy one Tubular for life. Let "peddler's" and other cheap machines alone, for they last, on the average, about one year. Our local representative will show you a Tubular inside and out. If you don't know him, ask us his name. Write for catalog No. 194

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO., Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

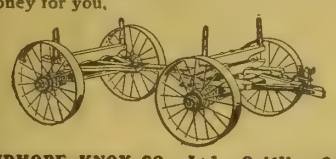
These Mighty Wheels are Tried and True.

Thousands of users testify to the superiority of T-K Wide-Tire Steel Wheels. They have four times the strength and durability of ordinary wheels—defy the worst roads, rocky, sandy, hilly or muddy, and lighten the draft on horses from 25 to to 50 per cent.

TK Wide Tire Steel Wheels and Handy Farm Wagons

Our wagons are designed especially to meet the demands of farmers for a wagon to do all kinds of work on the road and around the farm. They are built low for ease of loading and unloading, and will roll over the ground with the heaviest load without tiring the horses.

Write for descriptive catalog telling how T-K vehicles and wheels will earn more money for you.



TUDHOPE-KNOX CO., Ltd., Orillia, Ont.

and in a very few years great improvement will be effected.

This is a subject worthy of greater discussion and more consideration on the part of cow owners. But the above is the outline of what may be made the programme of a systematic method of improving the dairy herd.

The Good Feeder.

The good feeder is not the one who, with a varied assortment of feeds, regardless of cost, at hand, stuffs and coxes the cow into the effort of working all her digestive and milk giving functions to their limit for the purpose of making a sensational weekly, monthly or even yearly record; carrying the cow so closely to the danger line that collapse and ruin follow the completion of the test strain, writes W. F. McSparran, in Ohio Farmer. By this method a cow of remarkable ability is lost for practical usefulness, and lives only upon the memory of the great work she has been unnaturally forced to perform. Nor, on the other hand, is he the good feeder who is so timid that he allows his cows to go under-fed for fear that enough will wear out their digestive organs and shorten their period of usefulness.

I am a lover of good cows capable of doing continuous good work, but I would much rather own a cow fit to go into any competitive demonstration, conducted by record-making feeders, and keep her out of it, rather than to own her after she has come out of it. To my mind, the good feeder is the one who can take the good cow as a business factor, and by feeding her to the profitable limit of the cheaply produced farm products, with such additions of mill products of proven integrity as may profitably be used, keeping the yearly milk tide to its maximum flow while the robust health of the cow always holds a recuperative margin in reserve, her keeper saying: "Behold how strong and healthful she is! She did this work last year. She could have been made to do a little more, but what she has done she can do again. She has not had her powers weakened by overwork, but rather developed and strengthened by the salutary exercise of full work."

The good feeder, like the good engineer, is the one who has no break downs, pulls the heaviest load with a reasonable expenditure of energy and knows all the time that a little more could have been done—but not exactly safe for the continued usefulness of the equipment. The good feeder is not the one who takes a large assortment of the highest-record for a cow, but the one that priced feeds and makes a short run combines the produced and bought feeds so skilfully that a maximum quantity of the former and a minimum quantity of the latter are used in encouraging the cow to do her big work easily and profitably. This feeder, while doing this, has always given first consideration to the well-being of the cow, has not striven to make her so much a record breaker as a profit maker. This is a good feeder.—Maine Farmer.

Your money back if you don't get a square deal from any one whose advertisement in The Maritime Farmer you answer. That is what our guarantee means and it applies to every advertiser in The Maritime Farmer. But you will get a square deal.

Ayrshire Records.

The cow Snowflake, 19739, owned by A. S. Turner & Sons, Ryckman's Corners, Ont., gave in 26 days in December 1910, 61.27 lbs. fat, and in January 1911, she gave 1871.25 lbs. milk, and 85.48 lbs. fat, equal to 99.73 lbs. butter or an average of 3.21 lbs. butter per day.

The Ayrshire cow, Netherhall Brownie 9th, imported, 23985, American Herd Book, owned by J. W. Clise, Redmond, Wash., has lately closed her year's test with 18,110 lbs. milk and 780.91 lbs. fat, equal to 911 lbs of butter. This cow was tested under the supervision of the Washington State Agricultural College. Netherhall Brownie 9th, holds the world's Ayrshire record of milk and fat. It is up to our Canadian Ayrshire men to go one better than this record. We are constantly discovering some wonderful producers among our Ayrshires thanks to the advanced Registry and Record of Performance tests.

The Cow and the Man..

The North Dakota College sends out the following circular about cows:

"If a cow gives 175 pounds of butter in a year is worth $60, how much is a cow worth that gives 350 lbs. of butter in a year? Suppose that butter will average 25 cents the year round, and it will do better, and that the feed is worth $40 for the year. The first cow would give a return of $43.75, less $40 for feed would leave a profit of $3.75, counting that the milk, calf and manure pays for the labor. The second cow would give a return of $87.50 for butter and would give at least 4,000 pounds more of milk, which, at 20 cents per 100 pounds, and it is worth more for feed, would bring $8. The calf from the good cow is also worth more, but let that go. The return would be $95.50, less $40 for feed, or a profit of $55.50 on the same basis as the other cow made a profit of $3.75. It would take practically 15 175-pound cows to make as much profit as the one 350-pound cow. $3.75 is 6.2 per cent. on $60, and $55.50 is 6.2 per cent. on $895.16 On the basis of percentage income, when the 175 pound cow is worth $50, the 350 cow is worth $895.16. The keeping of the cows should be looked at from the business standpoint. The poor cow is dear at any price, but the good cow is usually not rated at her real value."

Our answer is that it depends on the man in front of the cow, for the feeding and care is what does it. Put a purebred cow in the hands of a scrub dairy man and a scrub in scrub dairyman and a scrub in charge of a good man and we will back the latter. We buy fertilizers and feeds on the strength of their analysis—or at least we ought to—but the real test is the man who uses them. Some farmers will waste plant food or feed. That is why the dairy value of a cow or the farm value of a fertilizer will depend on the man.

We Now Have Ready for Delivery

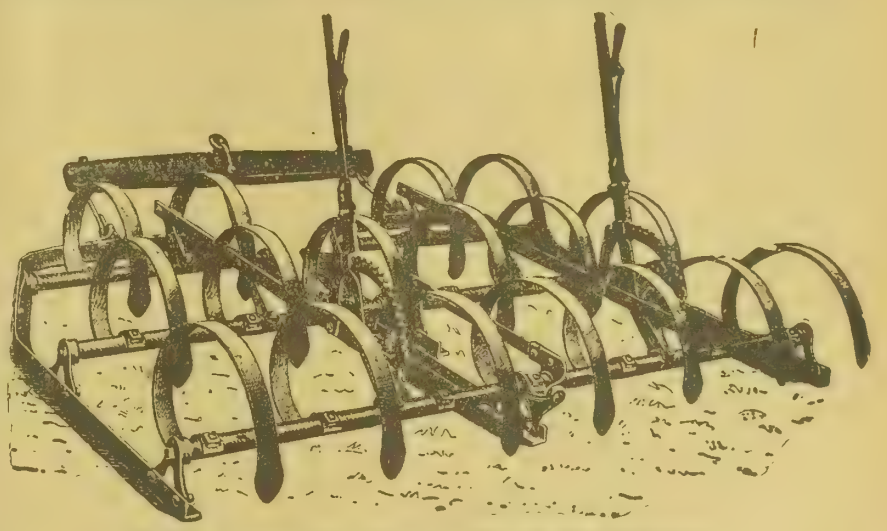
The New Capital Separator

You will recognize at once the LOW TANK feature of this type and the solid yet attractive appearance of the machine as a whole. THE BOWL is the same as we always used. The lightest, most compact, easiest washed bowl on the market. BALL BEARINGS are used throughout the machine, thereby reducing friction to a minimum, making the machine extremely easy to operate. THE GEARS run in a film of oil produced through the phosphor-bronze spiral gear wheel being continuously immersed. The same CLUTCH DEVICE that has made the Capital famous has been adapted to this type, so that when the handle stops all gears, except the one running in the oil, are instantly stopped, and nothing but the soft whirling noise of the bowl can be heard. WHEN GEARS DON'T RUN THEY CAN'T BE WEARING. This advantage is apparent to every one. Notice also the high crank; the centre of the crank shaft being about 2 feet, 9 inches from the floor, which permits the operator to assume a most natural position when turning. This type is made in two sizes, No. 6, capacity, 500 lbs. per hour; No. 8, capacity 750 lbs. per hour. We are **not** discarding the former style of Capital, which has deservedly won many friends, but we are introducing the above style so as to give purchasers a variety to choose from.

A postal will bring you full particulars of our Free Trial Offer. Address nearest branch.

The National Manufacturing Co., Limited,

Ottawa. Maritime Branch, Regina, Sask.
Toronto. Moncton, N. B. Edmunton, Alta.



HARROWS.

We are told by good farmers who know, that our Lever Harrows are the best going.

Farmer Smith "changed his mind last year" and bought one of this kind "instead." We asked him lately how he liked it. "Mighty glad I changed my mind and took it." Same story we hear on all sides.

Holds steadier in work. Cultivates to any depth required by a touch of the levers.

Saves time because it works more effectively.

Made in sizes 9 to 17-Teeth.

Bailey-Underwood CO., Limited, New Glasgow, N.S.

Every family and especially those who reside in the country should be provided at all times with a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment. There is no telling when it may be wanted in case of an accident or emergency. It is most excellent in all cases of rheumatism, sprains and bruises. Sold by all dealers.

"Sells his Crown Wire and Iron Fences and Gates at factory prices, also barbed, coiled, and plain wire, fence tools, etc. Ask for free catalogue."

LIVE STOCK

Substitutes for Skim Milk.

It is not an easy matter to suggest a substitute for skimmilk for feeding calves, as nothing has ever been found that will entirely take the place of milk for rearing the young. Experiment stations have spent considerable time in determining methods and combinations of feeds by which the amount of skimmilk used for raising calves can be reduced to a small amount, but it is not reasonable to expect that the best and finest looking calves can be grown upon a milk substitute. A calf should have for the best results a liberal supply of milk for the first six months; but there are instances where it does not seem wise to have milk form the entire ration for the calf.

In the following paragraphs we give some of the substitutes suggested by the different experiment stations. The Louisiana station reports a method of feeding calves in which milk was dispensed with entirely after the first few days and their system of feeding is as follows:

"The calves are taken from their dams a day or two after birth and taught to drink from a pail. They are then given five to eight pounds of their mother's milk twice a day until the milk is fit for human use, which, of course, will vary with the different cows, but on the average the milk may be saved on the fifth day after calving. The milk is then reduced until at the end of ten days the calf is receiving one pint of milk twice a day, and this amount of milk is fed until the calf is six weeks of age, when the milk is discontinued entirely. At the same time that the milk is being reduced, bean soup, shorts, blood meal and sometimes cottonseed meal are added to the calf's ration until at the end of ten days it is receiving twice daily, in addition to its pint of milk, bean soup from four ounces of navy beans, three ounces of shorts, one ounce blood meal and probably about half the time three ounces of cottonseed meal. The calf receives this ration until it is six weeks of age, when the milk is discontinued and the same amount of the substitute fed as before until the calf is four months old, when it is weaned; that is, put on dry feed entirely. The calf is encouraged to eat hay as soon as it will."

It is thought that the failures in the use of this plan are due to faulty preparation of the bean soup and the following method is recommended as likely to give success:

"Parboil the beans in soda, then drain off the water and boil until soft. Squeeze through a colander and add salt until the soup has a decided brackish taste. Stir in the shorts, blood meal and cottonseed meal and add luke-warm water until each calf receives about three quarts of the mixture. Of course the amounts to be given will vary with different calves. The above figures are the average for strong grade Holstein calves. The cost of the milk substitute is between four and five cents per day."

We are inclined to the opinion that it would be well to omit the cottonseed meal from the mixture as several reports have come to us that cottonseed meal has proven injurious to young calves and Henry's Feeds and Feeding also mentions several instances where calves have died when cottonseed meal was fed regularly. Alfalfa hay is preferred, with peavine hay as a second choice, and calves have access to grass whenever there is any.

The North Carolina Experiment Station fed rolled oats as a partial substitute for milk in calf feeding and their methods of feeding calves were as follows:

First week—10 pounds whole milk.

Second week—8 pounds whole milk, 4 ounces rolled oats.

Third week—6 pounds whole milk, 8 ounces rolled oats.

Fourth week—4 pounds whole milk, 12 ounces rolled oats.

Fifth week— 2 pounds whole milk, 12 ounces rolled oats, .2 pound grain mixture.

Sixth week—2 pounds whole milk, 12 ounces rolled oats, .4 pound grain mixture.

Seventh week — 2 pounds whole milk, 12 ounces rolled oats, .6 pound grain mixture.

Eighth week—2 pounds whole milk, 12 ounces rolled oats, .8 pound grain mixture.

Ninth week—2 pounds whole milk, 12 ounces rolled oats, 1 pound grain mixture.

Tenth week—12 ounces rolled oats, 1 pound grain mixture.

Eleventh week—12 ounces rolled oats, 1 pound grain mixture.

Twelfth week—12 ounces rolled oats, 1.2 pounds grain mixture.

Thirteenth week—12 ounces rolled oats, 1.2 pounds grain mixture.

The grain mixture consisted of one part each of corn meal, linseed meal and wheat bran.

The milk was always added to the oat preparation just previous to the feeding. In addition to the above feeds, the calves received all the hay they would eat during the winter, while in spring they received one feed of hay with pasturage additional.

On the basis that one pound of rolled oats is equal to one gallon of whole milk, and that whole milk is worth eight cents per quart to milkmen, the cost of feed for a thirteen-weeks-old calf receiving no rolled oats is $26.96. When rolled oats (which cost 4.4 cents per pound delivered in barrel lots) are substituted for milk as shown above, the cost of the calf feed for the same period is only $12.46, a saving of $15.50 in favor of rolled oats.

One thing that especially commended itself in the rolled oats feeding was the evident relish with which the claves devoured them. The extra labor entailed in the feeding of the rolled oats was insignificant as compared with the saving effected.

One precaution to observe in feeding rolled oats to calves is not to use it in too large quantities, owing to the laxative character of this feed. Indeed, our experience indicates that it is best not to feed more than twelve ounces daily to each calf. It is important also that the rolled oats and milk be supplied as near the temperature of blood heat as possible.

The average gains made were slightly better for the calves fed rolled oats than for the calves fed skimmilk, and good development was shown.

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

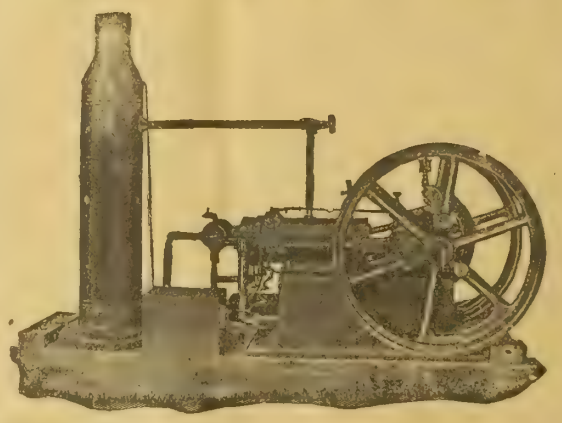
Every farmer's daughter and every farmer's wife knows

They all use it—for making delicious butter for their own table. They found out years ago that Windsor Butter Salt dissolves quicker, works in easier, and helps butter to keep better.

Windsor Salt is absolutely pure and every grain is a perfect crystal. 42

If you want to get "top" prices for your butter, use Windsor Butter Salt.

Farmers of Quality



Stationary and Mounted, in 1 1-2 to 30 Horse Power

Want Quality!

Readers of THE MARITIME FARMER are of the quality stamp; we realize their discerning ability to pick an article of machinery that is correct in every mechanical detail. That is the reason why such care is taken to see that the **Ideal Gas and Gasoline Engines** are what we claim for them.

Every part of the **"Ideal"** is interchangeable—a mighty strong feature. The cylinder, instead of being cast with the base, is cast separate and bolts on the base. The valves, instead of seating directly on the cylinder head are enclosed in a valve cage, and the valve cage is inserted in the cylinder head, so that when the valves become worn, the valve cage and valve can be taken out and ground without removing the cylinder head.

The idea of casting the cylinder separate from the base is a good one, for when the walls of the cylinder become worn, you don't have to buy a complete new engine, you only require a new cylinder that can be bolted on the base. Another good feature is an extremely long piston with double rings instead of using three rings. We use three sets of two rings each on the Ideal.

Another thing, there is a speed regulator on this engine which enables you to run the engine at any speed, and, of course, when you reduce the speed of the engine, you also reduce the fuel consumption. For instance, if a man had a 6 H. P. engine and wanted to run a cream separator with it, he could reduce the speed and thereby cut down his fuel consumption to suit the work.

All these are points to consider when looking for a gasoline engine of quality—one that stands without a peer.

"Ideal" Gas and Gasoline Engines are built on honor and built to give their operators satisfaction, and they do it. We do not build a cheap or low grade engine, but do cater to that class of buyers who wish a first class article at a reasonable price.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

Write for information

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Ltd., - Brantford, Ont.

Maritime Address--29 Dock St., ST. JOHN.

J. A. Pugsley & Co., St. John, N. B., Agents.

METALLIC CEILINGS

are everything that plaster, wood and wall paper are not.

Metallic Ceilings are fireproof, absolutely.

Metallic Ceilings don't crack or crumble—don't get damp or mouldy—don't need repairs.

Metallic Ceilings are far-and-away the most economical building material you can put in a house.

You don't believe it? We can prove it. Write us for the facts.

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited

MANUFACTURERS

TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

(50)

Agents Wanted in Some Sections.

Agents are Coining Money

selling this Combination Tool. Sells at sight. Farmers, farmers' sons and others having time at their disposal this winter should write to-day for our Agents' offer.

MAY MFG. CO.,

Elora, - Ontario

INVIGORATING!!

WHAT IS?

Gates' Syrup!

WHY?

BECAUSE it tones up the system, imparts fresh energy, restores the fastidious appetite to heartiness and is unequalled as a gentle physic.

That is why you should take a dose every other night.

The effect is remarkable in restoring buoyant spirits and robust good health. Try it.

Greatly Increased Patronage

Has compelled us to seek greater accommodation. Our new quarters, just across Hazen Avenue from our present premises, will give us nearly double our present space, and greatly increased facilities.

We are grateful for the patronage that has compelled this forward movement and will endeavor to maintain our reputation.

The St. John Business College

S. KERR

Principal.

F. A. KIERSTEAD,

Commission Mrchant,

City Market - St. John, N. B.

Residence, Albert St., Sussex, N. B. Phone 131

Dealer in Meat, Poultry, Produce, etc. All consignments carefully attended to and returns are promptly made as soon as goods are sold.

It will pay you to start your letter with the words: "I saw your advertisement in The Maritime Farmer."

In the Sheep Fold.

It is a great convenience to have a few hurdles made of light material with which to construct small pens in corners, where ewes having twins can be placed for a few days until they are able to follow. When the lambing season is at hand, they should be closely housed when cold, and when mild, not allowed outside of a yard connected with their stable. At this time the shepherd's vigilance is in demand, for a ewe that fails to raise at least one lamb curtails the profits.

A little attention at the proper time often saves a lamb. If one becomes chilled and unable to nurse, a sudden heating is almost sure to cause death. Use a piece of soft blanket, well warmed, and folded several times. Roll the lamb inside of it, leaving a breathing space. If possible, pour about a half ounce of warm milk into it. A bottle with rubber nipple attached is convenient for this. When this has been done, leave the lamb and its mother to themselves, and the chances are that in a half-hour the lamb will be on its feet.

When the lambing season is over, the ewes may be again in one flock, and a portion of the shed partitioned off, with a creep provided for the lambs to go through. A trough should be here with a sprinkling of bran in it. This the lambs soon learn to lick. Then whole oats should be added.

If the ewes are not receiving plenty of succulent food, the lambs should have a small addition of oil meal.

After all lambs have been dropped, the ewes should be clipped as soon as possible, keeping them from wet and cold winds, and in a few days a cold flurry does not affect them, and they thrive much better. The wool will have a more glossy appearance that it will later, when they are being reduced in flesh from nursing their lambs. It avoids their being soiled from their lambs trampling over them while lying.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle for Sale.

In regard to Mr. John Richards' herd of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle which is advertised on another page of this issue it may be justly said, that some few years ago when it was at its best, it was undoubtedly the crack herd of Canada. Some years ago it practically swept the boards at the Toronto exhibition in the keenest competition of the breed that has ever been seen at this great show. Animals from Mr. Richards herd won distinction at Winnipeg and at all the leading shows in the far West. Mr. Jas. Bowman's, of Guelph, well known prize winning herd is largely made up of animals of Mr. Richards' breeding, and is regarded as one of the best herds on the American continent. This sale will afford a splendid opportunity to lay the foundation of a good herd of this excellent breed.

Reviving a Chilled Piglet.

Of all the means of successfully warming a chilled pig and restoring his interest in things earthly, probably there is nothing better than a pail or other vessel of water heated which his body and limbs can be submerged for 10 to 20 minutes. In to about 95 to 98 degrees F., in many instances it will well-nigh revive the dead. If after this hot bath Mr. Pig is dried and placed where he can suck a well-filled teat his outlook on the future will be much improved.

IHC WAGONS HAVE STOOD THE TEST OF ALL LOADS AND ROADS FOR YEARS

THE real proof of the strength, durabilit , and value of I H C wagons is what they have done and are now doing for thousands of farmers throughout the Dominion. Light loads and heavy loads have been carried by I H C wagons, over good roads and bad roads, for so many years that there is hardly a farmer who is not familiar with the high quality that these names on wagons represent—

Petrolia Chatham

Either of these should be your choice if you want to be sure of lifetime service. The quality in both is the highest possible—the result of years of wagon-building experience, and the use of the best materials, shaped by skilled workmen operating with the finest manufacturing equipment.

Petrolia Wagons are constructed of the finest quality wood stock which is thoroughly seasoned by being air dried. The ironing is of the very best. The inspection of each part is most rigid. Petrolia Wagons must be made so that they will live up to the I H C standard of excellence or they are never sent out of the shops.

Chatham Wagons have a long record for satisfactory service in Canada. Made with hard maple axles, oak bolsters, sand boards, rims, and spokes, and oak or birch hubs—they represent the highest standard of wagon construction. When you buy a Chatham wagon it is with the assurance of getting the utmost service and satisfaction out of it.

Be sure to call on the I H C local agent. Get a pamphlet. Let him show you one of these wagons. If you prefer, write for literature or any other information you want to the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house.

EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.

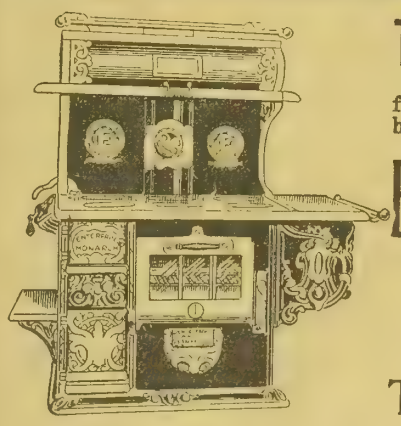
International Harvester Company of America

(Incorporated)

Chicago USA

I H C Service Bureau

The bureau is a center, where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development, are collected and distributed free to everyone interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the I H C Service Bureau, they will receive prompt attention.



There is Contentment

for the housekeeper in realizing that she has in her kitchen such a Range as the

ENTERPRISE MONARCH

because it

SAVES TIME LABOR MONEY

THINK OF IT!

When you have three meals to prepare every day for 365 days in the year, you surely need a Range that will do the work with the minimum of time and fuel.

The MONARCH will effect this saving for you, being constructed for the purpose. With its large fire-box for wood, its quick-acting reservoir and numerous improvements and labor-saving devices, it is guaranteed to do what is claimed for it.

Circular on request.

The Enterprise Foundry Co., - Sackville, N. B.

MANUFACTURERS.

THE BEST LINIMENT
OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY
Gombault's
Caustic Balsam
IT HAS NO EQUAL

For the Human Body — It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, or Wounds, Felons, Interior Cancers, Boils Corns and Bunions CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for
Sore Throat
Chest Cold
Backache
Neuralgia
Sprains
Strains
Lumbago
Diphtheria
Sore Lungs
Rheumatism
and
all Stiff Joints

REMOVES THE SOREMESS--STRENGTHENS MUSCLES

Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than $120.00 paid in doctor's bills." OTTO A. BEYER.

Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Booklet R.
The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

THE HORSE.

Sore Shoulders and Necks.

Sore shoulders are, as a rule, due to an improper fit in collar or hames. Occasionally uneven surface or hard, lumpy areas in the filling may be the cause, or improper care of the horse in early spring before the skin and underlying tissues have become hardened to the collar pressure. Diseased conditions of the foot or limb may cause sore shoulders from an abnormal gait.

A horse's collar should be fitted with greater care than a pair of patent leathers on an aggregation of bunions, corns and ingrown toe nails. Why? Because the horse has no means of making his pain known to the majority of drivers, while the wearer of the patent leathers can "grin and bear it," consoling himself with the thought that his understanding shows up well even if his face does wear a peculiar puzzling expression.

The collar should be well made with a fair amount of springiness on pressure, smooth, even surface, and adapted to the use required as for instance, a heavy collar for heavy draft work, while a lighter one can be used for driving horses. Let it be sufficiently long that the hand may be easily passed beneath the under surface of the neck and wide enough that the fingers can be just passed between the front border and the side of the neck.

This rule varies somewhat, of course, in the various types of horses, as some thick-necked horses expand the neck when drawing a load. These will require a slightly wider collar. Let the collar fit snugly over the entire bearing surface. Having fitted the collar next comes the fitting of the hames to the collar and the proper adjustment of the height of the attachment of the tug. A good rule to follow is to have it come about one third of the height from below. This may need to be varied somewhat as we consider the angle at which the hook passes from the hame and whether the horse has a free or check rein. In well made hames this hook passes out at a right angle and is easily adjusted. If placed too low the point of the shoulder shows abrasion and soreness. If too high the soreness will be found just in front of the upper part of the shoulder blade. Occasionally a sore neck results from this cause, but rarely if the collar is of the proper length.

When sores occur seek the cause, correct it, then aid nature in effecting a recovery. Having removed the cause wash well after each day's work and dust with any good antiseptic powder, or easier still, dampen well after washing, with a solution of bichloride of mercury and tannic acid. Dissolve two bichloride tablets and a tablespoonful of tannic acid in a quart of soft water for this purpose. It will keep for a week, costs but little and is easily applied.

Dusting powder made up of boric and tannic acid are equally effective, or zinc oxide may be used. Dry sulphur and air-slaked lime is a favorite mixture with some and is quite good.

See that each horse's collar is clean each morning before putting it on. If a sore is present, stop after a short time and remove the scab or granulations that may have accrued to the collar at that point.

Prevention is worth the proverbial amount of cure and consists in carefully fittted collars.

The use of pads is largely a matter of choice, and we are free to confess that in twenty-five years of experience in handling work horses we consider the arguments pro and con as about even. We have made it a rule to use pads only with the smaller and lighter collars when used in heavy work. Galled shoulders frequently result from the use of a sweat pad or one wet in a heavy rain.

Careful washing of the shoulders with some astringent solution during the first few days of early spring work toughens the skin, lessens the action of the sweat glands, in that region and gives many a faithful horse relief from the daily routine of a sore shoulder.

Sore necks in horses is due usually to one of two causes—a short collar, or to too great weight coupled with the side motion as noted in a two-wheeled vehicle. A horse can carry quite a heavy weight on the neck provided there is no jerking sidewise. Treatment is the same as for sore shoulders, remove the cause, then wash well and treat with an antiseptic and astringent wash or powder.

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W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 124 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Treatment of Horses Corns.

A corn consists of an injury to the sensitive horn of the foot and the soft tissues beneath, causing at the same time a rupture of the small blood vessels. The escaped blood works through the horn of the sole, staining it a dark red color. The location of a corn is on the sole in the angle formed by the bar and wall of the hoof. The front feet are most usually affected, because they support about two-thirds of the weight of the body, and, also, during movement, the heel of the front foot is placed upon the ground first. Three kinds of corns are generally recognized, the dry, moise and suppurating.

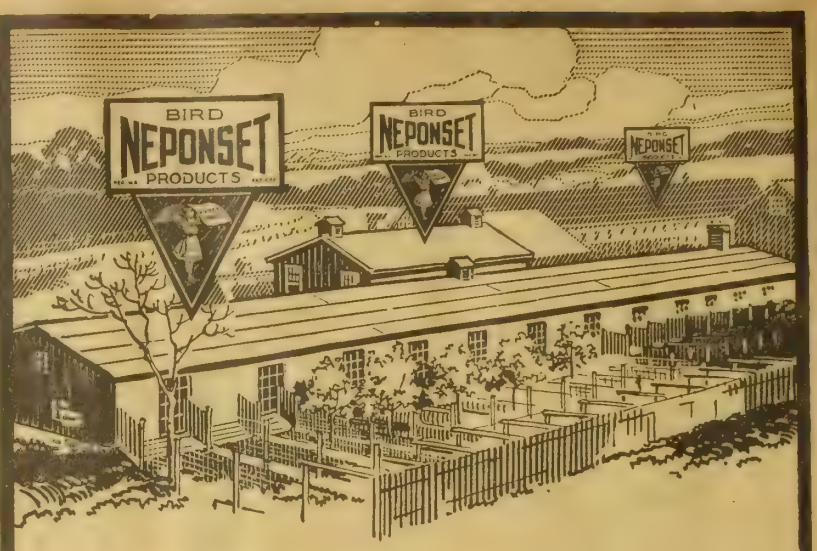
The dry corn is recognized by the blood-stained horn and is not attended with excessive inflammation.

Moist corns are recognized by the large amount of inflammation, shown by the fluid accumulating in the region of the corn.

Suppurating corns are the moist corns which have become infected with pus germs.

Among the causes and conditions which predispose to corns may be mentioned too excessive thinning of the sole in the region subject to corns; high heels; too much removed from the frog and bars; too short shoes, which allows the foot to project over the heels of the shoe, thus giving no support to the structures above; wide feet with low heels are easily bruised, causing corns; allowing shoes to remain on the feet too long; a shoe improperly applied to the foot so as to rest upon the sole and bruise it.

Symptoms of Corns.—The dry corns generally go unnoticed. The first symptom of a moist or suppurating corn is pain. In many cases of corns in old horses the corns have existed for such a long period that the animal has become accustomed to the slight pain. However, they are restless and may paw their bedding behind them at night. Sometimes the first that is noticed that may arouse suspicion of a corn is that the horse will not travel as freely as usual. Then lameness develops, which will not improve by exercise. While standing, the affected foot is advanced so as to relieve of all weight. When a suppurating



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corn exists the lameness becomes severe. The hoof over the horn is hot and painful under pressure. If a suppurating corn is neglected, pus may be seen escaping at the top of the hoof. With a suppurating corn a horse suffers the greatest pain just before the pus escapes, then goes sound after the pus is removed; lameness returns with the accumulation of pus.

Treatment of Corns— Whenever possible, remove the cause of the corn. The sole should be examined thoroughly to determine the extent and nature of the corn.

If a suppurating corn is present all the sole underrun with pus should be removed. Then apply a pack of 1-1000 bichloride and keep moist with this solution for three or four days. Then pack the corn with white lotion for three days. The horse should then be shod with a bar shoe and all pressure taken off the wall in the region of the corn.—C. L. Barnes, Colorado Agricultural College.

Let Your Horses Work in a Rational Way.

The coming circuses revives the oft repeated question of how do these traveling shows keep their horses looking so slick? As it is well known they are obliged to do their work under the worst conditions, sleeping at night standing with their heavy harness on and always obliged to work in all kinds of weather, sick or well, and look as though they were the inmates of a private stable, where their owners personally superintended doing them up in oil papers every night. Surely there is a mystery about the business somewhere.

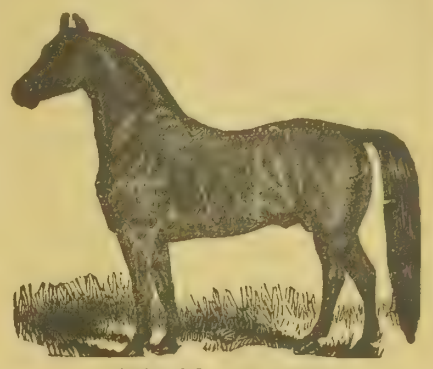
Perhaps we are mistaken but we fancy we have discovered why these horses and others that are obliged to haul heavy loads long distances at a good rate of speed are always in the pink of condition, and never show any signs of fret or worry. The discovery came to us all unexpectedly and wholly unsought, for we have years ago given up all hope of having the question answered by any one intentionally, especially any one connected with the horses referred to. The secret came out in this way. While unloading the great Barnum circus in Portland some of the town teams bringing supplies to the grounds got mired and the more the drivers lashed them the less they tried to start the load. One of the managers seeing the difficulty rushed to the rescue and recommended that the whipping cease. Then he sent for one of his own teams to hitch on and pull the load to its destination, but before he left he told the driver of the discouraged team that the trouble with his horses was that they had lost confidence in the one that they ought to look to to help them out of their troubles. Getting warmed up with his subject he remarked that the pair of horses had been whipped more than all the horses in the great circus had been punished for years, and more than they would be punished for years to come with his knowledge. No groom or driver would be retained for a moment if he was known to strike a horse in anger or even to worry an animal by nagging him as so many drivers do. Here is the secret of fat, sleek looking horses in a nutshell. It is not hard work or the inclement weather that makes the bones show or the head droop, nor even somewhat limited rations for brief periods but rather the incessant worrying and fretting that so many drivers indulge in at all times, often unwittingly. A good horse will do an immense amount of work if given a chance to do it, in a rational way.

Horsemen Attention !

DR. J. WOODBURY'S HORSE LINIMENT & DR. J. WOODBURY'S CONDITION POWDERS will save and preserve the life of your horses. Their use will cure and prevent the disease common to horses, such as, Cough, Colds, Distemper, Glanders, Spavins, Pink Eye, Splints, Curbs, Enlargements, Cracked Hoof, Kidney Trouble, Fevers, Cuts, Sores and will remove bunches of all kinds.

BEFORE USING.

CURES:
SPLINTS,
CURBS,
SPAVINS,
ENLARGEMENTS,
COUGHS,
COLDS,
DISTEMPER,
GLANDERS,
FOUNDER.



AFTER USING.

Use this preparation thoroughly for all and every disease of the horse for which it is recommended, Criticise it closely. Carefully watch, mark and note its effects, and honestly judging it on its merits, you will be compelled to endorse it.

TESTIMONIALS :

DEAR SIR :—I had a mare which had a very bad cough and heaves for almost six months, and became so thin there was nothing left apparently but skin and bones and I was tempted to shoot her. A friend of mine who had used Dr. J Woodbury's Horse Liniment, with good success, induced me to try one bottle of it which I did with the best results. I used just one and one-half bottles of the Liniment which effected a complete cure of both the cough and the heaves, and I have worked and driven her ever since.

I strongly recommend Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment as the best Horse Liniment on the market, and advise all horse owners to try it.

Very truly,
RODERICK McKENZIE.
Hillsboro, N. S.

DEAR SIR :—I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment for a number of years, and have found it to be the most excellent article for the feet of horses kept in the stable. It prevents dryness and hardness, promotes a smooth and healthy growth and will, used according to directions, soon remedy anything like contraction of the hoof.
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(Signed) WALTER SLATER, "Cash Livery."

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DEAR SIRS :—You may put my name on your list as one using your Horse Medicines. I have found them to be the best on the market, and am never without your Liniment and Condition Powders in my stable.

(Signed) G. E. CRONKHITE, (Horseman),
March 28th, 1911. Hawkshaw, N. B.

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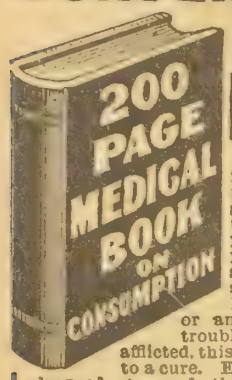

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1641 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait — write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

POULTRY.

Buying a New Gobbler.

The best time to buy a new gobbler, writes Mrs. Millie Houaker, especially if a good bird is wanted, is in the fall, before the flocks have been thinned. This is true whether one is to buy of a neighbor or of a distant breeder. The Thanksgiving market usually claims the best of home flocks, and forethoughted turkey raisers early take the best or what breeders have to offer. It is the largest and best developed of the young gobblers, together with such old ones as are no longer needed, that go first, and it is from these that one should aim to buy. To put off buying until later is to take, usually, one too late or small to sell early of home flocks, or what others have left of breeders. To wait until spring is usually to have to take a late hatched, immature bird, often one too immature, or otherwise altogether unfit for breeding purposes.

But this is not the only objection to buying late. Turkeys, especially when moved far, do not take easily to new surroundings, and when bought late are often a disappointment, at least so far as early poults early flock from a late bought gobare concerned. One rarely raises an bler, and seldom a large flock. When bought in the fall they are fully reconciled to their changed conditions before the breeding season begins, and strong, early poults may be depended on.

Then, too, prices are usually lower in the fall. A first-class bird may be obtained then for less than an inferior one in the spring, and both breeder and buyer are better satisfied. The breeder is anxious to sell and dimish his flock, and is willing to make prices that will insure quick sales. In the spring he has only a few left and a rushing demand at hand, so puts prices high—much higher as a rule than quality justifies. Three or four dollars is worth saving, and especially when it means a gain in quality, and greater surety of a profitable crop.

Those who buy of home breeders should visit the flock and make their own selection. Size and early development should be the first principle of selection. Unless a bird of special type is wanted the scales may well be the main test of fitness. The larger of two birds of same age is the better as such a one has made quicker growth and better weight, and means earlier development and better size in the future crop, but where such a bird has any physical defect another might be better in the end. One with sore eyes or showing any tendency to roup, or one with a lump on the toes or any other part of the feet should be rejected. Roup is a contagious disease, often hanging on long, but usually fatal in the end, and lumps on feet often mean cancerous abscesses. Likewise, where pure bred turkeys are raised any strikingly different in any respect should be avoided. An open lot, true to type and breed, is always more saeisfactory to the raiser, and even on the common market will often command better prices. And where sold largely for breeding stock such a lot will bring much more.

When a bird is to be bought of a distant breeder, unless one knows the breeder and his flock well, it is advisable to correspond with a number in regard to what they have to offer. Age, individual weights and line of breeding should be requested. The right kind of a breeder will answer all questions cheerfully, describe certain individuals likely to suit and state exact age and weight. It is not then a difficult matter to make a selection, and to obtain a good bird. Here as before, size, age considered, should be the main point. Everybody wants big turkeys, and the earlier age at which they grow them the better, so where turkeys are to be grown to sell in turn for breeding stock, big sires are no less important than where grown for the general market. But a little more care should, perhaps be exercised in regard to other points. Shape, carriage and plumage are more or less insistently demanded and must be supplied. But unless one is breeding for show purposes they may to a certain extent be considered of minor importance.

One should not expect to get a bird of high quality at a low figure. Quality means money to the purchaser, and the breeder is justified in asking an extra price for it. It has cost him to produce it and he should have its worth. As a rule price may be taken to mean quality as with other things. Not that one should pay exorbitant prices, but rather that one should not buy a cheap bird and expect a good one. Nor should one haggle over price once a good bird is found.

As to buying an old gobbler, that should depend largely on what may be obtained in a young. As a rule a gobbler more than two years old is not very satisfactory, and I would not ordinarily advise buying such a one. However, in case one has only young hens and those rather late, it might be better to buy an old gobbler than a young. But I would try to get one in no more than his second year, at the outside no more than his third. Here, as with a young, size should count most and a fair price be willingly paid.

The Fowls' Drinking Water.

The importance of a plentiful supply of pure water for live stock cannot be over-estimated. To quench thirst is not the ultimate end nor only purpose of water. The desire that is created for drink is occasioned by a feeling termed thirst, similar to a desire for food through a sensation of hunger. These are only the demands of the inner being, the act of satisfying such only a physical exertion, while the article drank enters into the composition of the blood, bone and flesh, maintains a greater percentage than other component parts and is one of the essentials of life.

In a pure state, water (as it is in-

The Deering Binder Picks up Down and Tangled Grain

On the Deering Binder the guards are so placed that the machine can be tilted to cut close to the ground without pushing trash and stones ahead of the knife. This means that the Deering Binder picks up down grain.

The Deering Reel can easily be adjusted high, low, forward, or backward, to save grain in all conditions, short, tall, standing, down, or tangled. It can be shifted quickly to push short grain and green undergrowth from the guards to the platform canvas.

The Deering Binder is equipped with a third packer. It reaches up close to the elevator and pulls down the grain to the other two packers, preventing choking at the top of the elevator. The new Deering breast plate is designed to permit the needle to enter without pulling straws through the breast plate on to the bill hook. This also eliminates choking at this point.

The third discharge arm is a very effective aid in throwing out the bound sheaves and assists in separating the tangled grain of the bound sheaves from the unbound grain on the binder deck. The binder shifter lever is directly in front of the driver, and convenient to operate.

There are many other features of Deering Binders which you ought to know about. The Deering agent in your town will tell you all the facts. If you prefer, write direct to the nearest branch house below for catalogue. Deering mowers, rakes, and other harvesting and haying machines and tools are as efficient as the binders. Ask to see them.

EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES:—International Harvester Company of America, at Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Quebec; Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.

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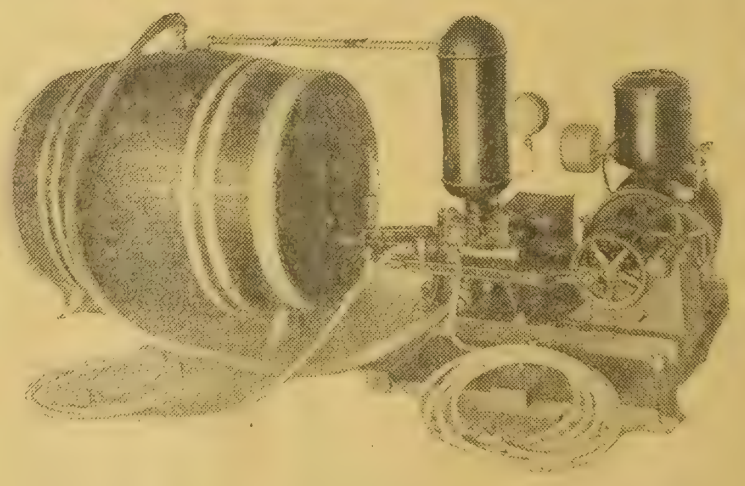
I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.

Simplicity Power Sprayers



In the early days of Spraying we made a specialty of Spray Pumps, and have kept pace with the times.

It is with the same intention we offer you our Power Machines.

Our machine is sold on its merits.

Our Guarantee means just what we say.

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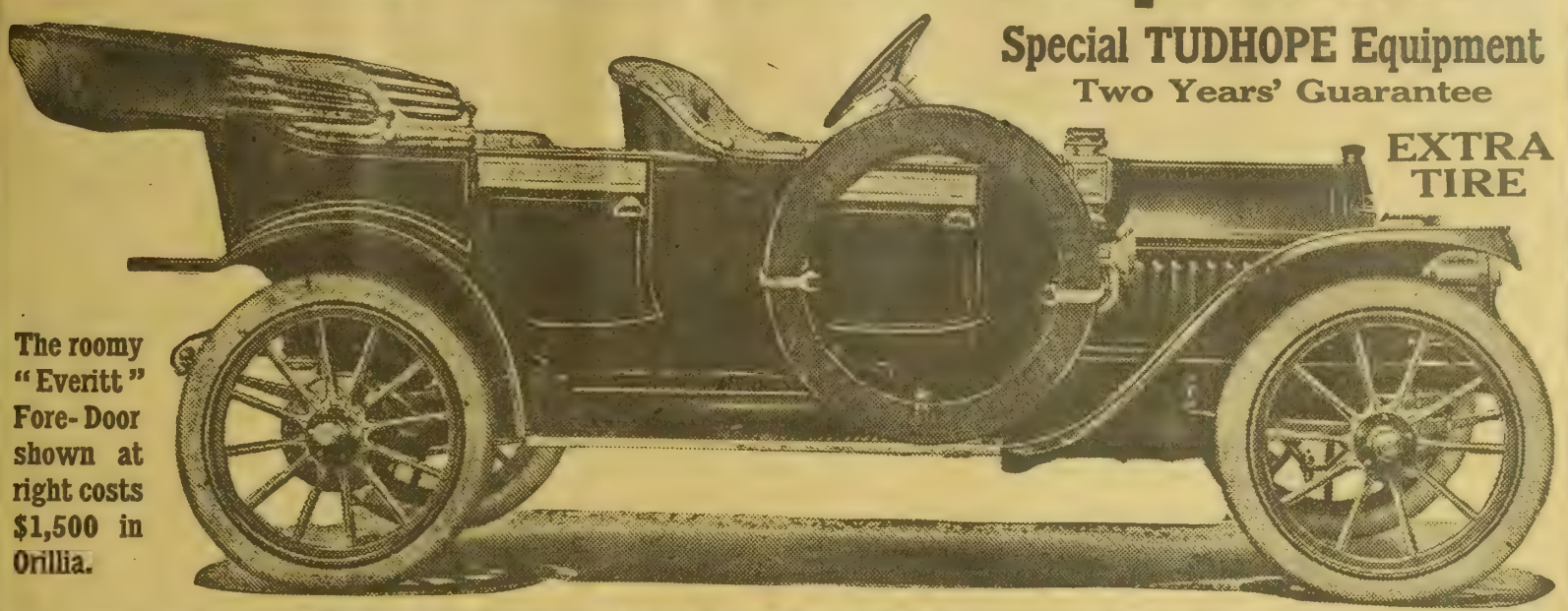

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The roomy "Everitt" Fore-Door shown at right costs $1,500 in Orillia.

Big 34-inch wheels and high clearance above road give advantages in speed and road operation, but a double-drop frame, unique in the $1,450 "Everitt," gives a low-hung, non-skidding, easy-riding, roomy car.

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"Everitt" cars must be right on the road. Expensive jigs, new machinery, a special Tudhope factory, and rigid inspections on every part mean that "Everitt" design is carried out into a car that is perfect-running. The Tudhope name, known for 57 years, is behind the car, and its Two Years' Guarantee follows the owner as a safeguard for the operation of his "Everitt." Tudhope before-sale claims are after-sale facts. You can buy by the name as well as by the car. Get demonstration.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE 9

TUDHOPE MOTOR CO. LIMITED ORILLIA

Long-stroke, unit-cast "Everitt" motor has spiral gear valve drive, high-tension, quick-spark magneto, special "Everitt" carburettor. These mean dependable and regular motor action. Every motor part reachable and interchangeable. Great flexibility and power at low gasoline cost.

Extra Tire and "Special Tudhope Equipment" make an "Everitt" purchase absolutely complete.

Get the catalogue. Complete details of weight-saving construction with strength and long wear.

Carlton Automobile and Supply Co., Woodstock, N. B., Agents.

dispensable) sustains existence, while if impure, it, like a poison, affects the entire system, occasioning many diseases that are attributed to other causes through the attachment of, so little importance to the vital necessity of using the pure aqueous fluid. Pure water may be considered just as essential to life and growth as is pure air. And upon the advantages of a free circulation of air medical authorities have written volumes, attributing so much to it as to believe a lack of it sufficient to make a person sick, cause death, alter body and mind, while with water the influence must be decidedly greater.

The tendency of water to absorb noxious effluvia is one great reason why it becomes unfit for drinking purposes after standing close to such impurities. And there is no greater source of unhealthfulness than when there is allowed to accumulate decayed vegetable matter or animal excrement, particularly with that of the feathered creation.

All gaseous contagious matters are substances in a state of decomposition and water in the presence of such gases, being an absorbent, soon becomes turbid, or so to speak putrifies by the process of decomposition, which is completed in the water. It so remains unchanged, unless subject to the filtering process it undergoes in the earth, when vegetation, having a strong affinity for such gases, extracts them from the water, and it again becomes pure and fit for drinking purposes.

Furthermore, the vitality and productive qualities of live stock are increased or diminished through the effects (resulting from the nature) of the article which becomes the means of their productiveness. In an egg, for example, the white contains 53, the yolk 79 per cent. of water, and it reasonably follows that the quality of the egg is dependent upon the nature of its largest constituent parts.

Small bodies of water when left exposed to the sun's rays, lose their freshness and satisfying qualities, and with fowls there is either too much drink, causing intestinal diseases, or too little to enable a sufficient moistening of their food to ensure a proper digestion. Either of these retards the functions of the organs, and interferes with the health and profit of the stock.

Vessels used in watering stock should receive a proper cleansing before being used a second time; if not, any impurities that may remain in the previous surplus supply, or that may adhere to the sides of the vessel, will taint the fresh water, and in time cause a smell that will be objectionable.

Rain-water should not be permitted to accumulate so as to be accessible for drinking purposes for stock. It contains the impurities of the atmosphere, which, being very acceptable and beneficial to plant life, are just the contrary to animal existence

It is the belief of the writer that many of the diseases incident to poultry are due to neglect in providing them with pure water. Particularly does he believe such to be the case in the majority of instances where chicken cholera prevails. One writer has attempted to account for the contagious nature of this and other fatal distempers, by saying that unhealthy fowls will impart to the water from which they drink their particular disorders and that other fowls that may drink afterwards become similarly affected. This, however, is not accountable for the first cause or origin of suc fatalities, but the infection of such diseases could reasonably be imputed to the vitiated state of the water consumed.

The omission to furnish fowls with suitable drinking water is one of the worst features of cruelty to animals. It is a neglect that is decidedly adverse to success, hence it tends to diminish individual fancy fowls, and works detriment to the poultry interest. Those who are occasionally heard to say that "There is no profit in poultry," are not qualified to have the management of the same, and in their attentions may be classed with the thriftless persons who keep fowls that get drink when it rains.

Let every owner of live stock, among other attentions, see that such are supplied with a sufficient amount of pure water, and they will not have occasion to regret that the said stock are not as profitable and thrifty as they might be.—Poultry Gazette.

FORCING THE MOLT.

The principal advantage in forcing the molt is to get the hens ready to lay before cold weather. With proper care thereafter they will lay all winter. This is all right for egg production when prices are high, but I do not care to have breeders lay much during the winter, as the fertility and strength of the eggs during the hatching season seem to be weakened by such practice. For forced molting I feed sparingly two or three weeks in the latter part of July or early in August; then feed heavily on corn and sunflower seed until the feathers are gone and new ones have taken their places. The hens need to be confined with plenty of shade during the process, as letting them out in the hot sun burns the skin, which is some times exposed over almost the entire body.

Poison for Poultry Pests.

Do not place poisons where fowls, other birds or domestic animals can get them. Barium carbonate is one of the cheapest and most effective poisons. One part of this poison may be mixed with four parts of corn meal, flour, or finely cracked wheat, in the form of a stiff dough. It may also be used upon toasted cheese or moistened toasted bread. Use only a small quantity, a teaspoonful at a place.

Strychinne kills rats too quickly for use around houses, but is a good poison outside.

Strychnia-sulphate ....1 oz.
Borax ....½ oz.
Water ....2 qts.
Cracked wheat ....½ bush

Dissolve one ounce strychnia-sulphate in two quarts boiling water, to which has been added one-half ounce borax (this prevents moulding). To this add one-half bushel cracked wheat, coarse bran, or other rough feed. When the grain has taken up all the water, roll it in a mixture of flour and sugar, using two pounds sugar to ten pounds flour (this will conceal the bitter taste of the strychinne). Place in runways or feeding places. Protect from other animals by partially covering with boxes or cans.

Do not use phosphorus; it is too dangerous on account of fire.

Systematic organized destruction of rats, in which every person in the community enters, will always keep the rats down in a locality, and sometimes almost exterminate them. —Prof. E. G. Titus, Utah Experiment Station.

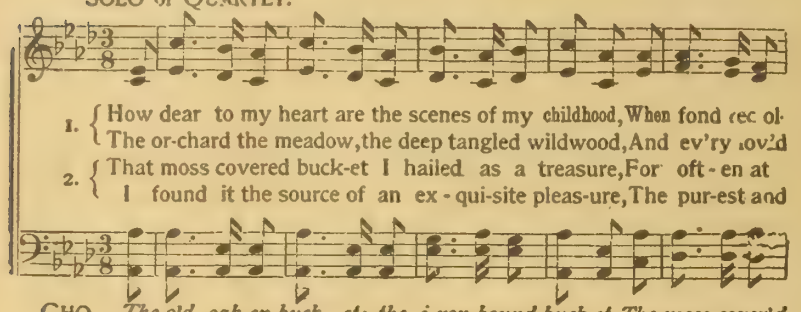
THE FARM HOME

This Department is now being edited by a very competent lady, who will be pleased to answer all inquiries. She solicits the aid of all who are interested in home making. This aid may be given in the form of short articles dealing with your experiences, questions or timely suggestions. Ladies, this department is yours. Use it to the best advantage.

The Old Oaken Bucket.

SAMUEL WOODWORTH. E. KIALLMARK.

SOLO or QUARTET.


1. How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood, When fond rec ol-
The or-chard the meadow, the deep tangled wildwood, And ev'ry lov'd
2. That moss covered buck-et I hailed as a treasure, For oft-en at
I found it the source of an ex-qui-site pleas-ure, The pur-est and
CHO.—The old oak-en buck-et; the i-ron-bound buck-et, The moss-cover'd
FINE.
lec-tion pre-sents them to view! The wide, spreading pond, and the
spot which my in-fan-cy knew, The cot of my fa-ther, the
noon, when returned from the field, How ar-dent I seized it, with
sweet-est that na-ture can yield. Then soon, with the em-blem of
buck-et that hung in the well.
Chorus D. C.
mill that stood by it, The bridge and the rock where the cataract fell.
dai-ry-house nigh it, And e'en the rude bucket that hung in the well.
hands that were glowing, And quick to the white-pebbled bot-tom it fell.
truth o-ver-flow-ing, And dripping with coolness, it rose from the well.

3 How sweet from the green, mossy brim to receive it,
As, poised on the curb, it inclined to my lips!
Not a full blushing goblet could tempt me to leave it,
Tho' filled with the nectar that Jupiter sips.
And now, far removed from the loved habitation,
The tear of regret will intrusively swell,
As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,
And sighs for the bucket that hung in the well.

A book containing the words and music of twenty-six beautiful old-time melodies, will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents by Clark Bros., Moncton, N.B.

A Mother of Six.

Mrs. Tewilliger stood at the door of her small photographic studio exchanging some parting words with a gentleman who carried in one hand a leather sample-case, and in the other his hat. Putting this on with a flourish and turning suddenly to go, he came near upsetting a small woman who was passing by and boYing to the other in the doorway.

"Why, how-de-do, Mrs. Pike?" exclaimed Mrs. Tewilliger, when she saw her. "Ain't you comin' in?"

"Well, mebbe I will in a few minutes, if I won't interrupt your work.'

"Of course you won't, not a mite! That is, if you'll let me go on with it," she laughed. "Jest come right back in the gallery. You see, I've got some prints in the frames, an' I do want to git all the benefit of this sun I can. It's been cloudy so long, I've got away behind. Seems sometimes that when people want to work an' need work the most, the Lord won't let 'em till he gits ready. Teaches us patience, I suppose; though I most think poor folks gen'ally has a bigger supply of that than anything else. I do hope you'll excuse the looks of this gallery—the children been playin' in here. I let 'em come in sometimes, when they ain't nobody here. No, take this chair, Mrs. Pike; that other is a patent lowerin' an' raisin' concern, an' sometimes it let's you down unexpected."

"Was that young man I met coming in, a customer, Mrs. Tewilliger."

"No, that was the gentleman who travels for the house where I buy my supplies."

"Your supplies?"

"Yes; plates—paper—everything I use in takin' pictures, you know. And, ah, Mrs. Pike! what do you suppose he's been tryin' to git me to do?"

She was busy at the window where, on a narrow shelf outside, was ranged a line of tilted printing frame which she seized in turn, stripped off their prints and charge with fresh paper. Now she turned to her friend with an expression half-sheepish, half tickled, like that of a child.

"Do tell me."

"Well, there's to be a photographic Convention at Columbus two weeks from tomorrow, an' photographers from all over the State will take their pictchers and try for the prizes." She broke down in a deprecatory laugh. "I jest threw up my hands and said, 'Law, man! what would I do with my six children?"

"Now, Mrs. Tewilliger, if you want to go to that convention, you know that some of us will look after them."

"He said I could learn more in three days there," went on Mrs. Tewilliger, ignoring utterly this kind offer, which neither lady considered on that account to be the less appreciated on the one side or binding on the other—the graces of gentle breeding dwelling on in Jefferson Center—"he said I could learn more in the three days there than in three years struggling along here by myself. I told him how bad I wanted to learn; how with six little children to raise I must git more business. An' he said—now what d'e think?—that if I got a medal, it would be a great big advertisement for me, an' I could hang it up against a piece of red plush in my show case for the whole town to see, so's everyone would be proud of me. Oh, psaw! the idea of me gittin' a prize!"

Two little spots of red, which had come to her cheeks in the excitement of her talk with the salesman, still burned; and nervously her fingers pressed the brass spring of the frame she held, out and in, out and in.

"Well, and why shouldn't you?" said her friend. "I think you take lots prettier photographs than the 'Palace Parlors.' Everyone says you always get your eyes so beautiful and clear. They just blossom!"

"Mr. Cochran said I'd ought to run that 'Cheap John," as he calls him, out of town; an' that I could, too, if I went to the convention an' got a medal. For then everyone would be sure to think I was better than him, even if I am a woman."

At this point, and from an adjoining room, broke out a baby wail.

"I declare! I wonder you have the courage to keep the business going," said Mrs. Pike.

"I don't know how else I could make a livin'. With six little children to feed an' clothe, and her husband dead, a poor widow has to do sumpin' mighty quick—Tillie!" she called, "Alfred's woke up; don't you hear him cryin'? Run an' take him up! Of course, helpin' Peter around in his gallery, I picked up a little about the business; an' after he died, I jest didn't know what better to do."

"Let's see; he's been dead nigh on to a year, hasn't he?"

"Ten months, an' over; its been a hard pull. Now, Georgie, what do you want?"

"Me hungry."

"Mammy's too busy to go now, Tell Tillie to give you a piece of bread."

"Tillie's getting to be a right smart sight of help, isn't she?"

"She is so," responded the mother, warmly. "I don't know how ever I'd git along 'ithout her. If she is but thirteen, she looks after the children noble. But she wants to go back to school, next winter, an' so does Mary; an' what with all the shoes to buy it seems like I jest got to git more business.

"Well, why don't you go to Columbus?" said Mrs. Pike, eyeing a section of papermache fence and thinking her Annie would make a lovely picture leaning her elbows on it, in a short-sleeved dress. Annie had pretty arms.

"Laws-o'me! I ain't never been so far away from home in my life. It's about thirty miles, ain't it?"

"Yes; dollar eighty-five the round trip. Georgie's trying to pull the lamp off the table."

"Georgie! didn't I tell you never to tech the lamp. Go right out in the kitchen now, for a bad boy. An' tell Tillie to be sure and give Petey his cough mixture. How I ever could leave those children, I don't see! I wouldn't never think of it for a minute, if it wern't for the hopes of gittin' a prize. You see, I'm relyin' altogether on what Mr. Cochran said—as nice an' pretty-behaved a young man as you'd want to see!—an' he as much as told me there was no doubt but what I'd git a prize. wn' he sold me considerable stuff, too; of course, I'd have to git some fine cards to show off my pictchers in the exhibition. But oh! wouldn't the children be proud! And wouldn't Peter, if he could only know? If he could only know—I was doin' my best—by the children!"

The light of hope faded suddenly from her eyes—the flush from her cheeks. To the luxury of woe she would yield, however, the passing moment only; and she fronted its successor as before, with the courage born of desperation.

"But there! to think of me run-

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nin' on this way! Jest like's not I'd never git a prize."

"Now, don't you go to feeling that way," said Mrs. Pike. "Mr. Cockran knows; and if he said you would, you ought to go and get it. I'll spread it 'round about your going all I can; and mebbe Mr. Jefferson will put it in 'Local Happenings.' Then, when you come back, everybody will want you to take their pictures. There! I guess you've got a customer coming now. I must go."

"Don't hurry, Mrs. Pike. Georgie, you and Lena must run out, now, with that bread; Mammy's goin' to take a pictcher—Well, I'll think over what you've said, an' if I feel it's my duty to go, I will."

But it seemed a colossal undertaking.

"Dollar eighty," she pondered; "an' I've laid up only about that much all summer, 'gainst the children's shoes next winter. If I use that to go to the convention, then don't git a medal, the Lord knows what I'll do! But I can't make a livin' the way I been doin'; an' truth is, seems like I've come to a corner and don't know which way to turn. Oh, Peter, Peter! if you was only here to help me turn the corners! You told me to do the best by the children, an' please God, I will, if I

But at last she selected her best photographs with careful discrimina- can only jest turn the corners!"
tion. She felicitated herself upon their sharpness and accuracy. "You can count every tuck in that baby's dress," she soliloquized, "an' most every hole in the embroid'ry, too, if you got the time. They ain't the least blur in 'em anywhere." Placed upon the new cards, the bill for which renewed the qualms she had felt when she ordered them, they presented so brave an appearance her heart swelled with pride; and she was persuaded that all her hopes and prayers and sacrifices were not to be in vain. In due course the convention doors admitted her.

During her first tour in the rooms she passed the line of exhibits in more or less of a daze. "Ain't they beautiful? Oh, ain't they beautiful? I never dreamed there could be such photographs!" This was the refrain of her thoughts, over and over. She passed her own offerings, scarce consciously until, at the second round, they caught her eye with a sort of shock.

For one dismayed moment she shrank, and glanced hastily from side to side with a blind instinct to escape from them; then her brave eyes traveled over them slowly—critically. They seemed like different pictures entirely. To her recreated vision, full of the soft effects of light and shadow and draperies she had been enjoying, they now looked hard and flat and stiff.

"They don't stand no show—they don't stand no show," she whispered "Pretty good joke on me, ain't it? not knowin' how bad they was." She met Mr. Cochran while the cold, sinking feeling still held her.

"Well, well, Mrs. Tewilliger! You here? What do you think of the pictures?"

"Y-e-s! that was a pretty good play you put up on me, wasn't it?" she laughed, "tellin' me I could get a prize!"

"Now, I'll tell you. I had no idea there would be so many fine pictures exhibited here. I hadn't really. He looked at her and held his face and eyes steady. He was a valuable man to his employers.

"Well, now I'm here, I'm going to git all the good of it I can, anyway."

"That's it! That's it! If at first you don't succeed, you know!"

(Continued next issue.)

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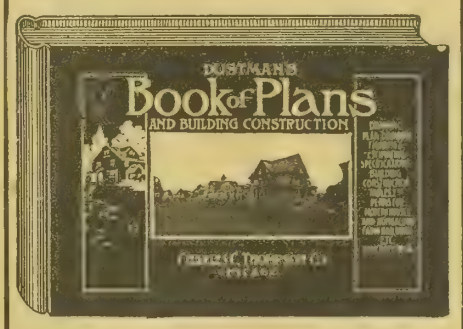

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The Social Side of Farm Life.

Mr. President and Members of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association.

The subject I have been asked to take up and say a few words on is, as you will notice by the programme, The Social Side of Farm Life, and I hope the few remarks I may have to make may bring about a profitable discussion at this meeting.

Webster defines "Sociability" as "ready to unite in in a general interest, free or ready to converse, friendly, familiar fellowship," and it occurs to me that this definition is very applicable to this present Farmers' and Dairymen's Convention, particularly in the definition "ready to unite in a general interest," and as applied to agriculture it might mean co-operqtion.

We are here to unite in general interest.

I am going to divide my remarks under three headings, Sociability in the Home, Sociability in the Dairy Stable, and with the Animals, and Sociability With Our Neighbors.

SOCIABILITY IN THE HOME.

Sociability and Hospitality are so closely related in connection with farm life, that what may be lacking in sociability is more than accounted for by the real, the genuine hospitality that we find in our rural homes. Who is there among our city friends and relations that do not look forward to that visit to the country—to enjoy nature, the green fields and the babbling brooks and the gathering around the open fireplace to listen to the stories of the good olden time that our grandfathers and grandmothers loved to tell us about—of the "wood frolics," the "barn raisin'," the "corn husking parties," etc. To many of us in this meeting these pleasant gatherings are fresh in our memories.

But a newer day is surely coming in—a day full of new domestic arts. We are not going to adopt city ways; we have no need in the country for three changes of dress in a day, afternoon bridge, or 5 o'clock tea. We want to enjoy the simple life. Refinement will mark the coming home, not style and show, but that spirit of order and enlightenment which comes from the right sort of culture. The education along domestic and other lines that we give our boys and girls at our consolidated schools should be a strong factor in bringing about this social idea in our coming homes. Would to heaven we had such a school established in every county in New Brunswick. I believe it would largely tend to place agriculture on a better footing in our fair province, for I believe the future agricultural prosperity of our province depends on the Consolidated School. Our farm boys and girls are not developing as fast as they should in the little old, in some cases dilapidated, "red school house on the hill" and when we look back at the long list of eminent professors, lawyers, doctors, politicians, etc., that were born and brought up on the farms and have gone from the farm home and made their mark, surely, in this modern age, we should be more earnest in securing the better opportunities to be afforded by the Consolidated School.

Cecil Rhodes, in writing of education and the softening influence of learning coupled with religious education, says: "In the education of our people lies our only hope of killing race difference."

The old farmhouse has its interesting memories, but in some ways the new country home is more interesting. It will have its bath room, water running into the kitchen, good drainage, a library, a piano or organ, and a telephone. The first aim of the household is to secure health. We shall live out of doors and we shall know how to gather about us more liberally what nature and art offer to make life sweet and wholesome.

Perhaps I am wandering a little from my real subject, but the beautifying of our homes, the floer garden, well kept hedges, the cultivation of ornamental trees, etc., all form a very strong part of our social farm life. A magazine writer says: Forestry also comes within the circuit of the homemaker's work. Windbreaks will be made more of as the wilderness is swept away. Let Nature have a free hand along her lines and plant defences against the storms. We may prefer her mixture evergreens and wild cherries, or we may choose to plant a wall of crab apples fronted with honeysuckles. Everywhere there is country art, for Nature herself is pre-eminently an artist. You will fail of making a country home if you fail to appreciate the art that is contained in all the life about you. A robin's nest is simplicity itself, but whoever saw a nest full of those blue eggs, so per-

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SOCIBILITY IN THE DAIRY STABLE AND WITH THE ANIMALS.

To help solve a good many problems in connection with our farm life, there is one thing that should appeal to the average farmer and make the work of the farm more pleasant and congenial, and that is the proper care of our farm animals. If we can picture in our minds a real up-to-date dairy farm with all the modern conveniences and so laid out that the labor of this work is a pleasure, I think you will agree with me that it is one of the pleasing features of this branch of our farm work. The labor questions on most farms is a serious problem and gives rise to more discontent than anything else, so to my dairy friend I would like to make an appeal that if we want to lighten and lessen this labor, let us be more systematic in our work. We must admit that if a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well, and if we have not time to get sociable with the dairy cow and other farm animals let us begin now. The same things apply to our field work. The growing of better crops. The planning of our farm work more systematically. All this tends to make the work more agreeable and will help to solve the question "How we can keep the boys on the farm." This season of proficiency for our seed fairs suggests sociability. The gathering around the lecture table with a white cloth covering it on which is spread the grains, selerting the large plump seed for our seed time—all means that we are aiming at something better. The harvest season brings the selecting of our seeds, the offering of prizes, etc.

SOCIABILITY WITH OUR NEIGHBORS.

The forming of Farmers' Clubs, the exchange of ideas, discussing farm life personally, the formation of agricultural societies in our neighborhood, all these tend to more or less sociability with our neighbors, and where this feeling exists we are sure to find a prosperous and up-to-date lot of farmers.

Mr. Chairman, the profession of agriculture is one of the grandest professions and should we not be possessed of it and by the examples we set our boys and girls on the farm, we can hand down to them no grander heritage.

Paper read by Geo. E. Fisher, of Chatham, N. B., before the recent Farmers' and Dairymen's Convention, at Fredericton, N. B.

Military Drill and Physical Training

Judging by the numerous enquiries received by the Local Secretary of the Summer School of Science at Fredericton, respecting the courses to be given in these two subjects during the coming summer, it appears that some confusion exists in the minds of many teachers with regard to them.

The course in Military Drill is for males only, and is open to teachers or prospective teachers who wish to qualify for the organization and instruction of cadet corps. The course lasts six weeks, and takes up the whole time of those who enter upon it.

The courses in Physical Training are open to teachers of both sexes, and consist approximately of thirty lessons of one hour each, usually spread over three weeks. At the conclusion of the course, a certificate is granted by the Militia Department The Chief Superintendent of Education announces that in order to obtain a teacher's license in this Province, it is now necessary to have this certificate. Also, that after the end of the present year, all teachers must possess it to obtain advance of class, and, further, that at the end of four years from the same date, all schools must provide Physical Training by qualified instructors.

The Summer School of Science affords an excellent opportunity for teachers to obtain this certificate, and at the same time to qualify for better positions in their profession by improving themselves in other subjects by means of the classes in Science, Nature Study, Drawing, Literature, Handwork, etc., from July 13 to August 2, in Fredericton.

Application for admission to the Course in Military Drill must be made to the Chief Superintendent of Education, and for the Summer School of Science to the Local Secretary, Fredericton.

Scripture Cake.

Some diligent reader of the Bible gives the following directions for making this cake, which I have seen in print only once. Butter, one cup, Judges V, 25; flour, four and one-half cups, I Kings, IV, 22; sugar, three cups, Jer. VI, 20; raisins, two cups, I Sam. XXX, 12; figs, two cups, ditto; almonds, one cup, Judges, X, 25; honey, one tablespoonful Ex. XAI, 21; salt, one pinch, Lev. II, 13; spice ot suit taste, I Kings, X, 10; leaven, two tablespoonfuls of cream of tartar, and half as much soda, Ex. XII, 15; Cream egg and sugar together. Separate the yolks and whites of eggs and beat till very light. Reserve half a cup of the flour to mix with the fruit. The above quantity of ingredients will make two large cakes or one small one and eight or ten cup cakes, which are called snowballs when iced.

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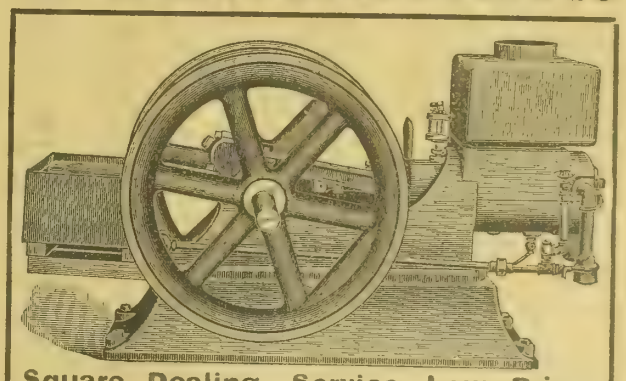

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What shall we say of the price? Simply this—we name the **Underselling Price.** How can we do this? Because of the simplicity of our engine, the large volume of our business and our well equipped factory. The fact that the makers specialize on engines only enables them to build them cheaper than others.

FARM AGENTS WANTED. Because of the above facts the **Waterloo Boy Gasoline Engine** is the right one to take out an agency for. Our Square Deal protects the agents. We have an attractive proposition to make you. Write me to-day.

J. D. FRIER, - - Sussex, New Brunswick

The Farmers' Ten Commandments

1st. Reflect thereon that the parent plant and seed bequeath equally their good points and bad points, their virtues and faults to their offspring, and that it is incumbent on thee, not only for thine own profit, but also for the advancement of farming, to do thy share towards the improvement of plants.

2nd. Thou shalt gather the seed from such plants as outwardly bear the stamp of being true to their species. Grow thy seed separate from the main crop harvest, thresh and store separately.

3rd. Thou shalt not collect seed from plants which have run to seed before due time or in any other way are not satisfactory, for the faults no less than the good qualities, ar passed on to the third and fourth generations.

4th. See also that thou takest th seed from plants distinguished for fruitfulness and for growing crops of the best quality.

5th. Thou shalt not gather seed from plants that show evident signs of weakness or which suffer from any disease or from insect pests.

6th. Thou shalt not take seed from a plant grown on a soil which is dirty or poorly cultivated.

7th. Give thou preference to plants that have grown and done best under natural farm conditions for such produce the best offspring.

8th. Thou shalt not gather seed from those plants which ripen latest; nor sell the best grain and use the poor for seed.

9th. Thou shalt see to it that special care is given to testing seeds lest they fail to grow and thy seeding is in vain.

10th. Gather not seed from late ripening soils, nor collect the seed too soon before it is thoroughly ripened. Its productiveness and quality for seed thou shalt further insure by heavy fanning, thorough treatment with formalin or bluestone and early seeding an carefully prepared land.

Hold thou by these commandments so shalt thou have pleasure in thy crops and profit in thy work.

Value of a Cow.

H. B. Gurler, of Mississippi, has some ideas on the value of a good cow, and these same ideas are worthy of consideration. He says that when a cow that produces 200 pounds of butter per annum at a food cost of $39 and a labor cost of $12.50 is worth $35, the cow that produces 400 pounds of butter annually is worth $400, and that the owner can make net $16 more from her after paying interest on the $400 than he can from the cow that produces 200 pounds of butter. There is no more labor connected with the 400-pound cows than there is with the 200-pound cows. The price at which the butter has been credited—i. e., twenty cents per pound is the net price from the creamery after the making has been paid for. In this herd the increased cost of feed for the 400-pound cow was more than offset by the increased amount of skim milk, so we have the 200 pounds of increase of butter as net profit over the 200-pound cow. Two hundred pounds of butter at twenty cents is $40. We have $400 invested in this cow, which, at 6 per cent interest is $24, which we will deduct from the $40, and we have left $16 to the credit of the 400-pound cow.

Fat and feed are worth considerably more than is stated by Mr. Gurler, but they illustrate the point he wishes to make—the difference in cows.

DAN PATCH EATS IT EVERY DAY

DAN PATCH 1:55 CRESCEUS 2:02 DIRECTUM 2:05¼ ARION 2:07¼

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

MAILED FREE
BEAUTIFUL SIX COLOR PICTURE OF
DAN PATCH 1:55 and MINOR HEIR 1:58
(SIZE 22x28 INCHES)
AS LIFELIKE AS IF YOU SAW THEM ON THE TRACK HITCHED TO SULKIES GOING A FAST MILE
You must name This Paper and state how much live stock you own.
WRITE TO US FOR THIS PICTURE
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Ltd., TORONTO, CAN.

M. W. Savage, sole owner of "International Stock Food," and also of "International Stock Food Farm," positively Guarantees that His World Famous Champion Stallions, Dan Patch 1:55, Minor Heir 1:58, Hedgewood Boy 2:01, Geo. Gano 2:02¼, and his brood mares and colts eat it every day. You are specially invited to visit this Great Harness Horse Breeding Farm ten miles from Minneapolis, and see the practical results of the every day use of the greatest purely vegetable animal tonic ever used on a farm. It is constantly used and strongly endorsed by over Two Millions of the most up-to-date Stockmen and Horse Breeders of the world.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD
THE GREAT ANIMAL TONIC

Is sold by over 100,000 dealers on a spot cash guarantee that its use will cost you nothing unless you get paying results. If it ever fails your money will be promptly refunded. International Stock Food is a strongly concentrated medicinal preparation composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is equally good for horses, colts, cows, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, goats, etc. It is fed in small amounts mixed with grain and purifies the blood, tones up and strengthens the system and greatly aids digestion and assimilation, so that each animal obtains more nutrition from all food taken. It is not amount of grain fed but the amount assimilated or taken into the system that fattens or keeps your stock in good condition, and as International Stock Food increases assimilation it will save you money. It will make you more money than you can possibly make without its use. It also cures and prevents many forms of disease, and is absolutely harmless, even if taken into the human system. International Stock Food is endorsed by over two million farmers who have used it for years. The editor of your farm paper will tell you we do exactly as we agree, and as reference we give you the Traders Bank of Canada.

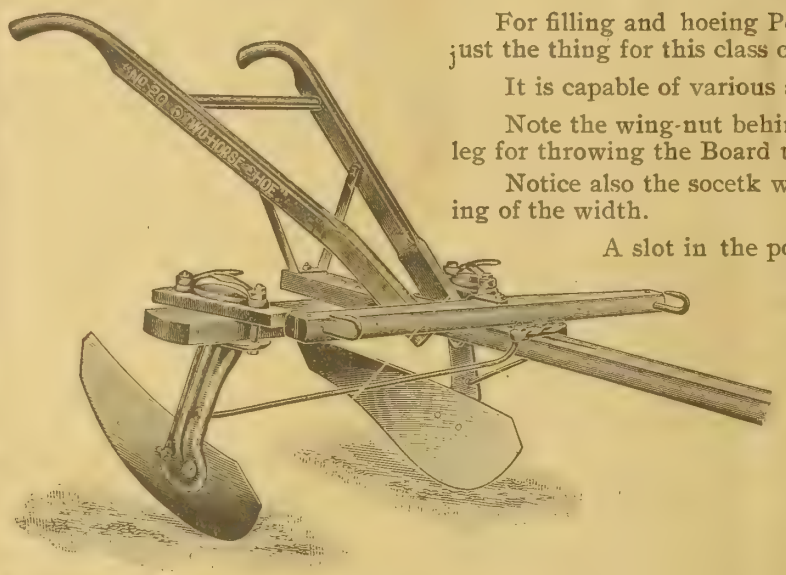
PROVED ITS INVALUABLE WORTH.

KEHO, ALTA, 10-10-10

The International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.—Gentlemen: I feel in honor bound to offer you my testimonial in favor of your Stock Food. I have used it faithfully this summer and proved its invaluable worth. It made my pigs grow, the results were simply marvelous. I would not be without it for anything. My horses got a very nasty distemper cough in the spring, but the food cleaned it completely out of their system and they went through the Spring work fine and came out of it rolling fat. Please duplicate my last order. Mrs. Coe requests me to tell you that your Poultry Food is excellent, that feeding your Poultry Food doubles the quantity of eggs, in fact, it could not be better for egg production and keeping the fowl healthy.—Yours sincerely (sgd.) ALF. R. COE.

SEE OUR DEALERS, or WRITE US with regard to our FREE TRIAL OFFER

VERITY TWO-HORSE HOE



For filling and hoeing Potatoes and Corn. This implement is just the thing for this class of work.

It is capable of various adjustments as will be seen by picture.

Note the wing-nut behind the board and the slotted hole in the leg for throwing the Board up or down for shallow or deep hoeing.

Notice also the socetk wrenches on top, facilitating the adjusting of the width.

A slot in the pole allows for the movement forward or backward of the Leg Braces when narrowing or widening as the case may be.

By changing the right leg over to the left and the left over to the right, the earth can be thrown away from the plant. The Legs can be adjusted so that the Boards point to the plant more or less, as desired.

Write for catalogue.

THE MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Ltd., - - Moncton, N. B.

Makes Pigs "Stay Put"

The hog never grunted that could get the better of a Maritime Wire Fence. For this springy, taut, vastly strong fence, made of extra-quality hard-drawn coil-spring STEEL wire, has its verticals and cross wires locked together with the death-grip lock that CAN'T loosen or slip under any strain whatever. Your cattle and swine will stay where you put them if you fence with this BETTER fence. Once properly erected, Maritime Wire Fence stays taut, straight, sagless and sightly. It is good for twice the fence service ordinary fence can give. Yet it costs no more

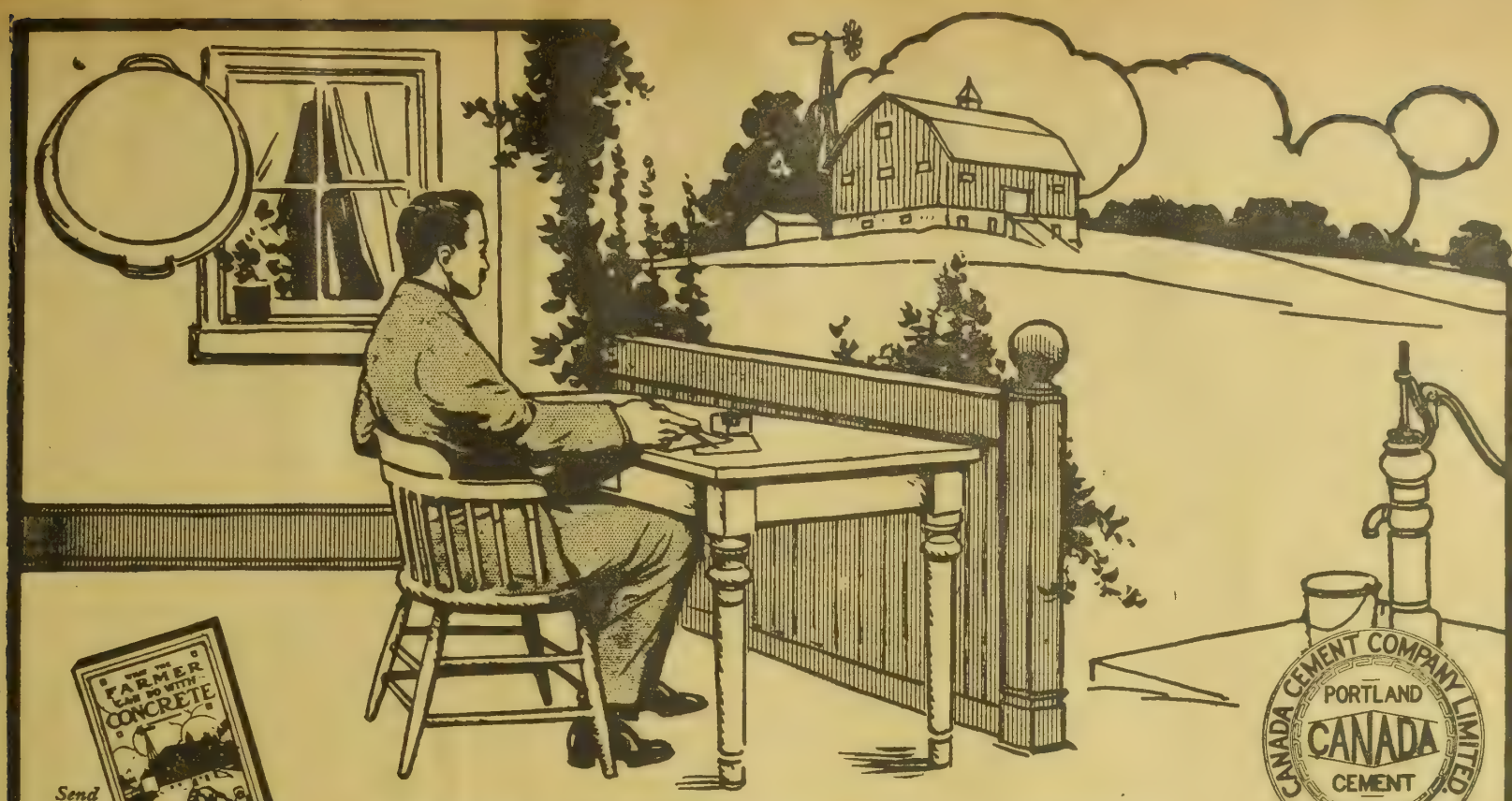
MARITIME WIRE FENCE

Save Yourself Worry and Money

Bid fence worries good-bye, and save money, too, by getting the right fence in the first place. You won't have to be patching your fences every spring if you fence with Maritime Wire Fence. It STAYS put too. Made and sold on honor. Send for the Fence Book and Price Lists. Do this now.

It would pay you to be our agent. Send for new 1911 offer. 12

New Brunswick Wire Fence Co., Ltd. Moncton, N. B.



Send for this free book

$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

Tell Us How You Did It

You may win a prize by doing so

SUPPOSE your friend Bob Wilson, on the next concession, "pulled up" at your front gate on the way back from market and asked about that silo or barn foundation you built, you would be glad to tell him, wouldn't you? And it wouldn't take you long, either, would it? And, as a matter of fact, you'd find as much pleasure telling him as he would in listening—isn't that right?

First you would take him over to view the silo or barn foundation. Then you would start to describe it—its dimensions—the kind of aggregate used—the proportions of cement used—number of men employed—number of hours' working time required—method of mixing—kind of forms used—method of reinforcing, if any—and finally, what the job cost. So that by the time you finished, neighbor Wilson would have a pretty accurate idea of how to go about building the particular piece of work which you described.

Now couldn't you do the same for us, with this difference—that you stand a good chance of getting well paid for your time?

In Prize "D" of our contest, open to the farmers of Canada, we offer $100.00 to the farmer in each Province who will furnish us with the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of concrete work shown by photograph sent in was done. The size of the work described makes no difference. The only important thing to remember is that the work must be done in 1911 and "CANADA" Cement used.

In writing your description, don't be too particular about grammar or spelling or punctuation. Leave that to literary folk. Tell it to us as you would tell it to your neighbor. What we want are the facts, plainly and clearly told.

Sounds simple, doesn't it? And it is simple. And surely it is well worth your while when you think of the reward in view.

Now sit right down, take your pen or pencil—fill out the attached coupon—or a post-card if it's handier—and write for the circular which fully describes the conditions of this, the first contest of the kind ever held in Canada.

Every dealer who handles "CANADA" Cement will also be given a supply of these circulars—and you can get one from the dealer in your town, if that seems more convenient than writing for it.

Contest will close on November 15th, 1911—all photos and descriptions must be sent in by that date, to be eligible for one of these prizes. Awards will be made as soon as possible thereafter. The decisions will be made by a disinterested committee, the following gentlemen having consented to act for us, as the jury of award: Prof. Peter Gillespie, Lecturer in Theory of Construction, University of Toronto; Prof. W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; and Ivan S. Macdonald, Editor of "Construction."

Having decided to compete for one of the prizes, your first step should be to get all the information you can on the subject of Concrete Construction on the Farm. Fortunately, most of the pointers that anyone can possibly need, are contained in our wonderfully complete book, entitled "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." A large number of Canadian farmers have already sent for and obtained copies of this free book. Have you got your copy yet? If not, you'd better send for one to-day. Whether you are a contestant for one of our prizes or not, you really ought to have this book in your library. For it contains a vast amount of information and hints that are invaluable to the farmer.

Please send full particulars and book.

Name.....

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Address.....

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Canada Cement Company, Limited, Montreal

It will pay you to start your letter with the words: "I saw your adv. in The Maritime Farmer." Advertisers like to know that they are dealing with farmers who read a farm paper. Remember we guarantee you a square deal if you mention The Farmer.

Getting Good Strawberries.

I hope your strawberry bed was mulched with straw last December, so it is looking well now. Take it off at once and start cultivation the very day the soil is dry enough to work perfectly. Put on a little more slag or bone or ashes (according to what was not furnished in abundance last year) but don't give the job to the hired man unless you know he is careful. Don't put on stimulants in the form of soluble nitrates unless you are sure the patch is deficient in these. Remember that it takes lots of potash to mature a big crop of berries, and that there is never any danger of having too much phosphoric acid.

If you have no bed, start one. Get your plants of a successful fruit man and pay his price. A parent plant can produce 50 runner plants in a season, but not over 10 good ones. and you must prune accordingly. Old garden soil, lacking humus, or newly-turned sod are equally fatal. Take land full of humus that has been worked a year or two, to eradicate the white grubs. If matted rows keep them 6 inches apart. Single rows should be 18 to 22 inches apart and the matted rows twice that. Be sure to set nearly dormant plants, unless from nearby fields. In any case, clip both roots and top at least half their length, puddle roots (use clay) immediately, and when setting use a spade. Start the cultivator the next day and keep it up every week or five days.

Never suffer the first runner plants to set. They are too feeble. Cut all runners for a month, also clip out every blossom stalk. If you keep in mind that the strawberry belongs to the grass family, that it is fond of nitrates and cool moistness, you will grow stout plants. They also demand sweet land, that is, an excess of lime, though they are an acid fruit. Finally, they want firm land.—D. S. Kelsey, in Maine Farmer.

Treating Trees Girdled by Rabbits.

Rabbits have seriously injured fruit trees in many orchards by girdling this winter. Prof. J. G. Moore, of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin says that when the girdle is only three or four inches wide the tree may be saved by bridge grafting. Trees with large patches of bark removed entirely around the trunk cannot be successfully treated, though those not too badly injured may be saved by special treatment.

Bridge grafting should be done in early spring, scions from healthy trees being selected, from twigs produced last season. The torn edges of the wound should be cut off smooth, and all badly loosened bark removed. The scion shou,d be cut half or three-quarters of an inch longer than the wound, and the ends of the scions pointed.

The scion may then be inserted under the edge of the bark, care being taken to have the cut on the scion made rather slanting, to give considerable space for it to unite with the bark of the tree. Several of these scions should be put in around the tree at intervals of not more than one and one-half inches. On small trees, three or four scions will be sufficient.

It is a good practice to paint over the wounded areas with white lead, and they may further be protected by binding with cloth. Care should be taken, however, to see that the twine that holds the cloth is not so tight as to girdle the newly set scions. After the scions have become firmly established, the c,oth may be removed.

The scions will continue to increase in size, and as they approach each other the union of one scion to the other may be accomplished by shaving the sides of the scions. In time the entire girdled area may be entirely healed over in this way.

In some cases, bridge grafting will not be necessary. If the inner bark has not been removed by the rabbits, the tree may be saved by immediately protecting the girdled area before it has had time to dry out, by wrapping with cloth which has been treated with grafting wax. The inner bark will then form an outer bark, without serious injury. Where it can be used, this method is bet ter than bridge grafting. Trees on which the bark has been removed along the sides and not entirely around the trunk, will be benefited by painting the wound. Before this is done, however, the rough edges of the bark should be removed so as to facilitate healing.

Feeding Oil Meal.

Oil cake or oil meal in proper quantities is considered by our best stockmen to be one of the most healthful foods that is on the market, states Prof. G. C. Humphrey of the animal husbandry department of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. "Its value is that it keeps the animal in the most healthy condition, no other feed having sach a beneficial effect on the digestive tract.

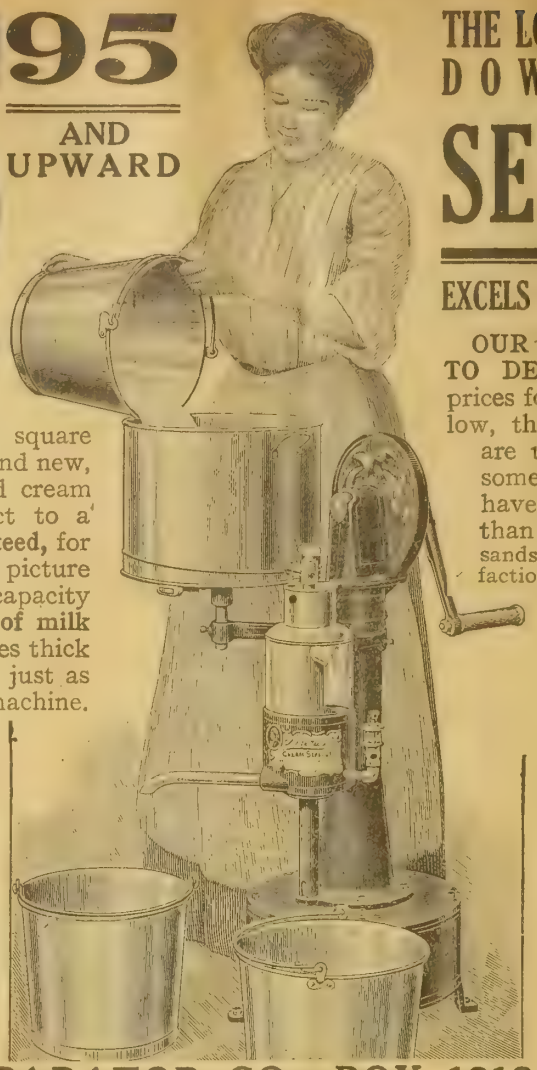
The price of the feed is considered prohibitive by many farmers, but considering the fact that it contains nearly 30 percent. digestible protein, the stockman can well afford to pay the market price, i order to have at least a small quan tity of this feed available.

Old process, rather than new process oil meal, should be secured,

$15.95 AND UPWARD

THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH

It is a solid, fair and square proposition to furnish a brand new, well made and well finished cream separator complete, subject to a **long trial** and **fully guaranteed,** for $15.95. Different from this picture which illustrates our large capacity machines. Skims **1 quart of milk a minute,** hot or cold; makes thick or thin cream and does it just as well as any higher priced machine. Any boy or girl can run it sitting down. The crank is only 5 inches long. Just think of that! The bowl is a sanitary marvel, **easily cleaned,** and embodies all our latest improvements. Gears run in anti-friction bearings and thoroughly protected. Before you decide on a cream separator of any capacity whatever, obtain our $15.95 proposition.



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POTASH may be obtained in the highly concentrated forms of **Muriate of Potash and Sulphate of Potash** from the leading fertilizer dealers and seedsmen.

Before purchasing be sure to obtain copies 8f our Illustrated Bulletins, which will instruct you **how to purchase and use fertilizers economically.**

The following VALUABE BOOKLETS will be mailed FREE to any reader of this paper :

"Artificial Fertilizers, Their Nature and Use."

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so far as possible, for the reason that 94 percent of the protein in old process oil meal is digestible as compared with only 84 percent of the new process meal.

"Oil meal may be fed to all classes of farm stock," continues Prof. Humphrey. "Fattening steers will use to great advantage from two to three pounds of oil meal daily in connection with other feeds. Larger amounts can be used profitably when prices are not too high. Feeding oil meal in the form of nut-sized cakes is considered preferable to the loose meal by most of our steer feeders.

Dairy cows will consume one or two pounds of oil meal daily with their grain rations, and during the winter feeding period more or less oil meal is almost indispensable in order to keep the cows in the best condition for producing milk and butter fat. For growing calves, sheep and hogs, oil meal can constitute about one-tenth of the grain ration fed, and prove very beneficial. Horses may be fed small quantities, although its general use for horses is not recommended.

What Should the Farmer Know About His Gasoline Engine?

Fifty or sixty years ago all the work of the farm requiring power was done by means of the old-fashioned sweep powers operated by horses. Even such rigs were scarce and only the more important work was done by power at all, the vast majority being done by hand. Then came the steam engine—efficient in its day, but not at all adapted to the individual farmer's work. Such engines were too expensive and required too much skill for operating to make them available for the every day work of the farm. They served very well for threshing grain and operating saw mills, but aside from these purposes, were little used. Even in more recent years when, through changed conditions, small steam engines became more available for the farmer's use, they have not become widely used. For such work as grinding and cutting feed, sawing wood, running the fanning mill, and pumping water, etc., very few have been used. The steam engine was compelled to overcome a very great prejudice on the part of farmers in general, a prejudice far greater than the gasoline engine has had to contend against. A gentleman who was living when the steam engine was first introduced for farm work tells me that many farmers would not allow a steam engine on their places, even though they could not fail to realize its great advantage over horse power. At the present time we find many farmers who are similarly prejudiced in regard to gasoline engines. All sorts of absurd objections are raised against this great labor saver; many of these objections, of course, being ridiculous, yet sincere. For instance, a man once told me that he would not buy a gasoline engine because he was afraid that by getting a large quantity of gasoline in the cylinder the engine would be blown to pieces. His idea was that if a small amount of gasoline is explosive a larger quantity would be more so. Yet we all know that a large quantity of gasoline in a small engine cylinder is absolutely non-explosive. Thanks to the work of Gas Review and other agricultural papers, such ignorance is being rapidly overcome and it is a matter of but a short time until every progressive farmer will own an engine.

The gasoline engine has filled a place in the economy of the farm that never could be occupied by any other known source of power. It has made it possible for every farmer to have available a reliable and convenient source of power for his every day farm work. Above all, it has furnished him with a power that can be operated by even the farmer's wife and used for the drudgery about the house. Instead of being obliged to stand for an hour operating the churn or washing machine it has made it possible for her to accomplish this work with but a fraction of the labor. It has made it possible for the farmer to handle more work and to do it more economically in spite of the higher wages and scarcity of farm help.

In reading the catalogues of many manufacturers of gasoline engines, we meet with such statements as "our engine is absolutely automatic and requires almost no attention," "requires no care," and similar statements which would tend to make one believe that such statements are literally true and that the gasoline engine is a machine which requires little attention and no knowledge on the operator's part as to the functions and offices of its various parts. Many buy engines believing the above and are sadly disappointed when they find that the gasoline engine does require attention and does require a thorough understanding on the operator's part as to the functions and operations of its parts.

I have often thought "What should the average operator know about the functions and principles of his engine to succeeed with it?" and it is with an attempt to outline this information that the following is written. We are often confronted with persons who have difficulty in getting satisfactory service out of their engines. Is it the fault of the operator or the machine? Sometimes one, sometimes the other. Gasoline engines have been manufactured on a large scale in this country for twenty or twenty-five years. One maker has put out over one hundred thousand machines, another sixty thousand, another thirty thousand. Now it is hardly reasonable to suppose that there is any very serious defect in these machines or it would have been discovered and corrected by the makers long ago. That bad design and bad workmanship do exist there is no doubt, and many engines are made and sold that are not what they should be. The farmer who desires to buy an engine should seek the advice of some expert who really knows engines, their good and bad points, and their suitability for the purpose for which they are intended. He should consider quality first and price afterwards. Too many buy an engine simply because it is a few dollars cheaper, never considering quality in the least. Buy a machine from a reputable manufacturer who will make good his guarantee, a machine that will stand up for years of satisfactory service and you will have an engine that will be a source of satisfaction and profit to you and which will last long after the price is forgotten.

Then I should say in the first place, that to succeed with a gasoline engine we must, first of all, have a good machine, one that is properly designed and built and one that functions properly. In order to understand what to do when difficulty arises, we must first of all realize that the internal combustion engine depends in principle on the fact that mixtures of certain fuels and air in definite proportions are imflammable or explosive. What really happens in the engine cylinders is that a mixture as above is drawn in and fired, driving the piston forward, thus doing work. Practically, it is necessary to compress the mixture in order that the engine may be efficient.

Buy a Gasoline Engine!

But when you do buy, get a good one.

Buy it from us because we sell you direct. No sub-agents' commission and travelling expenses for you to pay.

Buy it from us because we are the oldest engine house in Canada and therefore have a reputation to sustain.

The name of our engine is

The Improved Stover

It will develop a horse power on the least possible amount of gasoline.

It does not use up batteries on the idle strokes.

It is simple and easy to operate.

It will develop its rated power when running at a moderate speed.

Its governor regulates perfectly.

Its speed can be instantly changed at the will of the operator.

It is perfectly balanced and is not hard to hold in position.

It has a positive water circulation, and very little water is required.

It gives you engine value for every dollar you pay.

Our St. John Machinery depot is the largest in the Maritime Provinces. Every engine is backed by our absolute guarantee.

All sizes from 1 to 60 Horse Power.

Write for catalogue and prices. DO IT NOW.

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The White base consists of

70% Brandram's B. B. Genuine Govt. Standard White Lead

30% Pure White Zinc

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And the guarantee—signed by BRANDRAM-HENDERSON LIMITED —goes on the can. 50 shades, in addition to black and white.

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TALK TO TEN THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day, through a little "Want" Ad. in The Maritime Farmer. Think of it! Try it if you have any live stock, farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.

"Our Seeds Grow"

Every farm should have a "Beauty Spot" in the shape of a Flower Garden. Our Seed Annual for 1911 (which is mailed free on request) contains a large variety to choose from, and our customers are loud in their praise of our generous packets. Let us have at least a trial order, and note the results.

The Halifax Seed Co., Ltd.

166 Granville Street,

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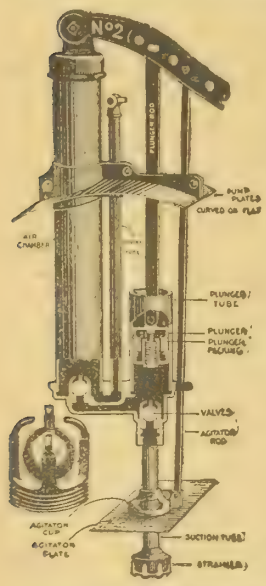
With HAND SPRAMOTORS.



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W.C. Heard, 1380 King St. London, Can.

Poultry Catalog

Everything in it that poultrymen need. Send for it to-day.

Maritime Poultry Supply Co.,

Moncton, - N. B.

All goods handled by us are tested in our poultry yards before we offer them for sale.

Advertise in the Maritime Farmer.

The earlier forms of engines did not compress the mixtures and, as a consequence, showed a thermal efficiency of ten to twelve per cent. while the modern well designed engine has a thermal efficiency of twenty nve or thirty per cent. Any one of several fuels may be used but gasoline is most commonly used in farm engines as it is volatile, has a high thermal value, and is comparatively cheap. Alcohol and kerosene are used to less extent. A recent bulletin, No. 392 of the United States Geological Survey, deals extensively with relative results from the use of gasoline and alcohol as fuel for internal combustion engines. The results given prove that nearly all gasoline engines are adapted to the use of alcohol as fuel, the only difference being that alcohol requires a wider opening of the needle-valve than gasoline. Kerosene is used to some extent but has always been subject to the very serious objection that it is hard to vaporize, hence liable to foul the engine cylinder. Recently, however, several firms have put engines on the market which operate successfully on kerosene with a great saving in the cost of operation. Other fuels are used such as distillate and even crude petroleum when the engine is fitted with suitable vaporizers for such fuels.

It should always be borne in mind that liquid fuels are mixtures of various substances and hence are liable to vary in composition and behavior. Gasoline, as ordinarily found on the market, the grade commonly sold for use in engines, weighs about five and nine-tenths pounds per gallon while kerosene weighs about six and eight-tenths pounds per gallon. The heavier oils, of course, weigh more per gallon. It is necessary that we have a mixture of air and fuel in definite proportions in order that this mixture may be explosive. This point is not appreciated by most engine operators and is the cause of many difficulties. When gasoline is used as fuel, the gasoline vapor and air must be mixed in proportions of about one to eight in order that we may get the maximum amount of work out of the fuel. If the proportion of fuel is much less than this the mixture is weak, will not fire so quickly, is slow burning, and consequently causes back-firing. If the proportion of fuel is increased much above that indicated above, the mixture becomes less explosive with reduction in power, and, of course, loss of fuel. The following case illustrates this point very nicely. A certain engine under brake test with the needle valve one-half turn open, the air supply fixed and the ignition constant, gave a fuel consumption at the rate of one gallon of gasoline per hour, the engine showing 11.9 b.h.p. On the succeeding test, with conditions the same, excepting that the fuel valve was opened one-fourth turn more, the fuel consumption raised to one and five-tenths gallons per hour while the horse power dropped to 8.8 b.h.p. This shows that aside from the waste of fuel by having too rich a mixture, we really get less power out of the engine.

The proportion of air to fuel varies with the different fuels and can best be determined by actual test. The effect of altitude has a very great effect on this point. With the same valve settings, an engine will usually give about ten per cent. less power at three thousand feet altitude than at sea level, the reason, of course, being that the atmospheric pressure decreases as the altitude increases. Each operator should sudy his individual conditions and adjust his engine to suit same.

In adjusting fuel valves it should be the aim to use just as little fuel as possible without causing the engine back-fire or to cause it distress in carrying the load. It should be borne in mind that with hit and miss governor engines we may easily starve the mixture until a greater number of power impulses will be required to keep up the speed, hence we may be using as much fuel as before. This, of course, should be guarded against in making adjustments. In order that a liquid fuel may be used in the engine cylinder, it is necessary that it be properly mixed or carbureted with air. All engines are equipped with some means for effecting this. There are many mixing devices which are perfectly satisfactory for this purpose. One of the most successful manufacturers of carburetors has placed over half a million of these devices on the market and needless to say his product is very successful. Much depends on the engine being equipped with the proper device for effecting this mixture. Some fuels are much harder to vaporize than others and require different devices. When it is remembered that

Vigorous Manhood.

Two "Health Belt Men." One 50 Years Old, the Other 30. Can You Pick Out the Younger?

I can show you how to restore your youth and how to keep it. A "Health Belt Man" CANNOT grow old; he must be young forever. Years count for nothing in this life, so long as you have great vitality. Weakness, Nervousness, Unmanliness are conditions to be laughed at by the intelligent use of my great appliance, for it gives, in abundance, all that vim, vigor and nerve force which the weakened system craves—Worn every night all night for two or three months, it sends a great, warm, glowing volume of electricity into your body through the nerve centres at small of back; from the first hour's use you experience a decided benefit; there is a great mysterious force which gets right to work. No drugs to be taken; no conditions imposed except that dissipation must cease. Help nature that much; the Belt will do the rest. It takes the weakness and kink out of your back; it drives rheumatic pains away from all parts of your body, you will feel and look young and strong again; woman and man noticing your physical change will be more attracted toward you on account of your new vitality and life; in two months you can experience the full vigor of perfect manhood, or you need not pay.

YOU CAN PAY WHEN CURED.

If you're sceptical I'll prove it first. I'll take all the risk by letting you have the Belt on Free Trial, not to be paid for until cured. Send it back if it doesn't do the work.

Let Me Send You These Two Books FREE.

They fully describe my Health Belt and contain much valuable information. One is called "Health in Nature," and deals with various ailments common to both men and women, such as rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder, disorders, etc. The other "Strength," is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free, sealed, by mail.

If in or near this city, take the time to drop in at my office that you may see, examine and try the Belt. No charge for advice, either at my office or by mail. They are better than a fortune for any one who needs new vigor.

DR. M. F. SANDEN, CO., 140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Sirs—Please forward me your books as advertised free.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

gasoline is a mixture of several hydrocarbons and that some grades are much more volatile than others, we realize why it is that some grades of gasoline give trouble while other grades work satisfactory in the same engine. Kerosene must be heated before a suitable mixture can be made, however, some makers equip their engines with mixing valves which are claimed to accomplish the results without heating the fuel. The one thing to remember is that the fuel and air must be thoroughly mixed in definite proportions. We must remember that the action of carburetors and mixing valves depends on the inrushing air caused by the vacuum in the cylinder. This explains why it is often necessary to open the needle valve farther when starting than when the engine has reached full speed; the velocity of the air being less at the slow speed in starting it has less tendency to induce good mixing. We must always remember that vaporization requires heat, and it is absolutely necessary that the fuel be vaporized before it will ignite. Some engines are very hard to start in cold weather and it is always a good plan to warm the cylinder of almost any engine before attempting to start it in very cold weather. Some operators do succeed in starting their engine after a great amount of cranking but it should be borne in mind that such a procedure simply accomplishes what could be accomplished much easier otherwise. The compression in the cylinder gradually warms it up and makes starting possible.

Agai n I should say that in order to succeed with the gasoline engine the operator should know that his ignition system is in good order, that for a make and break igniter at least six volts are required for successful operation. He should know that in order to have six volts it is necessary to have from four to six caustic soda cells, from four to six dry cells or a storage battery made up of three units. Each unit of a storage battery must give about two volts. A fresh dry cell as made by the best manufacturers will give from one and a half to one and eight-tenths volts. Each cell of the caustic soda type will give about one volt.

The operator should know that his make and break igniter consists of the cells to supply the current, and the induction coil to magnify the current, one electrode insulated from the engine frame, the other grounded. He should know that anything which destroys the insulation of the one electrode will prevent satisfactory operation. Few operators realize the necessity of taking good care of the induction coil. It should be remembered that anything which destroys the insulation of the coil will make it useless. For those who possess engines fitted with jump spark ignition, even more care must be taken. The operator of such a machine should know that his ignition system consists of two complete circuits, the primary and the secondary. The first or primary, which is of low voltage, induces the current in the secondary, giving rise to current of very high voltage. Particular care must be taken of jump spark coils as the very high voltage employed necessitates perfect insulation. For a detailed description of the different forms of ignition systems and diagrams of same nothing better can be referred to than the article on page twenty of the May 1909, issue of Gas Review.

Finally the engine operator should know that his engine must be kept properly lubricated and properly cooled. The cooling of the engine cylinder is very important. The engine should never be run even for a few minutes without water in the jacket. Many an engine has been ruined through carelessness on this part. An engine must be kept clean. Never gllow the governor and other working parts to become gummed up with lubricating oil. A governor to function properly must be free to act quickly and easily.

Allow me to say in conclusion, read all you can about gas engines. They are the power of the future. If you own an engine or are interested in one you cannot afford to be without Gas Review. Even to many of us who have had years of experience in the gas engine field, new ideas are constantly being brought to our attention. One idea gained from reading this paper may save you a large repair bill.—J. H. Beattie in Gas Review.

The Island Seed Oat House

Joseph Reed & Company, Ltd.,-Summerside, P. E. I., seed oats selected and separated by the BRUSH CLIPPER SEPARATOR. References Agricultural Department, Charlottetown, and Maritime Seed Inspector, Truro.

Firms selling Read's Seed Oats—P. Nase & Son St. John, N. B.; Embree & Trenholm, Amherst; W. C. Sumner, Truro; Atlantic Milling Co., Pictou; Halifax Seed Company, Halifax; Black & Flinn, Halifax. Our firm name stencilled on every bag.

For Sale
100-Acre Farm.

Rarely is such a bargain publicly offered; 40 acres in splendid fields; variety fruit; ample wood and timber; running water to attractive house and commodious barn; the amazingly low price is $1,000; all details and travelling instructions to see this and others in South Maine, one of 60 acres for only $700, another of 137 acres, stock and tools included, all ready for spring planting, for only $1,600, page 18, "Strout's New Mammoth Farm Catalogue No. 34," just out, copy free.—E. A. STROUT, Kent's Hill, Maine.

Dates to Remember.

Canadian National Dairy Show, Montreal, Oct. 2nd to 7th, 1911.

Chatham Exhibition, Chatham, N. B., Sept. 11th to 16, 1911.

Prince Edward Island Provincial Exhibition, Charlottetown, P. E. I. September 19 to 23, 1911.

Fredericton Exhibition, Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 16 to 23, 1911.

Yarmouth County Exhibition, Yarmouth, N. S., Oct. 4, 5 and 6, 1911.

Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition Aug. 30th to Sept. 17th, 1911, Halifax.

A $5.00 Seed Prize

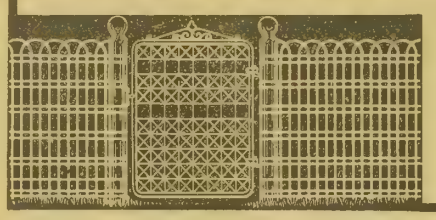
We will give $5.00 in gold to the person who finds the word "seed" or "seeds" the most times in ads. in this and succeeding issues up to April 30th. It doesn't cost you one penny to try for this $5.00 but in looking for the word "seeds" note which seed ads. interest you most, and write those advertisers, sending an order or asking for free catalogue. In your letter to us telling how many times you find the words "seed" or "seeds" you must give us the names of all seed or nursery advertisers in this and succeeding issues up to April 30th to whom you have written mentioning The Maritime Farmer. This is an easy condition, and the catalogues or seeds you buy will be worth much more than you pay. Go to work.

The $5.00 will be mailed promptly to one finding them the most times. Tell how many times you find them on each page. In case of tie the prize will be divided. Don't delay. Doesn't cost a cent to enter. You might as well have the $5.00 and you are going to write for catalogues, so do it now. Lists must be mailed by April 30th.

Strength and Service

That's what you get in Peerless Gates—the strength and service that keep them swinging evenly on their hinges year after year. They won't warp or sag because the frames are made of heavy, steel tubing, electrically welded into one solid piece.

Peerless Farm and Ornamental Gates



We manufacture lawn, poultry and farm fences and gates. We build them so they will last long and give the most satisfactory service. Our standard of quality is high, and we stick to it firmly. You can always depend on Peerless goods. Write for full particulars.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD.
DEPT. K, WINNIPEG, MAN., HAMILTON, ONT.

IT WILL ASTONISH YOU.

Everybody is astonished at the marvellous gain that comes to their home and to themselves by the use of

RAMSAYS PAINTS

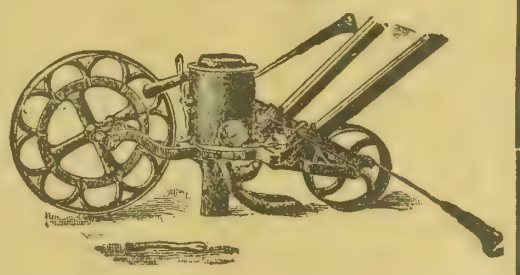
Don't you think it would be better for you to enquire about these paints? Don't use poor paints—they cost too much. Don't use dear paints—they cost too much. Use Ramsay's Paints, sold at just the right price for correct painting. We issue a handsome booklet on house painting. You should have it. Write us for Booklet B D We will mail it free.

A. RAMSAY & SON CO.,
THE PAINT MAKERS, - - Montreal.
Est'd. 1842

Threshers & Hay Presses

If you are thinking of buying either of the above, it would be as well for you to write us now and get quotations, so that we may have them ready for immediate delivery when you want them.

GARDEN SEEDERS
"The Handiest Implement on the Farm."



This machine has a marker for each row, makes the drill and covers the seed as you go along. It is arranged so that by turning a disc any sized seed may be sown accurately. 200 in stock, ready for shipment. Write for picture showing details of this handy machine.

Our line of Plow Castings is complete and are suitable for any of the different makes of Plows.

Our "Star" Feed Boiler is built to suit your requirements. It is the Boiler you should use if convenience and economy are of interest.

The Sussex Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
Sussex, - N. B.

Advertised products usually possess special points of merit. That is why they are advertised. When you buy goods advertised in The Maritime Farmer you are sure of getting a square deal.

A Timely Warning Re Mangel Seed.

Permit me to intimate to your Farmer readers that in order to abridge the danger of partial failure of their mangel and beet crops, they will this year need to be particularly careful to ascertain the percent. of seed balls capable of producing sprouts and to adjust their seeders accordingly.

Because of the climatic conditions in 1909 and 1910 in those European countries from which we obtain ou mangel and beet seed, practically all the available supply this year is lo in percentage vitality. Our Canadian seed merchants have done what they could to procure seed that would conform to the provisions of the Seed Control Act, which fixes a standard of vitality for good mangel and beet seed of 90 per cent. of th seed balls, and 160 sprouts from 100 seed ball (what is commonly known as mangel seed is really a fruit containing from three to six small seeds); and the law is that when the percentage vitality falls below two-thirds of this standard for good mangel seed, then the seed must be labelled, showing the actual percentage of balls and of sprouts capable of being produced from the seed. All the seed inspectors now in the field have been notified to pay particular attention to the quality of the mangel seed exposed for sale; but the information and punishment to seed merchants resulting therefrom will not protect users of mangel seed this year.

There is no need for any farmer to reduce the area intended for planting to mangels and he will suffer no danger from crop failure providing tha he will take the trouble to determine the percentage of seed balls capabl of germinating and increase the amount of seed per acre accordingly. In most cases it will be found that at least one-half more mangel seed than usual will have to be sown this year to secure a reasonably good stand of plants. Farmers should give the preference to mangel seed put up by reliable firms and no hesitate to procure seed of their favorite varieties from bags or packages on which the percentage of vitality is branded, even though that percentage would seem to be rather low.

GEO. H. CLARK.
Seed Commissioner, Ottawa.

A CURE WITHOUT DRUGS

Wear My Belt Until Cured and Pay Me When the Work is Done

I have the grandest invention of the age for weak, rundown, wornout men; the surest and easiest cure for all nervous and chronic diseases. Its wonderful power is directed to the seat of the nervous system through which its vitalized strength penetrates into all parts of the body, carrying new life to every function which has been weakened by disease or dissipation, restoring energy to the brain and power to the system. No weak man will ever regret a fair trial of this invigorator.

Why will you be weak? Why do you go on from day to day when you know you are losing your nerve force—your manhood—when you see a cure within your grasp? Do not delay a matter which is the key to your future happiness. Whatever your condition to-day, you will not improve as you grow older. Age calls for greater vital force, and the older you get the more pronounced will be your weakness.

I want you—if that means you—to come to me, and if I say that I can cure you I don't ask you to pay me until I DO SO, if you give me reasonable security for the Belt while you use it. That is fair, surely. You take no chances, as I know what I can do, and I'll run the risk.

All men cannot be MILLIONAIRES, but thousands of them could be much better off FINANCIALLY, SOCIALLY, and in every other respect if they would guard their HEALTH. With VIGOROUS HEALTH—a body full of ELECTRIC ENERGY—a man can make OPPORTUNITIES if he don't find them, but, lacking in the COURAGE, and SELF-ASSURANCE that is born of MANLY VIGOR, he is but a derelict—a vessel without mast or rudder—cast hither and thither by every storm of life that besets his pathway. GIVE ME A MAN that has exhausted his VITALITY—suffering from PAINS AND ACHES — MENTAL DEPRESSION — SLEEPLESSNESS — NERVOUS DEBILITY — WITHOUT HOPE — AMBITION —COURAGE gone—drifting with the tide — and I can transform him into a STRONG MAN—a man of push—a man that will make his way in spite of all obstacles—if he has anything left to build upon, if he will follow my advice and use the DR. McLAUGHLIN ELECTRIC BELT as I direct. S ve your tobacco money for a few weeks—cut out a few of your health-destroying, soul-destroying habits—procure on of these appliances—USE ELECTRICI Y, and use it in the right way to invigorate your body, and you will look upon the day you gave your case to me as the TURNING POINT of your life.

Mr. Alex. Marr, Russell, Ont., says: "Anyone who is skeptical about your Belt, tell them to write to me. I feel like a new man."

Dear Sir,—I am able to say that I believe I am completely cured of Rheumatism. I have not felt a sign of it for two months, and I can recommend your Belt to any sufferer of Rheumatism.—Fred Lemon, Bognor, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to report a good account as regards my health. I am beginning to find myself stronger in every way. Certainly your Belt does its duty and its work is sure. — William P. Morter, Box 87, Hawkesbury, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I wish to say that your Belt has done me more good than all the medicine I ever took. I used it every night for about three months, and since then I do not need it. I can sleep good, and feel as good as ever I did. I am only too pleased that I made up my mind to get your Belt. You hav my permission to use this letter if you wish, as I will be only too pleased if it will help anyone to get a cure.—Yours sincerely, John Hunt, Davisville, Ont.

Dear Sir, — Peceived your letter of the 4th inst., and in reply I can say that your Belt gave entire satisfaction. With best wishes, I am, Sir, yours very truly, Ernest Ryerse, 106 Queen St., St. John, N.B.

Cultivate cheerfulness. It pays Energy and cheerfulness — that's a combination that can't be beat. Feed your system with this great Invigorator—Electricity. Apply it with my Belt—the only correct system, and it will overcome your weakness, your pains, your aches. Animal vitality, that's what you lack. If you want to feel strength and energy in every part of your system; if you want to feel the life-blood dancing through your veins; if you want to make your mark in the world, build up your vitality with my Belt, and you can be a Man among Men.

FREE TO YOU

Call at my office, or mail this coupon with your address, and I will send you my beautifully illustrated 80-page book, full of good news to weak men, and free for the asking.

M. K McLAUGHLIN
214 St. James St., Montreal, Can.
Please send me your Book, free.
NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 8.30 p.m.

Farmers Meetings.

A very interesting and instructive series of farmers' meetings have been recently held in Lunenbury county, N. S., under the auspices of the Lunenburg County Farmers' Association. The speakers were W. H. Woodworth, President of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association and L. D. Robinson, both well known throughout the province as successful institute speakers and practical farmers. Mr. Woodworth delivered excellent addresses on general farming including the feeding of more stock on the farm, the better care of manure and the vital importance of keeping up the supply of vegetable matter or humus, in the soil.

The food products of the farm could be fed to dairy stock more profitably than to beef cattle. There were three ways of maintaining an adequate supply of humus in the soil; 1st, by applying stable manure; 2nd, by practicing short rotations; 3rd, by plowing in cover crops. The best place to keep manure was in a cemented basement where hogs were allowed to run. When thrown out under the eves of the barn more than half the value of stable manure was often lost. A four years rotation was recommended, 1st year roots grown on sod plowed down the previous fall, 2nd year grain, seed to clover principally, 3rd year hay, 4th year hay. Mr. Robinson awakened much interest in the question of fertilizers. He did not think that chemical manures could take the place of stable manures on the farm, as the latter contain all of the elements of the plant food and large supplies of humus, while the former contain only three of those elements and no humus. But owing to wasteful methods of farming in the past and the large quantities of farm products consumed in cities, it was absolutely necessary to use more or less chemical manures. The speaker did not favor using manufactured fertilizers. There were two objections to their use, they cost more and were not suitable to the various crops to which they were applied. It cost on an average about $8.50 to manufacture a ton of complete manure including rebaging, etc., the farmer could do his own mixing for about 75c. Different crops need the elements of plant food in different proportions. For mangels the most important food is nitrogen, for turnips phosphoric acid, for potatoes, potash, for cereals nitrogen and phosphoric acid, for clover phosphoric

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed tender for Breakwater at Point Sapin, N B.," will be received at this office until 4 p m , Tuesday, May 9 1911, for the construction of a Breakwater at Point Sapin, Kent County. N. B.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the offices of E. T. P. Shewen Esq., District Engineer, St. John. N B., Geoffrey Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N B , and on application to the Postmaster at Point Sapin, N. B.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works equal to ten per cent. (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa April 10, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority, from the Department.

BRUCE'S SEEDS

BRUCE'S BIG FOUR FIELD ROOT SPECIALTIES.

Bruce's Giant White Feeding Beet—The most valuable Field Root on the market, combines the rich qualities of the Sugar Beet with the long keeping, large size and heavy cropping qualities of the mangel. ¼ lb. 13c, ½ lb. 19c, 1 lb. 30c, 4 lbs. $1.10, postpaid.

Bruce's Mammoth Intermediate Smooth White Carrot—The best of all field Carrots. ¼ lb. 23c, ½ lb. 39c, 1 lb. 60c, postpaid.

Bruce's Giant Yellow Intermediate Mangel—A very close second to our Giant White Feeding Beet, and equally easy to harvest. ¼ lb. 13c, ½ lb. 19c, 1 lb. 30c, 4 lbs. $1.10, postpaid.

Bruce's New Century Swede Turnip—The best shipping variety, as well as the best for cooking: handsome shape, uniform growth, purple top. ¼ lb. 18c, ½ lb. 24c, 1 lb. 40c, 4 lbs. $1.40, postpaid.

FREE—Our handsomely illustrated 104-page catalogue of Vegetable, Farm and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Poultry Supplies, Garden Implements, etc., for 1911. Send for it.

John A. Bruce & Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario
Established 61 Years.

acid and potash. No one mixture could be used economically for all these crops. It is much more economical to buy the elements or plant food, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash and compound a fertilizer to meet the needs of individual crops. He showed that a potato manure containing more plant food than the best on the market could be compounded by the farmer at a cost of less than $35.00 per ton. The following formula was suggested: 500 lbs. nitrate soda, 1100 lbs. acid phosphate and 400 lbs. muriate or sulphate of potash, the latter preferred. This could be mixed as easily as the materials for making cement.

The farmers of our county should be alive to their interests and try to make our County Association a success. We now have 156 members for 1911 and 128 of these subscribers for the Maritime Farmer. Send along your names to the undersigned, 25c. will make you a member or 60c. will make you a member and give you the Maritime Farmer for one year.—J. L. DELONG, Secretary, Union Square, N. S.

Utilizing Farm Wastes

When an animal dies upon the farm instead of sending the carcass to the phosphate factory or dumping in some out-of-the way place, if the body is reduced by the owner, several loads of the best fertilizing material will be the result. The carcass should be drawn to a suitable spot and placed upon a bed composed of four or five loads of soil or muck, then covered thickly with quicklime and at least a dozen loads of soil placed upon it. Let it remain undisturbed for nearly a year and the result will be several dollars' worth of a good fertilizer for all crops. In this way all dead animals may be utilized, using less soil or muck as size of animals warrants.

Bones furnish valuable fertilizing material also and should be saved. To 100 pounds of bones add the same quantity of wood ashes, 25 pounds of lime, and 12 pounds of salsoda finely pulverized. Let remain about three weeks. Add water to moisten well, moist. After decompsing it should and add more water so as to keep be turned out upon a dry place and mixed with dry soil to prepare it for use.

If diluted sulphuric acid is poured over bones, they will be ready for use sooner, and will prevent escape of ammonia. Caustic lye may be used also in reducing bones speedily.

A good fertilizer is made by gathering the refuse from pigpens and poultry houses, with muck, leaves and wastes of different kinds. Stable manure may be added.

Unslaked lime should not be mixed with manure, as better results are had by the use of lime and ashes by themselves; if used together a large portion of the ammonia will be liberated and wasted. But if a large amount of soil, muck or other absorbent matter is added to the compost, then ashes or lime may be used, as the carbonic acid will be produced in decomposition in sufficient quantity to take up the ammonia as fast as it is set free.

A cow produced in a year about 3½ cords of solid manure, and three cords of liquid manure. This, if all saved, would equal in value her milk. Yet not one out of 20 farmers save or make an effort to save the liquid manure. It is comparatively easy to construct a water-tight basin in the stable yard in which liquids may be deposited. Gutters can be made at the rear of cow stables and the liquid refuse carried from there to the basin in the yard.

By turning to account all the farm "waste" mentoned many dollars can be saved which have been heretofore spent in the purchase of commercial fertilizers.

The Paint That Is Easiest To Apply

is surely the paint you ought to buy when there's anything you want to paint. M-L Pure Paint spreads so evenly and easily that it satisfactorily covers more surface than most other paints.

M-L MAPLE LEAF **PURE PAINT**
Best You Can Buy

also leaves the smoothest, glossiest surface—and takes the least paint to do a good job. Wears longest, too. Any surface it covers will not need re-painting for the longest possible time. That's why M-L Pure Paint is by far the most economical paint you can buy. Try it. Note the clear, clean colors and the beautiful gloss it gives. Only purest materials and skilful mixing can make paint like that!

THE exceptional durability of M-L Pure Paint is due to a special ingredient which we alone have learned how to mix with other pure materials to make a paint that is not easily affected by extremes of wear or weather. You get the biggest money's worth in M-L Pure Paints.

Made in 47 colors for all paint uses by Imperial Varnish & Color Co., Limited, Toronto.

USE M-L FLAT WALL COLORS to obtain pleasing and artistic treatment of walls and ceilings. Best for up-to-date stencil decoration—sanitary, washable, durable, very economical. 16 shades. Easily applied. Full directions with can.

712

These Toasted Corn Flakes are made from the choicest white corn, thoroughly steam cooked and mixed with Malt Honey. Note the exclusive Pluto pattern of the semi-porcelain dishes found in each package of

ORANGE MAIZE

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money but tell others of this offer. Write to day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 309, Windsor, Ont.

GET READY FOR THE HARVEST AND AVOID THE RUSH.

L. JR. CAR.

You can insure yourself against the scarcity of labor and also have a profitable summer's work by installing one of **Louden's Hay Carriers** in your barn. These are the cars that never fail to give satisfaction.

Write us for free catalogue. We manufacture a full line of barn equipments. Hay Carriers, Feed and Litter Carriers, Barn Door Hangers, Cow Stanchions and Stalls, Pumps, etc.

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A $5.00 Wire Fence Prize.

We will give $5.00 in gold to the person who finds the word "fence" or "fences" the most times in ads. in this and succeeding issues between now and May the 31st. It doesn't cost you one penny to try for this $5.00 but in looking for the word "fence" note which fence ads. interest you most, and write those advertisers, sending an order or asking for free catalogue. In your letter to us telling how many times you find the words "fence" or "fences" you must give us the names of all fence advertisers in this and succeeding issues up to May 31st, to whom you have written mentioning The Maritime Farmer. This is an easy condition, and the catalogues or fences you buy will be worth much more than you pay. Go to work. The $5.00 will be mailed promptly to one finding them most times. Tell how many times you find them on each page. In case of tie the prize will be divided. Don't delay. Don't cost a cent to enter. You might as well have the $5.00 as you are going to write for catalogues, so do it now. Lists must be mailed by May 31st, 1911.

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135 Acre Equipped Farm, $2,100.

$1,725 income last year besides feeding owner's family; cuts 35 tons hay; 2,000 cords wood, 200,000 feet timber, 150 apple trees, pears, plums, peaches; good 7-room house with running water; barn for 10 head; 2½ miles to depot village and advantages; accident to owner compels immediate sale; if taken at once pair horses, 9 cows and heifers, 4 calves, hogs, poultry, all modern farming machinery and sugar making outfit included, part cash, easy terms; a marvelous opportunity, don't miss it; everything is ready for spring's work; an able man can pay for farm this season; all details and travelling instructions to see it and another of 47 acres, stock and tools included for only $800, page 52, "Strout's New Mammoth Farm Catalogue No. 34," just out, copy free. E. A. STROUT, Kent's Hill, Maine.

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Plant Bargains by Mail

150 assorted Strawberries, $1.00; 24 assorted Raspberries, $1.00; 50 assorted Strawberries, 6 Blackberries and 6 Raspberries, $1.00; 12 assorted Blackberries and 6 Raspberries, $1.00. Postage paid Satisfaction guaranteed. Bees and Bees-Keepers' Supplies. Price lists free.

E. L. Colpitts, Dept. F. **PETITCODIAC, N. B.**

Charlottetown Prices.

GRAIN.—Oats, white, 34c; black, 36c; buckwheat, 60c to 75c.

FEEDSTUFFS.—Bran, retail, $1.30 to $1.35; shorts, $1.40 to $1.50; middlings, $1 45 to $1.50; oil-cake, $2.25 to $2.50; corn meal, $1.60.

GRASS SEEDS.—Timothy, 13c to 15c; common red clover, 20c to 22c; mammoth red clover, 20c to 22c; alsike, 20c to 22c.

LIVE STOCK.—Butcher's cattle, 6c to 6½c; stockers, $20.00 to $35.00; milch cows, $30.00 to $60.00; sheep, $3.75 to $5 00.

DRESSED MEATS.—Beef (carcass), 8½c to 11c; beef (retail), 11c to 16c; mutton (carcass), 9c to 10c; veal (carcass), 4½c to 5c; pork, light, 7c; select, 7¾c; heavy, 7c.

HORSES.—Drafters, $150.00 to $250.00; roadsters, $150.00 to $225.00; carriage, $150.00 to $225 00.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Creamery butter, 24c to 24½c; dairy butter, 20c to 22½c

POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS.—Eggs 15c to 15½c; fowl, 10c to 12c; chickens, 10c to 13c

FRUIT.—Apples, $3 50 to $5 00.

VEGETABLES.—Carrots, 50c to 75c per bush.; potatoes, 50c to 55c per bush.; turnips, 20c per bush; beets, 40c to 50c per bush.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Hay, $7.00 to $8.00 per ton; straw, $5 00 per ton; beef hides, 8c to 8½c; calf skins, 12c; sheep hides 60c to 75c.

There is little change since our last report. Roads are not good and very little heavy produce is being offered. The winter steamers have succeeded in reaching Charlottetown and we expect no further trouble with transportation this season. Several cars of potatoes have been loaded along the line of the P. E. I railroad and have been forwarded to Sydney and we understand good prices have been realized by shippers. The price paid to the farmers is, we learn, 50c per bushel. Pork is lower and supply offering is sufficient for requirements and market is easy. Oats are dull and price easy. Feeds, such as bran, shorts, oil cake and middlings, are very scarce and prices quoted are nominal. Butter is scarce, but demand is easy and prices are not advanced very much. Eggs are lower and demand and supply are both good. Beef is very high and reported not in heavy supply.

St. John Prices.

GRAIN.—Oats, 44c to 50c; peas, $1.85 bush; barley, $1 00 to $1.30 bush; buckwheat, $2.00 to $2.25 bush.

FEEDSTUFFS.—Bran, $26.00 ton; middlings, 28½c to 29c; oil-cake, $2.00 per hundred; linseed meal, 8c per lb.; corn meal, $1.35 per hundred.

GRASS SEEDS.—Timothy, 15c to 18c lb.; common red clover, 18c to 20c lb.; mammoth red clover 20c to 22c; alsike, 18c to 20c.

LIVE STOCK.—Butchers' cattle, 5c to 5¾c; stockers, 4c to 4½c lb.; milch cows, $40.00 to $50.00; sheep, 9c to 10c; lambs, 11c to 13c; hogs, 9½c to 10c.

DRESSED MEATS.—Beef (retail), 9c to 20c; mutton, 9c to 16c; veal, 8c to 12c lb.; lamb, $4.00 to $5 00 carcass; pork, 9½c to 10c.

HORSES.—Drafters, $225.00; roadsters, $200.00 to $225.00; carriage, $200 00 to $210.00.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Creamery butter, 26c to 28c; dairy butter, 25c to 27c; cheese, 13c lb.

POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS.—Eggs, 18c to 20c; fowl, $1 50 to $2.00; ducks, $1.00 to $1 25 pair; geese, $1.25; turkeys, 25c to 28c.

FRUIT.—Apples, $4 00 to $6 00; strawberries, 40c box; honey. 35c qt: $1 25 per gallon.

VEGETABLES.—Carrots, $1.25 to $1.40; potatoes, $2.00 to $2.25; turnips, $1.00; beets, $1.25.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Hay, $11.00 ton; $10.00 car lots; straw, $6 50 to $8 00; wool, 21c lb.; beef hides 9c; calf skins, 15c; sheep hides, 25c to $1.00; lamb skins, 10c

We had good Easter market and prices were high. Good potatoes are in demand at good prices. There is a good stock of Western beef this week. There is a lot of Montreal horses on the market this week and they are asking high prices, $275 00 to $300.00. Our own province bred horses is in good demand at good prices. Pork is falling off—a poor supply this week. The river is open and I think there will be a change in the prices in the next two weeks.

To show you that our ad. in THE MARITIME FARMER is bringing results, I will give you a few of our sales during the last several months. To D R Nicholson, Coxheath, C. B., the fine two year old heifer, Josco Posch, and her heifer calf. This heifer won first prize at St. John and first and sweepstakes over all other pure breds at Sydney exhibition the last fall and is giving a good account of herself at the pail, milking over 45 lbs a day, after being shipped to Sydney. To W. C. MacLeod and Sons, Loch Lomond, West C. B., a fine bull out of Blanche Lasanda, a daughter of Frau LaHanda, well known at Amherst dairy test. To Hugh Fraser, Elmsdale, N. S., a good young bull, Cobequid Robert. To Oxley H. Steele, Scots Bay, N. S., a bull out of Nellie Mercedes Beauty, first prize three year old over all breeds at Amherst test in 1909. She has an official record of 17½ lbs. butter in 7 days at three years old; her dam is Locust Hill Nellie 3rd, record 21.8 bs. butter in seven days. To C. A. Munn, Leitches Creek, C. B., Grace Wayne Johanna, first prize three year old at Amherst test in 1910. To Fox Harbor Agricultural Society a bull out of Lottie LaHanda, record 17¾ lbs. butter at 13 years old. To Harding Bros., Welsford, N B., the cow, Artis Pietertge Poem. To N. M Beckwith, Middleton, N. S., a son of Locust Hill Nellie 3rd, first and champion at Halifax in 1909. To Fred S. McLellan, Portapique, N. S., a fine heifer from Locust Hill Benie. To William Patriquin, Londonderry, N. S., a young bull sired by Helbon Dekol's Prince. To Wm Mullally, Gowan Brae, P. E. I., a fine bull sired by Sir Rooker Posch Artis. To Cleveland Agricultural Society a yearling bull sired by Artis and from Lottie LaHanda. To Black River Agricultural Society a young bull sired by Mercena Vale. To W. P. Fowler, Hammond Vale, N. B., a fine pair of calves for a foundation. Our cattle are coming through the winter in fine condition. Milking 24 cows, 15 of them two or three years and they have averaged over 1,000 lbs. a month each all winter.—SAMUEL DICKIE, Central Onslow, N. S.

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Ruberoid Roofing

Trade Mark Registered. Pronounced RUE-BER-OID.

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When Campbellton, N. B., was destroyed by fire on July 11th and 12th, 1910, the only business building left standing in the town was roofed with RUBEROID. An all-night shower of sparks and burning brands failed to ignite the Ruberoid.

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Ask your dealer for Ruberoid samples and Booklet G. or write us and we will mail them direct.

"SOVEREIGN" Sheathing felt is the best interling you can put in a house.

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WE have much pleasure in announcing that our new 1911 Style Book of PAQUET Guaranteed CLOTHES for Men is now ready. The values this season are better than ever—the patterns are new and attractive—the styles right up to the minute.

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For $10.00

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TALK TO TEN THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day, through a little "Want" Ad. in The Maritime Farmer. Think of it! Try it if you have any live stock, farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.

1 Cent a Word.

This department is one of the most valuable in the MARITIME FARMER. At a cost of only one cent a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange. The address must be counted as part of the advertisement and each initial or a number counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order and advertisement must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office. Copy must be received not later than Friday before the date of issue, which will always be found on the editorial page of the proceeding issue. No black faced type or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small ad. as noticeable as a large one. The rate for this column is one cent a word, each insertion. MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

WANTED—Pork, eggs, butter and fowl.—JOHN HOPKINS, St. John, N. B.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS for Sale—ARTHUR E. FERGUSON, "Gowan Brae Farm," Bathurst Village, N. B.

WANTED.—Girl for general house work. Apply MRS. R. D. PATERSON, 43 Carleton St., St John.

WANTED by the 1st of May, a general girl. No washing References required —MRS. DOMVILLE, Rothesay.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from bred to lay S.C. Black Minorca and White Leghorn. $1.00 per setting.—FRED C LAW, Folkins, N. B.

GIRLS White Lawn dress or Blue Dotted Muslin dress 2 to 8 years postpaid 38c. Standard Garment Co. London, Ont.

FOR SALE—Banner oats and White Russian wheat. From hand selected seed. TAYLOR Bros., Willowdale Farm, Antigonish, N S.

WANTED.—Man and wife on farm. Man for general farm work and woman for house work. $35.00 a month and found. Address R. M. BURDEN, Westfield, Kings Co., N. B.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from my prize winning and laying strain of White and Patridge Wyandottes. $1.50 per 15.—AARON MOREASH, Oakfield, Nova Scotia.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching from prize winning stock. Good layers; non-sitters; hustlers: $1 00 per 15.—C. PERRY FOOTE, Kentville, Kings Co., N. S.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Eggs from pen of ten grand females, headed by first prize cock at Hartland. $1 50 per 15.—R. B. HAGERMAN, East Florenceville, N. B.

EGGS FOR HATCHING —Orpingtons from my prize birds. Whites, $2.00 per 13; Blacks, $2.00 per 13; Buffs, $1.50 per 13.—E H. PARSONS, Box 458, Springhill, Nova Scotia.

WANTED —Pure bred registered Clydesdale Mare not under two or over twelve years old. Write stating age, weight, color and price to C. GARDNERS MILLS, Yarmouth Co., N. S.

LIVE MAN OR WOMAN WANTED for work at home, paying $2 00 to $3 00 per day, with opportunity to advance. Spare time can be used. Work not difficult and requires no experience.—WINSTON, LIMITED., Spadina Ave., Toronto.

BAIN WAGON FOR SALE.—We are offering one heavy Bain Lumber or Farm Wagon for sale cheap, on easy terms. For particulars write M. A. MACLEOD, SUSSEX N.B. or W. C. MACLEOD & SONS, LOCH LOMOND WEST, N. S

WANTED.—Persons to grow mushrooms for us in waste space in gardens, yards, sheds or cellars. $15 to $30 per week. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars —MONTREAL SUPPLY CO., Montreal.

ALL kinds of books on Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Gardening, Bees, Fruits Flowers, Vegetables, etc, Catalogue free.—MORGAN'S POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, London, Ont.

THREAD POWER FOR SALE —One second hand two-horse Moody thread power for sale cheap. First set of planks still on the machine. Write POWER care of MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

YORKSHIRE PIGS from best registered stock. Sixteen litters due in March and April; others later.—Orders booked now.—BOYD A. WETMORE, Manager "McKean Farm," Harvey, Albert Co., N. B.

WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs for hatching from selected winter layers. Our pullets averaged 18 eggs each in January and 21 eggs each in February. Eggs from selected hens $1 50 per 15. Eggs from selected pullets $1 00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. WILLISTON, Newcastle, N. B.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE.—Only varieties best suited to Maritime Provinces; trimmed, ready for planting, $1 00 for 100; $2.50 for 500; $4 00 for 1,000. Also few bushels seed potatoes — McCULLOCH BROS., Plumdell, Truro, N. S.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED.—In every locality to sell the newest household article on the market. Profits 100%. Goods sell on sight to every housewife, as it is indispensable, Best opportunity. Write now for particulars.—THE CANADIAN MAIL ORDER CO., Dept. M, Box 20, Quebec, Canada.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Barred Rocks; 1st pen is headed by one of the finest narrow Barred cockerels in the province, mated with six large well Barred hens, yellow beaks and legs; 2nd pen pullets headed by a very fine cock. Eggs $2.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.—EDWARD JORDAN, Kentville, N. S.

Place your order now for

Seed Potatoes

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	Per bbl.
Delawares & Green Mountains,	$2.25
Irish Cobblers.....	2.50

Special Rates on Car Lots.

Packed in barrels. Delivery when required after frost.

Terms—Cash with Order. Write

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New Brunswick Seed Potatoes

Am well supplied with Seed Potatoes of the best kinds, both early and late. Prices very reasonable. Stock guaranteed, carefully selected and true to name.

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Hillside Farm Yorkshires

I have for immediate sale young boars fit for service and some choice sows old enough to breed. Sire and dam imp. I am booking orders for young pigs from two imported sows not akin. All stock registered and guaranteed as described.

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For Quick Sale at Right Prices

One (220) Cypher, 1910 model incubator, just used for one hatching. One (140) Cypher incubator used for one season. One (158) Success incubator slightly used. 3 indoor brooders, 2 prairie state, 1 Chatham, Bargains. Reason for selling blasted hopes. Apply to

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Best winter layers and table birds. It has been proved twice in the Australian Government competition that Black Langshans lay more, on less feed, than any other. Our birds laid 65% Dec, 15th to Feb, 15th; 87% since. Eggs from Winter Fair winners, $2 00 per 15.

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FOR SALE.

A Shorthorn Bull, Rob Roy, white, calved May 14th, 1906. No. 72240. In good order and condition. Terms on application to

A. M. SHAW,
Secy S. A. Society,
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FOR SALE !

One two-year old Ayrshire bull, girts 6 feet; one fine Durham bull, 11 months old, girts 5 feet; one Durham cow, four years old, all pure bred stock.

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at Amherst, Dec. 5—8, 1910—the quality show of the Maritime Provinces—again demonstrated their superiority over all others, by winning the Lion's share of prizes in the largest and best class Wyandottes ever got together in the provinces. Eggs for hatching $2 per 15 as they run. Exhibition matings $3 per 15; 2 settings $5.

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and board themselves. Send for FREE "Instructions to Bee-Keepers" and price list of Bees, Queens, Hives, Sections, Foundation, etc., also Nursery Stock.

E. L. COLPITTS,
Dept. F, Petitcodiac, N. B.

WANTED by 29th April, a man to look after animals and who understands gardening. References required. — MRS. DOMVILLE, Rothesay.

CHEESEMAKER WANTED.—A first-class cheesemaker wanted to take charge of the Salmonhurst cheese factory for the season of 1911. Factory to open about May 20th Apply, with references, to A. J. JENSEN, Salmonhurst, Vic. Co., N. B.

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——There will be sold at——

Summerside, P. E. I., on Wednesday, the 3rd of May next,

a draft from the famous herd of Polled Augus cattle, belonging to John Richards of Bideford, P. E. Island, also a few imported prize winning Clydesdale maree from 4 to 7 years, some of which are with foal to the noted Stallion "Burgie Royal," imported by Mr. Richards in 1909. The cattle consists of the following:

1 Bull, 3 years old, 1 Bull, 1 year old, 1 Bull, 7 months old, 1 Cow, 8 years (believed to be with calf), 1 Cow, 9 years (believed to be with calf)

The above are high class animals from imported prize winning strains and in good breeding condition.

Sale to begin at 1 o'clock sharp. For further particulars apply to

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From highest class Exhibition birds Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S.C. Rhode Island Reds, S C. Brown Leghorns winners of 70% of all first prizes in their classes at the Moncton and Hartland Poultry shows. 1911 large, healthy stock and record layers. Eggs from seventeen matings of selected birds including our prize winners, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed or order duplicated, free of charge. Mating list giving full description of matings and price of eggs from each one mailed free on application. Address,

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COBEQUID FARM HOLSTEINS !

Offering some fine bull and heifer calves sired by Sir Rooker Posch Artis and Helbon Dekol's Prince, from cows and heifers that are producers. Can spare a cow or two bred to freshen next fall. Inspection solicited.

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Aldermere Fruit and Dairy Farm.

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Book your orders now for Spring Pigs, ready for delivery April 15th. All pigs registered. Prices very reasonable.

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Ayrshires—Two bull calves, 12 months. old, and a few young calves. Females, any age. Guernseys—Three Bull Calves dropped in December. Females, any age. Chester White Swine.

J. FRANK ROACH, 'Phone 111, SUSSEX, N. B.

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I have arrived with Percheron and Clydesdale Stallions and mares, which will be sold at slight advance above cost of importation.

TERMS—Cash or Bankable Note on one year's time. Stallions' freight and purchaser's R. R. fare paid.

A. H. THOMSON, 4 Church St., St. John, N.B.

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Headed by two imported Bulls. Stock all ages, for sale. Exceptionally fine lot of young Bull Calves from cows that won at Amherst 3rd in aged cow class. 1st and 4th in three year olds, 1st and 5th in two year olds.

McINTYRE BROS.
Inspection invited. Sussex, N. B.

Raspberry Plants

Best hardy varieties, by mail postpaid,

—ALSO—

Columbian Wyandotte Eggs

for hatching. Send for price list.

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Brown's Flats, N. B.

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Ayrshires Imported and Canadian bred. Prize winners at St John and Halifax, 1910. Males and females, all ages, for sale. When visiting the "College Farm" come across the way and see us.

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Boost for The Maritime Farmer.

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I have for sale several choice pure bred young Holstein Bulls, of various ages. Write or call for full information.

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Pure Bred Guernsey Bull, "Linden of Orchard Hill," dropped Jan. 10th, 1909. Weighs 1,200 lbs. Active, docile and a sure stock getter Dam, "Linda of Eastview" 2nd. 2 C. G. H. B. Sire, "Diamond's Early Riser of Waumisit," 12054, A. G. C. C

For further particulars apply to

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Banner Oats for sale. The result of hand selected heads. True to type and free from other varieties, grains and weed seeds.

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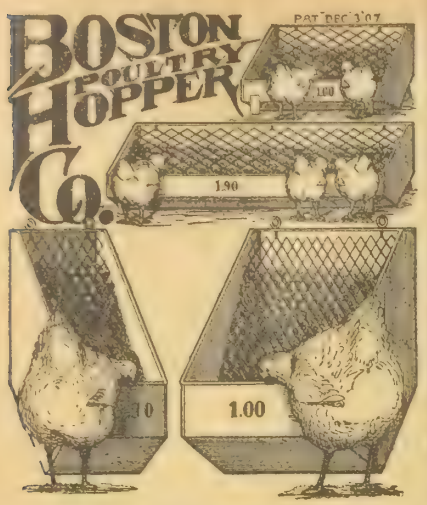

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Cotswolds.

Donald Innis, Tobique River, N. B.

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Boyd A. Wetmore, Harvey, Albert Co, N. B.
Syd. J. Goodliffe, Sussex, N. B.

Chester Whites.

W. H. Moore, Scotch Lake, N. B.
Howard W. Corning, Coeggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
W. C. McLeod & Sons, Loch Lomond West, N S.

POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Walter McMonagle & Sons, Sussex N. B.
S. Jones, Sussex, N. B.; White Plymouth Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorca, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns.
W. J. M. McLeod, Loch Lomond, West N. S., Houdans and Silver Grey Dorkings and R. C. R. I. Reds

Gold River Farm Chester Whites.

Do you want a pure bred, registered Chester White boar or sow? We have two litters, A 1 stock, that will be six weeks old early in February. Price $6.00 per pig F. O. B. our station. Send your order today and if pigs are sold before it arrives your money will be returned to you. W. C. MACLEOD & SONS, Gold River Farm, Loch Lomond West, N.S.

Stallion for Sale!

Springdale Farm offers for sale the choice young Clydesdale Stallion, Flash Favorite 2nd (11269), foaled June 1st, 1908; sire, Flash Favorite, (12147); dam, Felicia, (23167); both imported by N. S. Government. Flash Favorite 2nd was a prize winner at Amherst Horse Show, also Halifax Exhibition, 1910. Inspection invited.

FRED. S. BLACK.
Amherst, N. S.

Advertise in the Maritime Farmer.

"Kingsdale" Baby Chick Food.

Put up especially for us by one of the best millers in Canada. Nicely ground, just the right size for the little chicks, no fine dust or dirt, but good, clean, wholesome grains. Write for prices, etc.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Minorcas, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. Write for mating list.

KINGSDALE POULTRY & SUPPLY COMPANY,
Sussex, New Brunswick.

"HOMESTEAD FARM" HOLSTEINS.

Just now we can part with a few young bulls, fit for service, combining the blood of all of our best service bulls. We will also supply a few calves if desired.

We have a few Shropshire rams left that we will sell cheap in order to clear out this fall. Write or come and see them.

LOGAN BROS. N. S. 'Phone 602. AMHERST PT., N. S.

BELLEVUE STOCK FARM

Bellevue won male and female championships and all the herd prizes in Shorthorns at the 1910 fairs. The championship for Ayrshire bull has been held by us for three years with our Morton Main's Gerthrope, an Osborne bred bull. We have for sale an 18 month old bull, out of the Ayrshire cow that won first prize in the dairy test at the Amherst Winter Fair in 1910. All our prize winners, with the exception of our herd bulls were bred by ourselves. Write for prices or call and see us. We breed our winners and sell them too,

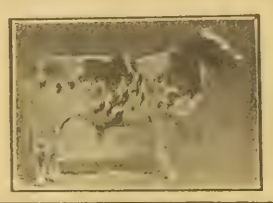
C. A. ARCHIBALD, Proprietor. - - - Truro, N. S.

Best Results of Any Four Papers Used.

THE following unsolicited letter was sent us by Geo. A. Fawcett, Middle Sackville, N. B., whose ad. appears in another column:

"Your letter received last night. Enclosed you will find an ad. that I wish inserted in the "Maritime Farmer" for about three months. I will probably change the wording from time to time. I think probably one inch will be large enough to hold this.

"My ad. in "Farmer" last spring gave me the best results of any four papers I used. Kindly send me paper for a year."



Wish - Ton - Wish Stock Farm.

HARDING BROS., PROPS.

Breeders of High-Class Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Large English Berkshire Pigs. At present we are offering some good bull and heifer calves and a young bull or two fit for service. We are booking orders for young Berkshire Pigs for May delivery.

Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

HARDING BROS., Props.,
Welsford, Queens Co., N. B

BROOKLAND'S HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

I am offering for sale one pure bred Holstein bull, Eke DeKol Paul, Jr., three years old, dam, Lady Pietertje DeKol. Record day for milk, seventy pounds. Sire, Eke DeKol. This bull is also first cousin to Grace Fayne 2nd Homestead champion seven day cow of the world, 35.55 lbs. butter. Also a half-brother, six months old, out of same cow, sired by Ormsby Veeman.

Write for prices. First come, first served.

C. H. Giles, 'Phone 464 P. O. Box 119, Brooklands, Fredericton, N. B.

Sunny Brae Sheep Ranch.

Jas. A Telfer, Prop., Sussex, N. B.

Breeder and importer of high-class Hampshire, Shropshire, Oxford, Southdown, Lincoln, Cotswold and Leicester Sheep. Sheep of both sexes, all breeds, for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd.

For foundation stock, herd bull or family cows, both show ring and long-distance producers (300 to select from.) Go to

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

You Will Miss It

If you buy an incubator without writing us. We have purchased a car load so that we can save you dollars. We have cut the prices lower than they have ever been sold in Canada. Write us.

Hartland Poultry Yards
Hartland. - - N. B.

KINNEAR POULTRY CO., LTD.
SUSSEX, N. B.

We have now mated for this season's hatching twenty pens of specially selected utility R. I. Reds and B. P. Rocks for best market and laying stock. Eggs $3.50 per 100. Eggs for pens of birds mated for Exhibition stock, $1.00 per 13.

We pay best cash prices for strictly new laid eggs laid weekly, and buy live poultry at all times

Get our prices on some new and second-hand incubators.

Meadow Brook Stock Farm.

Chatham, N. B.

Clydesdales, Haekneys, Shorthorns, Berkshires. Look over our winnings at late Amherst Horse Show and you will be convinced that we have the stock. Send your Pure Bred Mares to be bred

J. B. SNOWBALL COMPANY Limited,
Proprietors

JOHN BENNETT,
Superintendent.

Holsteins for Sale.

Maple Green Farm offers for sale, in registered Holsteins: Bull, No. 1, 18 months old; bull, No. 2, 29 months old, is in fine show shape and has been first prize bull in his class, both as a calf and as a yearling. Could also spare a few cows that have large yearly official records. For particulars, write

R. L. HICKS, - Dalhousie Jct., N. B.

Dairy — Shorthorns.

FOR SALE.—4 Bulls and some choice Heifers with calf, colors dark red or roan, ages from seven months to two years. The head of this herd is an imported bull from Cumberland Co., England; and was the best calf from one of the best dairy herds in that country. Inspection and enquiry solicited. Address W. T. WOOD, Highfield Farm, - - - Sackville. N. B.

Craig Bros.
B. P. Rocks.

Leaders again. A clean sweep of the four cockerel prizes at the last big Fair; 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen, 3rd pullet. In Utility Class 1st Pen, 1st and 2nd pairs of Cockerels, 1st and 2nd pairs of Pullets with the reward of Rhodes Cup. Price of eggs and stock gladly given on application to

BOX 447, Amherst, N.S.

Shorthorns For Sale.

We have sold eight pure-breds and have a choice lot of roan and reds left, ages from 13 to 26 months. Also a large red bull, 3 years old.

C. C. H. EATON,
Canard, N. S.

Imperial Pekin Ducks

One to two days old, only 15c each; $1 75 per doz., also R. C. Reds, Barred and White P. Rocks, Chix, one to two days old, 12c each. Eggs from choice Birds, $1.00 per set till May 1st. Book your orders now. All orders shipped in order received.

EGBERT DEYOUNG,
P. O. Box 120, Dartmouth, N. S

Eggs for Hatching.

Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds and S. C. Brown Leghorns. Both matings $1.50 per 15 eggs. Columbians and Wyandottes $1.00 per 13 eggs. 120 Egg Incubator and Brooder for sale.

W. H. HENRY,
Shubenacadie, N. S.

HELPS THE SICK TO GET WELL

A GOOD FRIEND TO GIN PILLS

If you want to know what GIN PILLS will do, ask anyone who has ever used them. Then you will learn the plain, unvarnished truth about the greatest Kidney Remedy known to modern science.

It is the enthusiastic praise of thousands who have been cured, which has done so much to make GIN PILLS known in every section of Canada.

The letter below is only one of many that show how GIN PILLS are regarded by those who have used them.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

"I think it my duty to tell you that GIN PILLS are a sure cure for Kidney Trouble and La Grippe. I suffered so much with my kidneys and La Grippe until I used GIN PILLS, and now would not be without them in the house. I shall always recommend GIN PILLS to anyone I know is suffering with their Kidneys."

MRS. M. BUTLER.

GIN PILLS are sold on a positive guarantee of money refunded if they fail to give relief. 50c. a box—6 for $2.50. Sample free if you write. National Drug and Chemical Co Dept. MF Toronto.

MANGA-TONE BLOOD & NERVE TABLETS are the ideal tonic for pale, thin people. 50c. a box—6 for $2.50. 64

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 309, Windsor, Ont.

Every Woman

is interested and should know about the wonderful

MARVEL Whirling Spray

The new Vaginal Syringe. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses instantly. Ask your druggist for it

If he cannot supply the MARVEL accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

Tar and Turpentine.

It was away back in the day of the little red schoolhouse that the gentle, sweet-faced school mistress questioned a class of rosy-cheeked, barefooted, frontier lads as to the chief products of North Carolina. The question was surely and promptly answered "tar and turpentine." It was not, however, until we began the shepherd life that we found the true value of these products of the Old North State. These two reliable articles should always be at hand in successful sheep keeping. As a disinfectant they stand upon their own merits and the healing power of each is fully proven.

Pure pine tar is an excellent remedy for colds or cough and all lung disorders in sheep. A daub of tar upon the tongue will afford much relief. Tar upon the sheep's nostrils during the midsummer months will go far in warding off the gad fly. The gad or sheep bot fly is the cause of nasal grubs. This treatment is also beneficial in cases of catarrh. Where an entire flock is troubled with the catarrh or "snuffles" as many sheepherds term this ailment, the burning of a tablespoon each of tar and turpentine mixed will prove a great boon. To do this mix the two articles together, pour into a large pan and set fire to the mixture. This smudge treatment is of course done within the sheepfold. Drive the flock in, close the doors and windows in order to hold the fumes. Be sure to stay in the fold with the sheep and see that the smudge does not become too dense. It will not harm you but will prove a benefit to your lungs also. In case the smoke is too dense open windows until it has thinned down somewhat.

A mixture of pine tar and castor oil, equal parts, forms a great healing ointment for all forms of sores or shear cuts. It is also excellent to apply at time of docking or castrating to ward off flies and keep out germs. The best ointment, however, we have ever tried for foot scald, bad wounds, etc., is composed of pine tar, castor oil, powered sulphur and coal tar dip, all equal parts, and mix thoroughly. This will heal both man and beast after all else has failed. Turpentine should never be put upon a raw or fresh wound as it is too severe and will cause agony, but it is grand for healing wounds where poison or gangrene threatens.

There is certain healing power in turpentine where germs have gained entrance to a sore. In case of flyblow turpentine is the remedy. It will put the fly larvae, maggot, out of commission in less time than it takes to tell the remedy. We have cured foul wounds, wherein the maggot was causing diseased flesh, with simply turpentine. Use a spring bottom oil can for the injecting. Turpentine and lard, one part of the former and three parts of the latter, will form an ointment which cannot be excelled in the treatment of inflamed or caked udder in ewes. Rub and massage thoroughly, but not upon the nipples as this would be repulsive to the lamb. This treatment is also of value where cases of inflamed udder occur at weaning time.

You will note at a glance the value of these two very common and inexpensive drugs. They are worth their weight in gold in the life saving virtues of their composition and should be more often used in place of some untried remedy, the make-up of which you know nothing. In cases where the "old reliables" have failed you may rest assured the "new fangles" will prove of naught. The products of Nature, the life blood of the stately pine tree, tar and turpentine will heal where healing is possible.—Harry Wheeler.

AN IHC MANURE SPREADER MEANS NEW LAND ON THE OLD FARM

THOUSANDS of people during the past year paid fabulous prices for new land—gave up their savings and their homes and moved into unknown country just for the sake of securing more productive property.

Hundreds of farmers found a better plan. They stayed at home and invested in an I H C Manure Spreader a small part of what it would have cost them to move to the new country.

Now in leisure time during the winter they are returning to the soil the rich fertility that has been drained from it—making new land out of old—putting it into condition to yield bumper crops.

With an I H C Spreader the manure can be distributed in the proper amount required by the condition of the soil. A light coat, where land is good, a heavy coat where it is most needed.

I H C Manure Spreaders have many exclusive features which you ought to know about. Years of successful service has shown their superiority. In buying an I H C machine you are assured satisfaction, for they are backed by a company that cannot afford to risk its reputation by offering you anything but the best.

I H C Spreaders are made in two styles—

Corn King—Clover Leaf

in varying sizes suitable for any size farm.

The Corn King is of the return apron type—Cloverleaf Spreaders have endless aprons. Lime hoods for spreading lime and drilling attachments for distributing manure in rows are furnished on special order.

Let the I H C local dealer tell you all about I H C Spreaders and how you, too, can turn your manure pile into money with one of these simple, efficient machines. Catalogues can be secured from him, or, by writing nearest branch house for them.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

International Harvester Company of America

Chicago (Incorporated) USA

I H C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a center where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development, are collected and distributed free to every one interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the I H C Service Bureau, they will receive prompt attention.

Incubator Competition

Don't fail to select our

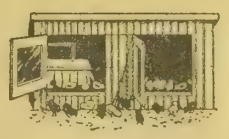
50 Egg HotWater Incubator

80 to 90 per cent. hatches are common with this make of Incubator.

Price $8.00 from Factory.

Universal Hovers for brooding Chicks, price $7.00

Daniel's Nursery Chick Food has no equal for starting Chicks right.



—ADDRESS—

Model Incubator Co.,

Toronto, - Ontario.

Add water to milk—
You *weaken* the milk.
Add soft wheat to flour—
You *weaken* your flour.
Cheapens it too.
Soft wheat costs less—*worth* less.
Soft wheat flour has less *gluten* less *nutriment.*
Your bread is less nutritious, sustaining, economical.
Soft flour has less *strength,* less *quality gluten.*
Giving less good things for your money and things less good.
Use Manitoba flour—Manitoba *hard* wheat flour.
Having everything the soft stuff *lacks.*
Five Roses is *all* Manitoba.
Without a grain of cheaper wheat.
Strengthen *your* food values.
Use FIVE ROSES.

2

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED MONTREAL

The N. B. Government Sale of Pure Bred Live Stock.

The live stock sale by the New Brunswick Provincial Department of Agriculture at the Fredericton Exhibition Grounds, on April 12th was largely attended and highly successful.

Following are the names of animals sold, purchasers names and amounts received:

SHORTHORN BULLS.

The Major, consigned by J. B. Snowball Company, Chatham—Wicklow, Wilmot and Kent Agricultural Societies, Carleton County, $105.

Bonaparte, consigned by J. B. Snowball Company— Douglas and Bright Agricultural Society, York County, $145.

Chatham Lad, consigned by J. B. Snowball Company—Hanford Dunphy, Nashwaak Village, $110.

Wm. Underhill, Blackville, $80.

H. O. Huestis, Kings Co., $105.

AYRSHIRE BULLS.

Sir Walter, imported by Provincial Government from Ontario—M. A. Smith, Hoyt Station, $120.

Cherry Bank, imported—Pokemouche Agricultural Society, Gloucester county, $85.

Sir Allan, of Elmview, imported—Stanley Agricultural Society, York County, $90.

Sir Andrew of Elmview, imported Thomas Riordon, Gloucester county, $85.

Burnside Snow King, imported —

HOLMAN, "The Gypsum Man."

Sells Gypsum Direct to Farmers and Farmers' Clubs.

Gypsum [Land Plaster] stops the tremendous waste that annually occurs in your manure heaps; use it liberally in your stables and help to keep them in a sani tary condition; sprinkle it on your potato sets and it will keep them without shrivelling and in a vigorous condition for growth, even if they are cut a long time before they are planted; use it on your dry soils to conserve moisture and on your wet soil to help sweeten it.

Gypsum is cheaper than lime and has a more favorable effect on the soil, as it does not liberate the stored up plant food in excessive quantities.

I have installed a plaster mill and am now prepared to grind Gypsum at my Sussex quarries. Write me for prices on car, ton or hundred weight lots. It would be extravagance to farm without using Gypsum when I can quote you such low prices.

Wm. A. HOLMAN, "The Gypsum Man,"

SUSSEX, - - N. B.

HAD HEART TROUBLE

LIFE WAS A BURDEN

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS CURED HIM.

Mr. Elexander McKay, Port Philips, N. S., writes:—"Seeing testimonials in the B.B.B. Almanac of how many poor sufferers had been helped by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I thought mine would not be amiss. I am a man of fifty-four years, and have a family of five children. About two years ago I was a sufferer from heart trouble, and life was a burden to myself as well as others. I could not lie on my left side and sometimes I would nearly choke, and was very nervous and run down. My father, a very old man of eighty-five years, told me that he often heard people recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills to be a great cure so thought it would do no harm to give them a trial, but I had very little faith in them. My wife went to the store and got me two boxes, and before I had used the last of the first box I noticed a change, and before the second box was done I was cured and am a well man to-day."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Covered With Eczema.

On March 21st, 1910, Mr. Angus McMillan, of Port Hood, N. S., wrote us:

"My little boy three years old was covered from head to foot with eczema. I tried over twenty different kinds of salves and washes but could not see any improvement—in fact it seemed to be getting worse.

I was about discouraged and had lost faith in all kinds of so-called eczema cures, when I saw an ad. telling about D. D. D. Prescription. I sent for sample bottle and the third application convinced me that I had at last got a sure cure. Two bottles effected a complete cure."

What D.D.D. did for this little boy, it will do for any skin suffer. A mild, soothing liquid made up of Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, Glycerine and other ingredients, it penetrates to the root of the trouble and washes the disease germs out,

Why not get relief? Simply write to-day to the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. F. M., 49 Colborne St., Toronto, and they will send you a free trial bottle.

(For sale by all druggists.)

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
J. M. CAMPBELL.
Bay of Islands.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
WM. DANIELS.
Springhill, N. S.

I was cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
GEO. TINGLEY.
Albert Co., N. B.

Cattle and Sheep Labels.

Metal Ear Labels with owner's name, address, and any numbers required. They are inexpensive simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

F. G. JAMES,
Blowmanville Ont.

COWS GIVE MORE MILK

---cattle make better beef---Bulls are no longer dangerous when dehorned with the

KEYSTONE DEHORNER.

Cuts 4 sides at once---No crushing or bruising. Little pain. The only humane method. Write for free booklet. R. H. McKENNA
919 Robert St. Toronto, Ont. Late of Picton, Ont.

York Agricultural Society, $75.

Napoleon Fern Brook, imported—Wicklow, Wilmot and Kent Agricultural Societies, Carleton, $110.

Star of Fernview, imported—Douglas and Bright Agricultural Societies York County, $70.

Spry of Hickory Hill, imported—R. L. Young, Taymouth, $105.

Sandy of Spring Bank, imported—Alex Henderson, Perth, $65.

Jacko of Spring Bank, imported—J. J. Rogers, of Carleton Co., $65.

White Chief of Beachville, imported—Alex. Davidson, Fredericton, $50.

Jock of Hickory Hill, imported—George Clark, St. George, $65.

Excelsior of Hickory Hill, imported—A. J. Jensen, New Denmark, Victoria County, $25.

Buster—Bid in by M. McLaughlin, Buctouche, $80.

AYRSHIRE COWS.

Marigold, imported— E. A. Schofield, Kings County, $150.

Queenie, imp.—Howard McKendy Douglastown, $125.

Spotty of Hickory Hill, imported—Wicklow, Wilmot and Kent Agricultural Societies, Carleton Co., $115.

Peggie Murphy, imported— J. S. Clark, St. George, $190.

Dandy, 1st,—imported—Howard McKendy, Chatham, $145.

AYRSHIRE HEIFERS.

Nellie Osborne, imported,— John Betts, Millerton, $115.

Lilly Osborne, imported— Stanley Agricultural Society, $90.

Jewel of Hickory Hill, imported—Stanley Agricultural Society, $105.

Forget-Me-Not, imported— J. Sutton Clark, St. George, $125.

Fancy of Hickory Hill, George E. Fisher, Chatham, $75.

Queen of Hickory Hill, imported—Wm. Porter, Bairdville, Vic. Co., $45

White Lasie of Beachville, imp.—Frank Roach, Sussex, $50.

Heifer calved March 13, 1911, Henry Harvey, Stanley, $39.

HORSES.

CLYDESDALE MARES.

Flower of Garten, imported, by A. H. Thomson, St. John, Thomas Wilson, Tay Creek, $232.

Bess Beacon, imported by A. H. Thomson, St. John, C. L. Cyr, M. P. P., St. Leonards, $260.

Minella, imported by A. H. Thomson, St. John, W. E. Flemming, Debec, $275.

Black Nancy, imported by A. H. Thomson, St. John, C. L. Cyr, M. P. P., St. Leonards, $305.

Kate Allan, imported by A. H. Thompson, St. John, C. L. Cyr., M. P. P., St. Leonards, $115.

Donated by Wilmot Hay, Woodstock, Albert Neill, Gibson, $250.

THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS

Donated by J. F. Taylor, Rothesay, Lewis H. Bliss, St. Marys, $100

FRENCH COACH STALLION.

Galloway, donated by Ald. H. C. Jewett, Fredericton, Rae Foster, of Fredericton, $390.

Several horses offered were withdrawn on account of low bids. Those withdrawn included horses donated by R. A. Snowball, Chatham; Morri Scovil, Gagetown; Russia Williams, Gagetown; A. A. Laflin, St. Stephen; and an imported stallion owned by A. H. Thomson, St. John.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver ablets assist nature in driving all mpurities out of the system, insuring a free and regular condition and restoring the organs of the body to health and strength. Sold by all dealers.

"A stitch in time saves nine"

Painting at regular intervals saves money. It protects the lumber and greatly increases its length of service. A coat of good paint applied when needed will double the life of your house so that at the end of 25 years it will be practically as good as new. If you neglect to paint, decay is bound to set in and your house will soon deteriorate 50 per cent.; renewal costs will then more than double the amount you would have expended had you painted regularly. If they need it, paint your house and barns this year. Ask the local S-W dealer for SWP—a good paint, that will last. *The Little Paint Man.*

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared (SWP) is made from pure white lead, pure zinc, pure linseed oil, and the necessary coloring pigments and driers.

Sherwin-Williams Varnishes are made from the best gums, pure linseed oil, pure turpentine, and are thoroughly filtered and aged. They spread and wear well.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

MAXWELL'S HIGH SPEED CHAMPION

See How the Whole Top Opens Up

The Wringer Board extends from the side, out of the way of the cover. This allows the entire top to open—makes it easy for you to put in and take out clothes—gives you plenty of room to work.

MAXWELL'S HIGH SPEED CHAMPION is the only washer with this big opening. It is also the only washer that can be worked with a Crank Handle at the side as well as with the Top Lever.

The Tub is **RED CYPRESS**—the wood that grows in water and is unaffected by water. Red Cypress will last a lifetime.

Maxwell's High Speed Champion is the best constructed, the easiest running, the handsomest finished washer on the market.

Write us for catalogue if your dealer does not handle it.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, ST. MARY'S, ONT.

Maxwell's Favorite Churn

The kind of Butter you make, depends much on the churn you use. If you want rich, delicious, quality butter, get a Maxwell's "Favourite" Churn.

Every player likes to play upon a

Gourlay Piano

The player knows the difference between a Gourlay and an ordinary piano as soon as the fingers touch the keys. There is a responsiveness both of tone and touch that demonstrates

GOURLAY SUPERIORITY

Catalogue Free on request.

GOURLEY, WINTER & LEEMING,
187 Yonge St.,
Toronto, Ont.

FREDERICTON The Business COLLEGE

W. J. OSBORNE PRINCIPAL.

MR. FARMER!

That boy you are going to keep at home on the farm, is entitled to a business training, such as can be had at

He has little chance of securing a knowledge of business in any other way. Send for free catalogue. Address,

W. J. OSBORNE, Principal.
Fredericton, N. B.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

The Grand Trunk Railway has issued a circular authorizing all Agents in Canada to sell Homeseekers' Excursion tickets to points in Western Canada. This is interesting information for those desiring to take advantage of these excursions on certain dates from April to September 1911. The Grand Trunk Route is the most interesting, taking a passenger through the populated centres of Canada, through Chicago, and thence via Duluth, or through Chicago and the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Ask Grand Trunk Agents for further particulars.

MUMFORD BROS.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MUMFORD'S BUILDING, ARGYLE ST.,
Halifax, N. S.

Personal attention given to sales of Butter, Eggs Hogs Beef, Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables etc., Consignments solicited. Proceeds of sale remitted promptly, Halifax prices sent on application TELEPHONE 1905.

Prompt relief in all cases of throat and lung trouble if you use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Pleasant to take, soothing and healing in effect. Sold by all dealers.

Hotbeds and Cold Frames.

The common method of starting plants of garden vegetables for early use is the hotbed. The hotbed consists of an enclosure covered with glass and furnished with bottom heat, usually fermenting manure. The time of starting and the a ount of heat required depends upon the local condition.

As a rule the hotbed should not be made in the garden enclosure, but near some frequented path or building where it can receive attention without interfering with other work. The hotbed should always face to the south or the southeast and should be protected from west and north winds by a building, high board fence or a wind break of evergreens.

The proper time to start the hotbed depends upon the time that you want the plants to set to the open field. From six to eight weeks is required to develop most of the common garden plants to a size suitable for transplanting to the field. It is best not to start the plants too early as when once stunted, a plant never makes a good crop.

In the extreme north all preparations for making the hotbed should be made in the fall of the year.

It is also better if the preparations are made in the fall in all sections, as then the excavating and framing of the pit, also the storing away of rich soil in which to plant the seeds may be done when the weather is pleasant and the soil is dry.

A temporary hotbed, such as would ordinarily be employed on the farm, is easily constrdcted by the use of manure from the horse stable as a means of furnishing the heat. Select a well drained location, where the bed will be sheltered, shake out the manure into a broad flat heap, and thoroughly compact it by tramping. The manure heap should be two or three feet wider and that much longer than the frames to be used. This will give a more lasting and uniform heat.

After the manure has been tramped and leveled, the frames to support the sash are placed in position facing toward the south. These frames are generally made to carry four standard hotbed sashes, which are usually 3x6 feet. The front board should be about eight inches and the back about twelve. This gives the plants room to develop and also sufficient fall to drain off the water. Four or five inches of good garden soil or rich loam should be spread evenly over the area enclosed by the frame. Place the sash in position immediately and allow the bed to heat up. Do not plant any seed in the bed until the heat begins to subside, which will be in about three days after the sashes have been put in place. When the temperature has fallen to 85 or 90 degrees, planting may be safely begun.

As the hotbed is one of the most essential features on the farm, it is economy to build a permanent one.

THE PERMANENT HOTBED.

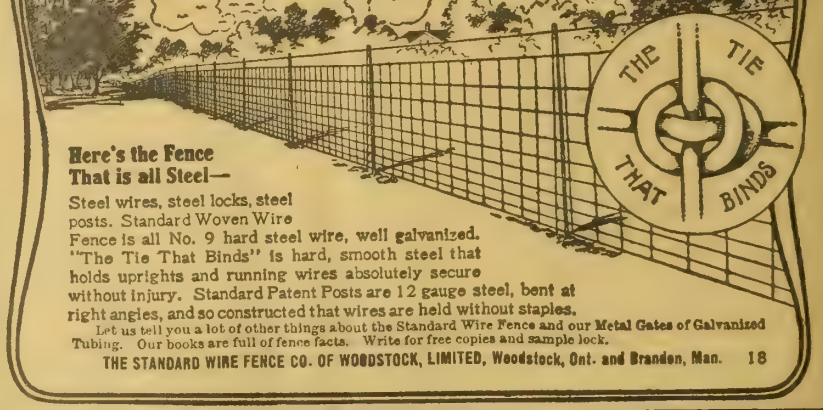
A pit two to two and one-half feet deep, according to the latitude in which the work is to be done, should be provided. The sides and ends may be planked up with one or two inch stuff, or better still, a brick wall nine inches thick may be used. But I find a wall made of concrete the most satisfactory. In either case the pit lining should come flush with the surface soil. The site for the pit should be on naturally well drained land, and a tile drain from the bottom of the excavation should be provided to prevent the water from accumulating in the pit and stop the fermenting of the manure during the period the hotbed is in

That Red Rose Tea is of surpassing quality is accepted everywhere it is used as an undisputed fact, but it is in the Maritime Provinces especially that it has by unvarying goodness so well earned the term "is good tea." 61

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Prices: 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c. and 60c.

Standard Wire Fence



Here's the Fence That is all Steel—

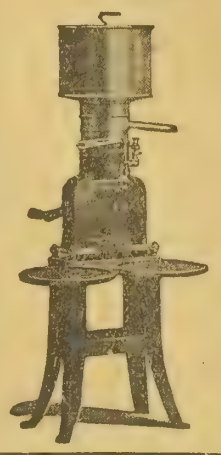
Steel wires, steel locks, steel posts. Standard Woven Wire Fence is all No. 9 hard steel wire, well galvanized. "The Tie That Binds" is hard, smooth steel that holds uprights and running wires absolutely secure without injury. Standard Patent Posts are 12 gauge steel, bent at right angles, and so constructed that wires are held without staples.

Let us tell you a lot of other things about the Standard Wire Fence and our Metal Gates of Galvanized Tubing. Our books are full of fence facts. Write for free copies and sample lock.

THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. OF WOODSTOCK, LIMITED, Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man. 18

THE DOMO SEPARATOR

The Cheapest and the Best.



Prices and Capacities.

	Capacity	Suitable for	Prices
Domo B	110 lbs.	1 to 2 cows	$15
" O	150 lbs.	2 to 5 cows	$20
" 1	200 lbs.	3 to 7 cows	$30
" 2	280 lbs.	5 to 10 cows	$35
" 3	450 lbs.	10 to 15 cows	$50
" 4	670 lbs.	15 to 30 cows	$65

Sent on trial to responsible parties.
For particulars of Free trial offer write to

J. de L. Tache,
General Canadian Agent, St. Hyacinthe Que.

Agents Wanted all over the Maritime Provinces

STYLE BOOK for 1911, of "QUALITY LINE"

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Seventeenth year of selling direct to the user. Our Catalogue will help you to choose just the Vehicle or Harness you require and SAVE YOU MONEY. It describes and pictures many styles, gives prices, Freight Prepaid, and fully explains our method of Selling Direct and saving you the Middlemen's profit. Remember, we pay the freight in Ontario and Eastern Canada. The Catalogue is Free for the Asking. Send for it to-day.

INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE CO.,
BRIGHTON, - Dept. "F," - ONTARIO

use. The plank frame or the brick work of the pit may be extended above the surface of the ground sufficiently to allow for placing the sash immediately upon these permanent structures. In autumn the pit should be filled with leaves or straw and covered with loose boards or shutters to prevent it from being filled with snow and ice and in order that it may be ready for use early in March.

CARE OF HOTBEDS.

At the north, in addition to the glazed sash, board shutters, straw mats, or mats of burlap or carpets will be needed as an additional protection during cold nights.

During bright days the hotbed will heat very quickly from the sunshine on the glass and it will be necessary to ventilate during the early morning by shoving the sash to one side just a little. Care must be exercised that there is no direct draft upon the plants at any time. Toward evening the sashes must be closed in order that the beds may become warm before nightfall.

WATERING.

Hotbeds should be watered in the morning only, and then only on bright days. Watering at night is dangerous, as the operation necessitates the lifting of the sash and the loss of the accumulated heated air, and the water itself lowers the temperature of the soil, so that in cold weather there is greatly increased danger to the plants from frost. Then too, the excessive moisture resulting from dampening the leaves and confining them during the night provides congenial conditions for the development of mildew and damping-off fungus. After watering, the bed should be well ventilated to dry the foliage of the plants and the surface soil, to prevent the plants from being lost by this damping-off fungus or mildew.

COLD FRAMES.

Cold frames are devices intended to protect plants from cold, without forcing them to growth. They differ from hotbeds in that there is no artificial heat used.

The cold frame in its simplest form consists of a frame covered with heavy canvas, to keep off the frost and chilling breezes.

TRANSPLANTING THE SEEDLINGS.

It is sometimes necessary to transplant the seedlings into a second hotbed, one with a milder heat than the first one. This is where the beds are started very early, and the plants are to be used for very early trade. They are then transplanted to the cold frame to harden them off ready for the final transplanting to the open field.

As plants of different vegetables require different degrees of heat to do their best, it is advisable to plant in different hotbeds. Seeds of cabbage, cauliflower, onion, beets and celery do not require as great a heat as tomato, egg plant, peppers and melons and should be planted in different beds.

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Your breath is foul.
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These symptoms show that your stomach is the trouble. To remove the cause is the first thing, and Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will do that. Easy to take and most effective. Sold by all dealers.

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If you think you have no use for my Culvert you may change your mind when you read this book of mine. As it is sent you entirely free you may as well write for a copy, anyway. You'll find it

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This book cannot fail to interest you—so much that you'll want to show it to your neighbors. Because it points a way to better roads and lower taxes. You'll want your township reeve or road commissioner to read it, too. Costs you nothing, remember Just give me your name and address and I'll send you a copy FREE.

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My Culvert actually costs less than the cheapest and poorest wooden culverts. No skilled labor needed to put it in place. Shipped in half-sections, nested, saving freight and making it easy to handle. Not only makes good roads possible, but has a score of uses on your farm. My book shows how. Let me send you a copy.

I'll also send you FREE a Sample of My Culvert

so you can see how it is made, how strong and handy it is. If you state your possible needs when you write I'll be glad to quote prices. Send for the book, now, anyway. It's free, remember.

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PORT ARTHUR 45 Cumberland St.	WINNIPEG 76 Lombard St.	REGINA 1901 Railway St. S.	CALGARY Room 7, Crown Block
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Pedlar Culvert comes in half-sections for economy in shipping and ease in handling. Easily put together, tighter and better than any riveted or bolted-joint can be.

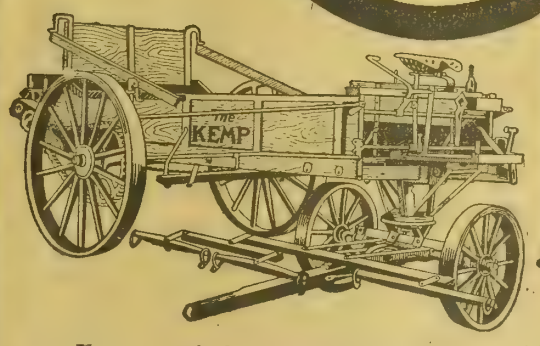
A few hours work puts this modern, permanent culvert in place, so it won't wash out or need repairs. Easily laid by anybody. All sizes—8 inches to 6 feet in diameter. Strong, durable.

It should interest you greatly to know how little it would cost you to use this better Culvert instead of a make-shift that is always giving you trouble.

Where you bridge over ditches and drains you'd find Pedlar Culvert the easiest to lay and the most economical you could use. Let my book make it all clear to you. Write NOW. 412

At least one-third lighter draft

Genuine **Kemp** Manure Spreader



You can only buy one manure spreader with the Reversible, Self-Sharpening, Graded Flat-Tooth Cylinder—and that is the Genuine Kemp.

Because of this Graded Flat-Tooth Cylinder the Genuine Kemp is at least one-third lighter draft than any other spreader.

There is less friction on the Flat-Tooth Cylinder, because the teeth are wide and graded. On that account only one-third as many teeth are required, which reduces the friction when the manure is passing through the cylinder.

The square or round teeth on ordinary cylinders are not wide enough apart and the manure backs up, chokes cylinder, causing heavy draft.

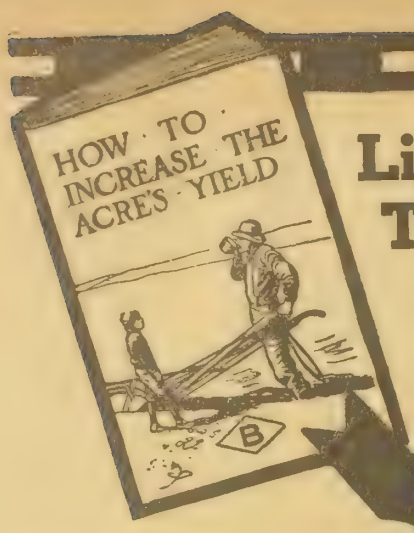
The manure cannot back up against the flat teeth, and because the flat teeth are graded they will handle and thoroughly pulverize all kinds of manure from the clear gum to the strawy material.

There are many other exclusive improvements on the Genuine Kemp. Our big catalog describes and illustrates them fully. Send for a copy and learn some new facts about manure spreaders.

There would be twenty times as many manure spreaders in use in Canada today if farmers realized the economy of spreading manure with the Genuine Kemp. The Genuine Kemp will pay for itself faster than any other farm machine.

But send to us for catalog B 62 That's your first step. We are sole selling agents. 62

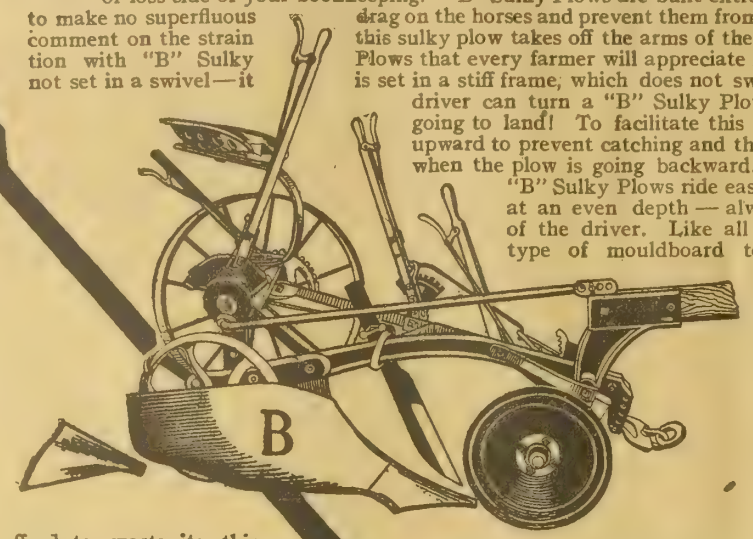
FROST & WOOD CO., LTD. SMITH'S FALLS, CANADA



Light Weight Combined With Strength Makes This Plow Stand For Profit On The Farm

WEIGHT and strength are the two essentials in a sulky plow—the strength is needed to stand the wear and tear, of course, and on the weight depends to a large extent whether the plow is to stand on the profit or loss side of your bookkeeping. "B" Sulky Plows are built extra strong for heavy work and still light enough to make no superfluous comment on the strain tion with "B" Sulky not set in a swivel—it drag on the horses and prevent them from covering the ground they should in a day. To this sulky plow takes off the arms of the driver is unnecessary.. One point in connec- Plows that every farmer will appreciate is the action of the rear wheel. This wheel is is set in a stiff frame, which does not swing to right or left. The result is that the driver can turn a "B" Sulky Plow around backward—and know where he is going to land! To facilitate this back-up, the rear of the sole is also rounded upward to prevent catching and the colter also tilts automatically on the beam when the plow is going backward. It does not catch in roots and stones.

"B" Sulky Plows ride easily, cut evenly, turn a good furrow, and work at an even depth — always. They are always under full control of the driver. Like all "B" Plows, they are fitted with the exact type of mouldboard to suit the soil where to be used. This mouldboard, of course, is made from soft-centre steel. "B" Sulky Plows enable you to get more work out of your horses without driving them to anything like the exhaustion the ordinary plow demands—even in tough, sticky soils—they will scour anywhere—wet ands have no terrors for "B" Sulky Plows. Why not let a "B" Sulky Plow, backed by the Belanger reputation, save money, time and horseflesh for you—why not buy your plow on the basis that you are going to make it earn enough extra to pay for itself?



This is the light draft "B" Sulky Plow

If your dealer does not sell "B" Plows, write us and we'll tell you where you can see them.

FILL OUT THE COUPON GET THE BOOK FREE

THIS book is an authoritative work on the preparation of the ideal seed-bed,—the foundation of good crops. To buy this book would cost you a dollar, but if you are really interested and will fill out the coupon as an evidence of good faith, we will send you one copy of the complete volume FREE. The story is told in three chapters, — "Soils and Fertilizer," "Plowing and Plows," and "Seeds and Seeding." Each chapter deals with its subject fully, tells the whole story and tells it in such detail that its genuine, practical value to the active farmer is unquestioned.

Your invested capital is your land—your great asset—and you cannot afford to waste it; this book tells you about the most modern methods of conservation — facts which you owe it to yourself to know.

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Gentlemen:—

I operate a farm of..... .....
Number of Acres

acres of..... ..... soil.
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Please send me "How to Increase the Acre's Yield," FREE.

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4

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We want farmer agents in all parts of the Maritime Provinces to sell the Acme S tee Ladder.

It is one of the best propositions ever offered to a farmer who wants to make money during his spare moments.

Write to-day for parti- ulars as to territory, etc.

The Acme Steel Ladder Co.,
Sussex, N. B.

Do You Wish to Buy or Sell a Farm ?

If so, write

J. J. CARMICHAEL,
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Real Estate Agent.

Value of Bees in Agriculture.

To give an idea of the value of bees in agriculture, it is stated by a German writer than an ordinary colony during summer contains an average of 20,000 foragers. Of these 80 fly from the hive to the pasturage every minute; therefore, taking the working hours as from 7 o'clock in the morning to 5 in the afternoon, 48,000 flights would be made. During each flight every bee visits at least 50 blossoms. This amounts in round numbers to 2,000,000 for the hive in one day. It is reckoned that there are on an average 100 fine days when bees are able to fly, consequently 200,000,000 blossoms may be fertilized by the bees of one colony When only one-tenth of these blossoms are properly fertilized by bees, it leaves the enormous number of 20,000,000 fertilizations to each colony.

The Beekeeper.

The beekeeper would be greatly benefited by better information as to the functions of the bee in fertilizing flowers. At present it often happens that there are times when bees are looked on as very deterimental, but if the apiarist has an array of actual facts to present in place of the generalities now indulged in by the journals, it would have more weight with municipalities which try to banish bees, and in similar cases.—E. F. Phillips, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

CARBONOL
"NECESSARY AS SOAP"

HEALS, CLEANSES, DISINFECTS.

Carbonol is indispensable to raisers of Poultry and Live Stock. An interesting booklet, fully describing its many uses, will be sent with free sample on request.

The Carritte-Paterson Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
St. John, N. B.

Saves Time, Labor and Expense

Frost and Wood Crown Gang Plow

We urge you to do your plowing this season with the "Crown" Gang Plow instead of using single-furrow walking plows—or riding plows. The "Crown" turns two furrows where the ordinary walking plough turns one. It turns the furrows faster, cleaner, more evenly, too. You walk twice as far, and take more than twice as long, to do the same amount of work with a single-furrow plow as you can do with the "Crown" Gang.

But why walk at all? Why not use a riding plow, you say? Simply because it isn't good business to do so. When you use a riding plow you hitch on one more horse than the single-furrow plow needs. The extra horse is not to do the work faster. It is needed to pull your extra weight around the field. Now, can you afford the expense of that extra horse merely to enjoy the luxury of riding? Why not use the extra horse on the "Crown" Gang and break twice as much ground?

Just do a little figuring for yourself and you'll prove that the "Crown" Gang will pay for itself in one season in the time, labor and expense it will save you. If you would like your figures verified, send for booklet B 46 which shows how the 'Crown' Gang will save you $15 per week.

46

There is a difference in gang plows same as in hired men. You are liable to get hold of a mighty poor-working gang plow, just as you are to get hold of a hired man who barely earns his salt. It pays to take precautions.

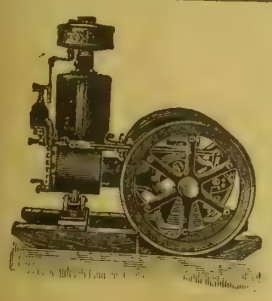
We can give you a big list of progressive farmers who swear by the "Crown" Gang — who say it is the surest, steadiest, fastest-working plow they have ever seen or used. The "Crown" is not, like so many others, an old "failure" which has been rebuilt or remodelled. The "Crown" is a plow on which we spent a good long time, and no little cash, to perfect. It was not placed on the market until it had been tested many months under various soil conditions in different sections of the Dominion. We knew the "Crown" was a "success" before we made a single sale, and it has made a record we are proud of.

It's the perfect shape of the mouldboards that makes the "Crown" Gang turn the sod so easily and produce such clean-cut, beautifully even furrows. It's because they are made of soft-centre crucible steel and highly polished that they scour so quickly. The wheels are guaranteed dust-proof, too. And they have roller bearings—which lightens the work for the horses.

Once you set the plow you need not touch the easy-working, conveniently-located levers again. The "Crown" Gang will stay right down to its work and withstand the hard strains of plowing through heavy land. The "Crown" is so sturdily built that it will triumph where an ordinary plow will fail you. So just make up your mind you'll own a Frost & Wood "Crown" Gang Plow this season. You can purchase both sod and stubble Bottoms for the same frame. You can have either Straight or Rolling Coulters or Skimmers.

Turns Two Clean, Even Furrows in Same Time Single-Furrow Plow Cuts One.

Frost & Wood Company, Limited, Smith's Falls, Canada



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Simple, Strong, Easy to Start, Never Balk.

YOU CAN LEARN TO RUN IT IN TEN MINUTES

No other engine on the Canadian market to-day can offer you as many advantages as the Stickney. You should look into the matter of grinding your feed, cutting your straw and pumping your water on your own premises with your own power. Write for our catalog. It is FREE.

Catalogue No. 57 will teach you all about Gasoline Engines.

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are the result of many years' experience.

Recommended and prescribed by the best veterinarils in Canada, for horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. Produce great results in short time.

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should be in every barn. An invaluable preparation for healing galls, scratches, sore shoulders etc., and all irritations of the skin.

Ask your dealer. Refuse substitutes. Insist on Dr. Wilsons

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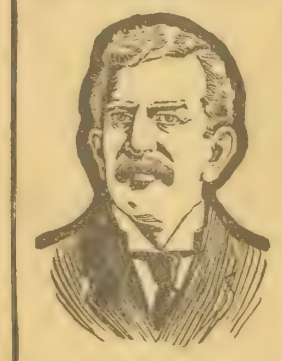
THE BRAYLEY DRUG CO., Ltd., St. John, N.B., Can.

A Word to the WIVES is Sufficient

OR perhaps I should say "wise"--though it means the same. I speak especially to Canadian women in this advertisement. Because I know that most women are WISHING for a beautiful home, a safe home, a comfortable home, such as Pedlarizing provides at least cost. If any man reads this I'd like him to think about it from his wife's standpoint. Every man owes it to his wife and family to build the most attractive, most durable home he can. Also provide the best possible protection against the disastrous results of fire and lightning. Protection against the discomforts of bad weather, too. You, madam, should see to it that he does. Get my book about Pedlarizing. Look into it with him. Figure out the cost. I'll help you. You'll find Pedlarizing makes the best building you could wish for, yet costs no more than a common-place frame house. My book is Free. Won't you please write for it? Do so now, lest you forget.



EVERY woman who takes pride in her home gets enthusiastic over the many advantages of Pedlarizing. Especially when she knows that it really costs less than any other respectable kind of building.

When I speak of "Pedlarizing" I mean sheathing any building, outside and in, with my several forms of **fireproof sheet steel.** Oshawa Steel Shingles for the roof, guaranteed in writing to make a good roof for 25 years. Pedlar Steel Siding for outside walls, looks like brick, fancy cement blocks or dressed stone. Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Sidewalls for inside—in almost endless variety of tasteful designs.

Of course it is the best to "Pedlarize" a building completely. But you could start with Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Side Walls for one or more rooms. Or for the new roof use Oshawa Steel Shingles. Or make your house look like a new brick or stone one with Pedlar Steel Siding.

Send for my book anyway. **Then** you can talk it over with "hubby" and decide as you think best.

Sincerely your friend,

E. A. Pedlar

Will Your Husband Build a Fire-Trap?

A very important question—important to your happiness, comfort and peace of mind. Yet you know as well as I do that most frame houses are mere fire-traps. Over 60 per cent. of all fire loss is on frame buildings. Even in cities, with prompt efficient fire-protection, the frame house is a 'goner' even with only a small blaze to start it. Its inmates are lucky to escape with their lives. If one room gets ablaze the whole building is mere kindling to feed it, and other nearby frame buildings easily catch fire. You know this. But do you know that at same cost "Pedlarizing" will make your home and other buildings practically fireproof, far safer than ordinary brick buildings.

Pedlarizing Makes a SAFER Home Protects from BOTH Fire and Lightning

By "Pedlarizing" I mean protecting the building inside and out with steel, like they do the big sky-scrapers nowadays in cities. Oshawa Steel Shingles for the roof, guaranteed in writing for 25 years. For the outside walls, Pedlar Steel Siding, looks like brick, fancy cement blocks or fine cut stone. Inside walls and ceilings finished with Pedlar Art Steel, chosen from over 2,000 beautiful, artistic designs. Such construction is actually cheaper by 20 per cent. than commonplace frame buildings. The **SAFETY** it insures makes it **WORTH** double.

Pedlarizing Makes a More ATTRACTIVE More SANITARY, More DURABLE Home

My nearest warehouse will gladly send you **FREE** a large splendidly-illustrated book, picturing the interior of numerous fine churches, schools, public buildings, stores and private homes in city and country which have been made most attractive at least cost with these Pedlar specialties. The little pictures in this advertisement faintly suggest the beautiful, artistic results that are economically secured. Pedlarized rooms are easiest to keep clean. No crevices or cracks to harbor dust or vermin—walls and ceiling easily washed with soap and water. No papering to fade and peel off. As for durability—well you know what to expect of **STEEL.**

Pedlarizing Makes a More COMFORTABLE Home--Warmer in Winter, Cooler in Summer

You can easily understand that a solid, seamless covering of sheet **steel** over a roof and outside walls, and **again** on ceiling and walls inside, is **double**-protection. Bars out winter's cold winds, keeps in the warmth and thus saves fuel. Neither can the heat of summer's blazing sun find its way in. Pedlarized buildings are damp-proof too—kept dry and comfortable through all kinds of weather.

Pedlarizing Costs Far Less Than You Think

Your husband may jump at the conclusion that because Pedlarizing makes buildings so much better in every way than frame or brick construction, it surely must cost "more than he can afford." Why not get the facts—then decide. He'll find Pedlarizing actually cheaper by 20 per cent. than ordinary frame buildings. Ask him to send for my book—or write for it yourself. Then you can show him how much it does and how little it costs.

Let Me Send You My Big FREE Book Full of Pictures and Facts of Great Interest

My book about Pedlarizing is an expensive one. It shows many of the 2,000 beautiful designs of Pedlar Art Steel. Also pictures of many private homes, stores churches, schools and public buildings, that show how Pedlarizing has made better buildings at least cost. I wish you would write for a copy of this book. I am sure it will interest you very much. Gladly sent entirely free if you write me, at address nearest you. (See below.)

Ask for Pedlarizing Book No. 17

Oshawa-Shingled Roofs Are Fire and Lightning-Proof--- Can't Leak, Rot or Rust

I give a you a signed, legally-binding written guarantee that's good for a new roof **free** if Oshawa Shingles fail in any particular to make a perfectly good roof for every day of 25 years. No other roof is guaranteed like this. You can guess why.

Outside Walls of Pedlar Steel Handsome, Wind-Tight, Fire-Proof

This little picture can only suggest the attractiveness of Pedlar Steel Siding. Nothing cheap-looking about it. Made to look exactly like beautiful cut stone, fancy cement blocks or brick. Very economical.

Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Side-Walls Both Adorn and Protect

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317 ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE. WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME SECTIONS. WRITE FOR DETAILS. MENTION THIS PAPER.

154/82

Read C.B. Pidgeon's Mail Order Proposition on Pages 547-554

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Published twice-a-month in the Interests of the Farmers of the Maritime Provinces of Canada

Vol. 16. SUSSEX, N. B., MAY 9, 1911 No. 15

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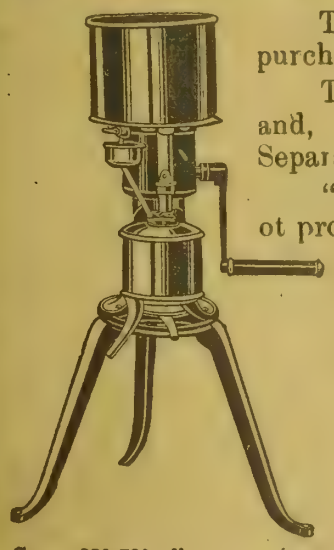

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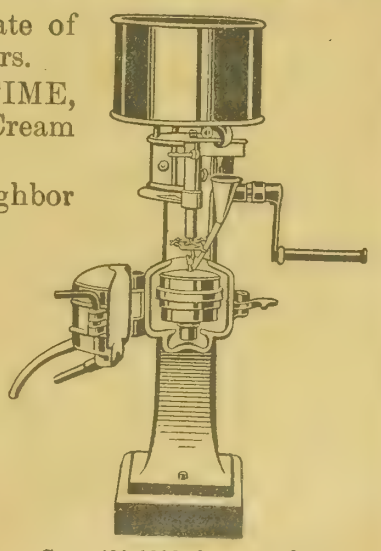

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May be the dough had forgotten to *rise.*
Or had risen quickly overnight and *fallen* again—
To rise nevermore.
Twas *weak* flour, of course.
Meaning weak in *gluten.*
But FIVE ROSES is strong, *unusually strong.*
With that *glutinous* strength which *compels* it to rise to your surprised delight.
Stays risen too.
Being coherent, *elastic.*
And the dough feels *springy* under your hand.
Squeaks and cracks as you work it.
Feel the *feel* of a FIVE ROSES dough.
Note the wonderful *smooth* texture—soft—*velvety.*
Great is the *bread* born of such dough—
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Try this *good* flour.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached — Not Blended

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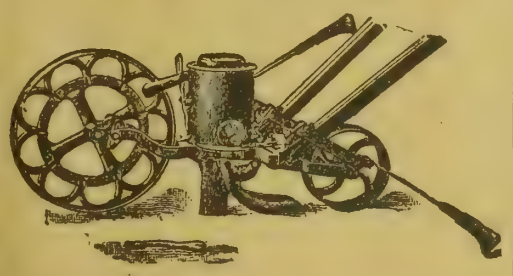

This machine has a marker for each row, makes the drill and covers the seed as you go along. It is arranged so that by turning a disc any sized seed may be sown accurately. 200 in stock, ready for shipment. Write for picture showing details of this handy machine.

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Sells Gypsum Direct to Farmers and Farmers' Clubs.

Gypsum (Land Plaster) stops the tremendous waste that annually occurs in your manure heaps; use it liberally in your stables and help to keep them in a sanitary condition; sprinkle it on your potato sets and it will keep them without shrivelling and in a vigorous condition for growth, even if they are cut a long time before they are planted; use it on your dry soils to conserve moisture and on your wet soil to help sweeten it.

Gypsum is cheaper than lime and has a more favorable effect on the soil, as it does not liberate the stored up plant food in excessive quantities.

I have installed a plaster mill and am now prepared to grind Gypsum at my Sussex quarries. Write me for prices on car, ton or hundred weight lots. It would be extravagance to farm without using Gypsum when I can quote you such low prices.

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You take more interest in your own welfare than anybody else, or than you do in anybody's else.

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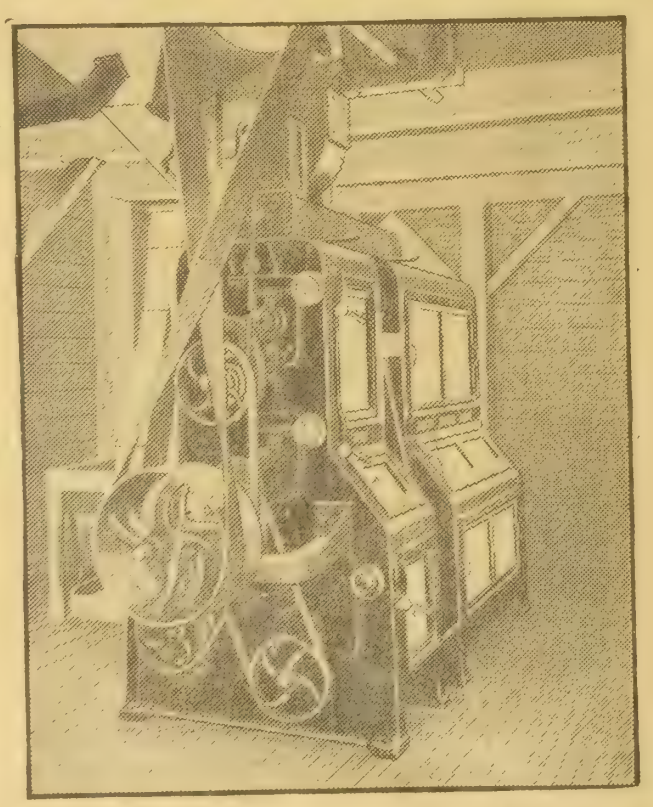
Congratulations

If you don't, send for catalog. **Agents everywhere.**

THE MIDGET FLOUR MILL.



VIEW OF MIDGET MILL INSTALLATION.

A machine for small Country Flour Mills. Produces flour equal to the largest mills. Requires small floor space and takes little power to run. It restores the Village Mill to its ancient position. (Send for Catalogue describing operation and giving testimonials.)

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The Midget will grind 4¼ to 4½ bushels of Winter Wheat per hour and 4½ to 5 bushels of Spring Wheat. The yield varies slightly with the class of wheat milled. Speaking generally, the mill will make a barrel of flour from 280 lbs. of wheat. The actual percentages of flour obtained from the wheat can be varied by the operator.

A	B	C
71 lbs. straight run flour. (All one quality)	51 lbs. good baker's flour.	54 lbs. fine flour.
	20 lbs. finest patent flour.	20 lbs. 2nd qu. flour.
14 lbs. Bran.	14 lbs. Bran.	14 lbs. Bran.
15 lbs. Shorts.	15 lbs. Shorts.	12 lbs. Shorts.
100	100	100

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Volume 16. Sussex, N. B., May 9, 1911. Number 15.

Dwarf Essex Rape The Great Foliage Plant

Its Use and How to Grow It.

RAPE is a plant of the Brassica family, that is of the same family as the cabbage and turnips. In the early stages of its growth it can scarcely be distinguished from the rutabaga, but as growth progresses it does not form a root bulb such as is formed by the rutabaga. The leaves and stems are the only portion of the plant used as food. The leaf and stem growth are completed in from ten to twelve weeks from the date of sowing the plant. The growth then ceases until the following spring, when it begins again and produces seed in climates that are sufficiently mild the following summer. Summer rape amd also bird rape will produce seed the same season that they are sown, but these are practically useless in providing pasture.

THE USES OF RAPE

Bird rape is sown to provide seed that is suitable for feeding birds. Summer rape is grown chiefly to provide seed from which oil is expressed. It is comparatively useless in providing food for live stock.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE is grown chiefly to provide pasture for horses, cattle, sheep and swine, but more especially to provide grazing on which sheep may be fattened with or without an additional grain supplement. In America, Dwarf Essex Rape is grown almost exclusively to provide pasture on which sheep may be thus fattened, to provide good grazing for young calves and also for swine. It is also grown to provide grazing for beef cattle.

Although rape is of comparatively recent introduction into America, it has been grown as food for live stock in Great Britain and Continental Europe for more than a century. Prior to 1890 It would seem correct to say, that not more than 1000 pounds of rape seed were sold in our year in all North America to provide grazing for live stock. Now it would seem safe to say, that 10,000,000 head of sheep and lambs are fattened every year, and great numbers of cattle and hogs, on the Dwarf Essex Rape plant.

Placing, Size and Waxing of Scions.

These Fameuse trees, on farm of S. L. Peters Queenstown, N. B., were 24 years old when top-grafted to Bishop Pippin and have succeeded splendidly.

OF RECENT INTRODUCTION

This wonderful forage plant is of comparatively recent introduction into this country. Prior to 1890, as already intimated, the plant and its merits were comparatively unknown on this continent. Since the beginning of the century, however, its growth in America has been rapidly extending. So rapidly has it come into favor, especially in providing pasture for sheep and swine, that it would be hazardous at the present time to set any limits that would encircle its growth in the future.

WHERE RAPE MAY BE GROWN

Dwarf Essex Rape may be grown in every province of Canada and in every state of the American Union, but the conditions for growing it in these are by no means favorable. To grow at its best, raue calls for a climate moist and not excessively hot, nevertheless, excellent crops of rape may be grown where the climate is dry rather than moist, providing the temperature is not too high. It would seem safe to say that rape may be grown successfully in all parts of the North temperate zone, but more successfully northward than southward except on the higher elevations, as the tropics are approached.

SOILS FOR RAPE

The best soils for rape are those that are friable, moist, rich in vegetable matter and well supplied with a sufficiency of moisture. Sandy loams underlaid with clay will grow good crops of rape. Clay loams are even better, as they contain more humus. Slough soils free from stagnant water are most excellent, because of the large amount of vegetable matter which they contain. Raw peaty soils are not good, being deficient in available plant food. Sandy soils and those that are gravelly with but little admixture of earth in them do not hold moisture sufficiently well to grow good crops of rape and stiff clays do not push the plants forward so as to make a rapid growth. Good crops of rape may be grown on all the soils of the average prairie lands of the entire Canadian West. Any lands that will grow good crops of wheat will grow good crops of rape. Nevertheless, the more that lands are judiciously manured with farmyard manure, the better will be the crops of rape obtained from them. It is a mistake to sow rape on poor land.

ROTATION FOR RAPE

Rape may be given any place in the rotation when it is grown alone, but not with equal fitness. When grown broadcast it should be sown on land at least reasonably clean or weed growth may choke it. It grows well on overturned sod, as the roots feed ravenously on the humus which it furnishes. When grown on weedy land the aim should be to grow it as a cleaning crop. This means that it would be grown on much the same plan as the rutabaga, and that the cultivation given should be very similar. As a rule rape should be followed by a crop of grain as it leaves the land reasonably enriched and also manured on the surface, especially when it has been grazed down by sheep. When grown in mixtures it may be assigned almost any place in the rotation.

PREPARING THE SOIL

When preparing the soil for rape the aim should be to have a seed bed, clean, smooth, fine, well-pulverized near the surface, and firm below. When sown broadcast on stubble land, the aim should be to plow the land in the early fall to bury weeds that might otherwise go to seed, to disc and harrow the same in the spring at suitable intervals to sprout weed seeds in the soil which would be destroyed in turn by each succeeding cultivation given. Where the sowing is late the land may thus be fairly well cleaned before the rape is sown. When sown in mixtures the preparation that is suitable for the other factors of the mixture will also be suitable for rape.

SOWING RAPE ALONE.

When rape is sown alone it may be sown anytime after the cereals have been put into the soil, but the best crops are grown when the sowing is deferred until, say, June 1st, and is completed by the end of June. But it is possible to grow good crops of rape during any part of the

growing season that is seventy-five days without killing frost! It would be easily possible to destroy young plants in the spring by untimely frosts, but rape will stand considerable freezing in the autumn without taking harm. As rape is ready to be grazed down in from six to ten weeks from the date of sowing, pastures of the same may be furnished in succession by sowing the rape at intervals.

When sown broadcast it may be sown by hand, by using the knapsack or wheelbarrow seeder or by the grain drill when the latter sows the seed too thickly, when sown alone, it may be mixed with some other substance as dry earth before sowing it, when sown in rows it may be sown with the grain drill with a proper distance between the rows, or with a machine such as is used for sowing sugar beets. When sown in raised drills, use a machine such as is used for sowing rutubagas. The raised drills should be low rather than high. The distance between the rows is from 24 to 36 inches, with say 30 inches as a favorite distance on land of moderate fertility, and 36 on land that is rich.

The soft soils of the prairie should be pressed down before sowing the seed so as to make them firm. On the other hand, stiff and clodfy soils if used at all should be made fine. The amount of seed to sow on the broadcast plan is about three pounds per acre on well prepared land, but on land less productive a little more seed may be helpful. If the harrow is to be used on the crop after it is up, from four to five pounds of seed may be used to allow for loss of some of the plants. When sown in rows, from one to two pounds of seed will be enough.

The average depth at which to sow is from one to two inches, but on soft prairie soils when moisture is lacking it may be necessary to bury the seed one inch deeper. With ample moisture shallow burial is the better. When sown broadcast and covered with the harrow, the depth of the burial is uneven, which is of course against even and uniform germination; more plants will also be destroyed if the harrow is used on the crop sown thus than if drilled in.

SOWING RAPE WITH SPRING GRAIN.

The practice of sowing rape along with the gain meets with much favor in areas where grain is extensively grown. The idea is to provide grazing for live stock after the grain has been harvested. More commonly the rape is sown along with the grain by mixing the seed with the same while in the grain box, but it may be mixed previously. When the grain drill is furnished with a grass seed attachment, the rape seed may be allowed to fall before the grain tubes the harrowing that usually follows sowing provides an abundant covering for the seed. This method of sowing is to be preferred to the former. On very rich ground, when the fear is present that the rape may grow so as to hinder the harvesting, and curing of the grain, the sowing of the rape should be deferred until the grain that has been sown just begins to show. The rape seed may then be sown and the crop harrowed judiciously. The harrowing that covers the rape seed will also greatly benefit the grain crop if given at that stage.

Rape seed thus sown will usually not grow up so as to hinder the growth of the grain, but after the grain is cut, in moist weather it will make a vigorous growth and will furnish much pasture for horses, cattle, sheep and swine. It is not wise to pasture it by milch cows, as such pasturing unless very carefully done will produce taint in the milk. In a moist autumn the grazing thus produced may prove of much value, especially in providing grazing for the fattening of sheep and lambs, but should the autumn weather prove very dry, the results may be disappointing. However, the loss in such instances will be very slight, as usually the amount of seed sown is about one pound per acre. In some instances it may reach two pounds. Should the rape not be wanted for pasture, it makes a good plant to plow under in order to supply the land with vegetable matter.

A good plan on our Western grain farms is to sow rape broadcast, either alone, or in combination with peas, wheat, oats or barley, on summerfallow after the cultivation is completed along in June. In a short time the growth will be sufficient for big herds of live stock, affording the best of feed and serving another important provision in firming the land and putting it in best condition for wheat the following season.

SOWING RAPE IN OTHER COMBINATIONS

Rape has been sown in various combinations to provide pasture. For instance, it has been sown with grain of one or more varieties to provide pasture for swine. It has also been sown with corn and millet to provide pasture for sheep, but it is at least questionable if any gain results from growing it thus over growing it alone. Usually a much better growth of the rape plants will be secured when the crop is sown alone. This statement, however, should not discourage the growth of rape amid crops of grain grown on the prairie, for in such instances the rape is usually obtained without injury to the grain, and where sheep are grazed on it subsequently, they not only get the benefit of the rape, but also of the fallen heads of grain.

A Grade Heavy Draught Quartette.

The four horses, above shown, were exhibited as a four in hand at the 1911 Maritime Horse Show. Owned by Forrest Bros., Amherst Point, N. S.

CULTIVATING THE CROP

When rape is sown broadcast it is usually not cultivated in any form. But there are instances in which it may be harrowed with profit, especially when it has been sown with the grain drill. By running a harrow over the ground when the rape is almost ready to appear, the teeth being given the greatest possible backward slant, many weeds just starting may be destroyed. If not done then, the harrowing should be deferred until the plants are three to four inches high.

When sown in rows that are far enough apart for cultivating, the harrow may be used before the plants come up as indicated above, providing the seed is sown on the level. The cultivation between the rows should then begin as soon as the plants can be traced along the line of the row. It should be frequent enough to keep the ground clean between the rows, and it should be continued until leaves meet between the rows. It is not necessary to thin the plants in the line of the row. Where the aim is to clean out weed growth one hand hoeing along the line of the row will be necessary.

PASTURING RAPE

Rape is par excellent a pasture for fattening sheep. It is good also for growing cattle and for fattening cattle, but because of their broad hoofs they waste more than would be wasted by grazing with sheep. It is excellent as a pasture for calves. It is good as a pasture for swine and excellent as a pasture for swine and excellent as a pasture for fowls.

When sheep or cattle are first turned in to graze upon it they should only be allowed to remain on it for a short time, say half an hour for the first day, for a longer period the second day and for an increasingly long period each day until it becomes safe to leave them on the pasture, which will be in about a week from the time of the first grazing. In no instance should the animals be turned in to graze when hungry. The danger is that cattle and sheep may eat the rape so ravenously that gas will be produced in the stomach to such an extent that the bloating which ensues may cause death by suffocation. Such hazard is not present when the crop is grazed by horses or swine. It is always greater in proportion as the rape is succulent and in proportion as it is wet with dew or rain.

When sheep are fattened on rape, in some instances they are given a liberal supply of wholesome food and are turned in on the rape, and thence forth they are allowed to graze on it at will. This plan, though the easier of the two, is not so good as the plan which introduces them to the rape gradually, as in the latter instances the digestion is less disturbed. The sheep will fatten all the better, and the same holds true of cattle, when they may also graze at will on an old grass pasture while grazing on the rape. There is something in the dry or partially dry grass which tends to lessen the tendency to looseness in the bowels which sometimes results from feeding on the rape. Salt should also be placed where it will be at all times accessible, as it also tends to prevent scouring.

One acre of rape well grown will fatten ten to fifteen head of sheep and lambs, dependent upon the size of the sheep and on the strength of the crop. It will accomplish this in eight to ten weeks and without the aid of grain. The increase made per animal will be about ten pounds in thirty days, but if grain is fed at the rate of say one pound a day, the grazing will be so far prolonged. Sheep graze down rape with a minimum of loss. On a field of well grown rape they eat clean as they go, or virtually so, until they have gone over the field. The more mature the rape is, the more valuable is the food that it furnishes, hence, the aim should be to have it well grown before the sheep are turned to graze on it. Swine may be turned in while it is yet more immature, as they prefer to eat rape while it is quite succulent. When eaten down before maturity it will grow again, but it is doubtful if it will furnish as much pasture as if not eaten down until it is mature. The aim should be to have the rape grazed down before freezing comes that is hard enough to make the stems brittle. Even when they thaw out again they do not furnish a very satisfactory food.

RAPE AS A SOILING FOOD

Rape is excellent when cut and fed green after it is well grown. When thus fed it may serve a good end in feeding swine that are confined to the pens, in feeding sheep and lambs and also young cattle that are being fitted for the shows. When thus fed there is no danger from bloating, providing it is allowed to wilt a little before it is fed, or if fed fresh, when quantity is limited. It may also be fed to dairy cows, providing the milk has been withdrawn. When the feeding takes place soon after rape is grown for soiling, the aim should be to grow it near the buildings, for then it is always convenient to the place where it is to be fed.

INFLUENCE ON THE LAND

Rape is not a legume, but notwithstanding it does not impoverish the land that produces it, as many other non-leguminous crops do, and for the reason that in nearly all instances it is fed off on the land on which it grew. It thus leaves the fertility on the land in a readily available form. The fertility thus brought up from the lower stratas of the soil is deposited near the surface where the next crop grown can at once begin to feed upon ie. When sheep are grazed on a rape field and when at the same time they are fed a rich supplemental grain ration, no quicker or cheaper method could be adopted of fertilizing that field. Rape cannot be harvested and carried away like other crops and it cannot be easily preserved as ensilage.

Even when it is not pastured it may exert a most beneficial influence on grain fields in the prairie provinces where many crops are grown in succession. The growing of these crops takes the vegetable matter out of the soil so that it is unable to hold moisture properly, and it also lifts with the wind. There is no cheaper way of renewing this supply than by sowing a pound or two of rape along with the grain sown on each acre and plowing the plants under in the fall when they grow. No plant has been introduced in recent decades that has given more return for the money invested than Dwarf Essex Rape.

A Prize of $5.00

We will give $5.00 to the school boy or girl who makes the most number of words from the letters contained in the word "Alfalfa." No letter is to be used in one word oftener than it appears in the word "Alfalfa". The only condition is that each person competing must send in at least one paid in advance new or renewal subscriber to "The Maritime Farmer." Make up your lists boys and girls, show them to your friends, get them to help you win the prize by subscribing for The Maritime Farmer. Contest closes May 30th. Address Circulation Manager, Maritime Farmer.

ROOT GROWING IN NOVA SCOTIA

By F. L. FULLER Truro, N. S.

The turnip crop is one of the most important crops that Maritime live stock raisers produce and in compliance with the requests of a large number of our readers we re-publish the following article:

The experience of the writer of this article dates from the time he was big enough to pull a turnip. The early part of my life was spent on a farm where turnips were considered an important crop. This particular farm contained a great variety of soil, in fact, everything from gravel to the hardest clay, and I have seen, a good crop of turnips growing on every acre of it.

During the first two years of the existence of the Experimental Farm at Nappan, I was employed there. Colonel W. M. Blair, who was then manager, was a firm believer in root culture, and although the fields presented an unfavorable appearance we succeeded in getting a fair crop of turnips. The turnip crop at that farm has occupied an important place in the rotation ever since its inception, and I have never seen less than 800 bushels per acre, and have seen as high as 1200 bushels. When I took charge of the Agricultural College Farm fifteen years ago, I determined to grow roots extensively, but was advised by farmers in the vicinity to go cautious, as the soil was not adapted to the growth of roots. We began with one acre, and have increased until last spring when Mr. Logan took charge, there was a 10-acre field prepared for roots The yield for the fifteen years has averaged about one thousand bushels per annum.

METHODS OF GROWING

Our root crop either follows a clover sod or a hay field which has grown a crop of oats the previous year. If the former we plow at three or four inches deep as soon as possible after the clover is taken off. We then roll and harrow immediately. The rolling and harrowing early in the season greatly assists in rotting the sod, thus putting the field in shape for the following season. Later in the season we manure at the rate of about 25 loads per acre and plough again somewhat deeper than before. This time we do not harrow as we wish to leave as much surface as possible exposed to the beneficial action of the frost. If a stubble field is to b? used the only difierence in the above treatment would be that we would disc harrow the field as soon as the oats were removed and plough once instead of twice.

While I do not consider it necessary to manure the field we always make it a point to save enough manure during the summer to give our root field a dressing in the autumn.

Perhaps the chief advantages are that you get through with quite a lot of work when time is not as precious as it is in the spring, and if the manure is coarse it will give you less trouble in the drilling and handling roots if applied in the fall.

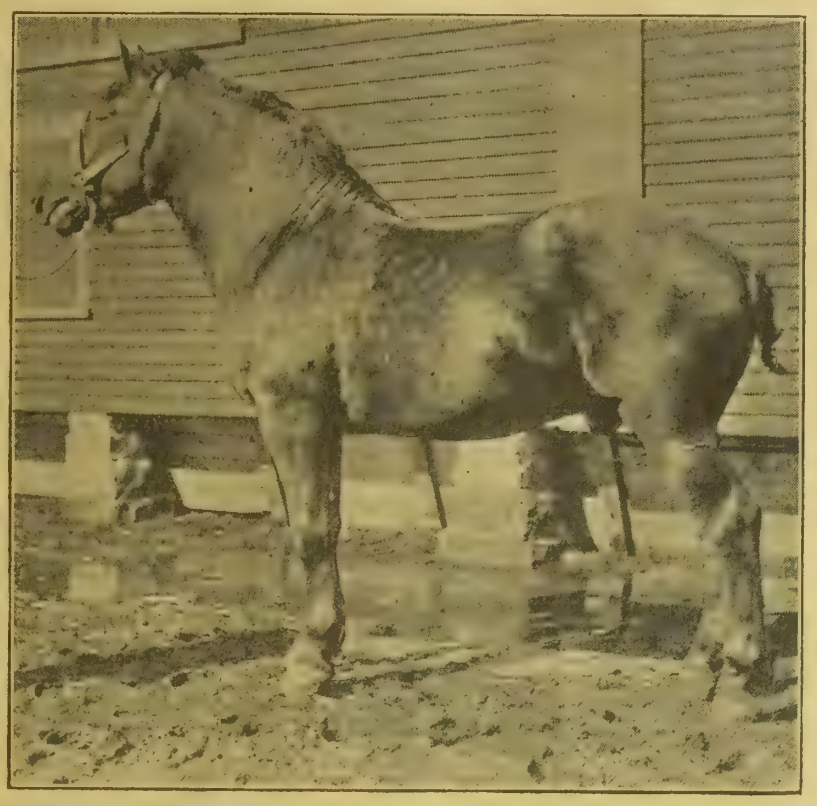
As soon as the field is dry enough in the spring we prefer to harrow it in order to start the weed seeds. As soon as we are ready the field is ploughed thoroughly, worked up, drilled, and then the seed is sown.

When drilling we use from 600 to 100 lbs. Commercial Fertilizer. This is applied by sowing in a light mark made by the drill plough and making the drill directly over it. The most profitable kind of fertilizer should be determined by conducting some simple experiments.

We soon discovered that we were getting poor returns for the use of potash and that the best results were obtained by using fertilizers containing a large percentage of phosphoric acid. Experiments along this line demonstrated the fact that where potash alone was used the increase in yield as a result cost about $1.00 per bushel, and that when acid phosphate (a purely phosphoric acid fertilizer) was used the increase yield cost only 2.9 cts. per bushel.

I do not wish to convey the impression that acid phosphate is the proper kind of fertilizer but rather to set forth the probabilities of serious loss unless some means is taken to discover what element of plant food is needed in your own particular case.

Regarding our method of sowing the fertilizer I think that equally good results would be obtained with less labor by sowing it broadcast on the land just before making the drills. Our chief reason for sowing it in the drills is that it is necessary in connection with experimental work.



Immerseif

Champion Percheron Stallion at the recent Maritime Horse Show. Imported and exhibited by A. H. Thomson, St. John N. B.

Our drills are made 28 inches apart and until a few years ago we made it a practice to drill up only the number of drills we intended to sow immediately. This was done in order to give the seeds the benefit of fresh moist earth to start germination. As this farm was badly infested with "wild mustard" I attempted to overcome it by drilling a small portion of our turnip field early in the season. This allowed all the weed seeds to germinate before it was necessary to sow the crop. When we were ready to sow the seeds we went over the drills with a chain harrow (a brush or half of a spike tooth harrow turned upside down would do) and sowed the seed immediately. This proved to be a splendid process for killing weeds. But as the season was very dry we had some fears lest the seed would not germinate well. To our surprise, however, the seed on this portion of the field came up much more quickly and grew more rapidly than on the adjoining portion of the field where the drills were made and the seed sown the same day. The following year we tried a larger portion of our field with even better results, and for the past few years have made it a practice to handle our entire root field in this way.

This system may not be suitable for all parts of Canada nor all kinds of soils but so far it has certainly proved satisfactory on the College farm.

The quantity of seed sown per acre is from 2 to 3 lbs. This is sown with a seeder imported from Scotland and which is the best machine of the kind I have yet seen. While I am aware that unless you have an absolutely reliable machine it is not safe to seed so lightly, it must be borne in mind that within the safety limit the less seed you sow the less labor you will have in thinning. I would further add that nobody should be deterred from growing turnips simply because it may be impossible to get a seeder in the neighborhood. It is not a very serious matter to sow quite a large field of turnips by hand. A bottle with a quill through the cork or a tin paint can with a hole punched through the bottom are both good devices for hand sowing. A pointed stake makes a very good implement for making a mark for the seed which can be well covered with the back of the hand hay rake.

We start the cultivation as soon as the plants are up sufficiently to enable one to follow the row and we keep it going at intervals of from a week to ten days until the leaves are so large as to prevent it.

We begin thinning as soon as the third leaf is well out, using a hoe only. The plants are left to from 12 to 15 inches apart at the first trimming.

But we find it necessary to go over this the second time to cut out plants which may have been missed during thinning and to kill any weeds which have so far escaped.

A detailed statement of the average cost of growing an acre of turnips is as follows.

In the fall of 1901 a stubble field was taken and disc harrowed as soon as the oats were taken off:

1909.	
Cost per acre of harrowing	$ .75
25 loads stable manure	25.00
Hauling and spreading manure	8.00
Ploughing field	3.00
1902.	
Harrowing field before plowing	.75
Plowing	3.00
Preparing for drilling	1.50
Drilling	2.00
Commercial Fertilizer	10.00
Sowing Fertilizer	.75
Seed	.60
Sowing seed	.50
Thinning	5.00
Cultivating	3.00
Hoeing, second time	3.00
Cr.	$66.85
By half value stable manure	$12.50
By one-third value of Com. Fertilizer	3.33
	$15.83

The yield was 1000 bushels $51.02 which would make the cost of growing 5.1 cts. per bushel. When you add to this 1 ct. or less for harvestist you still have the cost about 6 cts. per bushel.

If the items of credit for manure left in the field need any explanation I think it can be found in the fact that we expect this field to produce a crop of grain and at least two crops of hay without any further dressing of fertilizer and then expect the field to be in as good shape as it was when we began with it. If this result is obtained (and experience bears it out) I think our estimate is sufficiently low. That liberal allowance has been made for the other items will I think be generally conceded. If to anybody the amount for thinning and hoeing seems small may state that I have for several years hired a man for $1.50 per day, who did his work well and made a daily average of one half of an acre.

I am aware that some farmers would grow more roots if they had better cellar accommodation. Those who have basement stables should not be confronted with this trouble. To others I would say it is not necessary to have expensive cellars for keeping roots.

The ordinary barn usually has one main driveway or floor and a hay mow on either side, or a hay mow on one side and a stable on the other.

This floor is usually several feet from the ground, and a good cellar may be cheaply made by digging out under this floor to get a sufficient depth, and putting up ordinary wooden partitions next the hay mows. If a single partition is not considered safe, a double partition may be made of rough boards and the space between stuffed with straw.

DIFFICULTIES.

The chief difficulties that may be encountered in connection with growing are the ravages of the Turnip Flea Beetle, or "Turnip Fly," and Club Root. We often hear farmers say that they would grow turnips if it were not for the turnip fly. I am free to admit that I have seen small patches of turnips almost entirely destroyed by these pests, but have never seen a large field seriously affected and am of the opinion that as a menace to root growers this trouble is more imaginary than real. Several remedies are suggested, which are more or less effectual. The best remedy is to have your field in a good state of cultivation and use good seed. The plants will then grow rapidly, and give the fly little

(Continued on page 570.)

THE MARITIME FARMER

And Co-operative Dairyman.

Semi-Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

Official Organ of The Farmers, and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association The Nova Scotia and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association; The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association; The Maritime Bee-Keepers Association, and The New Brunswick Poultry Aassociation.

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The Circulation of this issue is 10,000 Copies Every one going to a bona fide subscriber.

MAY 9, 1911.

Dates of Issue.

May..... 9—30
June..... 13—27

HOW TO GET BETTER STOCK.

It is the wish of every one to have better stock than he now possesses. The majority have an ambition to get into some line of pure-bred live stock breeding. This is commendable. Yet there are many, who, from circumstances, feel it impossible to reach the height of their ambition.

It is through "up-grading" of our common stock that we can hope to enhance the value and usefulness of our herd.

Remember there will be no advancement, no up-grading, unless you have secured the best bred, most prepotent animal as head of your herd that is obtainable. Improvement only comes through the superior qualities of the males used.

Breeders should be warned against a grade bull. Not but what a grade bull is better than a scrub. It is true the progeny of a high grade bull may be capable of equalling even those of a pure-bred so far as production of dairy products alone are concerned, but they can never equal the progeny of the latter in prepotency or the power to transmit to their descendents their own desirable qualities. It is inherited characteristics of the pure-bred through a long line of pure-bred ancestry, with the uniformity of type and the inherent vigor of race and breed that is his value as the sire. If individuals are not so situated to own such an animal themselves it is desirable that co-operation and joint ownership by communities should be effected.

It is the general custom among purchasers of such animals to seek a young animal. It is a false economy. In fact there is a decided advantage in purchasing mature animals. One of the greatest is that the buyer can, by the character of the progeny, better judge of the animal's value and he eliminates the uncertainty of the future development of the young bull calf. Then again many a good animal is sold more reasonably at three and four years of age than when yearlings.

SQUANDERING TIME.

There is a class of people who are continually complaining that they have not time to do this or that thing. They are always busy, yet accomplish nothing. Their work is always behind. They will start half a dozen jobs and never thoroughly finish any of them. They are simply squandering time through lack of system. Such people want to take a fresh grip upon themselves and form correct habits. Let them first finish the work in hand in a thorough manner and then turn, without delay, to something else. To squander time between jobs in trying to excuse the postponement of the second job is cultivating a bad habit. As soon as a man acquires the habit of systemizing his work, completing the job in hand and immediately taking up another, he soon begins to clean up the many things that have hung on his shoulders as a regular burden. With each job completed he feels his strength increasing and soon everything seems to shape itself to his hand. When a man so lays out his work that each job is finished when it leaves his hands, he soon finds that instead of an accumulation of work he is ahead of his regular work. He is then ready to branch out into new fields which his experience has made him anxious to enter and conquer. It is a poor habit to form to try and find excuses for squandering time between jobs. To be always busy with nothing done is to gain an unenviable reputation as a poor workman.

MAKE YOUR FARM ATTRACTIVE.

We know of no outlay on the farm that can be made as profitable and make the home more attractive than the proper laying out of the home grounds. What we all want is attractive homes and this is not always made so by lavishness in selecting and planting of trees, but in the neatness and artistic arrangement. One of the reasons that many of our farm homes are not attractive is because the work is left to that season of the year, spring, when everything is pressing and no time is found for doing this work. The proper thing to do is to plan your home grounds before work commences. We often times see homes on the farms where there has been lots of money spent, abundance of planting and yet the whole is an uninviting picture, is unpleasing to the owner and much less attractive to his neighbors. The whole thing shows the lack of system and proper arranging and it is along this line that the greatest errors are committed.

Everybody likes to see a well kept lawn and the home which should adorn its centre should be so arranged that the plants, flower beds, ornamental trees, shrubs, etc., all blend in harmony and in keeping witn the surroundings, maintaining a natural grace and the proper proportions on the landscape. One common fault in planting is the overcrowding. At first this does not show, but in a very few years we begin to see the evil effects of this system. Here is where a plan should have been made and studied, and the trees and shrubs so arranged so that they have ample space for growing and as they grow older and larger they maintain the same relative position to one another for there is nothing more detrimentel to a well laid out lawn than to see certain trees and shrubs crowding each other.

It is impossible to give any minute directions for the laying out and planting of home grounds in a newspaper article, but we have plenty of men at this age of the world who are making this line of work a specialty and are only too glad to confer with anyone needing any information along this line. We know of no expenditure of money that will give as good results as the proper planting and laying out of the home grounds.

PRACTICE A CROP ROTATION.

A crop rotation planned to suit the location and carried on with a fair understanding of natural conditions, may be made to give the land greater productive power. The convenience and probable immediate profit of farm work are involved in a suitable rotation. But notwithstanding the well known benefits of intelligent crop rotation systematically carried on may continue year after year to give very little attention to this important matter.

The low average yield of many farms, their depleted fertility, the prevalence of weeds and the inferiority of pastures are largely owing to this disregard of the principles and practice of crop rotation. This same disregard of suitable crops and rotations is responsible for what might be termed the special drudgery of some farms. A variety of crops properly rotated better distributes the work of the year and enables one better to provide for live stock ; besides, one crop may more profitably follow another than itself from its leaving the soil in better condition.

The practice of cropping continuously so long as such seems profitable and then seeding down to grasses needs to be discouraged. Long terms for any one field to be in pasture are also far from being in the best interests of the land or of its owner; yet scores and scores of farmers take hay from a field so long as it will give a fair return and then use it many years for pasture. The sod, while it is not frvorable to weeds, harbors insect pests and is responsible for the depredations of wire worms and white grubs when such land again is brought under cultivation.

The short rotations, three-year or four year, have everything to commend them. These naturally cannot be applied universally. But while they are adopted only to certain conditions, longer and shorter ones under other circumstances may be made to yield satisfactory results if intelligently planned and persistently pursued.

If for any reason we have failed to give crop rotation its due consideration in the past it will be well to do some solid thinking and on planning rotations that can be put in working order at the commencement of the growing season of 1911.

THE CITY MAN AND THE FARMER.

This is the season of the year when the city man, who has any love of nature left in him, frequently wonders what he is living for anyway. He gets up in the morning and sees the warm haze lie on the distant hill, or, perhaps only the sunshine flooding the tree tops on his shaded street ; and he thinks of the broad fields far away bathed in this vivid radience, up and down whose new turned furrows go the farmer in the fresh spring morning. But there is none of this for the business man in a big city. He climbs wearily into a clanging trolly car and goes away to his daily imprisonment in an office full of stale air. He may open the window; but it is the dust and din of the streets that come in. Then what is there to show for the work of his hands or head ? A farmer ads visibly and undeniably to the wealth of the world. He plants his seed ; and in the autumn he will reap his harvest—golden wheat for the threshing, vegetables for the bins, red and yellow fruit for the cellar. He produces something which he can sell to his fellow men with the consciousness that he is giving vulue for value. But the city man ! Undoubtedly he produces something of value, too, else he could not exchange it as a steady source of livelihood for the yield of the farm. But it does not grow to value under his eyes—he connot handle it with the same certain and definite knowledge of what it is, and what it is good for that the farmer can who plants a young cabbage and plucks a full "head."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Many a cow is good, just because her owner is good.

Dairying is a business that must be strictly attended to by the ones interested.

How Can Alfalfa Growing Receive a Boost in the Maritime Provinces?

New Brunswick Can and Will Sow Alfalfa.

Sir,—When in New Brunswick last July I ventured some comments upon the outstanding value of alfalfa for which you were good enough to find space in your columns. In the course of these comments I stated my humble opinion than on your reasonably fertile uplands alfalfa would prove an exceedingly profitable crop; and shortly thereafter had the satisfaction of actually seeing my contention demonstrated on the farm of Hiram Secord, Penobsquis. Mr. Secord had two patches of alfalfa which, so far as I could determine, was the Grimm strain, introduced into Minnesota in 1857 by Wendelin Grimm, a German immigrant, and which has proven by far the most successful of all the varieties so far offered. Both of the experimental patches in question were just as thrifty as one could wish; and it was most pleasing to note Mr. Secord's knowledge of the habit and handling of the plant, which knowledge he had apparently shared with his lads. He informed me also that quite a number of other farmers in the district had undertaken similar trial, and that the moving spirit of these trials was a gentleman in the provincial dairy service, whose name I am sorry has at the moment escaped me; but who organized such trials entirely as a private effort, supplying the seed at his own expense. It will scarcely be denied that this quiet, sincere striver after better things merits not merely ordinary recognition and encouragement, such men instinctively avoid the limelight. Nevertheless, they are a priceless asset.

The main object of this communication is to tell you that this year again my alfalfa has wintered beautifully. It has now passed through four winters. It is the Grimm variety. The recent winter was very severe, more particularly as its earlier portion was devoid of snow. Now, here is the point: If alfalfa can be wintered here, what is to hinder its successful handling in New Brunswick where conditions are so very much more favorable? I am more than ever convinced that ere very long alfalfa will have solved our fodder problem, and, might, I add the extra conviction that before the passing of many years there will be ample acres of alfalfa on the land of every intelligent farmer in your magnificient provinces.

Some idea of the value of the legume in question may be gathered from tne report of the New Jersey Experiment Station, which gives the average yield of green clover at 14,000 pounds per acre, while the average yield per acre of green alfalfa was 35,500 pounds. The protein per ton clover is given at 246 pounds, while the same quantity of alfalfa equalled 265 pounds protein. This means than an acre of alfalfa contains 2,214 pounds protein while an acre of clover contains only 616 lbs. protein. Of course, at the station in question, alfalfa was cut two or three times annually, which largely accounts for the heavy yield. But it is yield and fodder value that the farmer wants; and he certainly gets them in alfalfa. Further, alfalfa helps the lands considerably more than clover, and alfalfa will last without reseeding for from ten to 100 years.

I trust thay my success, under conditions infinitely more adverse than yours, may be encouraging to my New Brunswick friends. Alfalfa can absolutely be grown to great advantage with you. Let those who doubt pay a visit to Mr. Secord's beautiful farm at Penobsquis. In addition to seeing a really good stand of alfalfa, they will also see what progressive, intelligent and energetic agricultural methods may accomplish on land which is by no means the best.

I shall have 600 and perhaps 900 acres in crop this season—900 if possible.—F. MacLure Sclanders, Saskatoon, Sask., in a recent issue of The Telegraph, St. John, N. B.

Editor's Note.—The gentleman referred to by Mr. Sclanders as having done so much for Alfalfa growing in New Brunswick is Mr. C. W. McDougall, Dairy Superintendent, Sussex, N. B.

$1,000 For Alfalfa Growing

The Maritime Farmer is seriously considering the offering of $1,000 in futurity prizes for Alfalfa fields in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland to be judged in 1916 or 1917. The idea is to conduct the competition for these prizes along the lines followed by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture as published in our issue of March 21st.

Before embarking in this undertaking we would like to know whether **YOU** will enter the competition or not. It is essential that we know to what extent our various Alfalfa enthusiasts will interest themselves and others.

We want some suggestions from **YOU**. How large a plot would you suggest? How many winters should the plot survive and thrive before the prizes are awarded? What division of the prize mcney would you suggest? What do you think of the scheme anyway? Any suggestions will be appreciated.

The Alfalfa Crop.

Every farmer should make an effort to find out whether or not his farm cannot be made produce Alfalfa successfully.

Scientific agricultural research has resulted in many important discoveries of truths, which when applied have proven of inestimable value to agriculture. Perhaps there has been no one discovery made of greater import or practical value and application than the scientific knowledge gained concerning this greatest of farm crops, viz., alfalfa. Although this crop is one of our oldest of farm crops, as we find mention made of it in ancient history as having been cultivated by the Greeks, Romans and Egyptians before the Christian Era, long before we find anything concerning our other farm crops, still strange as it may seem not until very recently has the plant been studied and accurate scientific knowledge gained, that reveals its great worth to agriculture and sets forth its scientific relation to the soil, bacteria and plants, and its requirements of growth, which knowledge has made it possible to grow the crop over large areas of Europe and America.

There is no one crop today that is so engaging the attention of live agriculturists and it is merely the knowledge to hand today that enables us to grow the crop so successfully, and the dissemination of this seems to be the effort of our agricultural press at present. Still there are many who have not taken up the growing of the crop, and while the propaganda is being vigorously waged, there are many who will let the opportunity of seeding a small area (if only by way of experiment) this present season go by, the alfalfa crop remaining untried. While we have in Ontario already many very successful growers of alfalfa, we have a majority who entertain very hazy ideas concerning the crop, they are still uncertain, remembering well the few failures they have learned about and so refrain from giving it a try themselves; although believing it to be a very valuable crop when once established on a farm, and in this class we have a god many in eastern Ontario.

I think I may say that there is no section in Canada where this crop would prove of greater worth than to we dairy farmers of eastern Ontario. We are farming rather intensively; we demand a large yield from our soils. Alfalfa gives this and makes the soil grow more of a succeeding crop than it ever grew before. Our stock require in the large production of milk and butter fat desired; largely nitrogenous food, of the best quality, nutritious and palatable, not only in winter dairying and feeding is this essential, but in summer as well the same aplies, and in this instance as green feed or the soiling crop, nothing fills the bill better than alfalfa. Briefly stating it, alfalfa is the richest in feeding value, in the one element we are always striving to supply and that costs most to buy in our feed stuffs, viz., nitrogen or protein, of any field crop yet introduced, while as a growing plant it gathers and stores in the soil the greatest amount of that one element of fertility, nitrogen and improves to the greatest extent the physical condition of the soil by adding humus from the residue of the crop, and lessening the sub-soil by the action of its deep feeding top roots than any other field crop grown today.

Aside from the high feeding value of alfalfa, the crop would be one of our best considering the large yield realized, as three and not infrequently four cuttings are cut each season, making a yield of from seven to eight tons per acre in many instances, while a stand that is worth leaving should produce at least five tons per acre on the average. We have briefly explained its beneficial effect on the soil, it is the greatest soil improver of all; and in many instances has reclaimed soils that could not be made produce other crops successfully.

In discussing its feeding value, it may be mentioned in pasing that in the western American States where alfalfa is grown quite extensively, many mills are established where the dried hay is ground into fine meal and this product sells readily for almost as much as wheat bran. If the feeding value of this crop so nearly approaches bran as to be worth nearly as much per lb. on the market in competition with other feeds, at three cuttings per season and a yield of five tons or more per acre, is it not a cheap source of this rather expensive concentrate, bran, and would it not be an excellent feed to supply our dairy cattle, and growing young stock, and our working horses and colts? The feed bill today where dairy cattle is properly kept is very considerable, yet we have among our most successful Ontario dairy farmers those who are following most successfully winter dairying without the use of any wheat whatever, relying solely on alfalfa hay, roots and silage. This being true (and in view of the enormous prices of concentrates at present) should be sufficient to make us sit uu and take notice, and awaken an endeavor on our part to find out what there really is in this alfalfa crop for us.

Taking the chemical analysis of alfalfa, we find it a medium between wheat bran, which it very nearly approaches, and best quality of red clover.

According to Prof. Henry's findings in his work on "Feeds and Feeding," the chemical analysis of bran and alfalfa reveals the following:

Bran—moisture, 11.5; ash, 5.4; protein, 16.1; crude fibre, 8.1; carbohydrates, 53.7; ether extract, 4.0.

Alfalfa—moisture, 9.4 ash, 7.4; protein, 14.3; crude fibre, 25.0; carbohydrates, 42.7; ether extract, 2.2.

In this analysis we note the protein content of both feeds is very high, particularly the bran, the nutritive ratio in either case being rather narrower than it is generally conceded to be.

To make another comparison, one ton of bran costs approximately twenty-one dollars. Allowing liberal estimates for rent of land, manure, seed and labor invo,ved in growing alfalfa, the same amount of feed value is produced by alfalfa, making no allowance for the improvement of our soil through growing the crop, at a cost of four dollars. We may add the moral is surely obvious.—C. HAMILTON, in Ottawa Valley Journal.

Always Sign Your Name.

We frequently receive unsigned communications from some of our subscribers. Not unfrequently these communications are accompanied by cash or money orders, which we are unable to place to the credit of the remitters, as we do not know who they are. We have a postal note in our office now, dated Woodstock, N. B., March 18th, 1911, which was sent us unsigned.

The following letter from Prof. M. Cumming, Truro, N. S., also reveals a similar conditicn existing among some of the farmers who correspond with the College Authorities:

Truro, Nova Scotia, May 1, 1911.

Editor "The Maritime Farmer,"
Sussex, N. B.

Dear Sirs:—Last week a letter arrived at the College, addressed to Mr. E. S. Archibald, requesting a bottle of nitro culture for alfalfa and enclosing .25c for same. The writer took the opportunity to write a report on the excellent resufts which he had with red clover the previous year, but he failed to sign his name.

Possibly you can put a note to this effect in your paper and it might reach his eye.

Yours Sincerely,
M. CUMMING.

A Comparison in Clovers.

I have heard and have read a lot about alfalfa and of its value as a field crop but there are a few other important points I wish information on before sowing some myself. I have a piece of land that I had in corn and roots last year. The soil was liberally manured about a year ago. Would this be suitable for growing alfalfa? The land is a clay loam. Will you kindly answer the following questions:

(1) Is alfalfa superior to the common red clover as a feed?

(2) Is the yield greater per acre than other clovers?

(3) Is alfalfa growing a greater strain on land fertility than other clovers or as timothy?

(4) Is a good stand of alfalfa, left for four seasons, better for the laod than other clovers?

(5) How many crops can be taken from an alfalfa field in one year and how many years can a good stand in such a field be kept before clover will die out?

(6) Is alfalfa better as a crop to choke out weeds than common clover?

(8) A number of my neighbors are also thinking of trying alfalfa this year as well as myself and a great deal depends on your answer as to whether we will try it or not. It is not being grown in this district anywhere, to my knowledge.—C. W., Hilliardton, New Ontario.

Answer: (1) The following table gives the comparative amounts of digestible constituents in one ton of hay or each of the two crops:

Constituents.	Alfalfa	Red Clover.
Protein	192.2 lbs.	141.0 lbs.
Fat	30.0 lbs.	29.4 lbs.
Nitrogen free extract	496.6 lbs.	587.4 lbs
Fibre	203.5 lbs.	209.4 lbs.

These figures are quite suggestive and are worthy of chreful study.

(2) Yield per acre—Alfalfa as soiling crop will yield from 20 to 30 tons of green feed per acre in the same season.

Common Red Clover as a soiling crop will yield 15 to 20 tons of green feed in the same season.

Cured as hay alfalfa will yield from 5 to 7 tons in three cuttings. Common Red will yield 3 to 4½ tons in two cuttings of the same season.

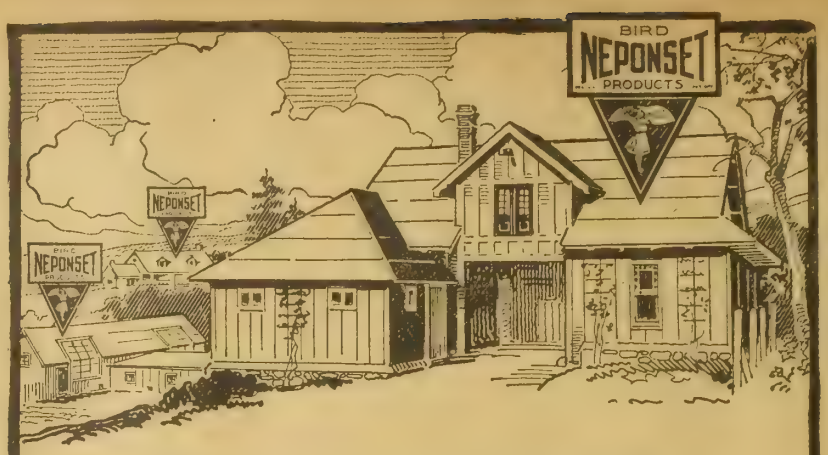
(3) Alfalfa being such an exceedingly deep rooted plant is one of the easiest feeders on the soil. Common red clover also has a deep rapid root growth which reaches down into the lower soils where other crops cannot reach, bringing fertilizing elements to the surface making both plants soil enrichers. Alfalfa is not considered equal to medium red clover as a direct means of fertilizing and in otherwise improving the land on which it grows. This does not arise from the less power on the part of alfalfa to draw nitrogen from the air and deposit it in the soil but rather from the fact that the red clover establishes itself more quickly and is more frequently grown in the rotation. Farmers should now allow alfalfa to remain down on the same land too long. Allow some other part of the farm to have the benefits of the fertilizing and mechanical power of its root growth. When alfalfa is all fed upon the farm on which it is grown it then becomes a source of fertilization scarcely without a rival among plants grown upon the farm.

(4) Take for instance a four-years' growth of alfalfa. If it was a good stand it would be the superior as a fertilizer. The fertilizing elements of common red is at its best after the first season's harvest. After the second season the value deteriorates. The common red can however be sown twice in the four years and would be equal if not a little better than the one year's growth of alfalfa. Alsike and White Dutch clover cannot be compared with the root growth or the value to the soil with alfalfa. The mechanical effects upon the land are very beneficient. It improves the tilth by means of the thick root growth.

(5) The number of cuttings will to some extent depend on the season. When cut as a soiling crop five or six cuttings can be taken off. When cut for hay three cuttings may be harvested. It is best in all cases to cut and feed alfalfa off the field as live stock is liable to crop the plants too close which is the cause of may failures. In no case should alfalfa be cut or pastured too late in the autumn. It is best to leave a growth of 12 to 18 inches to protect the plants over winter. When alfalfa is sown on a perfectly clean field and a perfect stand secured it will last 6 to 8 years and sometimes longer although this is not desirable.

(6) Alfalfa, possessing a sing,e stem when the plants are young and a tap root, would not as a weed destroyer be equal to the common red. Both clovers are however great weed destroyers because of the number of cuttings each season. Clovers are cut so frequently as to make it practically impossible for most forms of annual weed life to mature seed in the crop. The same is true of biennials and also perennials, but there are some forms of perennial weeds which multiply through their root stocks that eventually crowd alfalfa. Common red clover is usually cut twice a year. In it annuals and biennials cannot mature seed except in exceptional instances. To accomplish such an end the seed must be sown thick and the plants must be both vigorous and numerous.

(7) If alfalfa is to be used as a soiling crop cutting may begin any time when the alfalfa has grown 12 to 18 inches high or just as the buds are appearing. In cutting for hay the best time to harvest alfalfa for hay is just after the blossoms begin to appear or when about 1-3 of the blossoms are out the harvesting should begin. If cut earlier the loss of weight in the crop will be considerable as it will be soft and immature. If cut after the stems become over-woody and the loss of leaves in curing will be much greater. When large areas of alfalfa are to be harvested the importance of beginning early cannot be over-estimated. It is much better to cut early and lose something in weight of the first cutting than to meet with greater loss in weight in the next crop or crops. Mowing should begin as soon as the dew is off in the morning. The tedder should follow. Get the hay slightly wilted then it may be raked in windrows and put up in small coils the same evening. After the hay has become wilted it shhuld not be stirred or handled any more than is really necessary before being housed.—Central Canada Citizen.



Shingles Crack and Split

When you think of the good old shingled roofs that seemed never to wear out, don't forget that the shingles of today are not the shingles of twenty-five years ago. Modern kiln-drying methods destroy the wood fibre, causing the shingles to crack and split.

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Alfalfa for Sandy Soil.

J. F., Westmorland Co., N. B.—I attempted to grow Alfalfa when I first heard of it, perhaps a quarter of a century ago, and I failed. Now I am constrained, at least, in part, by the recent discussion in the "Farmer" to make another attempt. The ground I want to grow it on is sandy, gradually growing more purely sand and harder until at a depth of six (6) feet it is shelly sandstone. The surface is rich by reason of frequent applications of barnyard manure and very free of weeds.

Will such land produce good crops of clover?

I want to grow potatoes on a very sandy field in 1912. Can I cultivate this year so as to conserve moisture for the crop of 1912, or how can I handle the field before the potatoes are planted to conserve moisture for that crop?

Ans.—If the soil referred to is made rich by the application of barnyard manure and nitro culture is used if needed, we see no reason why clover and alfalfa would not do well on it. Your best and most accurate reply to this question would be that given you by the result of trial plots conducted under careful and favorable conditions.

The addition of vegetable matter to sandy soils is very important, since it is needed to increase their holding capacity as well as to add fertility. Water is often the limiting factor in the production of sandy soils, due to their coarse texture and lack of vegetable matter. The fertility needs of sandy soils are nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Phosphorus and potassium must be supplied either directly in commercial fertilizer or indirectly through the buying of feed which is fed to animals. The average sandy soil contains only one-third to one-half as much fertility as clay loams. Legumes are beneficial to sandy soils, because they supply the much needed nitrogen as well as humus. Peat can be used to advantage as a nitrogen fertilizer where a supply is readily available. The use of lime on sandy soils, which are very commonly acid, will aid in securing a stand of alfalfa and clovers. Inoculation is also usually necessary to grow good crops of legumes. Rotations for sandy soils must be chosen so as to increase the amount of vegetable matter and provide a legume crop to cover the soil at least one in every three years. Growing and plowing under some green crop this summer will add to the humus and water holding capacity of your field for a 1912 potato crop.

Some Alfalfa Queries.

Enclosed please fine postal note for 80 cts. for paid up subscription to Maritime Farmer to April 1912.

I am thinking of trying a small plot of Alfalfa and would like to know how seed is treated with nitro culture? How much seed will a twenty-five cent bottle go over? Would it be any harm to use the same on half amount of seed?

As to what I think about our provincial governments being asked to give money to be expended in prizes for competition, I would not be in favor of it at all because we do not have it established well enough for that, and I think we will have to begin on a small scale. If they can be induced to give us any money, let it be used for demonstration plots in each vicinity to show us how to grow it.

Do any of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Associations or Agricultural Societies of N. B. publish an annual report. I would like to have a copy.—Harry McMackin, Kings Co., N. B.

Ans.—Directions for applying Nitro Culture to seed go with each bottle. One twenty-five cent bottle of Nitro Culture contains sufficient culture to inoculate one bushel of seed, or it might all be applied to any smal, quantity with beneficial results. The New Brunswick Department for Agriculture issues a yearly report which usually contains an account of the doings at the various farmers' meetings held in the province. A free copy may be secured by writing for one to W. W. Hubbard, Secretary for Agriculture, Fredericton, N. B.

Handling Soil for Alfalfa.

I prepared land for alfalfa last year and got some seed at the state college. Through a delay of express company seed came too late to sow. I put on a ton of lime and seeded to rye last fall. How should it be handled this year and will seed be good.— D. Eddy, Massachusetts.

The probability is that the seed furnished him last year, which we believe to have been of unusually fine quality, will germinate this year nearly as well as last. I advise turning the rye under when in bloom, applying the basic slag meal and potash as was advised last year (if this was not done at that time), harrowing repeatedly until about the last of July in order (1) to somewhat consolidate the soil, and (2) to kill any annual weeds which may start. I should sow the alfalfa when the moisture conditions are such as to favor quick germination, some time between July 25 and August5. But just before sowing the seed I would apply fertilizers as recommended last year. As the best means of making clear to readers what was recommended last year I give outline directions, which were furnished to all experimenters.

WHAT METHOD TO FOLLOW.

Select a small piece of land, one-fourth acre or more, which is naturally thoroughly underdrained. The surface also should slope gradually, as standing water or ice will soon kill out the alfalfa. A moderately heavy soil is probably the best, but you will have to use whatever soil you have on your farm, provided it meets the requirements as to drainage. It would be well to select a piece which was plowed last fall, but if this is impossible, plow now as soon as possible.

To the rough furrow apply about 1½ tons lime per acre. If you do not have a supply of agricultural lime on hand, I would get sufficient building lime by the barrel for this small piece and spread it in piles on the plowed surface and add water enough to slake it until it changes to a fine, dry powder, then spread evenly and harrow in deeply with wheel harrow. Keep the piece harrowed at intervals of about two weeks to destroy weeds and about June 20 apply per acre: Basic slag meal, 1200 pounds; high-grade sulphate of potash, 350 lbs. If you cannot get these materials apply about one ton per acre of some ready mixed fertilizer rich in acid phosphate and potash. Harrow the fertilizer in well and keep harrowed at intervals until seeding time.

Just before seeding time apply per acre the following fertilizers: Nitrate of soda, 125 pounds; basic slag meal 300 pounds. If you cannot get these materials, apuly 400 to 500 pounds of a ready mixed fertilizer rich in nitrogen. Harrow well until you have a good seed bed. After sowing the seed, it should be scratched in lightly with a weeder or similar tool and rolled. What growth the alfalfa makes this season should be left uncut as a mulch for protection next winter, as alfalfa sometimes badly winterkills.—Prof. Brooks of Mass. Agricultural College.

Alfalfa for Horses.

In the Yellowstone valley alfalfa is about the only hay or forage farm horses are fed, and most of our farmers and many city people feed it the year round. Our horses do better on alfalfa and take less grain than when fed on timothy or blue stem hay. When not at heavy work they do very well on alfalfa alone. Numbers of city horses kept for family use are fed alfalfa alone, but for heavy driving should have some grain.

The only trouble in feeding it is that most men feed too much. Stock like it and will eat more than they need and in that case will be soft and short winded. In many sections they recommend feeding first cutting to horses or letting it get over-ripe. In that case they feed 30 to 40 lbs. hay and the horse is only able to eat about half of it, because it is too coarse, but he gets about the amount he should have. We believe in giving the horse choice, fine alfalfa hay and have him clean it up. It is cheaper and better for the horse. —I. D. O'Donnell, Yellowstone Co., Mont.

A CURE WITHOUT DRUGS

Wear My Belt Until Cured and Pay Me When the Work is Done

I have the grandest invention of the age for weak, rundown, wornout men; the surest and easiest cure for all nervous and chronic diseases. Its wonderful power is directed to the seat of the nervous system through which its vitalized strength penetrates into all parts of the body, carrying new life to every function which has been weakened by disease or dissipation, restoring energy to the brain and power to the system. No weak man will ever regret a fair trial of this invigorator.

Why will you be weak? Why do you go on from day to day when you know you are losing your nerve force—your manhood—when you see a cure within your grasp? Do not delay a matter which is the key to your future happiness. Whatever your condition to-day, you will not improve as you grow older. Age calls for greater vital force, and the older you get the more pronounced will be your weakness.

I want you—if that means you—to come to me, and if I say that I can cure you I don't ask you to pay me until I DO SO, if you give me reasonable security for the Belt while you use it. That is fair, surely. You take no chances, as I know what I can do, and I'll run the risk.

All men cannot be MILLIONAIRES, but thousands of them could be much better off FINANCIALLY, SOCIALLY, and in every other respect if they would guard their HEALTH. With VIGOROUS HEALTH—a body full of ELECTRIC ENERGY—a man can make OPPORTUNITIES if he don't find them, but, lacking in the COURAGE, and SELF-ASSURANCE that is born of MANLY VIGOR, he is but a derelict—a vessel without mast or rudder—cast hither and thither by every storm of life that besets his pathway. GIVE ME A MAN that has exhausted his VITALITY—suffering from PAINS AND ACHES — MENTAL DEPRESSION — SLEEPLESSNESS — NERVOUS DEBILITY — WITHOUT HOPE — AMBITION —COURAGE gone—drifting with the tide — and I can transform him into a STRONG MAN—a man of push—a man that will make his way in spite of all obstacles—if he has anything left to build upon, if he will follow my advice and use the DR. McLAUGHLIN ELECTRIC BELT as I direct. Save your tobacco money for a few weeks—cut out a few of your health-destroying, soul-destroying habits—procure on of these appliances—USE ELECTRICITY, and use it in the right way to invigorate your body, and you will look upon the day you gave your case to me as the TURNING POINT of your life.

Mr. Alex. Marr, Russell, Ont., says: "Anyone who is skeptical about your Belt, tell them to write to me. I feel like a new man."

Dear Sir,—I am able to say that I believe I am completely cured of Rheumatism. I have not felt a sign of it for two months, and I can recommend your Belt to any sufferer of Rheumatism.—Fred Lemon, Bognor, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to report a good account as regards my health. I am beginning to find myself stronger in every way. Certainly your Belt does its duty and its work is sure. — William P. Morter, Box 87, Hawkesbury, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I wish to say that your Belt has done me more good than all the medicine I ever took. I used it every night for about three months, and since then I do not need it. I can sleep good, and feel as good as ever I did. I am only too pleased that I made up my mind to get your Belt. You have my permission to use this letter if you wish, as I will be only too pleased if it will help anyone to get a cure.—Yours sincerely, John Hunt, Davisville, Ont.

Dear Sir, — Received your letter of the 4th inst., and in reply I can say that your Belt gave entire satisfaction. With best wishes, I am, Sir, yours very truly, Ernest Ryerse, 106 Queen St., St. John, N.B.

Cultivate cheerfulness. It pays Energy and cheerfulness — that's a combination that can't be beat. Feed your system with this great Invigorator—Electricity. Apply it with my Belt—the only correct system, and it will overcome your weakness, your pains, your aches. Animal vitality, that's what you lack. If you want to feel strength and energy in every part of your system; if you want to feel the life-blood dancing through your veins; if you want to make your mark in the world, build up your vitality with my Belt, and you can be a Man among Men.

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THE ESTABLISHMENT OF APPLE ORCHARDS

Part 3—Insect and Fungus Enemies.

By A. G. Turney, Horticulturist.

SPRAYING ESSENTIAL.

There are still fruit growers who profess to believe that just sunshine and rain are enough to produce the best fruit—that nature is all-sufficient. Is there anything that grows that cannot be improved with care and attention, and isn't it true that in all nature the same inscrutable source which nourishes the plant provides also the pest to destroy it? Spraying is absolutely essential to successful fruit growing. The man who raises the fine healthy crop year in and year out is the one most ready to acknowledge this fact and it is the man who raises the poor fruit who is the most active in finding excuses, in blaming the soil, the weather, etc.,—everything but his lack of proper attention to the trees. Go into your orchard and examine the trees. Don't you know that the moss sucks the sap out of the trees, and closes the pores of the bark? Notice the cracks in the bark— the rough appearance, the scale and the lichens! Is it any wonder that your trees become stunted and unhealthy and your fruit is undersized and worm-eaten? It is a question of how long trees will stand such treatment even on the finest soil. You may depend upon it that larger, cleaner fruit, and more of it, always come from the healthy trees with clean, smooth bark, free from moss, scale, and lichens. Destroy the insects and fungi, and it will add fully one-third to the producing capacity of your trees, and over fifty per cent. to the market value of your fruit. There is just one way to do it—and the only way—spray.

CLASSIFICATIONS

The most important insect enemies of the apple may be classified as follows:—Those devouring the foliage; those boring in the wood; those occuring on the bark; and those attacking the fruit.

Insects may be separated into two general classes by the nature of their mouth parts, and a knowledge of this point is essential to the intelligent and effective use of remedies. With the one class those insect which have biting mouth parts with which they procure their food, such as caterpillars, it is only necessary to coat the foliage and fruit with some poisonous material which being swallowed with the food will cause death. In the other class the insects which suck up their food in liquid form through a beak or hollow tube such as plant lice and oyster shell scale, stomach poisons are abviously of no use and these insects must be killed by some contact remedy such as kerosene emulsion which causes death by clogging up the breathing organs of the insect, resulting in suffocating. For such insects as borers which cannot be reached by surface applications, the measures taken must be largely preventive and consist in applying strong smelling washes distastful to the female adults and in consequence on which they will not lay their eggs.

SPRAYING MIXTURES

Bordeaux mixture is still the standard and most commonly used fungicide, but the commercial lime and sulphur solutions are rapidly coming into greater use and promise to replace it. They are easier and cleaner applied, needing only dilution with water; they are almost if not quite as effective a fungicide; and their use does not result in the russetting of the fruit, which is sometimes a serious disadvantage to the use of Bordeaux. The commercial lime and sulphur sells at from $8.00 to $9.00 per forty gallons of solution testing 32 degrees. This strength should be diluted about 1 to 9 for a winter spray and about 1 to 40 for a spring and summer spray to replace Bordeaux in sprays Nos. 1,2 and 3. Where this is done it is not advisable to use Paris Green for the poison. only Arsenate of lead. The addition of five pounds of freshly slacked lime will make the solution show up better on the foliage and enable the operator to ascertain if the work is being properly done. After this addition of lime the mixture should be immediately applied or a certain amount of crystalization may take place.

POISONED BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Blue Vitrol ....4 lbs.
Lime (fresh) ....5 lbs.
Water .... 40 gallons
Arsenate of Lead ..... 2 to 3 lbs.

Dissolve the copper sulphate by suspending it inside a wooden or earthen vessel containing about 5 gallons of water. Slake the lime in another vessel. If the lime when slaked, is lumpy or granular, it should be strained through coarse sacking or a fine sieve. Pour the copper sulphate solution into the barrel, or it may be dissolved in this in the first place; half fill the barrel with water, agitate with water and agitate thoroughly. A stock solution of copper sulphate and milk of lime may be prepared and kept in seperate covered barrels throughout the spraying season. The quantities of copper and sulphate, lime and water should be carefully noted. If Paris Green is used eight ounces to 40 gallons is sufficient. Arsenate of lead is a safer and more reliable insect poison than Paris Green, as it is uniform in composition, is less apt to be adulterated, stays in suspension longer and is thus better distributed over the tree, remains on the foliage longer and does not cause injury by burning. The relative cost of these two insecticides per one barrel of spray mixture is approximately as follows:

Paris Green, 8 ounces at 30 cts. per lb., 15 cts.

Arsenate of Lead, 2 to 3 lbs. @ 12½ cts., 25 to 40 cts.

By purchasing arsenate of lead in 50 and 100 lb. packages it can be got lor 12½ cts. or so per lb. Whereas the cost per barrel of spray mixture is apparently twice as much as for Paris Green, in reality it is the cheaper insecticide on account of its greater efficiency and reliability. Before incorporating either the Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead in the spray mixture, make into a thin paste with water.

POISONED LIME SULPHUR.

Commercial Lime and Sulphur 1 gallon.
Arsenate of Lead, 2-3 lbs. mixed with water, 1 gallon.
Water 38 gallons.

Do not use Paris Green with Lime Sulphur.

FOR BORERS.

Soft soap reduced to the consistency of thick paint by the addition of a strong solution of washing soda water. If applied with a brush early in June, during the morning of a warm day, this will dry in a few hours and form a tenacious coating not easily dissolved by rain.

WHEN TO SPRAY, WHAT WITH AND WHAT FOR.

WINTER APPLICATION.

For old orchards that have never been sprayed, and for young orchards badly infested with Oyster Shell Bark Louse, spray before the growth starts with lime, 30 lbs. lye, 1 lb. of water 40 gallons or Commercial Lime Sulphur 1 to 9 diluted. This spray may be applied any time during the dormant season of the trees. Slack the lime gradually, make up to the required amount with water and add the lye. Strain the mixture through a fine mesh before using. This mixture acts as a general cleaning spray for old trees. Reduce the amount of lye one half on young trees.

APPLICATION NO. 1.

Poisoned Bordeaux Mixture or poisoned lime and sulphur, when the leaf buds are swelling in the spring. For tent caterpillars, bud moths and cigar case bearers.

APPLICATION NO. 2.

Same mixture as above made just before blossoms open and just after the cluster buds unfold. This is the first application for the scab and protects the young leaves and stems of the forming fruit. The poison is added for leaf eating insects.

APPLICATION NO. 3.

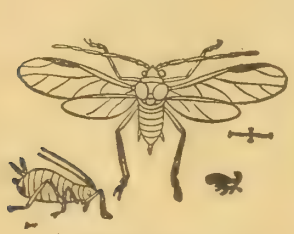
The same as abone, applied when most of the blossoms have fallen and the little apples are still standing upright. Do not wait until the little apples hve turned downwards as it is then too late. This is the first application for coddling moth and is important in fighting the scab as it is this application which gives clean fruit.

APPLICATION NO. 4.

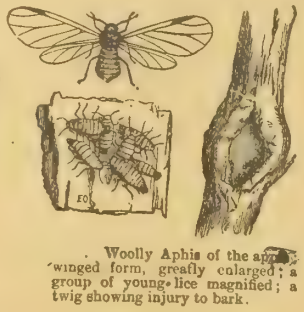
Arsenate of lead 2-3 lbs. and water 40 gallons a week to ten days later. If judged necessary, lime and sulphur may be used instead of water.

SPECIAL SPRAYING MIXTURES.
KEROSENE EMULSION.

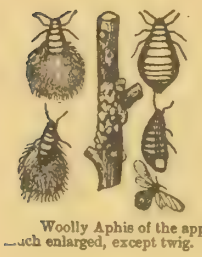
For green and black aphis and as a summer spray for oyster shell scale, apply as soon as the pests are noticed at work on the trees. In spraying for aphis use elbow attachment permitting the thorough spraying of the under surface of the foliage



Winged and wingless Aphis—greatly enlarged.



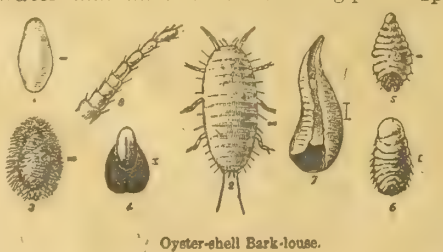
Woolly Aphis of the apple; winged form, greatly enlarged; a group of young lice magnified; a twig showing injury to bark.



Woolly Aphis of the apple; much enlarged, except twig.

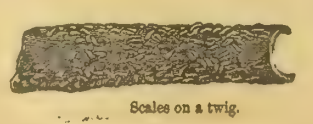
Apple-root Aphis; *a* distortions on a root; *b*, wooly wingless form; *c*, winged Aphis—greatly enlarged.

The Scurfy Bark-louse.

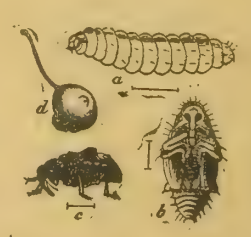


Oyster-shell Bark-louse.

A Scale, greatly enlarged.



Scales on a twig.



—Plum curculio: *a* larva, *b* pupa, beetle, *d* young fruit attacked.

Plum curculio attacking young fruit.

FORMULA FOR PREPARATION OF KEROSENE EMULSION.

Kerosene, coal oil, 2 gallons.

Rain water, free from dirt particles, 1 gallon.

Soap, ½ lb.

Dissolve the soap in the full amount of water and when this solution is boiling hot remove from the fire and add the kerosene. Stir the mixture violently by driving it through a force pump back into the that will not separatef This requires usually from five to ten minvessel until it becomes a creamy mass utes. For use, dilute one part of the emulsion with 8 to 10 parts of water for scale insects and hard-bodied insects like the clinch bug. For soft-bodied insects such as plant lice, lice on animals, etc., use one part emulsion to 15 or 20 parts of water. The stock emulsion will keep good for months if kept in air-tight vessels.

Kerosene emulsion kills by contact, and therefore the application should be very thorough. It may be used against a great many different pests, especially valuable for destroying those with mouth-parts for they cannot be killed with arsenical poisons.

CAUTION—Only the dilute emulsion, 1 part emulsion to 15 or 20 of water, should be used when the trees are in leaf, and in all cases it should be kept thoroughly stirred; also apply only on bright, sunshiny days, otherwise the foliage or even the twigs will be injured.

ARSENICAL SPRAYS.

For leaf eating pests such as tent caterpillars, tussock-moths, spring canker worms, etc., which may cause considerable damage after the regular sprayings have been applied, either Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead may be used as follows:—

PARIS GREEN.

Paris Green ....8 ounces
Lime ....3 pounds.
Water ....40 gallons.

Where Paris Green is used without the Bordeaux mixture three pounds of freshly slacked lime is added to prevent burning of the foliage. Make the Paris Green into a thin paste before adding. Keep the poison well in suspension by thorough stirring.

ARSENATE OF LEAD.

Arsenate of Lead ... .2-3 lbs.
Water ....40 gallons.

If the commercially made Arsenate of Lead is not procurable, or if it is desired to make it yourself, use the following formula:—

Arsenate of Soda ....4 ounces.
Acetate of Lead ....11 ounces.
Water ....5 gallons.

Dissolve the ingredients separately in from one-half to one gallon of warm water; mix together thoroughly and add one-half of the mixture to 40 gallons of water. Add milk of lime from two pounds of freshly slacked stone lime. By making arsenate of lead yourself, the cost is no more than that for Paris Green, wholesale for about nine and seven cents per pound respectively.

THE MORE IMPORTANT INSECT ENEMIES OF THE APPLE TREE—DEVOURING THE FOLIAGE.

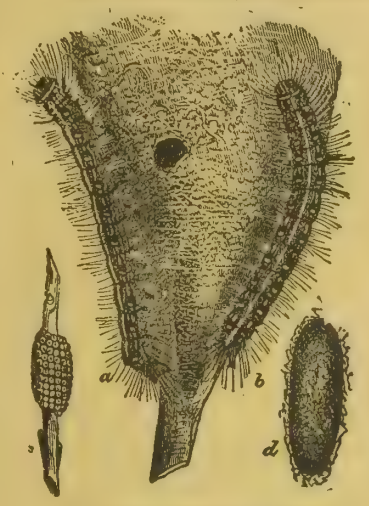
The Eye-Spotted Bud Moth (Tmetocera ocellena.) The caterpillar when full grown about the third week in June, is half an inch long, dark brown with a black head and collar. Destroys leaf and blossom buds when they are in folding, tying the flowers and leaves together and working from the inside; it also sometimes causes injury by boring down the centre of twigs. Appliration No. 1.

The Cigar Case Bearer (Coleophora Fletcherella) and the Pistol Case Bearer (Cmalivorella) tiny yellow caterpillars which pass the winter in carved cases made from pieces of leaves. In the spring they work on the opening bud eating the tender growth.—Application No. 1.

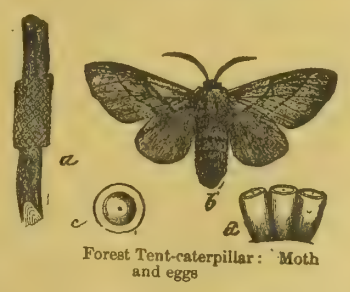
Leaf Rollers.—Small caterpillars from ¼ to ½ inch long. They fasten together young leaves forming for themselves a shelter in which they feed securely.—Application No. 1.

Tent Caterpillars (Malacosoma Americana and Disstria). The winter is passed in the egg state and the young worms are active with the beginning of growth in the spring. The colonies of the Americana or orchard tent caterpillars live in a whitish tent or web constructed generally in the fork of two branches. In bright warm weather, they leave these tents and feed all over the tree. At night and early morning and in cold damp weather they may be found in the tents. The tents should be removed at such times and burnt or crushed. The colonies of the Forest Tent Caterpillar do not construct tents but mass themselves during dull and rainy weather on the trunks and the main limbs. They may then be easily crushed with an old piece of sack.

TENT CATERPILLARS (*Malacosoma Americana* and *disstria*).



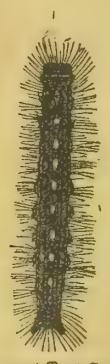
Apple Tree Tent-caterpillars on their web; *c*, egg-bracelet; *d*, cocoon.



Forest Tent-caterpillar: Moth and eggs

Tent-caterpillar: Male Moth.

Female Moth.



orest Tent-Caterpillar.

Tussock Moth in all stages.

Tussock Moth; full-grown Caterpillar.

White marked Tussock Moth.

ing or something of that sort. The eggs of both species are laid in July in neat circular masses around young growing shoots. An egg mass will contain 200 or more eggs. These should be removed when pruning. Applications 1 and 2 should completely control these pests as the worms then are very small and easily succumb to a little poison. It is useless however, to wait till they are two-thirds grown before spraying.

The Spring Canker Worm (Paleacnta Vernata) and the Fall Canker Worm (Anisopteryx Pometaria). The eggs of the former are laid in the early spring and those of the latter in the fall and sometimes in the winter, but both hatch out about the time of the leaves folding. The spring Canker Worm is green—the other one brown. The females of both are wingless and crawl up the trunk to lay their eggs in patches on the bark of the limbs. The deposits of eggs may be prevented by banding the tree trunks with tarred paper smeared with tree tanglefoot, or some sticky substance. For the spring canker worm this should be done early in March and for the fall canker worms early in October. Powerful and thorough spraying with an arsenical, while the worms are yet very small will control them. Applications 1 and 2 are made for other purposes; not much trouble need be expected from canker worms.

The Apple Aphis (Aphis Mali) Pass the winter as small shining black eggs on twigs. These hatch into green plant lice early in the spring and attack the new growth of the branches and leaves. Suck the juices from them and check development. They are also to be found in the early fall in clusters on the undersurfaces of the leaves. Spray thoroughly with kerosene emulsion using elbow nozzle attachment to get at the under surface of leaves. Use the high pressure. Winter spray of lime sulphur may partially destroy the eggs.

The Fall Web Worm (Hyphantria textor) Late in the summer webs larger in size and darker in color than those of the tent caterpillar will be found upon fruit and other trees. They contain large colonies of hairy caterpillars which cover the whole of the leaves where they are feeding with a silken web and live within it at all times. These webs are very conspicuous and should be removed immediately by winding them up with a rod as in the case of the tent caterpillars. Large webs on the end of smal, branches are best removed by cutting off the branch just below the web. All webs should be burnt or crushed after removing from the trees.

The Yellow Necked Apple Tree Caterpillar (Datana Ministra) and the Red Humped Apple Tree Caterpillar Aedemasia Concinna. The former is a black and yellow striped caterpillar with a black head and the first segment behind it yellow. The latter has a coral red head and a red hump on the back of the fourth segment and its body is striped with black, yellow and white lines. Both cluster together and will be found completely stripping single branches. They may be crushed or the limbs cut off and burnt. Where high up they may be jarred off with a pole and crushed.

The White Marked Tussock Moth (Hemerocampa Leucostigma) may be controlled by removing and destroying the white frothy covered egg masses, deposited late in the summer. The female moth is wingless. The caterpillars are rather formidable looking things. When full grown they have a shiny coral red head from which extent two stiff horn-like tufts of black hair. A similar tuft is on the other end of the body. Just behind the head are four regular tufts of soft whitish hair and nearer the tail are two small bright red tubercles. The caterpillars emerge about the beginning of June and feed for a month or so. If they become sufficiently troublesome they may be controlled by an arsenical spraying.

The Brown Tail Moth (Eupocrytis Chrysonhereahiim) By Wm. McIntosh, St. John.

The eggs are deposited on the under side of the leaves late in July, these eggs masses usually contain from 200 to 300 eggs each.

The eggs hatch early in August and the young caterpillars feed upon the upper surface of the leaves, a few days only being required to skeletonize them. The little caterpillars soon begin to fasten a number of leaves together with silken threads forming a nest on the ends of the small branches. These nests are so firmly secured to the twigs that they can be removed only with considerable force.

On the approach of cold weather, the caterpillars enter the nests and remain there during the winter. Nearly three hundred caterpillars are sometimes found hibernating in a single winter nest. The caterpillars at this stage are from 1-4 to 1-3 of an inch in length. In the warm days of spring they leave the nest to feed on the buds and young leaves, returning to the nest at night. As they increase in size they feed downward from the tips of the branches, forsaking the nest entirely.

The caterpillars when numerous attack not only buds, leaves and blossoms, but green fruit also, leaving the limbs bare as evidence of their presence.

They are gregarious until nearly full grown when they sometimes disperse to some extent.

The caterpillars are full grown

about the last of June and are from one to one and one-half inches long. The most striking characteristic of the full grown caterpillars are the row of elongate white spots along each side and the two bright red dots or retrartile tubercules on the posterior end of the body. They go into the pupil stage about the end of June The cocoons are frequently formed in

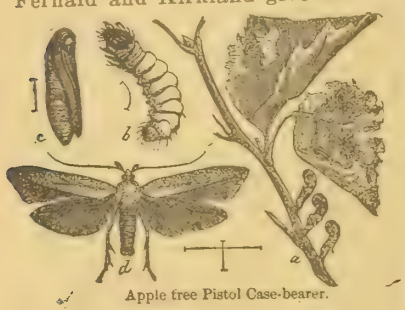
a, b, c

Fig.—Round-headed apple-tree borer: *a* grub, *b* pupa, *c* beetle.

a bunch of leaves at the end of a branch and sometimes in crevices in the bark. Two weeks is the length of the pupal stage and moths emerge about the third week in July. Both sexes are very much alike except that the female is slightly larger, pure white with golden brown hairs on the end of the abdomen giving it the name of the brown tail moth.

The moths are strongly attracted by light.

Fernald and Kirkland give a list of



Apple tree Pistol Case-bearer.

81 species of trees and shrubs upon which the caterpillars feed. Apple and pear appear to be favorites in the infested districts. Maples, elms, oaks and wild cherry are the forest trees most liable to be injured.

The hairs of the caterpillars are easily broken off and when they come in contact with the human skin they cause a rash and intense itching becoming serious in some cases. This itching is so prevalent in the infected districts that druggists keep special lotions for the brown tail itch.

The most effective measure against the insect is the destruction of the caterpillars in the winter nests. These are easily detected during the winter when the foliage is off the trees. They may be clipped off the points of the branches with a long

Eye-spotted Bud-moth and caterpillar.

handled tree pruner. The nests should be gathered and burned; if allowed to remain on the ground the caterpillars may live and in the spring find their way back to the trees.

Poisoned Bordeaux or Lime Sulphur mixture as prepared for other orchard pests is an excellent remedy for the brown tail caterpillars.

Professor Fernald reports experiments in spraying with arsenate of lead in which 1 lb. to 150 gallons of water killed 50 per cent. of the caterpillars in four days; 90 per cent. in seven days, and all in thirteen days. Stronger spraying than this is advisable. Spraying with Paris Green, 1 lb. to 150 gallons, killed 4 per cent in four days; 70 per cent in six days; 30 per cent in nine days; all being dead in twelve days.

ATTACKING THE WOOD.

Flat Headed Borer (Chrysobotris Fomorata) Round Headed Borer,

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and by return mail, we will send the complete story of The "Only" Butter Separator. The facts contained in this book

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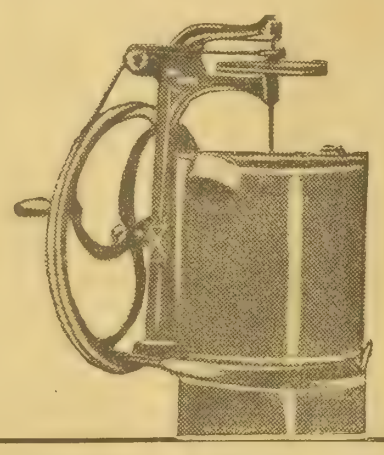
are so revolutionary, that every farmer and dairyman who aims to keep abreast of the times, must read it. It tells the complete story of butter making by aeration—a process that is at once so simple and so perfect, that the only wonder is that it was not discovered long ago. As long as the edition lasts, we will send the book free, although the information in it is really valuable enough to charge for. You had better clip and send us the coupon now—to-day.



THE "Only" Butter Separator, occupying but 22 square inches of floor space, standing 38 inches high and with a capacity of 500 pounds of whole milk per hour, will make butter from sweet, whole milk in five minutes' time. Think of it—

THE BEST GRANULAR BUTTER IN FIVE MINUTES

from sweet milk and leaves skim milk, retaining all the other total solids—an unexcelled feed for stock. You no longer need a cream separator and a churn; you no longer need to make butter by the old, laborious methods of separating the cream, souring it and then churning. With

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The Joshua Brown Co., Limited

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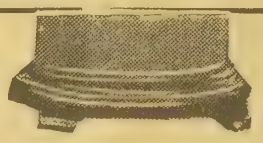

THE JOSHUA BROWN CO., Ltd., 103 Brown Bldg., Pembroke, Ont.

GENTLEMEN:—Please send me free your book "The 'Only' Way," together with particulars of your guarantee to buy back The "Only" Butter Separator for $50.00 in event of it failing to live up to the claims specified.

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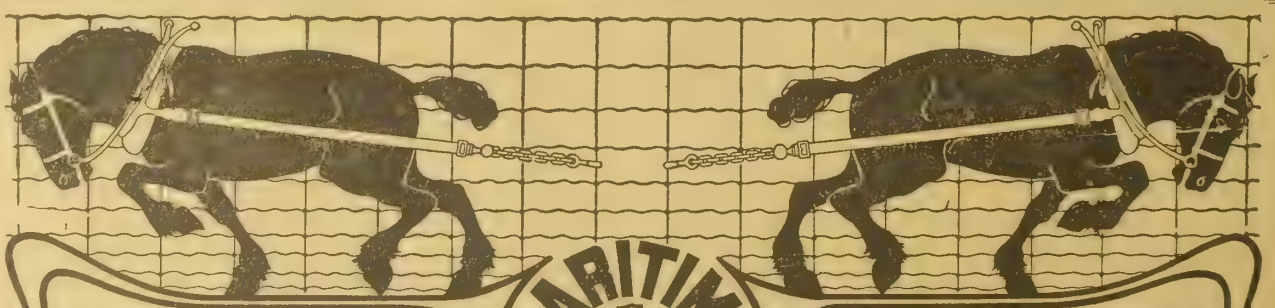

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Our Free Catalogue will tell you more about our can't-slip lock, and about the superior English high-carbon, hard-drawn steel wire from which Maritime Wire Fence is made. Address the card to

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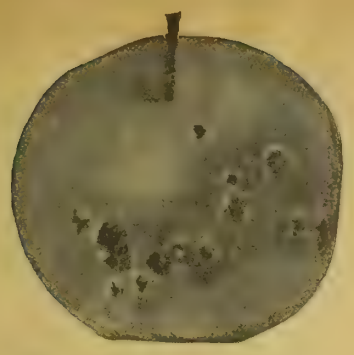


Black Spot on Apple.

(Saperba Candida). These have done much damage to trees and the former is more common than the other. They vary somewhat in habits but the best preventive consists in coating the bark of the trunk and larger limbs with a strong deterrent wash in June. The presence of borers in the wood may generally be ascertained by the boring or sawdust like casting thrust out from the burrows and they may then be cut out with a stout wire or knife.

ATTACKING THE BARK

The Oyster Shell Bark Louse (Mytilaspisulum. Found everywhere throughout the province and inflicts trees and is especially prevalent in a large amount of damage on apple old and neglected orchards. Fortunately it is single brooded. The eggs hatch in June and the active young appear as small yellow specks which soon attach themselves to the bark by inserting the beak into the tissue. The scales then forms and in-

fig. 2½.—Fruit injured by the Apple-Maggot (*Trypeta*).

crease in size. The eggs are laid under the scale in the fall. Remedy—Dormant spray as given before. Where necessary to spray in summer when the young scale are running use kerosene emulsion.

San Jose Scale (Aspidiotus perniciosus! Minute, almost circular scale insects 1-30 inch wide, shape like an inverted saucer with a depressed ring around a central nipple. Not reported in the province as yet, but as there is always a danger of its introduction on nursery stock, etc., the observation of small circular scales about the diameter of a pin head should be immediately reported. Remedy—Spraying in the dormant season early in the spring with lime sulphur 1-9.

The Woolly Aphis (Schuzoneura Canigera) Plant lice covered with a flimsy white material which looks like cotton wool, hence their name. To be found in clusters on limbs and branches especially where there is an exudation of sap from cuts or from wounds. They also attack the roots. For those attacking the branches spray with kerosene emulsion. For those attacking the roots, remove the soil to a slight depth and dig in tobacco dust or apply strong soap washes.

INSECTS ATTACKING THE APPLE.

The Codling Worm (Carpocaspsa pomonella. This insect is very common and the cause of much inferior fruit in New Brunswick, and yet probably not one grower in fifty has ever seen the moth itself, it being very small and flying only at night. The moth lays scale-like eggs on the leaves, stem, or skin of the young apple about the time the trees are in bloom. The larva or small worm is hatched out in a few days and burrows into the fruit usually in the cavity at the calyx end. Later the infested apple falls to the ground, the worm emerges and proceeds to the tree where it forms a cocoon under the bark or other shelter. Practically speaking there is only moths will lay eggs on the fruit in New Brunswick though a few stray

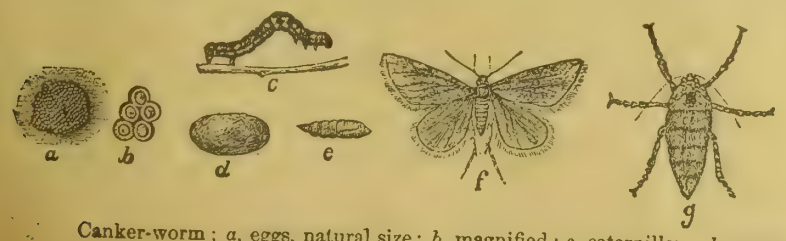
Leaf-roller Moth; wings open.

Leaf-roller Moth; wings closed

moths will lay eggs on the fruit in late August and early September and from these worms will be hatched and burrow into the apple. However, the problem of controlling this pest successfully is easier here than in places like Southern Ontario where there are two distinct broods during the growing season. Spray as per applications 3 and 4.

The Apple Maggot or Railroad Worm (Rhagoletis pomonella) The adult stage of this insect is a fly somewhat smaller than the ordinary house fly and easily distinguished by transparent wings crossed by four irregular black bands. These flies are active from about the first week in July to the end of the summer, and during this time the eggs are laid beneath the skin of the fruit. The maggots are hatched and tunnel through the pulp of the apple with the result that it falls permaturely to the ground and the maggot then comes out of the apple and passes the winter in the soil in the papa state. Since these maggots never break through the surface of the apple until they are theough feeding, it is clearly of no use, whatever, to attempt to poison them with an arsenical spray. The only effective remedy is the immediate destruction of the fallen apples, in order to prevent the maggots emerging and entering the pupa state. Sheep or swine may be used to advantage. Tbis insect is already in the province and if allowed to spread may become one of the worse pests we have on account of the difficulty in combating it.

Plum Curculio. (Conotrachelus nenuphar) These in many cases will attack apples and are apt to be abundant in old neglected orchards.



Canker-worm; *a*, eggs, natural size; *b*, magnified; *c*, caterpillar; *d*, cocoon; *e*, chrysalis; *f*, male moth; *g*, female moth.

KNOCKS SPOTS OFF ANYTHING!!!

Niagara Lime-Sulphur.

The best known Spray for Apple, Plum, Pear and Cherry Trees.

It will keep the spots off apples better than Bordeaux. Besides, it does not russet the fruit or injure the foliage like Bordeaux has been doing for the past twenty-five years in the Annapolis Valley.

No weighing, straining or clogging of nozzles if you use NIAGARA LIME-SULPHUR. It is all forced through 10 oz. canvas by a powerful FILTER PRESS, eliminating all sludge or sediment, which Cornell experiments have proven to be of little value. Therefore, when a farmer buys an unfiltered LIME-SULPHUR, he is paying for a mud we are dumping out at the works.

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Be sure to use SWIFT'S ARSENATE OF LEAD with our LIME-SULPHUR. It is the old reliable.

Write for our SPRAY CALENDER, telling how and when to Spray. Also prices on LIME-SULPHUR and ARSENATE OF LEAD.

Niagara Spray Co. of Nova Scotia, Ltd.,

KENTVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA.

From the time that the apples have reached the size of a small pea until the end of July or possibly later, the female beetle bores a hole in the side of the fruit, deposits an egg in it and then makes a crescent snaped cut beside it so as to undermine the egg and prevent it from being crushed by the growth of the fruit. The

Datana Moth.

Moth of the Red-humped Caterpillar.

The Red-humped Caterpillar.

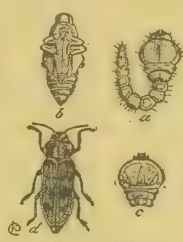
tiny grub that hatches bores into the apple devouring the flesh. The fruit drops prematurely—the grub emerges, buries itself in the soil and then passes into the crysalis stage and finally emerges as a beetle, in about a month from leaving the fruit. This new generation of beetles feeds on the apples until they reach

San José Scale.

maturity and often disfigures a large percentage of the crop. They leave the trees in the fall and hibernate as beetles under old rubbish, etc. Application No. 3 will kill many of the adults while they are feeding on the foliage prior to laying their eggs. The first fallen apples and fruit falling later should be destroyed. All rubbish brush, etc., around the orchard should be destroyed. Clean cultivation is helpful.

THE MORE IMPORTANT FUNGUS DISEASES OF THE APPLE TREE.

Black Spot Fungous or Scab, (Venturia inequalis). One of the most wide spread and destructive diseases which the orchardist has to fight. It often renders a large portion of the crop unsaleable or unprofitable. Some varieties grow scab free while others such as Famuese, McIntosh Red and apples of similar type are especially subject to it. It works on small twigs, buds, leaves and fruit. It winters over on leaves under trees and not on the twigs. Scab spots will develop on fruit after it has been picked and placed in storage and the higher the temperature of storage the greater the deterioration of the fruit. Damp weather and wamth liberate the spores from the leaves in the spring and they rise and settle on the buds. It is important to remember thzt spraying here is preventive not curative. By coating the spores or surfaces on which they are liable to alight with a fungicide their germination is prevented, but once they have germinated the fungicide will not kill them. Spray as per applications Nos. 2 and 3. Development of buds and fruit and weather conditions will determine the necessity and number of subsequent sprayings.



—Flat-headed apple-tree borer: *a* grub, *b* pupa, *c* enlarged head and following segments, *d* beetle.

Black Rot Canker.—Occurs on the leaf, fruit and tree. Is quite frequent

(Continued on page 539.)

San Jose Scale.

Soiling Crops an Essential For Successful Dairying.

HORNED CATTLE PER ACRE IN CANADA.

On the range in Western Canada, the best ranchmen allow from 15 to 20 acres per head. Where more animals are carried results are unsatisfactory.

In the two provinces, Ontario and Quebec, the average farmer carries about one bovine animal for each six acres of land. Exceptions of course may, and do occur, where heavier stocking is successfully practiced.

With conditions in the Maritime Provinces I am not quite so familiar, but statistics lead me to believe that only about one bovine animal is carried on every twelve acres. Various influences go to effect the number of cattle carried in the different parts of Canada, but probably the most potent factor in controlling number of animals carried on the average farm is the amount of feed produced for wintering the cattle; this, of course, again being influenced by the area that must be devoted to pasturing the cattle during the grass season.

That very much heavier stocking might be practised is proven by the success of many of our most progressive and more energetic stockmen in the Maritime Provinces, as elsewhere, who succeed in carrying as many as one head of cattle for every two or three acres of land, and this without buying food other than concentrates feeds.

Throughout the Maritime Provinces, on account of the large proportion of waste or rough pasture land, the object of every farmer should be to increase the cattle carrying capacity of his farm, and by so doing increase the fertility of the part possible of cultivation.

CARRY MORE CATTLE

In the writer's opinion, the only profitable way to improve the average Canadian farm is to carry more stock. Generally speaking the difficulty lies in getting good feed for the stock in summer rather than winter. The average farmer depends for revenue upon the milk product of his cows in summer, and, if pastures fail or insufficient land has been allowed, then the product falls short and a small revenue is the result. The effect of this is, too frequently, the reduction of the number of cattle carried, rather than an effort to increase the capacity of the farm, whereas the reverse should be the case and if the effort were made along right lines, satisfactory results may be anticipated and stock increased rather than decreased in number.

As already stated the greatest difficulty in the way of increasing stock seems to be found in the difficulty of carrying them successfully during the summer months.

SOILING CROPS THE SOLUTION.

As a means of solving this problem soiling crops have been found most effective, and where soiling crops have been used, the writer has found it most advisable to devote a certain part of the farm to the cultivation of soiling crops exclusively.

A THREE YEAR SOILING CROP ROTATION.

The soiling crop rotation which I have found the most useful and satisfactory is of three years duration. The crops grown in the Ottawa district to the best advantage for this purpose are clover, peas and oats, rye, millet, corn and roots. These, with possibly one exception would prove satisfactory in all parts of Nova Scotia. Corn is, I believe, not always a success in every part of Nova Scotia, but where it can be satisfactorily grown, it should, in my opinion, enter largely into the soiling crop system at least, if not into the general cropping system on the farm. The treatment of the land under such a soiling crops rotation as indicated above, would be as follows:—After clover has been removed for green feed, the forage from the other two lots might be fed thereon so manuring that plot, or, if it was not considered advisable to feed thereon, then the clover field should be ploughed in the fore part of August, cultivated at intervals during the months of August, September and October, and ploughed again in the latter part of October, barnyard manure having been applied at the rate of 15 tons per acre, previous to ploughing. Next Spring sow peas and oats, corn, rape, white turnips, millet in proportions best suited to requirements and available labor. This land should be ploughed in the fall. Next year, sow peas and oats, 3½ to 4 bushels per acre, sown at three seedings, first as early as possible, second, ten days later. With the peas and oats sow red clover at the rate of 8 lbs. per acre. If an extra early crop is desired, part of this field might have been sown to fall rye, that part on which peas and oats or rape had been grown, being the portion most advisable to use for this crop. Where fall rye is grown the seeding to clover would need to be done the next spring as soon as the land was fit. By following this arrangement on each of the three plots set aside for the soiling crops, feed therefrom would be available from about the middle of June till the end of October. The size of the plots would of course depend upon the amount of arable land in the farm and the amount of pasture land available.

AREA REQUIRED.

Where rough pasture lands are scarce, then the writer has found it advisable to use about 20 p. c. or one-fifth of the arable land for soiling crops. Of course, if the supply is found to be more than sufficient for the needs, these crops can be harvested and stored away as any other crops for winter use. Where considerable pasture land is available, a fairly safe rule is to allow three acres of soiling crops to each ten head of cattle.

Where proper roatations are followed, the stock carrying capacity of the farm is very great indeed probably as high as one bovine animal for each one and one-half or two acres of arable land; this of course, in addition to the stock of horses necessary to do the work.

METHODS OF FEEDING.

As already mentioned these soiling crops might be fed on one of the fields devoted to growing soiling crops, preferably on that field intended for hoed crops next season. If any part of either the rotation pasture or the permanent pasture needs toning up, the hauling of the feed to this particular spot and feeding it thereon for a few days would most materially benefit the section in question. But, generally speaking the best plan of all to adopt in soiling crop feeding, is to feed in the stable. Then each animal gets its fair share; all the manure is saved and can be used to the greatest advantage; when necessary supplies may be stored for a day or two at least inconvenience, and cattle come most willingly to the stable to be fed and milked.

SOME SOILING CROPS.

Certain crops have been mentioned and indicated on the plan as suitable for soiling crop purposes. Below follow a few remarks on the more common and most to be recommended crops for use in the Maritime provinces:

1st. Alfalfa—This crop does best on well drained light loam that has been manured the previous year. The land should be thoroughly prepared and seeded down not later than the middle of July at the rate of about twenty-five pounds seed per acre. If growth is very strong it should be clipped with a scythe or a high cutting mower not later than the first week in September. The field for alfalfa should be apart from the regular soiling crop rotation, since alfalfa may last a number of years, and does not as a rule do its best until about three years old. Alfalfa may be used the latter part of June, again the fore part of August and possibly a third cutting in September. It should be fed rather sparingly and if possible in conjunction with some other rough feed. Alfalfa is probably the most valuable of all rough feeds for milk production.

2nd. Red Clover.—Does best on well drained light loamy land, but will succeed upon any kind of land provided it is in fair,y good heart and fair,y well drained. Should be sown at the rate of 8 to 10 lbs. per acre, with a-nurse crop in the spring

3ed. Alsike Clover.—Will take the place of red clover in heavy, badly drained soil. Sow about 4 lbs. seed per acre.

4th. Crimson Clover.—Might do in some parts of Nova Scotia. It should be sown in August and used early next summer, say June or July. Sow 15 lbs. per acre on light soil in good tilth.

5th. Peas and Oats.—This crops does well on any kind of soil, provided it is in fairly good heart. May be sown as soon as the land is fit and as late as the end of June, at the rate of about 4 bushels per acre; one part peas, four parts oats by weight. Feed when in milk stage or earlier if necessary.

6th. Peas, Oats and Wheat.—Sometimes the addition of a small amount of wheat to the mixture proves satisfactory.

7th. Vetches.—Various varieties are in common use in Canada; the white or black seem to be equally good. They do well either alone or mixed with oats; generally speaking the earlier sown the better. If season is favorable, two cuttings may be made. They will do well on any kind of land in good tilth and fairly well drained. Sow 1 bushel per acre alone, or with an equal amount of oats. Hairy vetches are sometimes used, but the great cost of the seed renders their extensive use inadvisable.

8th. Fall Rye.—Will do best on light soil. Land may be quite poor and still yield a satisfactory crop of fall rye. Sow first part of September. If clover is to be grown with it, sow on the following spring amongst the rye, running a light harrow over the crop after the clover has been sown. Sow one bushel rye per acre. Cut when heads are just shot. Feed carefully as it is apt to flavor milk.

9th. Soy Beans—These do well in fairly heavy land. Should be sown at the rate of from thirty to forty pounds per acre. Sow in drills ten to twelve inches apart. Green variety best.

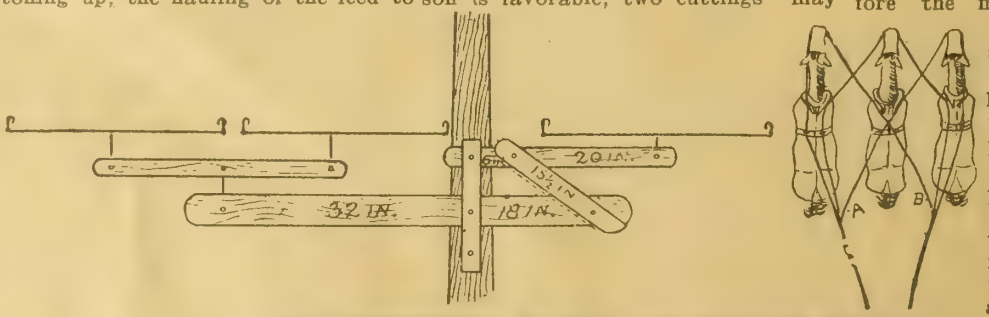
10th. Corn.—This crop is undoubtedly one of the best soiling crops grown. Use early varieties, chiefly Longfellow, Angel of Midnight, Compton's early; in addition a small amount of some larger variety such as Leaming. Sow in hills three feet apart each way. Sow as soon as the soil is warm at the rate of from four to six kernels in a hill. Feed when convenient, but preferably when in milk stage. Corn should be kept well cultivated until the 20th of August or thereabouts.

11th. Rape.—This plant is one of the best milk producing crops that can be grown, but if fed in large quantities is apt to flavor milk. Will not do well on newly ploughed sod land. Prepare seed bed and sow broadcast or in drills, about two feet apart at the rate of five or six pounds per acre. Pasture off, or feed off as convenient. Rape will do well on any land rich in humus, be it heavy or light.

12th. White Turnips—The turnip may be sown as late as the end of July and still give satisfactory results. It does best on light loamy soil and land should be in good tilth in order to insure quick growth. It should be fed to dairy cattle with moderation although not so apt to flavor milk as is rape.

13th. Swedes.—Sow earlier on fairly light land and may be fed off later than white turnips.

14th. Millet.—Various varieties of this plant are possible and advisable of cultivation. Its great value lies in the fact that it may be sown quite late and still be available for feed at a fairly early date. One of its chief uses is to sow where meadows have been killed out, or where the catch of clover has been poor. Land should be well prepared, well manured if possible, aad should not be cold bottomed. The kind of soil is immaterial, provided it is well drained. It should not in any case be sown before the first days in July, and should be cut just as the seed is formed. Sow from thirty to forty pounds per acre. Many varieties are known. Barnyard Millet and Hungarian grass are probably the best. —By J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1908 N. S. Agricultural Report.



A Three-Horse Evener and Reining System.

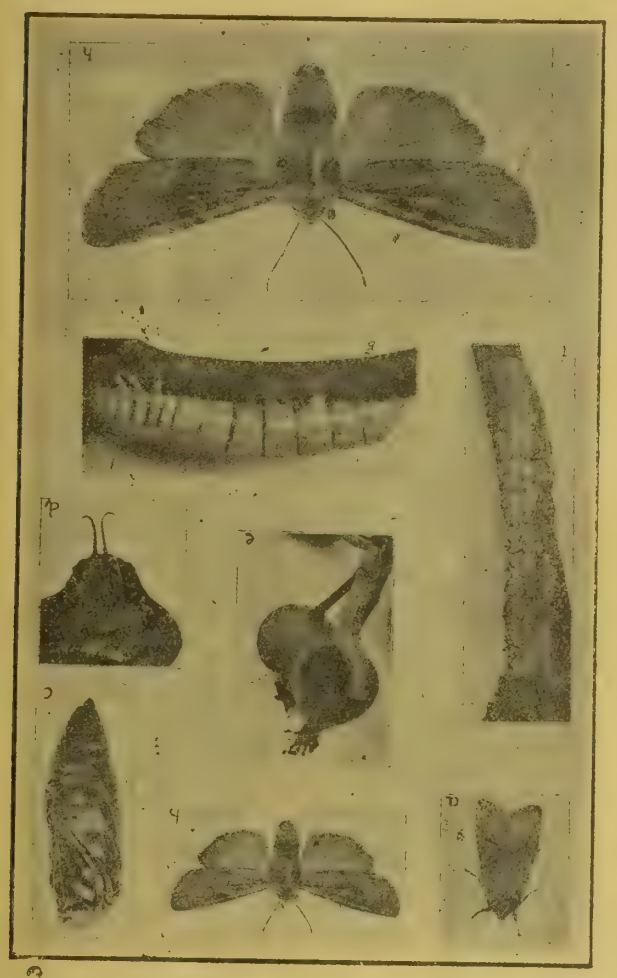
tree it appears in the form of large patches of dead or dying bark more often in crotches. In two or three years whole branches are killed, the canker eating in and the bark cracks and becomes roughened and finally drops off. Small canker spots will be found on younger branches. On the leaf it appears on the upper surface as a small purplish spot which will increase in size until as much as a ¼ of an inch in width and the color in the centre changing to brown and gray. On the fruit it starts as a brown rot which changes gradually until black and producing black in old or neglected orchards. On the mummied fruits. The rot is firm not soft as in other cases and is other cases and is often marked by concentric lines of growth and in the last stages is dotted over with minute pimples containing spores.

Remedies.—Clean up and burn all growths attacked beyond recovery. This is best done in the spring, sometimes in April. Where the infection is not too severe trim the cankered areas to new clean bark, disinfect the wounds with corrosive sublimate solution, and coat with a heavy lended paint. The corrosive sublimate can be bought at any drug store but it corrodes metal and should be mixed only in a wooden or glass vessel. Black Rot Canker generally starts as a result of wounds due to poor pruning, careless cultivation and injuries from sunscald and mice. In well cared for orchards where spraying is annually practiced for the prevention of scab, etc., hardly any trouble will be experienced with canker.

Apple Leaf Spot.—(Phyllosticta)—A common disease on apple leaves, light colored spots, somewhat circular in outline, having a lighter portion surrounded by a redish ring are scattered over the surface of the leaves. These spots are not larger than from one-eighth to one-tenth of an inch in diameter. This disease is not serious and is easily controlled by the application made for the apple scab.

Sooty or Fly Speck Fungous.—(Leptothyrium pomi.) A fungous growth appearing in sooty roundish patches on the apples. These patches may run together despoiling a large surface of the fruit. It appears late in the summer and will require a late spraying of Lime Sulphur 1-40. Like the scab it spreads in storage and slightly affected fruit should be sold for immediate consumption. Not prevalent in the province.

NOTE.—The foregoing description of insects and fungous pests of the apple are of necessity abbreviated. Persons however, who desire fuller information of the life history and habit of these may receive the same by writing to this Department.



Green Fruit Worm in its Various Stages

The four points to be observed in selecting a good dairy cow was the subject of an address made by O. C. Gregg of the St. John's Farmers' Institute:

1st. Large body and especially middle piece, indicating a capacity for eating and digesting a lot of food.

2nd. Thinly fleshed backbone and especially back of the shoulders. This indicates that the food is not made into flesh.

3rd. Large udder, as it is here that the milk is made.

4th. Large clear eyes. This indicates good nerves, and they drive the organs of digestion and milk making.

Mr. Aspinwall's latest for the season of 1911

Aspinwall Potato Planter No. 3.

Have You Seen It?

The result of 45 years experimenting.

No other Planter can compare with it.

A marvellous construction, with a new picker that drops 99 and a fraction per cent. good. With reasonable uniform seed the misses have frequently been less than one in five hundred. **The machine plants a greater range of seed,** both as to size and shape, than ever before, and handles it with the least possible friction or wear. **No removal of pickers required** to regulate the distance of planting, simply a change of gear wheels, which can be made in less time than it would take to change one picker. In lieu of the cumbersome wooden structure, a Canvas Hopper has been substituted, which overcomes all tendency to clog or bridge with either whole or cut seed.

Both the feed and cover tension are regulated from the seat. No removal of bolts, simply turning a thumb screw does the work.

Withal, it is the lightest in construction and draught, the most beautiful in design of any planter ever made. We have a good supply on hand.

ILLSLEY & HARVEY CO., Ltd.,
Port Williams, - - Nova Scotia.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

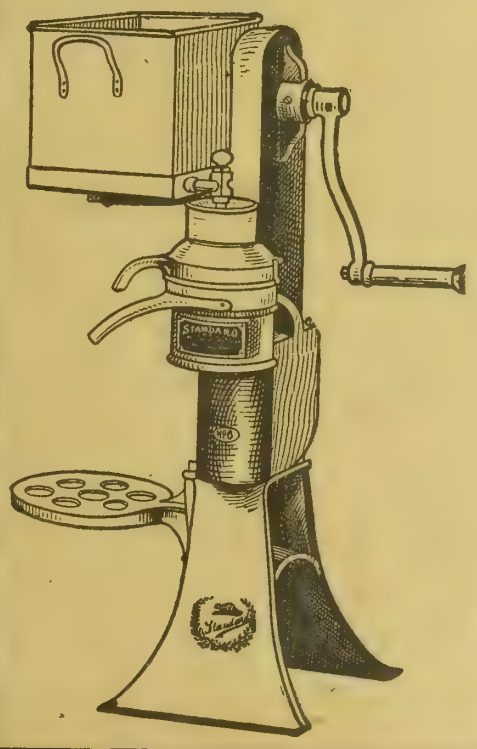
I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhœa or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete 10 days' treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation, you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhœa, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all woman's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day as you may not see this offer again. Address:

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H. 309 - - - - WINDSOR, Ont.

The Most Attractive Agency Proposition



ever offered is the Standard Cream Separator agreement. Although our organization in the Maritime Provinces is not more than a few weeks old, territory is being covered rapidly and every day's mail makes it harder for you to get an agency. Write at once telling us what territory you are in a position to handle. Do not delay. Our proposition is so attractive that even now nearly every territory is taken up.

We help our agents by advertising our machines and turn prospects into agents when replies are received from their territory. Following are a few interesting facts: —

The new "STANDARD" book, just published, tells about the latest achievements in cream separators. It is not made up of FICTION, but of FACTS.

It describes the perfect running, perfect skimming Separator shown here and explains why a Separator that runs in a bath of oil lasts longer and runs easier and steadier than one depending on an oil can and glass lubricators.

It also explains why the "STANDARD" Separator gets more cream from the milk that can be got with any other Separator.

YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

Write us now and you will be sent one of these booklets, postpaid, free of charge; also the facts of a recent contest at Port Rowan, Ont., in which the "STANDARD" demonstrated its skimming supremacy.

WRITE NOW.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Ltd.
H. H. McArthur, Sussex, N. B.
Manager for the Maritime Provinces.

Farm Gates and Fences.

There are few modern improvements upon the farm that give an index of the condition in which the farm is kept and the attitude of the farmer himself towards modern progress more quickly than gates and fences. The disreputable, broken down, ill kept fence and the gate that has long since ceased to swing upon its hinges are alike indicative of carelessness and indifference. Further than this, they signify a shiftless owner who takes little interest in the appearance of his place and who has not been particularly fortunate in its management.

In our boyhood days too many of us have been familiar with these makeshifts which lie half buried in the snow and must be shoveled out every time a storm comes. The old-fashioned farm gate was made to slide upon a single board and was susceptible to every change of weather, becoming loaded with moisture until it was so heavy that it was almost impossible to move it. Then when the cows reached over the fence and tried to nibble the luscious grasses that were just beyond their reach the gate would give way to the strain, the board would break and when the mending was done a few more pounds would be added to the already overburdened structure, making it a little harder to handle and making it more readily broken because this added weight would furnish a constant strain. These old patched up, heavy gates were the bane of the boy's life and they were always more or less dangerous lest they should give way and let the cattle through into the fields where they could do damage to growing crops, and oftentimes jeopardize their own lives. One valuable animal lost in this way would pay for enough gates to equip the whole farm.

There is one kind of a gate, that is familiar to every farm boy; that is, the small stake to which four or five barb wires are stapled. This is usually held in place with a loose, rusty wire loop that fits over the top of the stake. A few tugs tighten the gate so that it is possible to lift off the restraining latch carrying the dangling wires around into the field and letting the team pass throigh and afterwards straightening them as well as you can, pulling them until the stake is back in place again. There is always more or less discomfort in opening a gate of this kind and it is not uncommon to have the man at the post come out with his raiment or hands the worse from the erratic action of the barb wires It is a lamentable fact that gates of this kind are very common.

The right kind of gates are those that are easily manipulated, light, practically indestructible and free to swing either way, yet strong enough to keep the frisky calves and colts from jumping over.

The modern farm gate and the modern farm fence are both neat, attractive, economical and necessary conveniences upon the modern farm. They do not represent a very formidable first cost, their up-keep is extremely modest and their value is three fold. In the first place, they fulfil the purpose for which they were intended, protecting both the growing crops and the stock in an absolutely safe and sure way.

In the second place the farm gate is a great convenience because it is serviceable at all times of the year; it does not get out of repair; it is easily handled and it is always effective.

In the third place, good gates and fences are of financial value because they add to the worth of the farm when it becomes desirable to put it upon the market. The farm that is well fenced and that is supplied with good gates will always sell for more money per acre and it will always find a more ready sale than the one upon which the fences are broken down and the gates half buried with snow in the winter time or falling to pieces in the summer. Further than this, the man who keeps a well fenced farm usually has a well built barn and keeps it well filled with good stock; that is, the man with the well fenced farm is always more prosperous than his less fortunate neibor.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Home Grown Root Seed.

It has been an unanswerdd question, uppermost in the minds of many farmers and vegetable growers for several years past if it is possible in Canada to produce garden and field root seeds of good germinating qualities. At the present time, and in fact from the days of the early pioneers, these seeds are and have been imported. Most of the turnip seeds come from Great Britain, mangel seeds from Germany, France, England and a few from Denmark. Carrot seeds come principally from France. This question was asked of Mr. Geo. H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner.

"We have no farmers that fully understand these seeds," said Mr. Clark. "It is exceedingly technical work and another reason is the amount of hard labor required. The price of labor in Canada is so high that we cannot grow in competition with the cheap labor in European countries. France is commonly called the seed garden of the world and the seed crops grown there are produced on small farms by peasant farmers with large families who are trained in the work from childhood.

"Our soil and climate is probably better than any in Europe for growing and maturing the principal kinds of our field root seeds. This has been quite clearly demonstrated by experts who have conducted experiments under the direction of the seed branch in a German settlement near Waterloo, Ont. The quality of the seed produced has proved to be superior to the imported stocks when tested at Guelph, Macdonald, Truro, and other experiment stations. If we are to get the best results from our field root, garden and vegetable crops in Canada we must by breeding and selection produce varieties and types of these crops that are specially adapted to our climate and have the seed from them grown in Canada under proper inspection as adopted by the Canadian Seed growers' Association.

"The experiments which have been made at Waterloo, which were conducted by an experienced seed grower from Germany, have furnished information thbt will enable this department to proceed in a more general way in the encouragement in growing turnip, mangel and vegetable crops. We hope to have a few farmers, who are graduates of the agricultural colleges take up this special branch of work with mangel seeds this spring. On account of the difficulties that are experienced with cross fertilization and in consequence of the breaking up of desirable types it is necessary that the work of growing the seeds of these crops be done by men who have a thorough knowledge of the science as well as the practise of agriculture. Some improvement has been made in quality of the seed of the field root and garden crop for sale in Canada through the application of the Seed Control Act but that act can be made to apply only to the vitality of the seed, which although important is much less important to the grower than producing seed for planting that is true to the desired variety and improved by a process of selection year by year.

"Practically no mangel seeds are grown in Canada except those that are grown in Waterloo County. A few of our Scotch and English settlers, who are accustomed to growing turnip and other vegetable seed for their own use in their home land have for many years been growing small quantities of turnip seed for their own use in Canada.

"Onion seed is now being extensively grown near Brantford, Ont., and small quantities have been grown for many years by a French-Canadian market gardener near Portage la Prairie.

"The Dominion Canners Limited has just recently taken over possession of the Bow Park farm near Toronto. The farm consists of 961 acres. It will be turned into a large seed farm. It is expected that the company will give its attention principally to the seed crops that are required by their canning factories. The company's expert in seed growing and selection was formerly connected with the Dominion seed branch at Waterloo. He and his family had direct charge of the experiments in seed growing, which were being conducted under contract from the seed branch here at Ottawa."

The Thin Hulled Oat.

An expert grain grower calls attention to the greater feeding value

The Nitrogen Your Crops Take Up Counts; Not the Nitrogen in Your Fertilizer

The most available source of nitrogen is

Nitrate of Soda

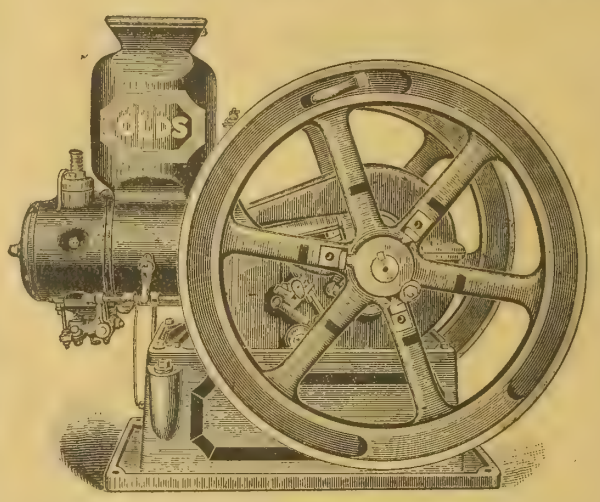
Your crops can not make use of nitrogen in any form except the nitrate.

Give it to them that way. If you don't you'll have to wait for a change in form to take place before the plants can feed on it. All the nitrogen in Nitrate of Soda is available. Not one atom is lost.

These factors make Nitrate of Soda the cheapest form of nitrogen. You get all the benefit of what you buy. Cheapest—quickest—cleanest. Let us give you prices.

CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Ltd.,
148 Van Horn Street, Toronto, Canada.

Important Announcement



We are pleased to announce that we have completed arrangements whereby we become the sole Sales Representatives for the well-known OLDS GASOLINE ENGINES throughout the Dominion. These engines are manufactured by the Seager Engine Works—which Company, under the name of the Olds Gas Power Company, was one of the pioneers in the manufacture of Gasoline Engines, and the Olds Engines have come to be recognized as the standard of efficiency among the large number of Gasoline Engines now on the market.

The uses to which a Gasoline Engine can be put are many, and it has come to be recognized as a very necessary item in the equipment of an up-to-date farm. This latest addition to the Massey-Harris Line is in accordance with our policy of supplying the very best of everything needed by the farmer. More information will be given later—but in the meantime if interested in the Gasoline Engine subject we shall be pleased to hear from you.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LIMITED,
MONCTON, N. B.

of thin-hulled oats as compared with those with thick ones.

As oats are the leading grain crop in Maritime Canada and the bulk of them are fed to stock on the farm, the farmer should be doubly interested in growing those which possess the highest food value. There is a variation of from 20 to 50 per cent. of husk between varieties. When we consider that husk, or hulls, have practically no feeding value we can see the importance of growing a variety, having a thin hull.

Take oats with 20 per cent. hull. This means that every bushel contains 27 1-3 pounds of kernel and 6 3-4 pounds husk. Take other varieties with 50 per cent. hull, and we have only 17 pound kernel—a difference of 10¼ pounds per bushel. Knowing the high vqlue of oatmeal as a food for man and beast—better than wheat or barley meal, and nearly as good as peas—we cannot fail to see the great difference between the two in actual value. Taking oats at 40 cents per bushel there is a difference of 15 cents per bushel in favor of the thin-hulled variety.

Taking the average of 10 acres on each 100 acre farm, with a yield of 40 bushels to the acre, we get in a thin-hulled variety two tons more nutriment than in a thick-hulled one. This being so, is it not worth our while to see that we sow the right varieties? Nor is this the only advantage. Heavy hulled varieties are not heavy yielders. In our experience they do not yield as well as the light hulls do; besides they require more moisture to germinate them. This tells against them in a dry spring, and for this same reason, seed grains wi,l often germinate before fall plowing and consequently they grow up the next spring to the deteriment of the succeeding crop. A thin-hulled oat is known by its wide open bosom. Lay a kernel with its oval side downwards, the bosom will then be up. There should be a good space with only a film over be observed. We cannot name varit. In a coarse oat the opposite will ieties—they are far too numerous, and we expect some varieties have many different names. The Banner, Abundance, Siberian, Lincoln and Thousand Dollar are among the best, while Tartar King, Storm King, Egyptian and Early Gothland are among the objectionable varieties. because while they weigh, look and handle well, the nutriment is not in them.

Another point is that thick seeding increases the amount of hull. This is because more plants occupy the ground than can be supported, and the result is that a goodly number of imperfectly developed grains are produced. Plumpness in all the grains is to be sought after. This can be obtained only by giving each plant sufficient space for full development. One bushel of first-class seed per acre will put the grain two inches apart in rows seven inches wide. This should be sufficient on land of good fertility; one and a half bushels by measure should be sufficient in any case. Heavy seeding, especially of inferior seed, is the real cause of so many light oats and of the so-called blighted grains with nothing in them.

Quality in Potatoes.

Fortunately the factors which seem to influence quality in potatoes are within the control of the thoughtful potato grower, writes an expert, commenting on the lack of knowledge in one branch of this subject. It is perhaps a little singular that so little attention has been paid to the culinary side of the matter, to what really constitutes a good cooking potato. The shape and appearance are thought much of, but the potato should be followed to the kitchen to form a practical judgment Boiling quality varies much, we know, and expert cooks have to try various methods of boiling and of steaming, at different temperatures, before they can get the best results in some cases.

FLOURINESS.

This seems largely to turn on the arrangement and number of the starch cells, not apparently, perhaps, an important matter, until it is realized that the palatability and flouriness of potatoes are intimately connected with the proportion of water and starch that they contain. Good quality largely depends on a high percentage of starch, and hence the necessity of plenty of light and heat for its formation. For this reason, too, probably, an open soil is best, because it is warmest. The soil temperature and that of the air seem to have a very important bearing on the flouriness and taste, according to recent experiments on the subject — more, probably, than manuring, which gives very unequal results.

SOIL AND WATER.

Manuring is a very important matter, for too much is heard of different kinds of manuring and bewilderment arises. The water supply and the kind of soil are also factors largely detetmining quality experiment seems to prove. The best tubers come from soils which contained both gravel in some form—which means warmth and porosity—and clayey matter, which means that the water is retained in the soil. Climate is, therefore, very important also because it affects these points, and for this reason a heavy soil may be sometimes better than a light one, because in a warm, dry climate it is not so easily affected in this way as a light and porous one.

STORAGE AND HANDLING.

Another factor which affects cooking quality is storage and handling, and the effect of the former was shown in some elaborate experiments made a few years ago. When slowly boiled in cold water and partially steamed, the samples were "markedly superior to the others" in flavor, texture, and appearance. However, the same varieties, did not give the same result. Scotch-grown kinds then gained the highest points for the same qualities, and after standing twenty-four hours they and several others had darkened and deteriorated. It is satisfactory that good qualities such as these are closely connected with breeding and improvements, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that they will go hand in hand with selection for keeping qualities and other matters hitherto so much insisted on.

Weed Seed in Manure.

J. M., P. E. I.—I have some cattle manure where the cattle have been fed with hay mixed with rye grass and bedding mixed with noxious weeds. If this pile of manure is left in bulk to decompose through the summer until next September, will this wild seed be killed or lose its germination? If not, what is the best method of handling or using this manure so that weeds will not grow on land where it is put?

It is the practice of experiment stations to put the manure from the different animals in piles and permit it to rot. This process is called composting and it makes the manure uniform in quality and destroys the weed seed through fermentation. Very few, if any, of the weed seeds that have been in the compost for any length of time sprout. We do not know of a better way to handle manure containing weed seeds than to put it in a pile to ferment for four to six months.

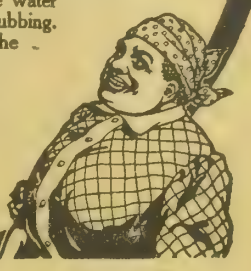
"No hard, rough hands for dat bride"
Aunt Salina

¶ A bride appreciates a sensible gift from her friends. So many wedding gifts are useless.

¶ Something that will relieve her of the back-breaking, nerve-racking worries of ordinary household duties —a

New Century Washer

for instance. It sweetens a woman's disposition. It enables her to get cheaper help and keep them longer. It saves the clothes and thoroughly cleanses them, because it forces the water through the fabrics without rubbing. It prevents disease entering the home from public laundries.
¶ Write for "Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy."
¶ At the busy store in your town or direct.



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HAMILTON, ONT. Ltd.

IT IS A
GREAT MISTAKE
TO THINK THAT
LIME-SULPHUR MIXTURES will injure the brass of Spray Pumps. We tested it out thoroughly six months ago, and found that while it blackened brass, it did not corrode it at all.

Buy "THE PERFECT" Spray Pump, and you will make no mistake.

Manufactured by

R. B. WESTHAVER, Mahone Bay, N. S.

VANCO LEAD ARSENATE

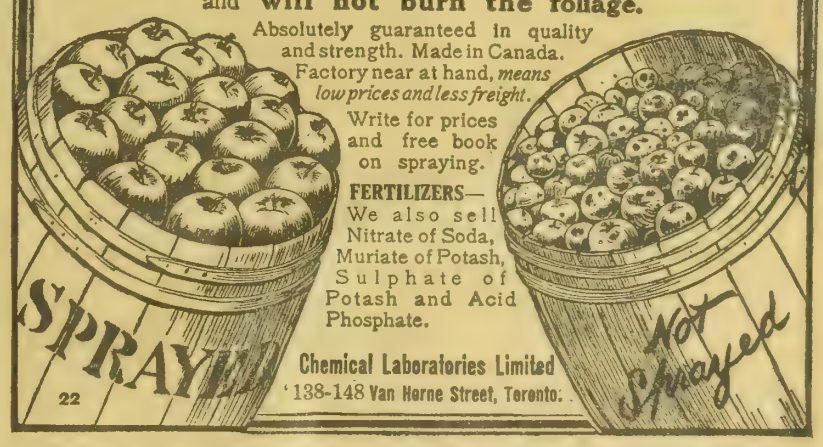
Kills Codling Moth and Leaf-eating insects every time.

VANCO contains a guaranteed amount of Arsenic Oxide. Simply mix VANCO LEAD ARSENATE with water and you have a spray that is sure death to Codling Moths, Potato Bugs, Cabbage Worms, Asparagus Beetle and all other leaf-eating insects.
Easy to spray—will stand two or three rains without washing off—and **will not burn the foliage.**

Absolutely guaranteed in quality and strength. Made in Canada. Factory near at hand, *means low prices and less freight.*

Write for prices and free book on spraying.

FERTILIZERS—We also sell Nitrate of Soda, Muriate of Potash, Sulphate of Potash and Acid Phosphate.



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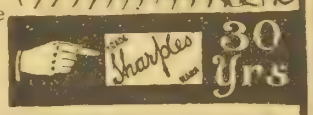
The Only Simple, Only Strictly Modern Cream Separator.

Think of what it means to you to get a Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator, "The World's Best," in the first place. Think of the cream it will save by its double skimming force, and of the work and repairs saved by its absolute simplicity. Contains neither disks nor other contraptions. Think hard and tell yourself if there is any reason why you should give your money to a "peddler", or put it into an inferior cream separator of any sort that can never give you the satisfaction or profits a Tubular will give you. Write for Catalog No. 194.



THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

DAIRYING.

Too Much Butter Fat.

The motive which, above all others appealed to the law-makers of Minnesota, when they enacted that milk sold for food should contain not less than 3.5 per cent. of butterfat, was the protection of children from the use of impoverished milk. The popular idea has been that, the richer the milk in butterfat, the better it is for the child. There were some who claimed that the Minnesota standard should be set even higher.

There are some wise mothers, however, who have learned that the milk of the cows most prized in the dairy is too rich to be fed in its natural state to young children; and that it is better to dilute if for their use with a liberal amount—say one-quarter to one-half, or even three-fifths—of warm water. The judgment of these mothers is supported by the authority of Prof. T. L. Haecker, who declares that milk of the standard now required in this state is too rich for the stomachs of children.

Professor Haecker has arrived at this conclusion as the result of a series of observations on both children and young animals, covering a long period. He found, first, that children thrive better on milk containing but a comparatively small amount of butterfat than upon the richer milk of the pure bred cows at the experiment station. While no one can be more zealous than is Professor Haecker in advocating the breeding of cows capable of a high production of milk rich in butterfat, for the manufacture of butter, he thinks that a mistake is made in feeding such rich milk undiluted to children. What is not best for the calves can hardly be considered best for children. He finds that if the calf of a cow whose milk is very rich in butterfat is allowed to nurse at will, the breeder is very likely to have a bad case of indigestion on his hands the next day, if he is not minus a calf.

It would appear that the surpassing richness of the milk of certain breeds of cattle is the result of a gradual long-continued departure from natural conditions, under which the milk, while less valuable for butter-making, was on the whole better adapted to the use of growing children, and that a return to those conditions might therefore contribute something to the cause of health and the reduction of infant morality. It is suggested also that if the attention now given to securing 3.5 per cent butterfat in all milk sold to the public should be diverted to securing greater purity through scrupulous cleanliness in all the operations of the dairy, the gain to the children would be furthered precptibly.—Press Bulletin Minnesota College of Agriculture, by C. R. Barns.

Dairy Herd Competitions.

The Dairy Herd Competition conducted for the past five years by the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario is of benefit to the dairy industry.

The object of this competition is to point out, through local illustrations, the value of keeping cow records and to stimulate interest in increased production.

The publicity given the results of these competitions from year to year by speakers on dairying, the Dairymen's Conventions, the agricultural press, and in other ways, brings to the attention of large numbers of dairymen what can be done by proper handling of what were, in many cases poor herds a few years ago. The cheese and butter makers take an interest in this competition and do whatever they can to induce their patrons to increase the production from their cows that they may enter their herds in one of the classes.

Those who enter the competition are always kind enough to give the public the benefit of their experience in building up herds which will yield a profit per cow irrespective of market conditions.

Producers in different parts of the country make personal inquiries from the competitors asking for information which will help them in handling their herds to better advantage.

In nearly all cases those who enter the competition began a few years ago with very ordinary cows and by following out for several years a system of weighing and testing the milk from each cow, discarding after a fair trial the poor cows using only pure bred sires from good milking ancestry, raising the heifer calves from the best cows, exercising good judgment in feeding, have been able to prove that such methods will bring results.

By arousing interest among producers through this competition it is quite evident that a great number will take advantage of the opportunities offered for weighing and testing the milk, and we are sure that once a man can be induced to try better methods he will soon become convinced of their value.

Facts which are brought out locally regarding a herd which at one time probably averaged 4000 lbs. per cow for the milking period is, after a few years of tried methods built up to average 8000 lbs. per cow must have a good influence on all neighboring dairymen, who inquire how this was done and evidence a desire to follow similar methods, so that the influence of this work is wide spread.

Understanding the wide publicity which the competition receives and knowing that increasing the production per cow is one of the chief fac-

Cream Profits That Stay in Your Pocket

Empire Disc

THERE was a time when the first cost of a cream separator was a big factor in deciding which separator a cow owner should buy. But now it is different. Men have found it the best investment to pay a LITTLE MORE at the start rather than to be paying the difference constantly afterward in cream profits lost and in repairs necessary. Men have learned that in the

Frictionless Empire

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Of Quality Separators

they can get not only the style and size separator they want, but also the one that nets the greatest returns for the money invested for the longest term of years—the one that makes profits that STAY in their pockets.

Seventeen Cents a Year was the average cost of repairs on all of the hundreds of thousands of Empire Cream separators in use last year. And the majority of these Empire machines have been in use for many years. It's the TIME test and repair cost that tell whether a separator is a paying investment.

Let us also PROVE that Empires turn easiest, are simplest, most sanitary, highest quality and most satisfactory. Write postal now.

We also handle Gasoline Engines and Rock Island Dry Batteries. Write us for prices first mail.

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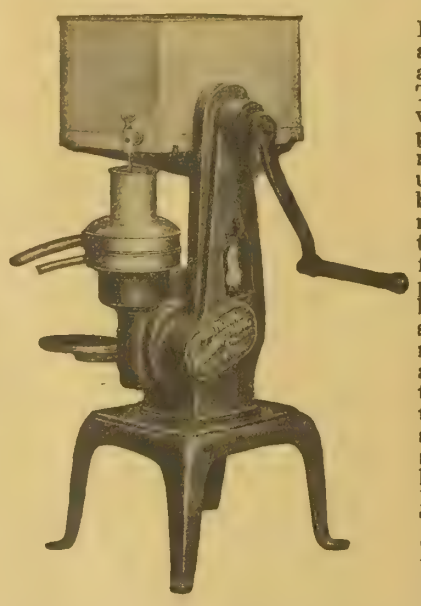
We Now Have Ready for Delivery

The New Capital Separator



You will recognize at once the LOW TANK feature of this type and the solid yet attractive appearance of the machine as a whole. THE BOWL is the same as we always used. The lightest, most compact, easiest washed bowl on the market. BALL BEARINGS are used throughout the machine, thereby reducing friction to a minimum, making the machine extremely easy to operate. THE GEARS run in a film of oil produced through the phosphor-bronze spiral gear wheel being continuously immersed. The same CLUTCH DEVICE that has made the Capital famous has been adapted to this type, so that when the handle stops all gears, except the one running in the oil, are instantly stopped, and nothing but the soft whirling noise of the bowl can be heard. WHEN GEARS DON'T RUN THEY CAN'T BE WEARING. This advantage is apparent to every one. Notice also the high crank; the centre of the crank shaft being about 2 feet, 9 inches from the floor, which permits the operator to assume almost natural position when turning. This type is made in two sizes, No. 6, capacity, 500 lbs. per hour; No. 8, capacity 750 lbs. per hour. We are **not** discarding the former style of Capital, which has deservedly won many friends, but we are introducing the above style so as to give purchasers a variety to choose from.

A postal will bring you full particulars of our Free Trial Offer. Address nearest branch.

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MAPLE LEAF LINE.

"It Will Pay You to Wait."

In order to introduce our goods in the Province of New Brunswick, we are making a large shipment of high grade Carriages to Moncton about May 20th, and will arrange to have the work set in some central place where it can be inspected by any who are interested.

Newest designs—finest finish—fully guaranteed by a thoroughly responsible Company. "Attractive Prices."

See daily papers, May 27th, for time and place.

St. John Telegraph & Sun; Moncton Times & Moncton Transcript.

DOMINION CARRIAGE CO., Limited, = Toronto

tors in successful and profitable dairying, our Association considers this competition one means of increasing interest to this important branch of dairying. The results of five years' competition show conclusively that great benefits are derived.

Each year the winners raise the standard per cow. In 1906 the year of the first competition the winner in the cheese factory class reported 6,512 lbs. per cow, while in 1910 the average per cow was 7,542 lbs. for six months. In the creamery class in 1908, 199.6 lbs. of milk fat per cow won, while in 1910 the winner averaged 225 lbs. of milk fat per cow for the same period. Another competition will be conducted during 1911 along similar lines as in 1910.—Frank Herns, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario.

The man who thinks he must have a fight with his cows every now and then, doesn't know much about cow nature. It is a good deal like what is in the hearts of other folks. One cross word leads to another. Scold and you will get hit in the ribs. Let everything be done decently and in order and the work will move along like the ticking of the clock.

How are the milk cans? Getting some rusty? Let them go and get new ones. Rusty cans are a bad thing from every possible standpoint.

Plants that Grow.

Strawberries, many varieties, 75c per $1.00; $5.00 per 1,000 Raspberries and Blackberries, 50c per 12; $1 50 per 100 Other Small Fruits and Nursery Stock, Bees and Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

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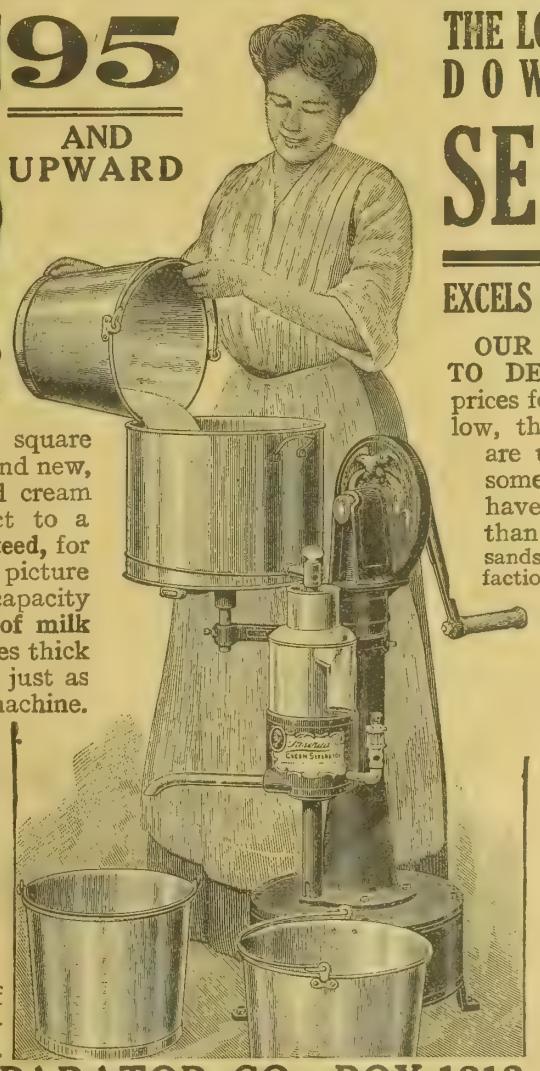

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Live Stock the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis.

The issue of the report of the International Commission on the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis is of significant interest at the present time particularly in view of the active public demand for some definite and authoritative pronouncement in consideration of the whole situation as regards Bovine Tuberculosis in its relation to the welfare of the live stock industry and to its influence on public health. The economic importance of the subject has occasioned a very great deal of discussion in scientific and agricultural circles and has led to the adoption by various legislative and municipal bodies of measures for the suppression and eradication of this great scourge of domesticated animals and for the protection of the people against infection through the consumption of diseased meat or polluted milk. It has long been felt, however, that for the North American Continent a really efficient and satisfactory program could only be arranged and undertaken with any prospect of uniform and permanent success through concerted action on the part of the governments of both the United States and Canada and only also when the legislation enacted or policy adopted was in substantial agreement with the expressed view of representative authorities of both countries.

The report referred to embodies the deliberate conclusions of just such an official and representative delegation and both farmers and the public generally are to be congratulated in having now placed before them in most concise and readable form a statement containing an epitome of the researches of the Commission and of the recommendations which it has at length determined to make. The decisions which have been reached are eminently conservative in their nature and for this reason, if for no other, they will exercise a much stronger appeal than would otherwise be possible, particularly in the case of those who may for any reason be prejudiced against legislative interference. The prevalence of the disease and the consequent loss to the breeders, as well as the now acknowledged danger to public health are not minimized but gravely acknowledged and seriously considered.

In the recommendations which have been made, however, due regard has been given to the great practical difficulties which must of necessity be encountered in the conscientious carrying out of any policy likely to be of use in combating the malady.

Compulsory slaughter of infected animals is not advocated though the destruction of those showing clinical symptoms of the disease is advised. Compulsory testing even is not insisted on, except in herds where the disease is known to exist, though the usefulness of tuberculin, as a reliable diagnostic agent, when properly administered, is confidently affirmed. The Commission bases its great hope of ultimate success in accomplishing the intention of whatever legislation may be enacted on the co-operation ol the breeders of live stock in the policy of rearing healthy herds by protecting the young from contagion of any sort. A sufficient explanation is given of the methods advocated and in order to safeguard the interests of those now possessing clean herds and of those making an honest effort to establish such herds, stringent precautionary measures are recommended regarding the shipment, sale and interchange of stock. The policy as presented is in every way reasonable and cannot but commend itself to any fair thinking man.

It is unnecessary to enter into a further discussion of the details of the report of the Commission, as a copy may be easily obtained by any reader. The fact that this report is likely to form the basis of a new policy shortly to be adopted by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa should give its contents a special interest for Canadian owners of cattle and swine. The time is evidently ripe for such a departure and the Minister's hands will no doubt, be strengthened by the steadily growing sentiment on the part of the public in favor of such action. In the meantime and until a definite policy is announced, a careful study of this publication should be made by every farmer and breeder in the country. Whether or not it may be to his advantage to lay his plans forthwith, in accordance with the proposed scheme as therein outlined, will remain for him to decide, but the information which the report contains is of immediate practical value and should not be neglected. It may be obtained by addressing the Veterinary Director General, Department of Ageiculture, Ottawa, Ontario.

Warbles.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

I am writing you to say that I can prove that David Roberts is mistaken when he says in your issue of April 11th that warbles in cows' backs are caused by flies depositing nits on the limbs of cattle. He appears to derive this idea from the fact that this is how the bots find their way into the horse's stomach.

The way the warble gets into the cattle's backs is by the large warble fly striking the back of the cow with such force as to pierce the skin and deposit the egg or nit just inside the skin. This is done in the hot summer days and they remain thus until the following spring when they are grown large enough to work out and drop on the ground where, in a short time, they are winged and able to take up their parents' trade.

It is the pain caused by the fly piercing the skin which cause cows to gallop in such panic over the pasture and seek refuge in woods or water, where the warble fly will not follow, as they are very shy and only strike the cattle when they are in a clear field.

I saw a warble fly which was as large as a black hornet strike a cow on the back last summer, when I was about five yards from her, when she was standing by the fence with tail raised and breathing hard from running. She heard the fly coming before it struck her and when it did strike her she was starting to gallop. I saw the fly descending slowly until it struck her on the back which caused her to gallop the faster, but when it struck her it arose in the air and departed much faster than it descended.

My father told me that he was passing a cow that was lying on the roadside and a gadfly or warble fly struck her while he was passing. The pain causing the animal to jump to her feet and gallop swiftly away. I will give Mr. Roberts, or any man five dollars for each nit or egg from a warble fly which he will take off the legs or body of a cow. I would also like to ask Mr. Roberts why the cows run over the pasture in the hot weather? If the fly deposits the nits on the legs of the cows, what makes them run? The horse does not run when the bot fly deposits her eggs on his legs. I put pine tar and raw paint oil on the cow' backs, once a week and the fly will not deposit her eggs while any grease or oil or tar remians there.—John R. Marks, P. E. I.

The Cost of Producing Baby Beef.

The results of four years' experience in maintaining a herd of grade beef cows for producing baby beef have been published by the Michigan Experiment Station in Bulletin 261.

These feeding trials, which were continued from the fall of 1905 until the summer of 1909, were conducted to compare the relative profits of the two methods of handling an ordinary grade beef herd. In herd No. 1, which consisted of 10 grade cows, the calves were nursed by their dams and also received supplementary feed. After weaning they were finished and marketed as baby beeves at 18 months of age. In herd No. 2, also consisting of 10 grade cows, the calves were weaned at birth, raised on skimmilk and supplementary feed and finished and marketed with the other lot, their dams being milked.

Exercising the Bull.

For herd No. 1, the average cost of the feed per year for the cows suckling calves was $32.32, and that of the supplementary feed consumed by the baby beeves $34.65, making the average cost per head of the baby beeves $66.97. The average weight per head was 995 pounds, making the average cost for production per cwt. $6.73, and no other revenue was obtained from the cows. With herd No. 2 the average cost of the feed consumed by the baby beeves raised by the skimmilk method was $50.77 and their average weight per head 966 pounds, making the average cost of production per cwt. $5.24. In addition, the average value of butter and skimmilk produced by the cows was $61.12, and the average cost of their feed per head per year $33.84. This leaves a profit of $27.28 per head for the cows on the skimmilk lot and also a difference of $1.49 per cwt. from the baby beeves.

The average age at the time of marketing was 532 days for the suckled lot and 537 days for the skimmilkers. The quality of the baby beeves produced by the two methods was practically the same and the skimmilk lots brought the same prices as the suckled lot when put on the market.

Turnips for Sheep.

Professor T. Reginald Arkell, who has charge of the animal husbandry department of the New Hampshire State college, has just issued a very interesting and well prepared bulletin upon the feeding of sheep and lambs. It is the result of series of very careful experiments conducted by Professor Arkell to determine the relative values of clover hay and native hay in the feeding of sheep. The comparison worked out greatly in favor of the clover hay. Much of the matter of the bulletin is naturally of great interest to the sheep raisers. But the conclusion in regard to some experiments in feeding turnips to sheep is of interest to all those who keep the wool and mutton producers. It says:

"It can be conclusively stated from the results of this experiment, that turnips have a beneficial effect in economy on mutton production. There is, however, one danger with turnips and that lies in overfeeding or attempting to make them constitute the bulk of the ration. Turnips on account of their watery nature, are not in themselves a substantial food. When extravagantly fed, they are apt to render the ration too laxative and produce scouring. Besides, to pregnant ewes the heavy over feeding of turnips will not infrequently cause them to bring forth lambs that are flabby or weakly. Four pounds per day to a sheep, however, is a safe limit.

Mangels and sugar beets, although rather more palatable and sheep prefer them slightly to turnips, are for rams expressly unsuited, as they are conducive to the decomposition of calculi in the kidneys, bladder and urethral tract. These calculi are composed chiefly of calcium phosphate and irritative to the urinary organs and will frequently attain sufficient size to close completely the urethral tract, causing in consequence the certain death of the ram. Turnips apparently have no such ill effect.

To recapitulate, turnips reduce the cost of mutton production, aid in the digestion of the fibrous foods and keep the sheep in healthy and vigorous physical condition. They are a boom in the ration, inasmuch as they prevent constipation and many other resultant ills, which so frequently occur when sheep are changed from pasture to dry feed. It must, however, always be borne in mind that turnips should be supplied only as a supplementary feed to give to the winter ration the slightly laxative effect of pasture."

Fattening Pigs.

The following are the conclusions arrived at by an experiment in fattening pigs conducted at New Hampshire College Experiment Station with cornmeal, middlings and separator skim milk:

1. The pigs receiving cornmeal and separator milk were the most hearty feeders and made the best gains.

2. The cost per pound of gain was over two cents cheaper where skim milk was fed with cornmeal and middlings.

3. Cornmeal produced much better gains and at a cost of 2.93 cents cheaper than middlings.

4. During the entire experiment the barrows made the best gains.

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You need no longer figure out Postage, Express or Freight Rates on orders of $5.00 or over because the prices quoted in our Catalogue, when purchases to that amount are made, are what the goods will cost you at your nearest Station, Post Office or Steamboat Landing.

On all orders under $5.00 enclose 25 cents for Transportation Charges.

All goods will then reach you without any Freight, Mail or Express Charges, so that you get them just as cheap as if our immense store was situated next door to you in your own town, and orders are filled same day as received and reach you not more than two days later.

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WE give these Free Gifts solely as an advertising feature.

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In sending your order mention number of Gift wanted and we will enclose it with goods absolutely Free of Charge.

If you prefer to wait until you have purchased enough to claim one of the Better Gifts, just say so in your letter and we will send a Check showing amount of purchase. You may save these until you have enough to claim whatever Gift you prefer. Send them to us and we will forward the Gift you have selected absolutely Free of Charge.

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OUR GUARANTEE of goods, right or money refunded, assures you of getting trust-worthy goods.

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OUR REFERENCE as to our Integrity, we offer you any branch of any Bank in the Maritime Provinces.

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(Continued on next ten pages.)

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Our enormous buying capacity enables us to offer you the newest goods at lowest prices.

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I. Do not enclose Cash unless letter is registered. Send Express or Postal Orders if possible, if amount is under $1.00 send Postal Notes. Do not send stamps in large quantities.

2. Do not fail to give size or color of goods requiring same, and when ordering from samples, be sure to enclose same, marking each sample second or third choice.
(READ PARTICULARS "HOW TO MAKE OUT ORDER")

IMPORTANT

READ

BEFORE ORDERING

3. Check your extention and total your orders carefully. READ PARTICULARS "HOW TO MAKE OUT ORDERS."

4. When returning goods always write your name and address on outside of package and return the bill. Tell us the reason why goods are returned and what you want done. To get the benefit of free transportation goods must be returned within ten days after you receive them.

5. Always send your orders in from the same family, with the same name and initials, this will avoid sending more than one Catalogue to the one house.

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For small amounts use Postal Notes.
We strongly advise you to send by Express Money Order, Post Office Money Order or Postal Note, which can be procured at your Express Office or Post Office at a very small cost. This is absolutely safe, for if the letter is lost we can easily procure a duplicate. The charges are as follows on Express and Post Office Orders :

$5.00 and under	3c	Over $10.00 and up to $30.00	10c
Over $5.00 and up to $10.00	6c	Over $30.00 and up to $50.00	15c

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From 50c to $2.50 cost	2c	From $5.00 to $10.00 cost	5c

If it is not convenient to obtain any of the above, put money in an envelope, see that it is carefully sealed and be sure to have your postmaster register it. The cost for registration is 5c.

Do not send cash without registering. If letter is lost the Post Office cannot trace it and you will be at the loss.

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4. Be sure to give all sizes, colors or measurements, as without this information it is impossible for us to fill your order.

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6. If you wish your order shipped by Express or Freight fill in Order Form, under shipping instructions, your nearest Railway Station.

ENQUIRIES ABOUT ORDERS

Should you not receive your goods or hear from us within a reasonable time, write us giving full particulars, with copy of the order and if it has been received by us we will adjust promptly.

When writing us in reference to delay, advise us from what railway office you made the enquiry.

On receipt of goods if anything is wrong write us at once, giving us the order number and particulars. Our aim is always to satisfy our customers, and all we ask is the opportunity to do so if you are not satisfied.

All claims must be made within 10 days after receipt of goods.

We cannot enclose orders when received under separate covers. We cannot make any alterations on your original order, all information must be enclosed in one envelope.

We prepay to your nearest railway station.

We do not pay wharfage or insurance charges on Boat shipments.

In case of shipments going by Express or Freight and of which you have not received advice from your agent, make enquiries from the agent before writing us.

In case of shortage before writing us, be sure to examine the package carefully, and tell us the number of parcels or pieces received.

SUBSTITUTIONS AND OMISSIONS

If the goods you order are out of stock, we will, unless you tell us not to, send similar goods of better quality for price allowed, you having the privilege of returning the goods at our expense if they are not satisfactory.

When any of the goods you order are not in stock, and we will have them in a few days, we will ship your order short these goods with an explanation that they will be forwarded later, we pay any extra charges incurred.

RETURNING OR EXCHANGING GOODS

1. When returning goods write plainly your name and address on outside of package.

2. Tell us the reason why you are returning them and what you want done

3. Send parcels 1 lb. or under by Mail. From 1 to 20 lbs. will usually come cheaper by Express. Over 20 lbs. return by freight.

4. Write only one letter giving us instructions.

5. If goods are returned by Express, ENCLOSE THE BILL WITH INSTRUCTIONS IN PARCEL. If returned by freight enclose bill in shipment and write us by letter.

SENDING FOR SAMPLES

When sending for samples be sure to give the Catalogue Number of the material you require.
We will sample only goods that are catalogued.

We cannot send samples unless Catalogue Number of material or article is given.

Do not send for samples before you need them and, when received, order at once to avoid disappointment.

We do not sample bargain goods advertised in St. John daily papers.

To avoid the trouble and delay of sending for samples, if it is more satisfactory to you. "We will give you the benefit of our Liberal Guarantee." If the goods you order are not satisfactory, we will exchange or refund your money and pay all transportation charges.

WHEN ORDERING SAMPLES

If samples requested fails to reach you within a reasonable time, write again giving catalogue numbers and full particulars.

WE GUARANTEE SAFE DELIVERY OF GOODS.

On All Goods purchased from us, if same are not received by you within a reasonable time after ordering, advise us and we will duplicate your order and make shipment at once.

If Any Part of Your Shipment is Damaged when received, have your agent make notation on back of your freight express bill and send it to us with all particulars and we will make it right.

Customer's Protection. We want every man, woman and child who buys from us to receive the best possible service and treatment, and if you have any complaint whatsoever on the arrival of your goods, any delay, any damage, any shortage, or any faults of any kind bring them to our attention, and rest assured that they will be promptly and satisfactorily adjusted for you.

Every page from 545 to 555 inclusive, is taken up with Pidgeon values. You will find it to your advantage to look over my prices, compare them with what is offered by your local merchant and other mail order houses, then see what a great saving you can make by buying from me by mail.
Besides selling you first quality goods, at the cheapest price they can be possibly offered at, I will make you a present of any of the premiums you select, according to the amount of your purchase. Send me a trial order and send it to-day.

C. B. Pidgeon's Women's High Grade Boots

Newest Leathers, Highest Grade Materials and the Best Workmanship. Do not fail to state the size you wish. We wish you to understand that the Boots described in this paper have been selected with great care—the material in each is the best wearing of the kind and at the prices quoted you will save money. Our Patent Leather Boots and Toe Caps are the best of the kind—positively not guaranteed against cracking.

Womens Fine Button Boots for Dress Occasions

No. 89—Patent Leather with cloth top, large buttons, very dressy. Sizes 2½ to 6.....$3.48

No. 90—Patent Leather with dull kid top, large buttons. Sizes 2½ to 6.....$3.38

No. 91—Patent Leather with dull kid top. Exceptional value. Sizes 2½ to 6.....$2.98

No. 92—Velour Calf or Gun Metal Calf, suitable for fall wear. Sizes 2½ to 6.....$2.98

Womens Laced Boots

No. 93—Patent Leather, laced, with dull kid top, very dressy. Sizes 2½ to 7.....$3.48

No. 94—Patent leather, same style as described above. Sizes 2½ to 7...$3.18

No. 95—Patent Leather same style as described above. Sizes 2½ to 7....$2.98

No. 96—Vici Kid, Blucher cut, with dull top, very dressy. Sizes 2½ to 7.....$3.48

No. 97—Vici Kid, same as described above. Sizes 2½ to 7.....$3.18

No. 98—Vici Kid, as described. Sizes 2½ to 7.....$2.98

Womens Laced Boots

No. 99—Vici Kid	$2.98
No. 100—Vici Kid	2.48
No. 101	2.28
No. 102—Dongola Kid, high or low heel	1.98
No. 103—Box Calf Boot	1.98
No. 104—Dongola Kid	1.78
No. 105—Dongola Kid	1.68
No. 106—Dongola Kid	1.58
No. 107—Dongola Kid	1.58
No. 108—Dongola Kid	1.38
No. 109—Grain Leather, for country wear	1.48
No. 110—Plain toe, no toe cap, Split Leather, for country wear	.98

All of these sizes are 2½ to 7.

Womens Slippsrs

No. 111—Patent vamp with ankle strap, very dressy. Sizes 2½ to 6½.....$1.88

No. 112—Patent vamp with strap over instep.....$1.68

No. 113—Dongola Kid with strap over instep....$1.48

No. 114—Dongola Kid, one strap over instep....$1.38

No. 115—Dongola Kid. Sizes 2½ to 7.....$1.28

No. 116—Womens Dongola Kid Buskin with elastic in front.....$1.38

No. 117—Dongola Buskin.....98

These styles are very comfortable for House Shoes.....98

No. 118—Womens Common Sense Tie Shoes, very soft and extra wide. Sizes 3 to 8.....$1.48

Womens Low Shoes

No. 119—Womens Vici Kid Low or Oxford Shoes, patent tip...$2.88

No. 120—Same as above.....$2.48

No. 121—Same as above.....$2.18

No. 122—Same as above, high, medium or low heel.....$1.68

No. 123—Dongola Kid.....$1.78

No. 124—Dongola Kid, high or low heel.....$1.68

No. 125—Dongola Kid	$1.58
No. 126—Dongola Kid	1.48
No. 127—Dongola Kid	1.38

All Womens Low Shoes sized from 2½ to 7.

Womens Warm House Slippers

No. 128—Felt Slipper	.48
No. 129—Felt Slipper	.68
No. 130—Felt Slipper	.78
No. 131—Felt Slipper	.98
No. 132—Felt Slipper	$1.18

Girls Boots

All Girls Boots sizes 11, 12, 13, 1 and 2

No. 133—Girls Patent Laced Boot, low heel, dull kid upper, $1.48

No. 134—Dongola Kid Laced Boot, low heel, $1.98

No. 135—Dongola Kid, $1.68

No. 136—Dongola Kid	$1.58
No. 137—Dongola Kid	1.48
No. 138—Box Kip	1.28

Girls Strap Slippers and Low Shoes, all low heels

No. 139—Patent Strap Slipper	$1.48
No. 140—Kid Strap Slipper	1.48
No. 141—Kid Laced Shoe	1.48

All of these are low flat heel and comfortable lasts.

Childrens Shoes

Sizes 8 to 10.

No. 142—Patent Leather Laced Boot dull kid top..$1.98

No. 143—Dongola Kid Laced Boot, low heel..$1.68

No. 144—Dongola Kid Laced Boot.....$1.48

No. 145—Dongola Kid Laced Boot	1.38
No. 146 Dongola Kid Laced Boot	1.28
No. 147—Dongola Kid Laced Boot	1.18
No. 148—Dongola Kid Laced Boot	.98

Childs Slippers and Low Shoes

Same style as Girls Strap Slippers and Low Shoes.

Sizes 8 to 10.

No. 149—Kid Laced Shoe, $1.28

No. 150—Patent Leather Strap Slipper, $1.18

No. 151—Dongola Kid Slipper	$1.08
No. 152—Dongola Kid Low Shoe, heavy sole	$1.38
No. 153—Childs Heavy Grain Laced Boot, for country wear	$1.38
No. 154—Childs Pebble Laced Boot	.98

Infants Soft Sole Boots

Sizes 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.

No. 153—Button or Laced, in Red, Tan or Black .38

This is wonderful value.

No. 154—Better quality, Button or Lace, in Black, Tan or Red, .48

No. 155—Infants Soft Sole Ankle Strap Slippers, Tan.....48

Average shipping weight 30 ounces.

Infants Hard Sole Boots

Sizes 2 to 7.

No. 156—Black Dongola Kid either Button or Laced, .48

No. 157—Black Dongola Kid, Buttoned.....68c

No. 158—Black or Chocolate Laced Boots.....78

No. 159—Black Dongola Kid, Button or Laced.....88

No. 160—Black or Chocolate Laced or Button Boots.....98

No. 161—Chocolate Laced Boots $1.18

No. 162—Black Dongola Kid, heavy sole, patent tip.....78

Infants Slippers and Tan Shoes

Sizes 3 to 7.

No. 162—Patent Slipper.....98

No. 163—Chocolate Slipper...98

No. 164—Black Dongola Kid Slipper, .98

No. 165—Black Dongola Kid Laced Shoe....$1.08

Our Infants Boots are all made on good roomy lasts which assure comfort.

Boys Boots

Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Comfortable lasts—dependable leathers—stylish makes.

No. 166—Split Leather Laced Boot.....98

No. 167—Buff Leather Laced Boot.....$1.28

No. 168—Buff Leather Laced Boot.....$1.48

No. 169—Buff Blucher Cut Laced Boot $1.68

No. 170—Box Calf or Dongola Kid, Blucher cut, a nice dressy Boot....$1.88

No. 171—Box Calf or Grain Leather, Blucher cut.....$1.98

No. 172—Box Calf Blucher Laced Boots.....$2.48

No. 273—Box Calf Blucher, leather lined, a splendid dressy fall shoe..$2.68

Youths Boots—Sizes 11, 12, 13

No. 174—Split Leather Laced Boot	$ .98
No. 175—Buff Leather Laced Boot	1.18
No. 176—Grain Leather Laced Boot	1.38
No. 177—Grain Leather Laced Boot	1.48
No. 178—Box Calf Blucher for fine wear	$1.68
No. 179—Box Calf Blucher, very fine wear	$1.98

Our Boys and Youths Boots are made all solid leather innersoles, counters and heel lifts, for strong everyday wear. Order Pidgeon Solids, they keep the feet dry.

Mens Boots—Sizes 5½ to 10.

In our immense Shoe Department for Men we have Shoes to suit Professional Men, Business Men and Laboring Men. Our Pidgeon Specials from $3.98 to 6.00 are acknowledged to be the best Fine Shoes in America.

No. 180—Mens Finest Patent Colt Blucher, dull kid upper	$5.00
No. 181—Mens Patent Colt Blucher, heavy sole	$4.38
No. 182—Mens Patent Leather Blucher, dull kid upper	$3.98
No. 183—Mens Dark Tan Calf Blucher Bal	$5.00
No. 184—Mens Box Calf Blucher, Black	$3.98
No. 185—Mens Box Calf Blucher, leather lined	$3.48
No. 186—Mens Box Kip Blucher, leather lined	$3.18
No. 187—Box Calf Blucher	2.98
No. 188—Box Calf Blucher	2.48
No. 189—Box Kip Blucher	1.98
No. 190—Buff Blucher	1.48

This cut shows our marquis last. If you want comfort wear it.

No. 191—Patent Colt Blucher Cut Marquis Last	$5.00
No. 192—Velour Calf Blucher Marquis Last	$5.00
No. 193—Dark Tan Calf Blucher Marquis Last	$5.00
No. 194—Ox Blood Heavy Calf, the best winter Shoe made	$5.50

No. 195—Crome Trained Winter Calf, Black Dull finish, guaranteed Waterproof $5.50
No. 196—Dark Brown calf Shoe, a young man shoe very dressy $5.50
No. 197—Box Calf Leather Lined $5.00
No. 198—Box Calf Leather Lined $4.38
No. 199—Dark Tan $3.98

Mens Tan Boots

No. 200—Mens Tan Blucher Laced Boots $3.38
No. 201A—Mens Tan Blucher Laced Boots $3.88
No. 202A—Mens Tan Boot $4.38
No. 203A—Mens Tan Boot, Pidgeon Special $5.00
No. 204A—Mens Tan Button Boot Pidgeon Special $5.50

Mens Strong Working Boots, Plain Toe All Solid Leather and Guaranteed to wear

No. 201—Mens Split Leather .98
No. 202—Mens Split Blucher $1.48
No. 203—Split Blucher Double Sole $1.68
No. 204—Heavy Split Blucher a great boot to wear $1.98
No. 205—Mens Grain Blucher Waterproof great value $2.18
No. 206—Mens Grain Blucher Double Sole $2.48
No. 207—Mens Blucher 8 inch Leg Bellows Tongue to Top $2.68
No. 208—Mens Blucher 10 inch Leg Ballows Tongue to top.....$2.98

Mens Low Shoes Very Popular For Summer Wear

No. 209 A—Mens Dongola Kid $1.98
No. 210 A—Mens Box Calf $2.48
No. 211 A—Mens Tan Calf $2.88
No. 212 A—Mens Tan Calf $3.48
No. 213 A—Mens Black Calf $3.48
No. 214 A—Mens Black Calf $4.48
No. 215 A—Mens Tan Calf $4.48
No. 216 A—Mens Tan Button Oxford $4.88
No. 217 A—Mens Patent Oxford $4.48
No. 218 A—Mens Patent Oxford Cloth Top $4.88

Mens High Cut Sporting Boots

No. 210 12-inch leg, dark tan sporting boot, Goodyear welt, soft as a glove, the proper shoe for Railway builders, surveyors and hunters.....$7.48
No. 211 16-inch leg. Extra long leg. Tan Grain sporting boot. Ballows tongue to top. Exceptional value $5.68
No. 212 10-inch leg, Tan Grain sporting boot.....$5.48
No. 213 12-inch leg, tan grain sporting boot.....$3.98
No. 214 11-inch leg, Black grain waterproof sporting boot, guaranteed waterproof.....$6.00
No. 215 12-inch leg, Black grain sporting boot.....$4.48
No. 216 12-inch leg, Black grain leather sporting boot.....$3.98
No. 217 11-inch leg, Heavy Black sporting blucher, plain toe.....$2.98
No. 218 10-inch leg, Sydney grain, light cut, plain toe boot, Ballows Tongue, may also be used as a driving boot $3.48

We have the finest stock of sporting boots in the provnce and we guarantee every pair to give satisfaction.
No. 219 Extra Special mens long leg kip boot, hand made. We sell hundreds of pairs of these to the farmers along the St. John River, and we guarantee them to give satisfaction... $3.25
No. 220 Mens grain leather Waterproof long top boot, hrnd made....$4.38

Mens Slippers

No. 221 Mens Velvet Slippers.....78
No. 222 Mens Imitation Alligator Slippers.....78
No. 223 Mens Fine Slippers.....98
No. 224 Mens Fine Slippers....$1.18
No. 225 Mens Fine Slippers....$1.48
No. 226 Mens Fine Slippers....$1.78
Our Mens Slippers are all made in the States and are the finest procurable.

Mens Felt Slippers

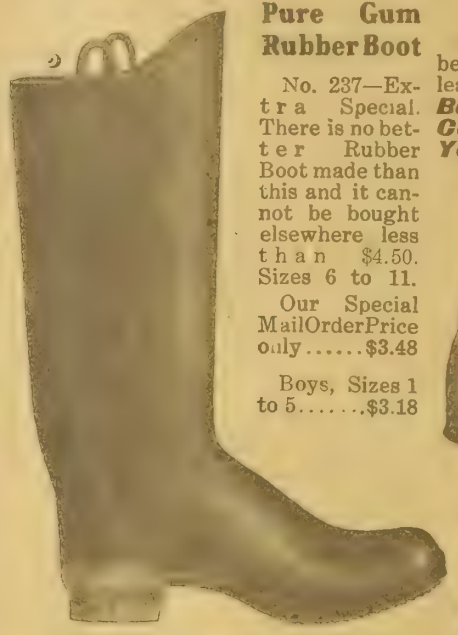
Mens Felt Slippers, warm and cosy.
No. 227.....48
No. 228.....68
No. 229.....78
No. 230.....98
No. 231.....$1.18
No. 232 Mens Felt Lined Boots, laced felt pulls out to dry.....$2.48

Shoe Packs

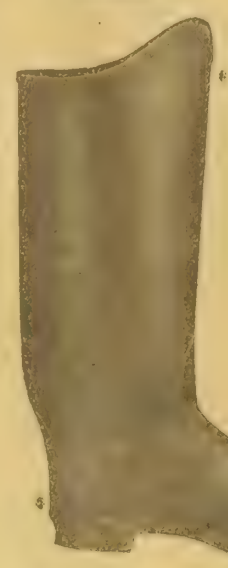
Made from best quality oil Tanned Beef Hides, Ballows Tongue.
No. 233 Mens, sizes 6 to 12.....$1.75
No. 234 Boys, sizes 1 to 5 .....$1.35

No. 235 Youths, sizes 11, 13, 1...$1.25
No. 236 Lads, sizes 8, 9, 10, ...98

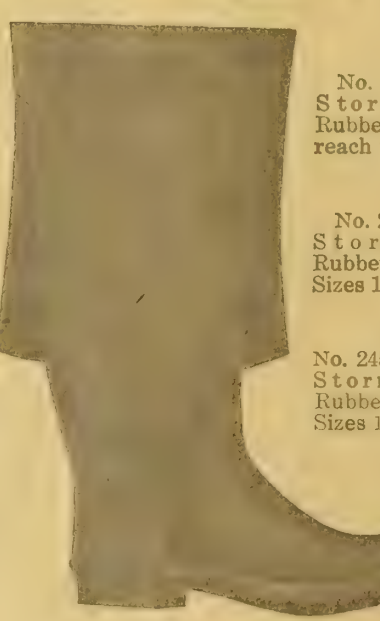
Pure Gum Rubber Boot



No. 237—Extra Special. There is no better Rubber Boot made than this and it cannot be bought elsewhere less than $4.50. Sizes 6 to 11.
Our Special Mail Order Price only.....$3.48
Boys, Sizes 1 to 5.....$3.18

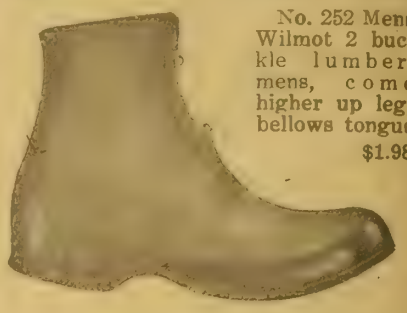


No. 238—Pebble Leg or light weight Rubber Boot.....$3.48
No. 239—Womens Rubber Boots, sizes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7..$2.35
No. 240—Girls Rubber Boots, Sizes 11, 12, 13, 1, 2.....$2.18
No. 241—Childs Rubber Boots, sizes 8, 9, 10.....$1.88
No. 242—Youths Gum Rubber Boots, dull finish, sizes 11, 12, 13, $2.48



No. 243 Mens Storm King Rubber Boots, reach to hip $4.98
No. 244 Boys Storm King Rubber Boots Sizes 1 to 5 $3.98
No. 245 Youths Storm King Rubber Boots Sizes 11, 12, 13 $2.98

Otter No. 246—Lumberman's Rubbers, snag proof, pure gum bottom, leather tops, 7 inch leg.....$2.88
Beaver No. 248—12 inch leg....$3.98
Cobalt No. 249—14 inch leg.....$4.48
Youkon No. 249—16 inch leg....$4.98

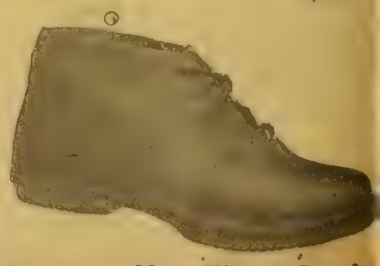


No. 252 Mens Wilmot 2 buckle lumbermens, come higher up leg, bellows tongue $1.98

No. 253 Mens Spartan 2 buckle Lumbermens Rubber, rolled edge, snag proof.....$2.28

No. 256 Mens Overshoe Rubbers, $1.25
No. 257 Womens Overshoe Rubbers .98
These have Black Jersey Cloth uppers, thoroughly waterproof.
No. 257 Mens 1 buckle Waterproof Overshoes.....$1.38
No. 258 Boys 1 buckle Waterproof Overshoes.....$1.18
No. 259 Mens 1 buckle Overshoes, fine jersey cloth upper, light weight and dressy.....$1.68

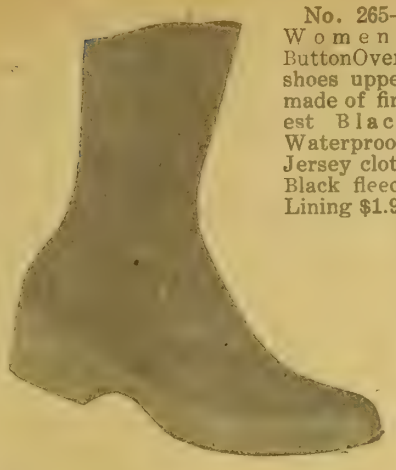
No. 250 Mens Bruce 1 Buckle Lumbermens Rubber.....$1.48
No. 251 Boys Bruce 1 buckle, $1.18



No. 254 Mens Kipewa Laced Lumbermens Rubber.....$1.98

Don't forget our Guarantee—money back if you are not perfectly satisfied with goods when you receive them and transportation charges paid both ways.

No. 255 Mens Lumber King Lumbermens Rubbers, high cut laced, rolled edge, snag proof $2.48



No. 265—Womens Button Overshoes upper made of finest Black Waterproof Jersey cloth Black fleece Lining $1.95

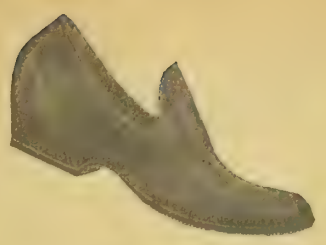
Rubbers for all the Family at Money Saving Prices

Bright finish, heavy soles, heels perfect, in every way made for hard everyday wear.

No. 266—Mens Rubbers Sizes 6 to 12 .75

No. 267—Boys Rubbers Sizes 1 to 5 .60

No. 268—Youths Rubbers Sizes 11, 12, 13..... 50

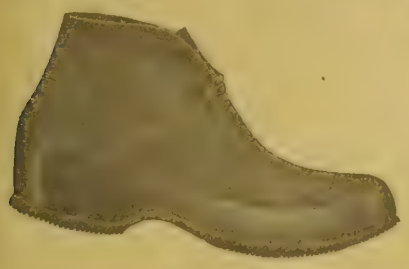


No. 272— Womens Storm Rubbers Sizes 3 to 8.....65

No. 273—Girls Storm Rubbers Sizes 11, 12, 13, 1, 2 55

No. 274—Mens Storm Rubbers Sizes 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

No. 275—Childs Storm Rubbers Sizes 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 48



No 260 Mens 2 buckle snow excluders bellows tongue to top $1.98

No. 261 Mens 4 buckle Snow Excluders, bellows tongue, $2.75

Our Dept. of Mens and Boys Furnishings

will be found most complete. A great variety of Mens and Boys Wearables. Reliable goods at Money-Saving Prices.

Lumbermens Socks

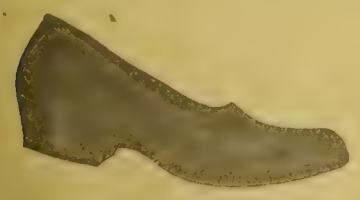
The material, used in our socks is the best obtainables they are warm, durable, and will give the best of satisfaction. If you are not perfectly pleased with them send back we will refund your money and pay transportation charges both ways.
Our Prices .48 .68, .75, .88, 98.
When Ordering just mention price you want.

Childrens Stocking Caps Short or Long

No. 295 — .25
No. 296 — .38
No. 297 — .48
State color wanted.

Straw Hats

Mens Wide Rim Harvest hats .13, .15, 18, .25
Boys Harvest hats 13
Mens Fine Braided straw Flexible straw hats.
No. 290A—at 48
No. 291A—at 68
No. 292A—at 75
No. 293A—at 98
No. 294A—at $1.18
No. 295A—at $1.48
No. 296A—Genuine Panama at $4.88

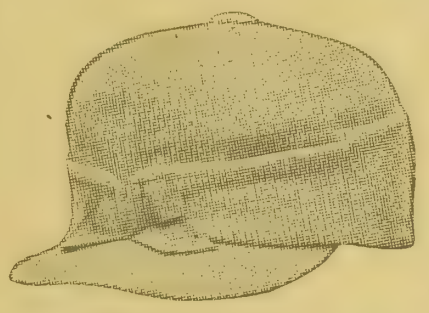


No. 269—Womens Rubbers, Sizes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,.....50
No. 270—Girls rubbers, Sizes 11, 12, 13, 1, 2.....48
No. 271—Childs Rubbers, Sizes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 40

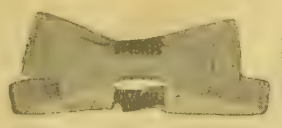
Boys Straws

No. 297A—at.....25
No. 298A—at.....38
No. 299A—at.....48

No. 281—Dark Tweed Golf cap with or without Knitted band to cover the ears. Band may be turned up inside of cap in warm weather.....48
No 282—Dark Tweed Golf Cap.....58
No. 283—Golf Cap 75
No. 284—Golf Cap 88
No. 285—Golf Cap 98
No. 286—Boys Golf Cap.....48
With knitted band to cover the ears. Same styles and prices as above in plain Golf Caps without ear coverings. State size and color wanted.
No. 287—Boys Imitation Persin Lamb Cap.....88



No. 288—Mens Comfortable Driving Cap, Ear Tabs which turn down from inside of cap fur lined.....48
No. 289—.....68
No. 290—.....78
No. 291—.....88
No. 292—.....98
No. 293—.....$1.18
No. 294—.....$1.38



No. 445—A nice assortment of silk bows in neat patterns .12 1-2
No. 446—Best quality silk bows 25
No. 447—A large assortment of mens and boys shield knot neckwear in good quality silks.....12 1-2
No. 448—Best quality silks same style which hooks over collar button.....25

Mens Stylish Hats at Low Prices

Hard Hats

Small, Medium or Large Shapes,
$1.48, 1.88, 1.98, 2.18, 2.48

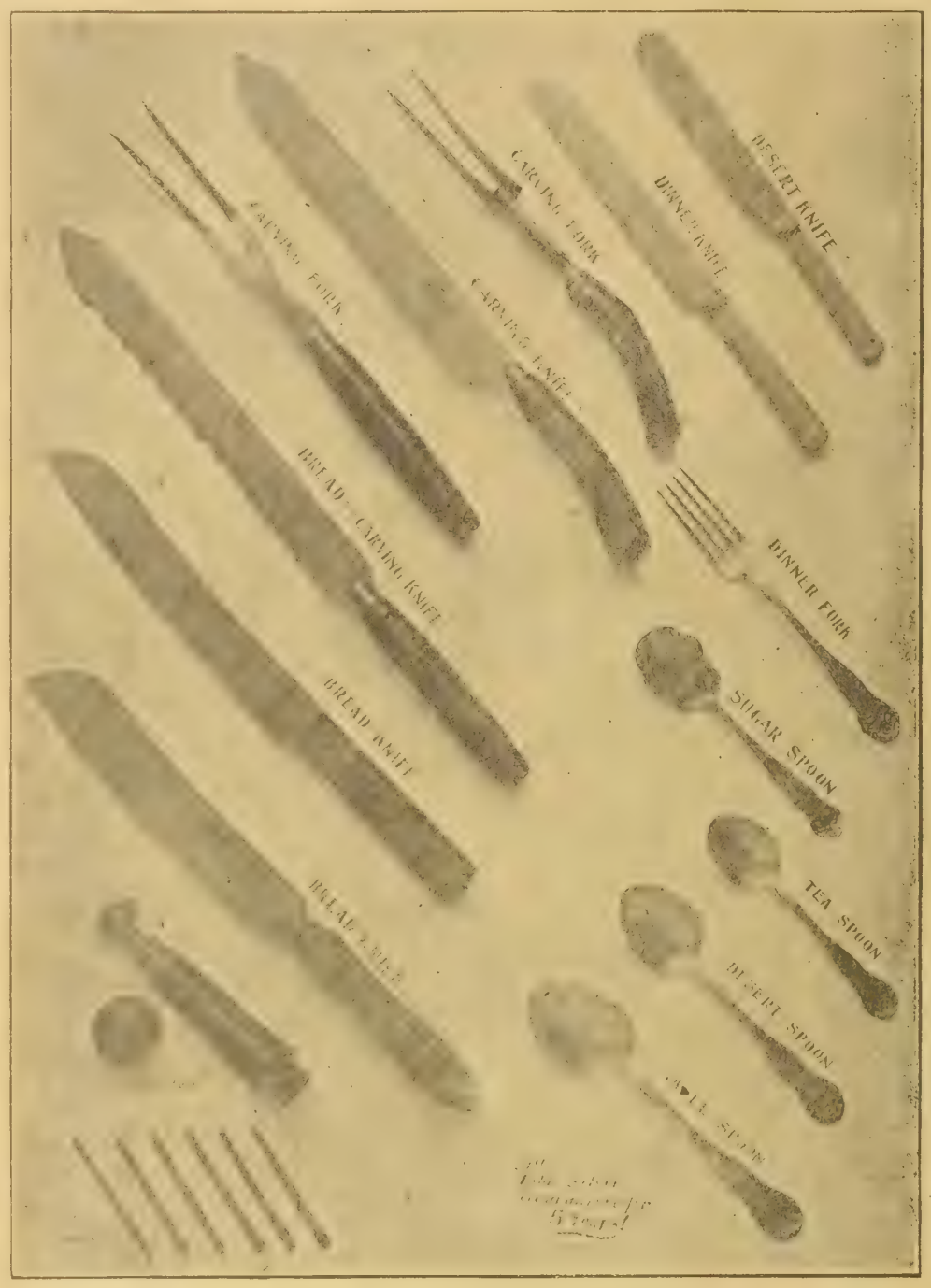
Soft Hats

Small, Medium or Large Shapes,
.48, .68, .88, .98, $1.18, 1.38, 1.48, 1.68 and 1.98.
State Size, Color and whether wanted Small, Medium or Large Shape.

Golf Caps for Spring and Summer

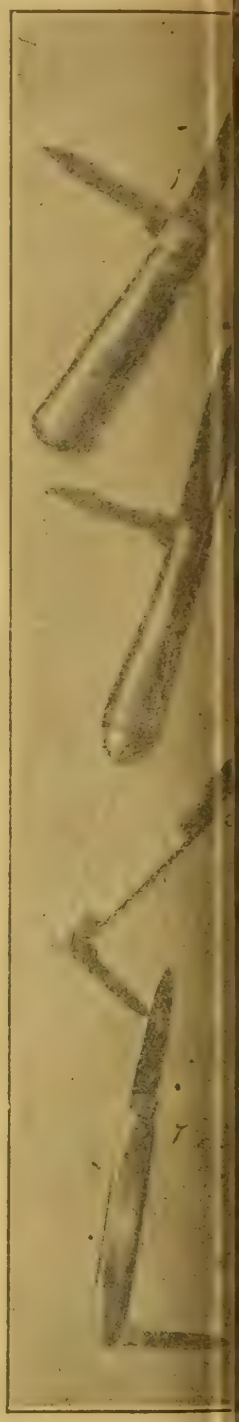
No. 281A—Golf Cap.....25
No. 282A—Golf Cap.....38
No. 283A—Golf Cap.....48
No. 284A—Golf Cap.....58
No. 285A—Golf Cap.....75
No. 286A—Golf Cap.....98

C. B. Pidgeon's Valuable F



Your choice of this Table Cutlery with $5.00 cash sales.

Your choice of these with $20.00 cash sales.



Your Choice of the

WHEN you have made up your order from our catalogue, the prices in which we are sure you will find interesting, don't forget to select the Gift which you prefer. We will enclose it in parcel and ask you to accept it with our compliments.

A good way to get our largest and best premiums is for 8 to 10 families to club their orders, say once a month, and then have one of the number order for all. When the premium comes, cast lots for first, second, third choice and so on, until each member has secured a premium. In this way a $20 order means only $2 each from 10 club members and a $10 order only $1 each. This will also prove a good test of our reliability.

WE would ask you to look over our prices carefully, compare them with prices offered by your Local Merchants and other Mail Order Houses. You will find our prices the lowest quoted for reliable goods and our Free Gifts an additional inducement to buy by mail from me.

We aim to make our Free Gifts useful articles which you will be using every day. We are sure you will be more than pleased to receive any of above gifts.

The Jewellery I offer is not trash, but good, reliable goods, which you will find ornamental as well as useful.

OUR Pocket Knives and Table Cutl
useful. The steel in these goods i
is not cheap stuff—being the exceeding
guaranteed for 5 years wear.

Our Clocks and Watches are ex
beautiful gilt frame and makes a nice
The Alarm Clock is the most rel
then rings again—keeping this up unti
The Watch is nickle case with
giving splendid satisfaction.

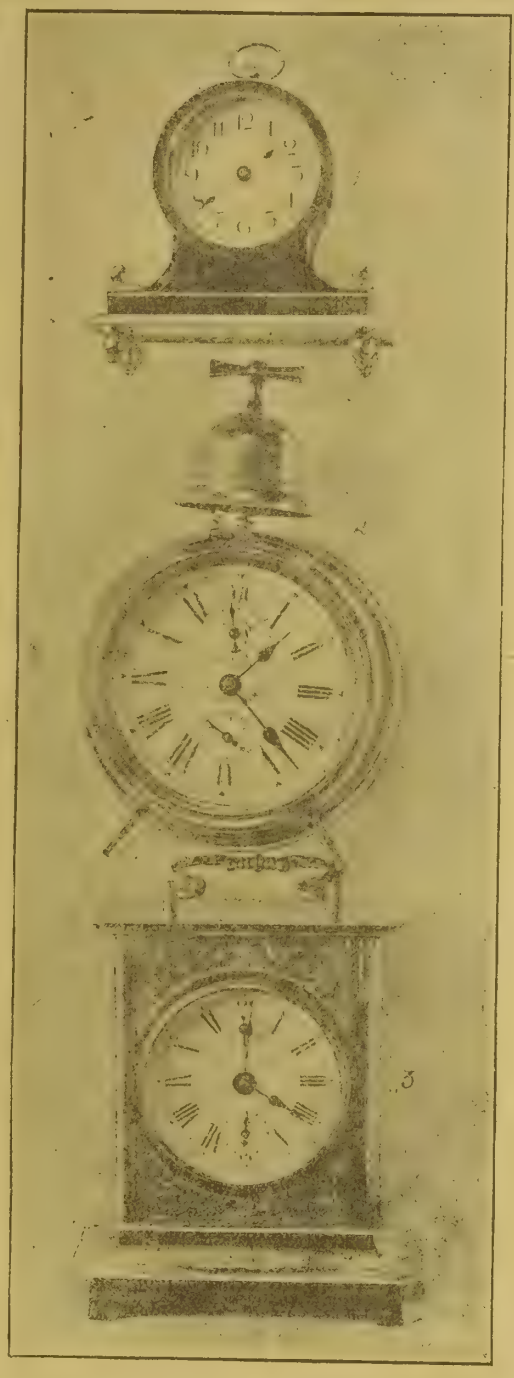
**For reference as to our Integri
in the Ma**

C. B. P

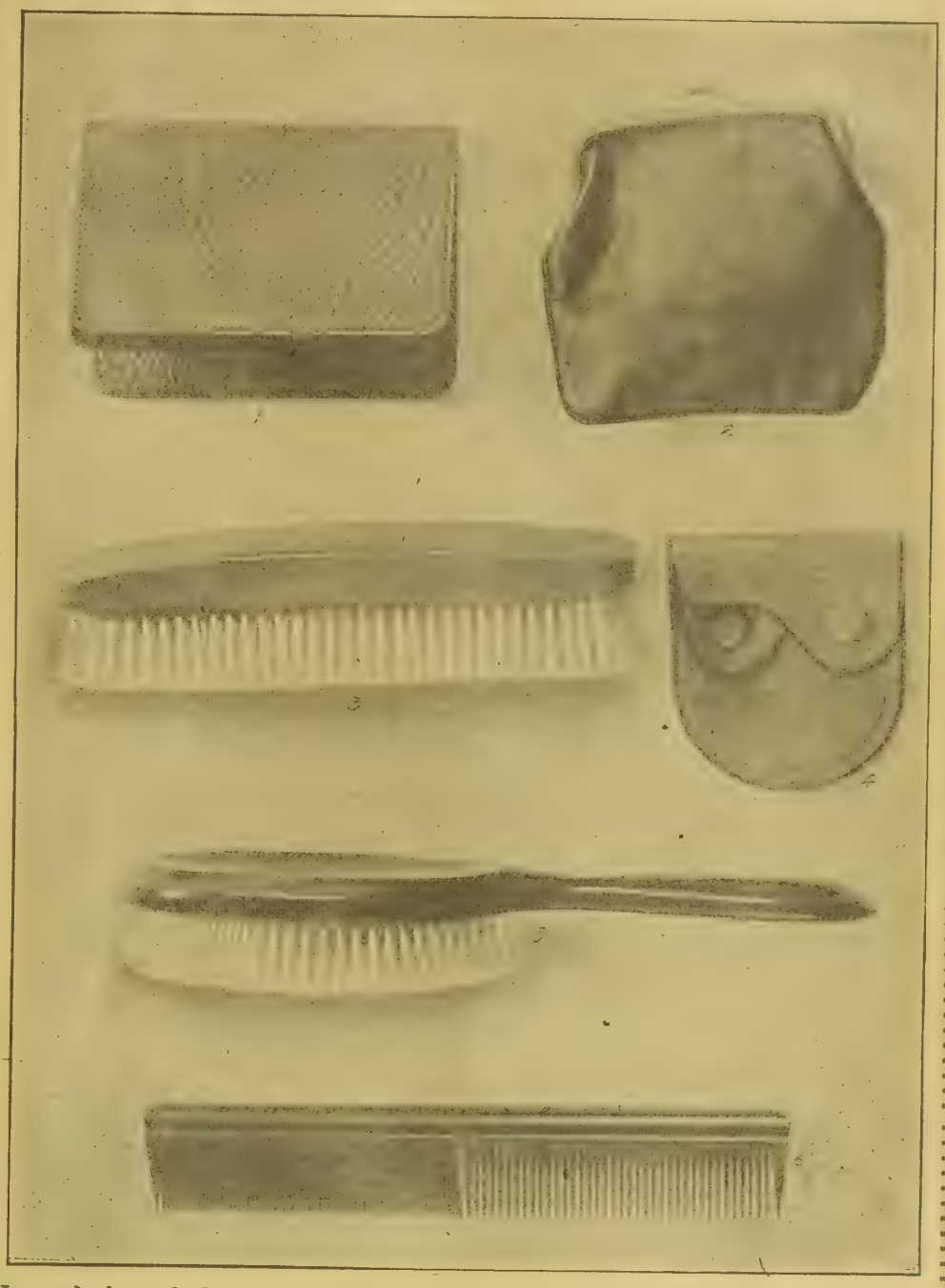
CORNER MAIN AND BRIDGE S

EE Gifts to Cash Buyers.

ith $5.00 cash sales.



Your choice of these useful and ornamental Clocks with cash sale sales of $20.00 or over.



Your choice of these extremely useful articles with cash sales of $5.00 or over.

ost popular premiums as they are most to be the best made. Our Table Silver d Rose pattern and heavy roll plate—

keepers. The Fancy Clock is set in a des being useful.
the kind that rings, then stops a while, up and stops it.
s. Thousands of these are in use and

r you any branch of any Bank vinces.

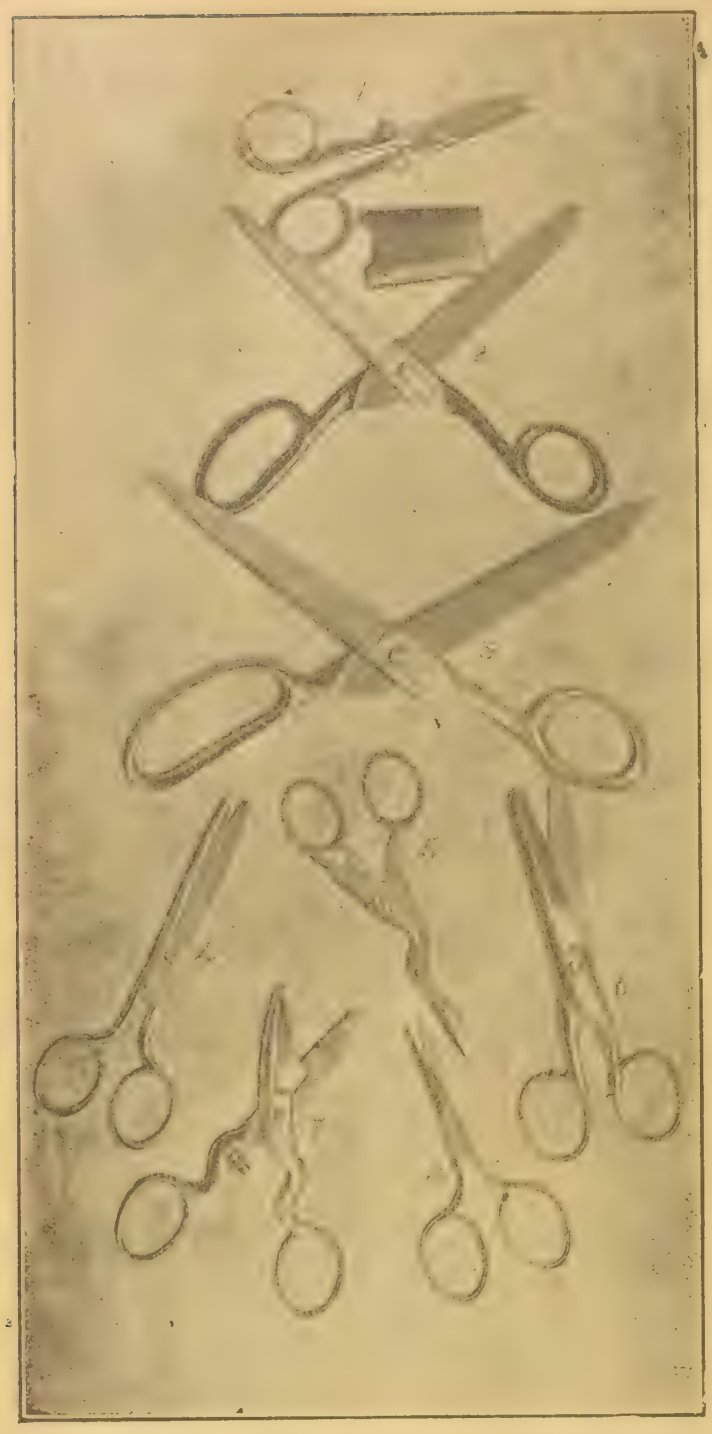
DGEON

ST. JOHN, N. B.

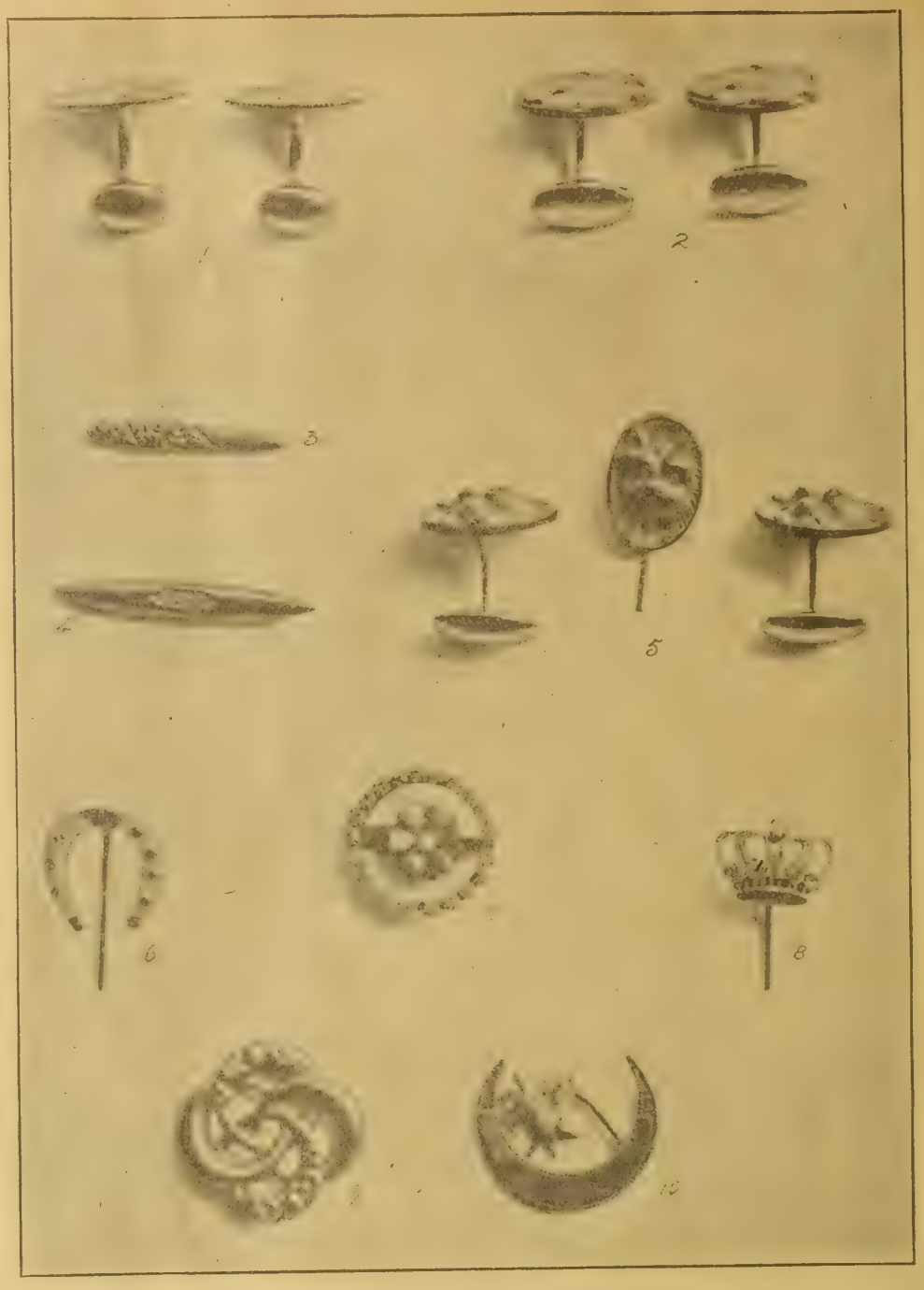
Our Mens, Womens, Boys, Girls, and Childrens Rubbers and Overshoes Described in this issue are made by reliable manufacturers and we can recommend them. The prices are the lowest quoted for reliable goods. But the quality is not affected—do not forget to state the size required. If you want these goods sent by mail the Postage Rate will be one cent per each ounce.

Every page from 545 to 555 inclusive, is taken up with Pidgeon values. You will find it to your advantage to look over my prices, compare them with what is offered by your local merchant and other mail order houses, then see what a great saving you can make by buying from me by mail. Besides selling you first quality goods, at the cheapest price they can be possibly offered at, I will make you a present of any of the premiums you select, according to the amount of your purchase. Send me a trial order and send it to-day.

Our guarantee of goods right or money refunded assures you of getting trust-worthy goods. Our enormous buying capacity enables us to offer you the newest goods at lowest prices. Our system of delivery of all goods ordered from us, guarantees you the lowest cost for dependable goods ever offered you.



Your choice of these Scissors with $3.00 cash sales.

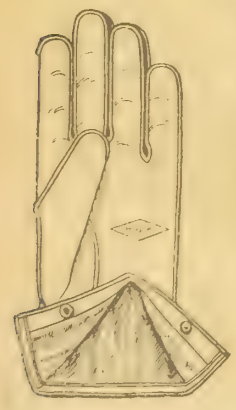


Your choice of these valuable pieces of Jewellery with orders of $10.00 worth or more. The Jewellery I offer is not trash but good, reliable goods, which you will find ornamental as well as useful.

Boys Caps

No. 287A—Golf Cap.....25
No. 288A—Golf Cap.....38
No. 289A—Golf Cap.....48

Mens Dressy Kid Gloves and Mitts



No. 336--Mens unlined cape Kid Gloves .98

No. 337--Mens Mocha Gloves, heavily lined .98

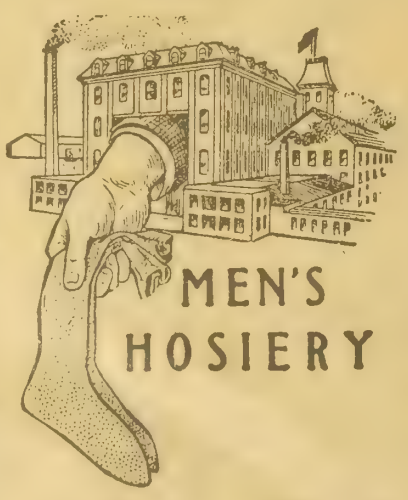
No. 338--Mens Dark Tan Mocha Gloves, lined $1.18

No. 339--Mens fine undressed kid Gloves lined $1.28

No. 340--Mens fine dark brown Mocha gloves Knitted lining $1.38

No. 341—Dark, Smooth Kid Gloves Lined.....98
No. 342—Dark Brown Mocha Gloves Fur lined throughout.....$2.25
No. 343—Grey Undressed Kid Gloves unlined for weddings.....$1.38
No. 344—Brown Mocha Mitts Heavy Fleece Lining.....88

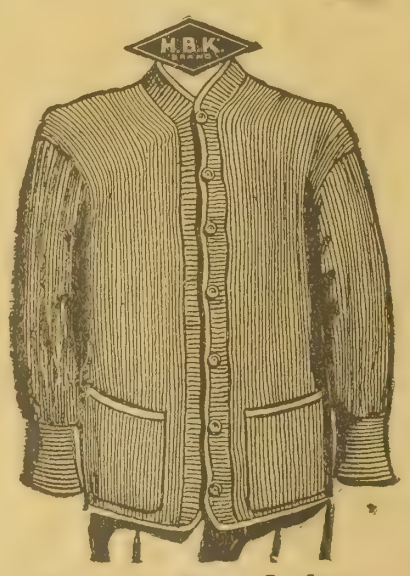
Mens Wool Socks at Economy Prices



No. 448—Grey Wool Working Socks per pair.....12 1-2

No. 449—Dark colour, Grey, Heather and Black yarns with card of mending yarn attached to each pair.....25

No. 450—Fine Black Wool or lighter weight Cashmere.....35



Mens Cardigan Jackets

Small, medium or Large Sizes $1.18 1.38, 1.48

Boys Cotton Outside Shirts

Light or dark patterns, Sizes 12½, 13 13½. Exceptional value.....48

No. 308—Plain Blue Sweater Mens all wool with rolling neck.....98
No. 309—Plain Grey close neck rolling collar.....$1.18
No. 310—Stanfields Warranted all wool sweater.....$1.25
No. 311—Stanfields extra heavy all wool Sweater rolling collar.....$1.48
No. 312—Boys Blue Sweater with rolling neck.....48
No 313—Mens Button Neck Sweater Grey Wool.....$1.25
No. 314—Boys Button Neck Sweater Grey all wool.....75c

BOYS CLOTHING

Fashionable 2 and 3 Piece Suits

Average sizes for Boys are:
Age 6 yrs. size 24
Age 7 yrs. size 25
Age 8 yrs. size 26
Age 9 yrs. size 27
Age 10 yrs. size 28
Age 11 yrs. size 29
Age 12 yrs. size 30
Age 13 yrs. size 31
Age 14 yrs. size 32
Age 15 yrs. size 33

State age and chest measure when ordering.

Neat dark patterns of good weight and materials.

No. 364 Boys 2 piece suits $1.98
No. 365 Boys 2 piece suit $2.48
No. 366 Boys 2 piece suit $2.98
No. 367 Boys 2 piece suit $3.48
No. 368 Boys 2 piece suit $3.98
No. 369 Boys 2 piece suit $4.48
No. 370 Boys 2 piece suit nice striped fine tweed $5.48

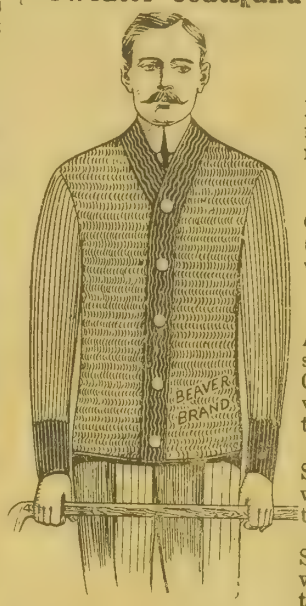
English Cambric Shirts

Dark or light colors, Striped patterns are the present style, .48, .58, .68, .75, .88, .98.

Phoenix Mufflers

In a variety of colors.....38 and .48
Fine Silk Mufflers, Large Size Handkerchief Shape.....25, .38, .48, .75 .98

Sweater Coats and Sweaters



No. 297—Fancy Knitted Sweater Coats. Grey Body trimmed with navy blue .98

No. 298—Grey body trimmed with Red .98

No. 299—All wool sweater coat Grey body with blue trim $1.18

No. 300 Silver Body with Blue trim $1.38

No. 301—Silver Body with Red trim $1.48

No. 302—Silver Body with Blue trim $1.68

No. 303—All Grey Coat Sweater very heavy.....$1.88

No. 304—Dark Green Coat sweater fine soft wool.....$2.18

No. 305—Boys Grey Coat sweater with navy trim.....75

No. 306—Boys BlueCoat sweater trimmed with Red.....75

No 307—Boys Plain Grey Coat sweater extra heavy.....85

Neckties

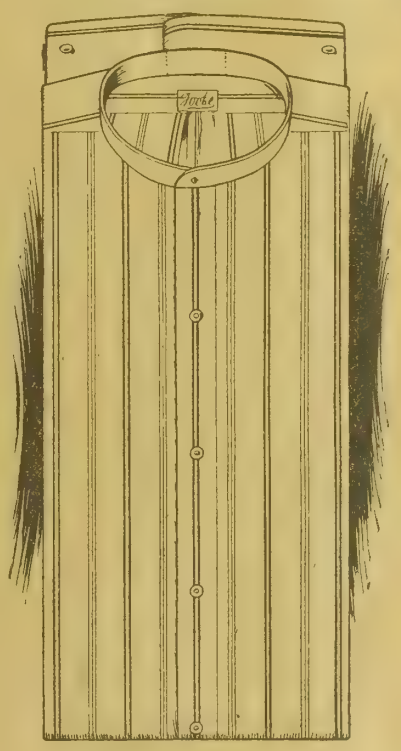
No. 298—A large assortment of silk four-in-hand ties for men and boys in neat patterns, Stripe, Polka Dot and plain shades. Importing these in large quantities enables us to offer them at the wonderfully low price of .12 1-2 2 for .25

No. 299—A beautiful assorted lot of silk ties any colour you prefer. Reversable ties can be worn on both sides .25

No. 444—.....35, 3 for $1.00

These are made from the very best of silks and are sold everywhere for .50

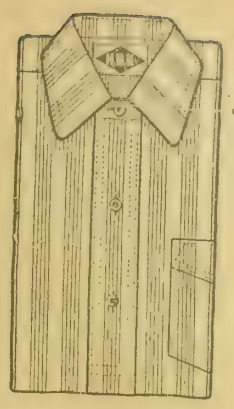
When ordering ties please mention if you want light, medium or dark silks.



Tooke's SHIRTS

Our Fine Shirts are made for us by Tooke Bros, Montreal, the largest shirt manufacturers in the Dominion, beautiful patterns. Sizes 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17

Our Working Shirts are all made for us by the Hudson Bay Co., who make the largest working shirts made.



SEAMS DOUBLE STITCHED

No. 315—Grey Flannel Shirts .98

No. 316—Blue Flannel Shirts.....98

No. 317—Fancy Flannel shirts $1.18

No. 318—Blue Flannel extra heavey $1.38

No. 319—Fine Grey Flannel Shirt with adjustable collar $1.38

No. 320—Mens Knitted Wool Working Shirt.....75

No. 321—Knitted Wool Heavy Working Shirt.....98

No. 322—Knitted Wool Extra Heavy Knitted Shirt.....$1.25

No. 323—Mens Drill Working Shirt Black or Blue cloth with white stripe. This shirt is extra value 48

No. 324—Fine Heavy Drill Black with white stripes 75

No. 325—Black heavy twilled top shirts fleece lined.....88

Winter Underwear

We carry only Underwear that we can recommend, the famous Stanfield and Penmans Brand of pure wool unshrinkable underwear is fully guaranteen not to shrink, if it does you get your money back.

No. 326—Mens wool underwear with small proportion of cotton extra heavy 38

No. 327—Mens Fleece Lined Underwear all sizes and one piece, 32 to 46 .48

No. 328—Mens all Wool Ribbed guaranteed unshrinkable underwear this is wonderful value all sizes.....75

No. 329—Stanfields Truro Brand Underwear Guaranteed Unshrinkable, per garment:
Sizes 33 and 36.....1.25
Size 38.....$1.25
Sizes 40, 42, and 44.....$1.25

Summer Underwear Special Values

No 326 A—Mens fine Light Weight Balbriggan underwear at .25 per garment
No. 327 A— at.....38
No. 328 A— at.....48
No 329 A—Light weight cotton at .48
No. 330 A—Merino Medium Weight at.....75
No. 331 A—Light weight all wool at .98
No. 331—Lewmans Summer Weight wool very fine.....$1.18
No 232—Boys Balbriggan at.....25
No. 329—Stanfields Red Lapel Underwear guaranteed Unshrinkable, per garment:
Sizes 36 and 38.....$1.18
Size 40..... 1.28
Size 42..... 1.38
Sizes 44 and 46..... 1.48

No. 330—Stanfields Blue Label Underwear Guaranteed Unshrinkable, per garment:
Size 36.....$1.40
Sizes 38, 40, 42, and 44..... 1.40

No. 331—Stanfields Black Label underwear Guaranteed Unshrinkable. The heaviest weight underwear made, each garment weighs about 2 pounds, each suit about 4 pounds. Suitable for lumbermen, Teamsters and all outdoor workmen who want solid comfort. Price per garment:
Sizes 36, 38 and 40..... $1.75
Sizes 40, 44 and 46..... 1.85

Boys Underwear

No 333—All Wool Shirts and Drawers guaranteed unshrinkable, per garment .48

No. 334—Stanfields Unshrinkable .88

No. 335—Boys Fleece Lined Underwear, all sizes, extra heavy, this is a bargain.....28

You will find the prices on our unshrinkable underwear the lowest quoted by any house in Canada. We ask a trial order for comparison.

Boys Three Pieced Suits
Coat Pants and Vest

In our Boys Clothing Department you will find our prices very low and qualities excellent.

In ordering just mention whether you want light or dark pattern, color and whether straight or bloomer pants.

No.371—Boys 3 Piece Suits $3.48

No.372—Boys 3 Piece Suits $3.98

No.373—Boys 3 Piece Suits $4.48

No.374—Boys 3 Piece Suits $5.48

Boys Separate Pants

No. 375—Boys Knee Pants, all sizes 24 to 34 waist. These are great bargains at 48

No. 376—Boys Knee Pants 68

No. 377—Boys Knee Pants 75

No. 378—Boys Knee Pants 98

No. 379—Boys Knee Pants, extra quality. Give waist measure and age when ordering $1.18

Boys Knit Gloves

No. 351—Boys knit gloves.....25
No. 352—Mens Scotch knit gloves...48
No. 353—Mens Scotch knit gloves....68
No. 354—Mens Scotch gloves.....75
No. 355—Mens Scotch knit gloves....98

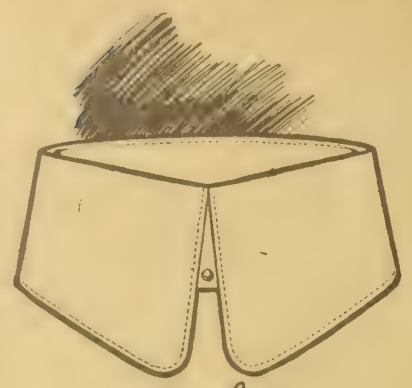
Extra Saecial

We have procured 50 sample coats from Hudson Bay Co, consisting of Duck, Leather, Cordroy and Sheep skin lined coats in great variety which we offer at **Cost Price** while they last. A great bargain.

Boys and girls heavy ribbed stockings all sizes, only.....25 a pair

Womens Cashmere stockings all sizes.....25 and .35

Mens Umbrellas .58, .68, .75, .88 .98, $1.18, $1.38, and $1.48

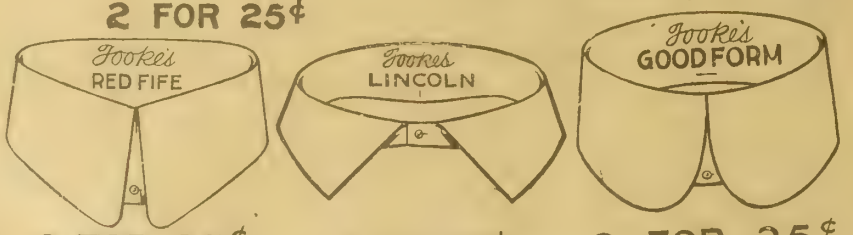


2 FOR 25¢

2 FOR 25¢

2 FOR 25¢

2 FOR 25¢



2 FOR 25¢ 2 FOR 25¢ 2 FOR 25¢

In all these shapes in ordering mention name of collar and size wanted. All sizes in stock, 14, 14½, 15. 15½, 16, 16½, and in the low collars 17. Price each.....12 1-2

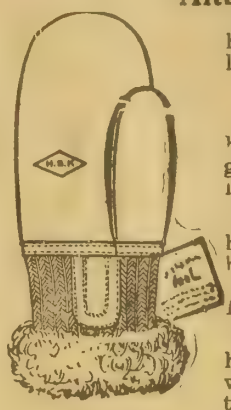
Boys sizes in Red Fife collar, 12 1-2, 13, 13 1-2. Price each.....12 1-2

Mens and Boys genuine Celluloid Collars same style as Westmount (see cut above) all sizes 12 1-2 to 16 1-2.....23

This is the best Rubber Collar made it is interlined with linen and will not crack.

Mens cuffs made from pure linen, finest quality. Per pair.....23

Mens Heavy Work Gloves and Mitts



No. 345—Horse hide working mitt lined or unlined .38

No. 346—Horse hide working glove, lined or unlined.....48

No. 347—Horse hide working mitt heavy wool lined with knitted comfort wrist.....68

No. 348—Mens heavy wool lined working mitt, extra good value .75

No. 349—Mens country double knitted mitts.....28

No. 350—Mens country knitt socks These are very low prices for good country hand knitting.

Mens Duck-Leather and Cord roy Coats

These Coats are all made by the Hudson Bay Co. who make the best Lumbermens and Sportsmen coats made.

No. 356—Brown Jacket made from strong duck lined with sheep skin $3.98

No. 357—Brown Duck coat lined with heavy wooled sheepskin long lining$4.48

No. 358—Brown Duck coat, best quality lined with sheep skin heaviest fleece.....$5.48

No 359—Brown Cordroy Coat, best quality heavily lined with sheep skin $5.98

No. 360—All Leather Coat Tweed lined.....$5.98

No. 361—Leather Coat on one side Cordroy coat on other side, Reversable, may be worn either side out, three pockets on each side. The coats are all exceptional value.....$6.68

No. 362 Eatough Jumper Wool lined $2.48

No. 363 Heavy Grey Duck Jumper lined with Rubber Waterproof.....$1.98

Mens Black and Blue Suits

No. 391—Black Soft Cheviot Suit. 3-button Single Breasted Sack $9.98

No. 392—Black Clay Diagonal Suit. 3-button Single Breasted Sack $9.98

No. 393—Fine Twill Black Serge. smooth finish, very dressy $12.48

No. 394—Fine Twill Blue Serge. smooth finish $12.48

No. 395—Clay diagonal Blue Suit $9.98

No. 396—Black Cheviot Suit, single or double breasted coat. An excellent Dress Suit.....$15.48

No. 397—Black Cheviot Single Breasted Sack Suit.....$17.4

Mens Overcoats Stylish and Moderately Priced

The always Stylish and Dressy Black Chesterfield Overcoat like Coat Shown here.

No. 408 Black Melton.....$6.48
No. 409 Black Melton.....$7.48
No. 410 Blac Melton.....$8.48
No. 411 Black Melton.....$9.98
No. 412 Black Melton.....$12.48
No. 413 Black Melton.....$14.48
No. 414 Black Melton.....$15.48
No. 415 Black Melton, Lapped Seams and Raw Edges.....$17.48
No. 416 Light Weight, Black Silk faced.....$11.48
No. 417 Grey Diagonal Overcoat Light Weight.....$12.48
No. 418 Plain Grey Light Weight $9.98

Boys Overcoats and Reefers

No. 421 Boys Dark Grey Irish Frieze Reifers all sizes 24 to 33 Breast, Heavy Tweed Lining $2.78

No.422 Smal Boys Fancy Double Breasted Overcoat Dark Brown Pattern...$4.98

No.423 Boys Dark Grey Irish Freeze Ulsters heavily Wool Lined, extra long, very comfortable, $5.48

Our Special Value Fur Collar Overcoat

Black Melton Outside, quilted Lining and Rubber interlining making it thoroughly waterproof.

No. 426—.....$14.98

Currie's Famous Scotch Waterproof Coat, fawn Shades, Guaranteed absolutely Waterproof.

No. 424—Waterproof.....$7.48
No. 425—Waterproof.....$9.98
No. 426—Waterproof $11.48

OIL CLOTHING For Fishermen, Lumbermen, Teamsters and Sailors

No. 427—Long Black Oil Coat.....$2.75
No. 428—Short Yellow Jacket.....$1.10
No. 429—Yellow Pants.....$1.10
No. 430—Black Souwesters..... .50
No. 431—Black Oil Hats..... .50

Boys Overalls

For Small Boys in Blue 38
Black.....48
Larger Sizes in Blue and Black.....68

Mens Separate Pants

Our Mens Pant Department is one of the best stocked departments in our immense store.

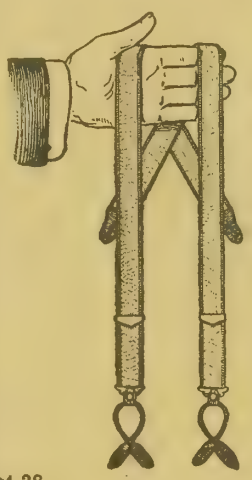
Working Pants .98 to $1.98

Dress Pants $2.48 $4.38

Don't forget to mention size and color wanted.

Our Pant patterns are mostly in neat striped effects.

No. 398— Work Pants.....98
No. 399— Work Pants.... $1.28
No. 400— Work Pants.... $1.48
No. 401—Work Pants.... $1.68
No. 402— Work Pants.... $1.98
No.403—English Worsted Dress Pants $2.48
No. 404 — English Worsted Dress Pants. Dark patterns $2.98
No. 405—English Worsted Pants $3.48
No. 406—English Worsted Pants $3.98
No. 407—Fine English Worsted Pants $4.38



No. 407—Fine English Worsted Pants $4.38

Blue.....58
Blue.....75
Blue.....88
Blue.....98
Blue.....$1.25
Black 75
Black 88
Black 98
Black $1.25

Mens Night Shirts

Cotton or Shaker flannel .98, $1.18 and 1.25

Mens and Boys Suspenders

Boys .10, .15, .18, .25

Mens .18, .25, .35, .48

Mens Suspenders in fancy boxes for Xmas presents only .48

"THE STANDFOLD" (REGISTERED)
A Convertible Coat Suitable for our Winters
(PROTECTED BY PATENT)

Convertable Collar Overcoats

This Convertable Collar Overcoat is the very newest Style of Overcoat made, it is made off any Tweed patterns and is especially suitable for Young Men.

No. 416 Dark Grey Heavy Tweed Striped Pattern, 52 inches long .....$ 7.48
No. 417 Dark Brown Striped Tweed Overcoat 52 inches long.....$ 9.98
No. 418 Dark Grey fancy pattern $12.48
No. 419 Dark Grey Smooth Cloth.....$15.48
No. 420 Dark Grey Striped Overcoat very Swell.....$18.48

Men's Suits.

No. 380—Strong English Tweed, dark pattern of brown stripe or plain brown without stripe if you prefer it.....$4.98
No. 381—Dark English Tweed. Striped Brown. An exceptional suit for the money $5.98
No. 382—Dark Tweed Striped, brown shade. One of our best sellers....$6.48
No. 383—Dark Olive Shade Striped Suit.....$7.48
No. 384—Dark Rich Brown stripe suit with all the style of a $I5.00 Suit..$9.98
No. 385—Dark Grey stripe, very neat and servicable.....$9.98
No. 386—Dark Brown Striped Worsted, very stylish.....$12.48
No. 387—Dark Brown Worsted, very dressy,.....$13.48
No. 388— Dark Suit, neat pattern English Worsted cloth $15.48
No. 389—Dark pattern English Worsted Suit, grey shade.....$16.48
No. 390—Dark English Worsted Suit, the equal of anyother $28.00 store suit $18.48

Mens Fur Coats Mens Raccoon Coats

No. 432.....$65.00
No. 433.....$70.00
No. 434.....$75.00
No. 435.....$80.00
No. 436.....$85.00
No. 437.....$90.00

Mens Fur Lined Coats Black Beaver Outside

No. 438 Muskrat Lining Persian Lamb Collar.....$75.00
No. 439 Muskrat Lining Otter Collar $75.00
No. 440 Chinese Dog Lined Marmot Role Collar.....$25.00

Fur Collars

To be buttoned on Overcoat or can be sewed fast to Overcoat

No. 441 Astrachan Role Collar quilted Satin Lining.....$4.25
No. 442 Marmot Collar.....$4.25
No. 443 Germain Otter Collar $7.25

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's

Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

THE HORSE.

Too Much Hay Fed to Horses.

Overfeeding with hay was one of the common faults to which Mr. Bright called attention. Especially when horses are idle are they likely to have their stomachs overloaded with hay that they cannot digest. The excess is wasted and is even a deteriment to the health of the animal. A horse can digest only a retain quantity, and anything more is a loss. It often happens that idle horses kept off full feed go wrong and serious illness, if not the loss of the horse may be the result. It is very important that horses be exercised every day. Bright, clean well-cured clover hay and oats, make a good balanced ration for the horse. Some men object to clover hay, but it is the best. The danger lies in feeding dusty hay. Bran and alfalfa are also good foods for the horse. Do not feed so much alfalfa as of red clover as it is a richer feed.

"I always feed salt with the oats given the horses," said Mr. Bright. "With new oats about one tablespoonful to the gallon with old oats not so much is necessary. Salt aids digestion."

Mr. Bright pointed out the value of black strap as an appetizer and aid to digestion. A prominent veterinary surgeon has said, "It is the best bowel antiseptic known to the profession, and if taken in time it is a sure cure for heaves." From one-half to two pints per day is the proper amount to feed. Watering before meals is preferable, if you can get the horse to drink then. Some horses won't and have to be watered afterwards. If a horse comes in hot, allow him only a fair swallow and wait till he cools off before giving him a full drink. Giving a horse all the cold water he wants when he is hot is very liable to cause founder.

Brood mares should be exercised every day, preferably at farm work, otherwise hitch them up and drive them three or four miles. It is a good practice to work them right up to foaling. Stronger and healthier foals will be the result. Do not give in-foal mares too much bulky food. It is a bad practice to let them run at the straw stacks as they fill themselves up and do not take exercise. Keep their muscles hard and do not let them get fat. A small thin foal which gets up quickly is better than a big flabby weak one. After foaling give the mare about three weeks' rest, then she can begin working again. Keep the foal in a box stall while its dam is working. It will soon learn to eat clover hay and crushed oats. A little oil is also good. If skimmilk is available, no better returns can be got for it than by giving it to the foal. When cared for in this way the foal can be weaned at three months old. Feed liberally after weaning choosing bone and muscle forming foods and give the colt plenty of exercise. A liberal use of the curry comb and brush also helps to keep their coats in good condition. The colt should be halter broken as young as possible and educated so that it will show to advantage before a prospective buyer.

As winter feed for a heavy draft brood mare. Mr. Bright said about 2 gals. oats and 2 gals. bran per day fed night and morning with straw at noon was about right. Mr. Bright said that Ontario was destined to become the breeding ground of North America. If we only take care in selecting our breeding stock and exercise the growing colts daily outside in order to strengthen their feet and pasterns.

The type of animal that is profitable to produce was described by Mr. Bright in his talk to the judging class. In beef cattle we shoul look for a short broad, head, a large nostril, a bright, clear, prominent eye, a wide muscular jaw. These usually indicate strong constitution and good feeding qualities. The neck should be short and blend into the shoulder nicely. The shoulder should be smooth and well covered with flesh. The back should be broad with the width carried right back to the rump. The ribs should be well sprung and of good length. The legs should be short and straight and well set under the body. A large heart girth is very desirable as this means a strong constitution. The flesh on the hind legs should be well carried down to the hock. The skin should be loose and well covered with fine silky hair. In raising heifer calves of the beef type, to develop their milking qualities they should not be allowed to suck the cow. Bring them up on skimmilk and feed them foods which will develop bone and muscle but do not ,et them get fat, said Mr. Bright.

The demand for heavy horses which are sound and of good quality is far greater than the supply. The horse wanted is one of quality with all the weight possible. Good underpruning is essential, as strong feet and legs of the right conformation are very important. The head should be wide between the eyes and not too long, having a large nostril and a wide well muscled jaw. The head should join the neck neatly. The neck should be arched slightly, of fair length, well muscled and blend nicely into the shoulder. The shoulder should be sloping and the leg well muscled down to the knee. Below the knee and hock the leg should be clean. The back and loin should be wide, the rib well sprung and long giving plenty of room for the heart and lungs and organs of digestion. The rump should be wide, fairly long, well muscled. The back broad, deep and clean, the pastern sloping and the feet strong and set straight.

The Horse's Feet.

The teeth and the feet of the horse should receive special attention, for without these in a good healthy condition the animal's usefulness is in a large measure destroyed.

The colt should have its feet cared for as closely as the matured animal, in order that he may grow to maturity with feet in a healthy condition. The foot of the colt will often project far below the sole and cause it to split and form quarter and toe cracks. It is better to use a pair of hoof cutters and rasp, and have the feet pared evenly and avoid unbalancing the animal.

Any horse used on the road or street should be shod, but the shoes ought to be changed every five or six weeks and the feet trimmed, in order that the natural growth of the wall may be removed. If the shoes are improperly allowed to remain on the feet for two, three or four months and in some cases a year, without changing them, the wall becomes excessively long and grows over the shoe. Pressure becomes too great on the sole and bars, resulting in corns, bruised soles and lameness.

A hoof hook should be included among the equipment of a well-regulated stable. The feet of the horse hould be cleaned every morning before he leaves the stable. The hoof hook will remove all litter, pebbles, or anything that may have become lodged in the foot. This precaution may prevent injury to the sole or sensitive structures of the foot. If the feet become very dry, pack them daily for a week with some form of clay. They apply lard to the wall, to which may be added pine tar and rosin. This ointment holds the moisture in the feet and prevents further evaporation.—C. L. Barnes, in University News.

Curing Stall Habits.

To cure a horse of halter breaking tie one end of a long rope to the manger, pass it through the halter ring, between the forelegs and up over the back, then down the other side, between the forelegs again and up through the ring to the other end and there tie to the halter. When the horse pulls back, the force is on his own back and he will soon stop the habit. Do not let the rope hang loosely enough for him to get his legs over it.

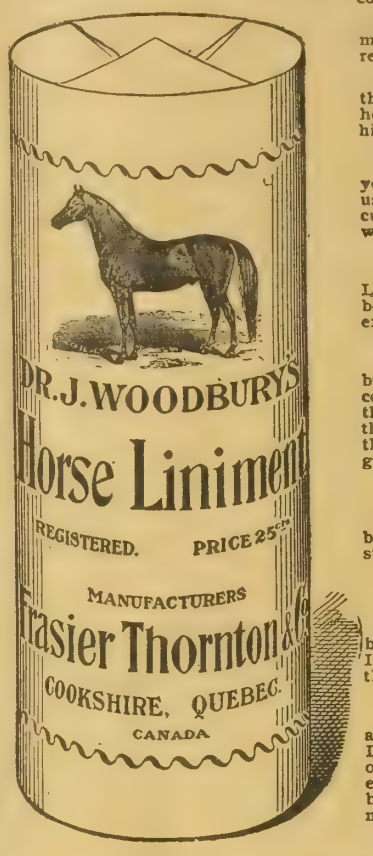
Pawing in the stall, and throwing the bedding back, can be cured by nailing a one-inch to three-inch cleat on the floor back of the manger, and another one eighteen inches to two feet further back. In pawing, the horse's hoof is drawn over these cleats, and he is soon broken of the habit when the cleats can be removed.

DR. J. WOODBURY'S Horse Liniment.

INFALLIBLY THE REMEDY.

For the removal of Splints, Bog Spavins, Enlargements of any and every description it has no equal. Given internally, it will promptly relieve and remove any and every character of Cough, Enlargements of the Glands, Affections of the Kidneys. For Distemper, Strangles and Colic it is infallibly the remedy.

All horses that are stabled should have an applicatiou of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment to the hoofs of the fore feet to prevent their becoming feverish, dry, brittle, hard, contracted or otherwise injured.



Insist on having Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We warrant it to effect that for which it is recommended when used according to directions.

Its beneficial effects are so prompt and decided that it has excited the admiration of the leading horsemen of the Dominion and secured their highest confidence.

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Dear Sirs :—We do not hesitate in recommending your Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We have used it in the woods for coughs, colds, distemper and cuts, and would say that no lumberman should be without it. Yours truly, CLARKE BROS.

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Dear Sirs :—I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment in my stable for years and consider it the best liniment on the market for both internal and external use. Yours truly, C. C. McLEAN.

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This is to certify that I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment with the very best results for colds, coughs, distemper and all lung diseases. It is the best thing to give horses in the spring to keep them in condition It purifies the blood, cleanses the lungs from impurities, which may exist, and gives the system healthy action.

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Love's Barrier.

CHAPTER I.

IN THE LUXEMBOURG GARDENS.

It was the beginging of the third and last week of Secretan's holiday and as he passed through the gates of the Luxembourg Gardens he was quite conscious of a feeling of sharp regret, even of reluctance, at the prospect of returning to England and taking up the routine of his life.

It was his first visit to Paris, and he had enjoyed it to the full. Disappointed at the last moment in the college friend who had agreed to share the long-planned holiday, he had managed alone to obtain full value for his money, and looking back across the two weeks, could not recall one ill-spent day.

A student of history and of human life, modern Paris had interested him no less than the old city about which such glamour hangs.

His knowledge of French being sufficient to permit conversation with the men and women he encountered daily, he had from choice kept out of the beaten tourist tracks, and had engaged a modest lodging at a purely French hotel in the heart of old Paris, in a little house well known to the denizens of the Latin Quarter in their palmier days. And there he had lived a life so entirely different from the usual routine that sometimes he was tempted to ask whether he was actually Claude Secretan, priest in holy orders, Rector of Midcar, a windswept parish up on the Yorkshire moors.

Secretan was poor man, possessed of no means beyond his meagre living, and he had planned and saved for this holiday for the past two years. It had been rendered immediately possible, however, by the unexpected acceptance of some papers he had written about his moorland parish, and he blessed the inspiration of his usually unimaginative sister Jane, who had urged him to set his impressions down, and had taken upon herself the task of correcting and making them ready for the press. She had even sought and found a market for them, and the outcome of her endeavors was a cheque for twenty pounds and a request for further articles. Secretan was now planning a series of papers on his Parisian experiences, forgetful of the fact that the ground had been already trodden by countless feet, whereas his own parish was virgin soil, the types to be met there individual and apart. 6

He had spent the morning in the Cluny Museum, and now sought a breath of purer air before returning to the Restaurant Amedee for his mid-day meal. It was a morning in the late September, and though the leaves were changing hue on the noble trees, the air was as soft and balmy as a Yorkshire mid-summer. For the first time in seven years Secretan had escaped the bitter winds which from September to the end of October often swept the moorlands and were a sore trial to delicate folks.

Secretan himself was a strong man and carried his six feet of well-knit manhood with vigor and grace. His thin, ascetic face was tanned and healthy, his eye keen and clear. The quick glance indicated an eager, perhaps hasty, temperament, generous, yet impulsive to a degree.

Secretan had no idea what a gentle yet effective restraining influence his sister's sterling common sense and even temper had upon him, or how much of his undoubted success in Midcar was due to her.

He had made mistakes, some of them rash ones, but Jane had never failed to step into the breach; she had indeed well oiled the machinery of his life, while appearing to be nothing more than an amiable housekeeper and a prudent woman, not much given to unnecessary speech.

Very few guessed that Jane Secretan was in reality the power behind the throne. She had been accustomed to stand aside all her life so that her brother might push on. In their poor home everything had been made subservient to the furtherance of Claude's career. Thus there had been engendered in him a species of fine selfishness of which he was himself unconscious. He accepted sacrifice and service as a matter of course; always graciously and amiably it must be said, but imperturbably, as if they were his by right. His mind had been very easy during his Paris holiday, because Jane had been left at the helm, to keep the curate-in-charge up to the mark.

It had not occurred to him that Jane either needed or desired such a holiday for herself.

Secretan did not wear the distinctive dress of his order when off duty; a suit of fine blue serge, a flannel shirt, with a neat linen collar and black tie, and a soft felt hat gave him the appearance of an ordinary travelling Englishman of the better class. He was intensely fond of children, and often strolled into the the gardens of the Luxembourg for sole purpose of watching them at their play, especially the amateur yachtmen who peopled the banks of the pond, where they spent many tireless hours.

As Secretan approached the pond that Monday morning he beheld what appeared to be a small fracas among the children, and, stepping forward, discovered a small English boy, about nine, in a perfect fury of passon, because his boat, a beautiful miniature yacht, had got entangled in mid-stream with some sister craft. He was in tears, and, stamping his foot, ordered a very English-looking lady, who appeared to be in charge of him and his sister, to rescue his boat for him instantly.

"I can't, Geoffrey," she explained in a sweet, clear, but quite decided voice. "Don't you see it is quite qeyond the point of my sunshade? We must find the man with the long pole. Perhaps he has gone for dejeuner."

Secretan immediately stepped forward, slightly raising his hat.

"Pray allow me, madam. I think I can reach your little boy's boat. I happen to have a very long arm and a good stick. At least I can try."

The lady uttered a word of hasty thanks, her color rising slightly as the knowledgement that her somewhat sharp words to the child had been overheard by one who understood them. A small crowd swiftly gathered to watch the tall Englishman's effort to disentangle the boats and very soon he was rewarded by bringing them safely to shore without so much as a cord damaged.

The English boy immediately grabbed his boat and at the same time ave the Frenchman's a contemptuous kick with his foot.

"You get your rotten hulk messed up with my boat again, Froggie, and I'll punch your head. See if I don't' he said, squaring his shoulders at him in regular John Bull fashion.

At this the little girl laughed shrilly, but the governess or mother, looking very angry indeed, sharply rebuked them both.

Secretan merely smiled.

"'Your little charge has not yet grasped the meaning of the entente cordiale, and happily the little Froggie did not understand a word."

"Geoffrey is a little cad, and wants a good whipping," she replied with asperity. "The whipping I should very much enjoy giving him."

Somehow the words spoken with such hard vindictiveness repelled Secretan, though his admiration for the graceful woman with the sweet, high-bred English face inreased as he watched her more closely.

"Most British boys pass throngh the cub stage. When he goes to school it will be licked out of him, never fear."

"I sincerely hope so. I'm sorry you heard me speak so emphatically, but I have had a very trying morning. I had to bring them first of all from the other side of the Champs

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Harvey Bank, N. B.—I can highly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to any suffering woman. I have taken it for female weakness and painful menstruation and it cured me. — Mrs. DeVere Barbour.

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If you want special advice write for it to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. It is free and always helpful.

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In Quaker Oats the finest oats—Canadian grown—are subjected to 62 siftings. Just the rich, plump grains are used. There is only ten pounds of Quaker Oats in a bushel.

These grains have the maximum of richness and energy. They are also the most delicious. To eat Quaker Oats once a day for a month will show to the limit what tonic effects, what bubbling vitality one can get from oatmeal. One never knows how good oat food is, or what it can do, until he tries Quaker Oats.

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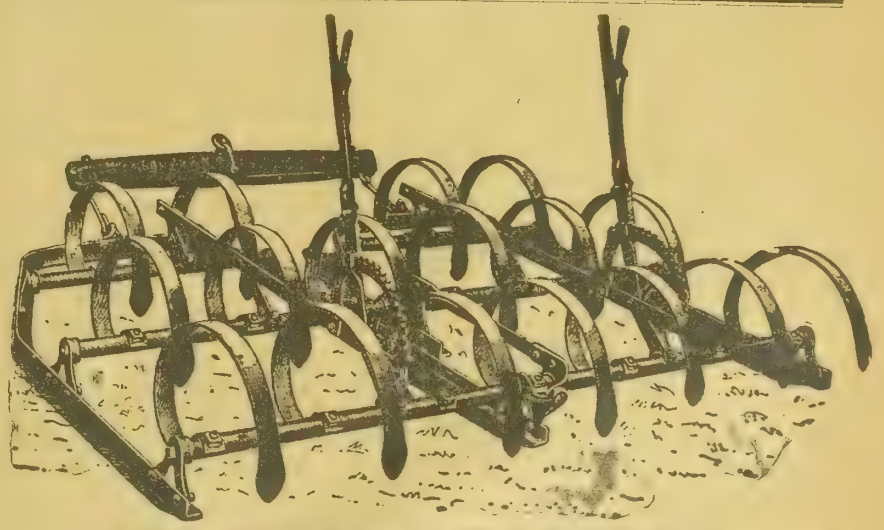

HARROWS.

THE HIND WITH LEVERS.

Last week 'twas farmer Smith's story. This week its farmer Stevens. He's been using this kind these two years. Says its great because it doesn't jump; just "gets there" steady right along. Then he changes the depth every scrape and as soil gets looser he gets down deeper, without hurting the team.

Saves labor—which costs these days,—because it harrows more effectively and therefore more quickly,—less scrapes do.

Dumps weeds with Levers.

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Dr Morse's Indian Root Pills positively cure Constipation and all Kindred & resulting troubles. 25¢ a box. 16

Elysees on that gastly Metropolitan."

"Yet I seem to remember a nearer pond, in the Tuileries Gardens?" said Secretan inquiringly.

"Oh, yes, but it will not serve them. I have to come here every day. It is lovely when we get to it, but there is always the going back. Don't you think it very hot for September?"

"I like it. I come from a bleak moorland parish, and the glow and softness of Paris appeal to me irresistibly."

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"You don't know Paris very well, then? Perhaps it is your first visit?"

"It is. May I sit down for a few moments and talk?" asked Secretan eagerly. "You are the first English person I have spoken with since I arrived a fortnight ago."

"How extraordinary! The place is chock-full of them! Yesterday five vanloads of them drove down the Champs Elysees, some of them waving small Union Jacks. It is a wonder," she added, with a little cold snap in her vkice, "that they were not shouting 'Rule, Britannia,' at the top of their voices."

"I expect, if they had, it would merely have indicated a hilarious state of enjoyment. May I ask whether you live in Paris all the year round?"

He had already decided that she was an English governess, and that she did not care for her post. But her answer, given without the slightest hesitation, disposed of his hazard at once.

"I live in Colchester. These children are my half-brother and sister—which accounts," she added swiftly, "for my sad lack of patience with them."

"They are handsome children," remarked Secretan, glancing with a freshened interest at the children to see whether they in any way resembled her.

"When I was a child, my old nurse was fond of the proverb, 'Andsome is as 'anesome does! These two have been spoiled by a silly mother. I do my best, but I have no real hold over them, because she does not uphold my authority."

"Is their mother in Paris also?"

"Yes, we are living in a pension in the Rue Nassau, off the Champs Elysees. It is very small, and very full, and it is necessary to keep the children almost entirely out of doors. The duty falls to me. I'm afraid I don't accept it gracefully."

Secretan looked less sympathetic, and she immediately observed the slight alteration in his expression.

"You think I'm a beast," she said hardly. "Doubtless you are a happy father yourself, and think the child can do no wrong. That is the modern idea of parentage."

Secretan threw back his head and laughed, with a heartiness which surprised himself and compelled Helen to join him.

"I have not the felicity to be married," he said at last, and somehow both immediately felt more at ease.

"Tell me how you like Paris," she said interestedly.

"I am under its lure," he answered regretfully. "I awoke this morning overshadowed by the knowledge that I had started on the last week. I have to return to England on Friday in time for my services on Sunday."

"Your services? Then you are a clergyman?"

"I am. My name is Secretan, and my living is at Midcar, in Yorkshire."

"I understand why my exhibition of temper shocked you," she said, and Secretan imagined that she slightly drew herself farther back on the seat. "But how is it that you don't wear the cloth?"

"I discarded it for convenience and economy," he answered simply. "I am a poor man."

"I beg your pardon," she said hastily, and with a sudden sweet, appealing smile which altered the whole expression of her face. "It is my misfortune to say the wrong thing. I have been saying it ever since I can remember."

"There is nothing to forgive," he assured her, and seemed to watch with a fresh interest the children at their play. All their little grievances forgotten, they were collaborating amicably once more.

"The little breeze has passed," observed Secretan with a smile. "How quickly the child forgets!"

"And forgives. Yes, there is nothing mean about Geoffrey. If only his father had lived, one would have had

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O. A. C. No. 21 Six Rowed Barley	1.35	"
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hope of him," she said, and her face softened yet more tenderly and drew Secretan's eyes like a magnet.

He had always lived in an atmosphere of feminine mildness; he had been the spoiled darling of his mother, and was now mothered a little less demonstratively, but quite as thoroughly, by his sister. His feminine ideal embodied surrender, patience, almost complete self-effacement.

The strength and bitterness with which his new acquaintance spoke interested him greatly. He wished it were possible to know more of her.

"You know Paris well, I suppose? Your French had nothing English about it when I heard you speak to the children a few moments ago."

"I was educated in a convent at Charenton. Do you know Charenton?"

"I went there by boat on one of the fine mornings. But you are not of the Catholic faith?"

"No; I was sent to Charenton for cheapness."

"Perhaps you can set my mind at rest regarding the convent system of education for Protestant English girls. I heard it discussed at a dinner-table a week or two before I left Midcar. Was there any attempt at proselytising?"

"None whatever, except that the example and the peace was alluring. I was very happy there. I don't think I have ever been quite so happy anywhere since. Perhaps one day I shall go back."

"It would be a false peace," he said with a sudden hardness in his voice which surprised her. "That is the real lure of Rome, to appeal to all the sense, until one is wholly subjugated."

"How passionately you protest! Have they tried to proselytise you, then?"

Secretan laughed.

"Certainly not, but it is a subject on which I happen to feel a little strongly, and I don't think that English parents are sufficiently alive to the danger of the convent system."

"Oh, I am sure it is non-existent. The poor dear little sisters of the Sacre Coeur! How very mildly surprised they would be if they heard you! If I had ten daughters, I should be very happy to send them all to Charenton. Well, I must collect my charges and pilot them to the nearest Metropolitan. We are supposed to lunch at a quarter to one, and it is after twelve now."

"Are you remaining long in Paris?" asked Secretan, rising very reluctantly.

"We never know. It all depends on Mrs. Revell."

"Mrs. Revell! Then you are Miss Revell?" he said eagerly.

"Yes, and my Christian name is Helen."

"Is there a chance that we may meet again?" he said, with the same eagerness.

"Oh, perhaps, stranger things have happened, Mr. Secretan. Midcar did you say?"

"Yes, Midcar, about eleven miles from Bradfield."

"I don't know those parts, and do you live with your mother? Somehow you look like a mother's son."

Secretan did not know whether to take the remark as a compliment or the reverse. He fancied her eyes a little mocking.

"My only sister keeps house for me. We are orphans. She is very good to me. It was she who made this incomparable holiday possible."

"One of the model sisters! I have never had a sister. Of course that child Margot can never be one to me. I dislike her mother too much."

"But perhaps she makes your father happy," suggested Secretan, who intensely disliked in her the vindictive mood.

"No, she made him wretched, and he is dead," she answered quickly, then turned quickly away from him with a little distant bow. "Geoffrey and Margot come at once! It is time to go.

(Continued next issue.)

Shoeing Horses.

Fit the shoe on the foot, not the foot on the shoe.

Do not ask the horse to carry around too heavy shoes. It is a waste of energy. Frequently light shoes are just as good.

Always be patient and gentle when shoeing the colt for the first time. Get the blacksmith to come and shoe it in its own stall if necessary. Most of the "hard shoers" learned their bad habits in their first visit to the blacksmith.

Ask your blacksmith to use a small nail. Large nails wear out the hoof and do not hold the shoe any firmer.

If your driving horse starts to interfere perhaps you had better change your blacksmith.

The principle part of every meal should be good Homemade Bread — made of "Beaver" Flour

There is more health and strength—more energy—more real food value—in good homemade bread, than in any other one article of diet.

Bread is the only food that alone will support life for any length of time. Good Home-made bread—made of "Beaver" Flour is the least expensive food—is the only food you can relish and enjoy three times a day, year in and year out—the only food that agrees with everybody and does everybody good.

The more bread you eat, the less will be your cost of living, and the more you will live healthfully.

The whole problem of economical living is solved when you eat more bread—wholesome, nutritious, delicious bread—made of "Beaver" Flour. Your grocer will supply it.

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After working hard all day in the stable, the field and in the woods, the average breeder goes home at night to find mail waiting him that demands prompt attention. Your hands are naturally calloused and you would rather handle a pitchfork than a pen. If you had a Typewriter you would find it much easier to manipulate. The key board, showing letters plainly, is very simple. It may take a little longer at first to write your letters, but you can "speed up" with little practice. Then again, a Typewriter is better in a home where there are growing children, especially girls, than a piano. If they learn to operate it will not take nearly so long for them to get through business college if they know the use of a Typewriter. Right here is where you will probably save the cost of a machine. They last a lifetime with care and the fact that your correspondence is written on a Typewriter will give give you a standing with prospective buyers that cannot be obtained in any other way. We have lots of new machines ready to ship and have several second hand ones that have been rebuilt. If you are interested write for further information with regard to cost, etc., mentioning The Maritime Farmer.

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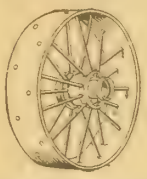
The money you spend for a T-K Handy Farm Wagon is just as safe as if you spent it for a government bond. You are sure of the returns, for this wagon will carry greater loads without tiring the horses and is so easy to load and unload that only one man is necessary to do the work.

T-K Handy Farm Wagons and Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Fit all your farm wagons with these wide-tire steel wheels. You can haul heavier loads in deep mud or on the rockiest road without accident or delays. Besides they lessen the wear and tear on all farm wagons usually due to wooden wheels.



Write for catalog telling how T-K wagons and wheels save and make money for you.

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A Money-Maker With Rare Attractions

90 acres; on electric line, borders charming lake famous as select farming resort; 40 acres woodland, 1000 cods. hardwood, 100,000 ft. timber in market will pay for all, balance in rich machine-worked fields and juicy pasture; fine orchard 200 apple trees in full bearing; aged owner retiring to smaller place, will include $400 motor boat, horses, cows, hogs, poultry machinery and full equipment; price only $6000, part cash; for picture of 13-room house, large modern barn, all details, travelling instructions, etc., see page 8, which also describes a beautiful lake farm of 70 acres for only $2300; "Strouts New Mammoth Farm Catalogue No. 34," copy free. E. A Strout, Kent's Hill, Maine.

The order for the china for the Chateau Laurier, the new Grand Trunk Hotel at Ottawa, has been awarded to the Theodore Haviland Company, of Limoges, France. This china is of a very handsome and unique pattern, and will be the best that can be turned out by this well known company, and includes regular servic, banquet service, Palm Room or Tea Room service and a De Lux set for use in the Royal Suite.

In connection with their exhibit the Grand Trunk Railway System are installing at the Festival of Empire, London, an oil painting they have had executed by a prominent artist, of a portion of the city of Ottawa showing the Parliament Buildings, the Ottawa River and Laurentian Hills in the distance, the "Chateau Laurier," the Grand Trunk's magnificient hotel, the new Grank Trunk station and the northern section of the city.

Those who have seen the picture have expressed gratification on the true portrayal of the subject and the artistic execution of the work. The picture went forward to London via the S. S. Celtic on Saturday, April 15th, and will no doubt be an attractive feature in the Grank Trunk building at the Festival of Empire The picture is five feet by seven feet with a 12 inch gold moulding of special design.

A Mother of Six.

(Continued from last issue.)

So, patiently and conscientiously she studied each picture. "Well, I'll know what to do with the hands after this," she meditated. "I could of made poor Emma Gentry's hands look three sizes smaller than I did. I allers thought she kind laid that last picture I took of her up against me; I believe I'll give her another sittin' when I go back. I'll know a heap more than I did anyway. Of course, the children will be disappointed not to see the pretty medal; but when I explain that what I learned will perhaps do me almost as much good, I think that will comfort 'em. I'll tell 'em Mammy did her best."

She was down at the hall in the mornings before the porter had finished sweeping out, and he invariably shut the fringe of her cape in the door when he locked up on her heels at night. During the demonstrations, she held her ground at the operator's elbow—nay, at his finger tips—and watched every manipulation of the paper as though her life depended on it.

The artistic beauty of the photographs, the sumptuous draperies, the suburb forms and faces, touched her, esthetically, not at all; she saw in them only the food, shelter and raiment for her helpless brood, could she but master the baffling mysteries of their art. All that she heard all that she saw, was put into the crucible of her mother's heart and subjected there to one supreme test its power to promote the well being of her children. With other photographers she fell into a sympathetic, professional acquaintance; and when, at the end of the convention, she sank into a chair on the edge of the crowd gathered to hear the announcement of the prizes, she felt that, after all, she had gained much by coming.

"As you doubtless understand, ladies and gentlemen," the president was saying, "there are two prizes offered in each class. The grand prize, first class, a silver loving cup, goes to Mr. Atwood." Everybody applauded. "Ah, —h—h!" breathed Mrs. Terwilliger," ain't it beautiful!"

"The second prize, first class, a medal, goes to Mr. Cassaday." Again came the aphlause, Mrs. Tewilliger leading. "Ain't he a happy man?" she said to herself.

"For the genre class, the first prize, this figure in bronze, was won by Mr. Kiteredge."

"Well, if that ain't good!" said Mrs. Tewilliger, bringing her hands together. "He was telling me how anxious his wife was for him to git a prize and won't she jest be proud!"

"Second prize, genre class, a medal the McCormick brothers."

"I will try and explain it to the children," she murmured.

"Class third, art lighting, this beautiful clock, was won by Mr. Elkes."—"Well, I'm so glad he got that prize! Been burned out twice, he said, and had a hard time."

"Second prize, medal, Mr. Hunter." Mrs. Tewilliger's hands came together automatically after each announcement, and her face beamed in sympathy with the fortunate ones.

"Minature class, first prize, gold medal, Mr. Watts."

"How thankful he must be for his children's sake—"

"Second prize, silver medal, Mrs. Tewilliger."

Through the mist that suddenly filled her eyes, she saw the faces turned toward her; and heard, but dizzily, the sound of generous applause. And she never knew that there happened to be but two entries in that class.

Think of it! Over 2,000 miles of this fencing is already in use on the farms and along the highways of Canada and in Foreign Countries, and every foot of it is giving good service. All the good points in every kind of Fence are incorporated in the manufacture of

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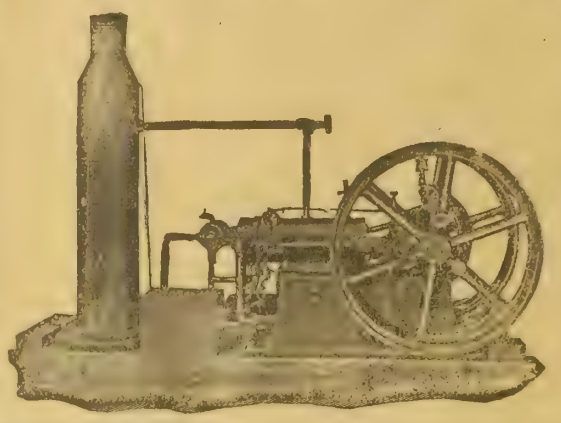

Stationary and Mounted, in 1 1-2 to 30 Horse Power

Want Quality!

Readers of THE MARITIME FARMER are of the quality stamp; we realize their discerning ability to pick an article of machinery that is correct in every mechanical detail. That is the reason why such care is taken to see that the **Ideal Gas and Gasoline Engines** are what we claim for them.

Every part of the **"Ideal"** is interchangeable—a mighty strong feature. The cylinder, instead of being cast with the base, is cast separate and bolts on the base. The valves, instead of sealing directly on the cylinder head are enclosed in a valve cage, and the valve cage is inserted in the cylind e head. so that when the valves become worn, the valve cage and valve can be taken ou and ground without removing the cylinder head.

The idea of casting the cylinder separate from the base is a good one, for when the walls of the cylinder become worn, you don't have to buy a complete new engine, you only require a new cylinder that can be bolted on the base. Another good feature is an extremely long piston with double rings instead of using three rings. We use three sets of two rings each on the Ideal.

Another thing, there is a speed regulator on this engine which enables you to run the engine at any speed, and, of course, when you reduce the speed of the engine, you also reduce the fuel consumption. For instance, if a man had a 6 H. P. engine and wanted to run a cream separator with it, he could reduce the speed and thereby cut down his fuel consumption to suit the work.

All these are points to consider when looking for a gasoline engine of quality—one that stands without a peer.

"Ideal" Gas and Gasoline Engines are built on honor and built to give their operators satisfaction, and they do it. We do not build a cheap or low grade engine, but do cater to that class of buyers who wish a first class article at a reasonable price.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

Write for information

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Ltd., - Brantford, Ont.

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Standard Wire Fence

In the "Standard" Wire Fence, you get the durability that comes with strength. Made of all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, well galvanized—which means no rust and long wear.

"The Tie That Binds" hooks on the running wire and locks smooth on both sides.

Then—there's the Standard Steel Fence Posts that hold the wires without staples—won't rot and are very durable.

We make a specialty of Galvanized Gates, too.

Our new books are chock full of fence facts. Write for free copies and sample lock.

The Standard Wire Fence Co. of Woodstock, Limited

Woodstock, Ont. Brandon, Man.

THE TIE THAT BINDS 17

POULTRY.

Canada Wants Commissioners.

A large delegation of poultrymen waited on Hon. Sydney Fisher last summer and asked for a poultry commissioner for Canada.

The various recommendations made were:

1. In view of the fact that the supply of poultry products does not meet the demand a nd that so much of this produce, on account of the poor market conditions, is lost, we ask that a poultry commissioner be appointed, his duties being to study the question from a national standpoint, taking up such questions as markets, standards, diseases and kindred subjects. We also suggest that a conference be held at least once a year, to which the provincial poultry experts be invited. This would obviate overlapping and ensure national provincial co-operation.

2. Knowing that one of the greatest hindrances to poultry development is the inability to successfully renew the flock, due to the diseases of which poultrymen know very little, also that this loss amounts to probably millions of dollars annually, we ask that there be established in this department and under the direction of the poultry commissioner a department of scientific research along the lines of poultry diseases, etc., and that scientifically trained men be appointed to take charge of the work. For the advancement of this work a poultry plant will be necessary, which should be sufficiently large to encounter commercial difficulties.

3. Since the standardization of poultry products and co-operation in marketing—work which is of a national character—have already been introduced by the Poultry Producers' Association, it is asked that the department of agriculture assume the expense of this work, the association to remain, as at present, an independent organization with its own elected officers, as is the case with the Seed Growers' Association. It is further recommended that the commissioner publish a bulletin dealing with the care and handling of eggs and poultry and the marketing of the same. This bulletin should include the classification and standards of poultry produce as recommended by the Poultry Producers' Association.

4. Since many of the provinces are now operating poultry departments of their own, where experiments of a local character are conducted, and whereas the present poultry plant at the experimental farm, Ottawa, is inadequate and out of date, it is the opinion of this meeting that the interests of the poultry industry would be best served if this plant were discontinued as a local experiment station and the equipment, with what alterations may be necessary, be given to the use of the poultry commissioner in the investigation of poultry diseases, etc.

5. In consideration of the noble work done for this Dominion by Prof. A. G. Gilbert during the past twenty-five years, we suggest thathe be relieved of the personal supervision and management of the poultry plant at the experimental farm and his services be recognized and retained by appointing him chief poultry lecturer for the Dominion, attached to the poultry commissioner's staff.

The recommendations, as laid before the minister, receive not only the full endorsement of the Canadian Poultry Producers' Association, but they are also made with the full concurrence of all prominent poultrymen and others interested in the industry. If the recommendations are adopted it is fully expected the poultry industry in Canada will receive a great impetus.

Get Rid of the Roosters.

Experiments by poultrymen show that a cock eats enough each month to produce a dozen eggs, if the same food he consumes were fed to a good hen. Old cocks and nonproductive hens eat but return no income. Half a dozen cocks with five or six dozen hens, will produce all the fertile eggs needed for incubation; while the hens, after the removal of the males, will continue to lay as many, as large and as good eggs as they will when in the company of the male birds. The policy of separation of the sexes after the incubation season, results in vigor and thrirf among the remainder of the flock, and in greater profit to the owner. Get rid of the old cocks and lazy hens. They are only feed consumers and drones. Then select a dozen of your most energetic active, happy hens, and a male of like quality, the best fighter in the bunch. Give them a small house and yard by themselves with lots of straw to compel exercise; all the grain they will dig for, milk, alfalfa leaves or other green food, such as cabbage, beets, etc., and table scrap; then use the eggs from this pen for hatching. Then, as says the Colorado Experiment Station, if you don't get better chicks than you ever had by the old haphazard way —better hatchers, better growers, better lookers and better and earlier layers— we'll never say a word against the old roosters again.

The members of the Newfoundland Poultry Association held their regular monthly meeting on Tuesday night, March 7th, in a room kindly placed at their disposal by the Department of Agriculture and Mines. After a quantity of routine business had been disposed of, Mr. Percie Johnson read a most interesting paper on his visit to the Amherst Fair and Poultry Show. The address was not only interesting, but most helpful and instructive, and the lecturer illustrated his remarks with the aid of three different kinds of trap nests, showing how it was quite easy to distinguish the laying hen from the boarder, and to identify the particular egg which each hen laid. Mr. Johnson also showed samples of sprouted oats, grown without any earth whatever, a splendid green food for the winter, also ground fresh meat bones, which he stated considerably helped the supply of winter eggs. Those present were greatly interested and many questions were asked and answers given. Mr. G. W. Gushue, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Johnson, expressed the feelings of all present when he said a most pleasant evening had been spent and valuable and helpful information obtained. The association hope soon to have rooms of their own, which will be well supplied with poultry literature from the most reliable authorities. It is surprising that so little attention is given to the healthy, interesting and profitable industry of poultry keeping.—Evening Chronicle.

When you mow the lawn, save the fresh clippings of grass and clover for the fowls that are confined. Green food is essential to fowls of all ages.

When the breeding season is over, separate the cocks from the hens. Where one has limited space and only a few hens, it would pay to dispose of the cocks.

OWNERS ARE PROUD OF I H C WAGONS

There is a certain pride in owning a wagon that you know is built of the highest quality materials obtainable —a wagon that is not only attractively finished with the best paint and varnish, but which also gives perfect service, day after day, and year after year. That's why I H C owners are so proud of their wagons.

If you want to be proud of your next wagon—choose one of these two in the I H C line—

Chatham or Petrolia

The loads they carry, the roads they traverse, and their wonderful durability make others wish they had bought a Chatham or Petrolia.

Chatham Wagons have a long record for satisfactory service in Canada. Made with hard maple axles, oak bolsters, sand boards, rims, and spokes, and oak or birch hubs—they represent the highest standard of wagon construction. When you buy a Chatham wagon it is with the assurance of getting the utmost service and satisfaction out of it.

Petrolia Wagons are constructed of first quality woodstock which is thoroughly seasoned by being air-dried. The ironing is of the very best. The inspection of each part is most rigid.

Be sure to call on the I H C local agent, get a pamphlet, and let him show you one of these wagons. If you prefer, write the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house for any information you want.

IHC Service Bureau

This Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problems to the I H C Service Bureau.

EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES:—International Harvester Company of America at Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.

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WHAT SHE THINKS OF THE
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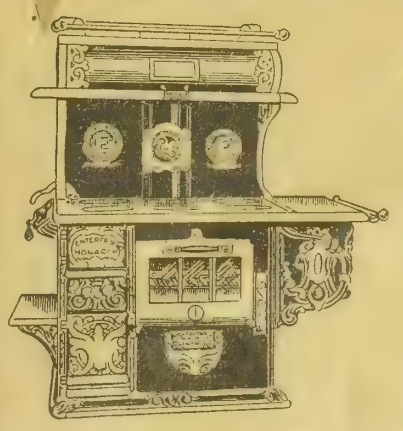

With its heavy castings, large firebox for wood, quick-acting reservoir and numerous labor-saving devices, it is the most economical range you can buy.

There are several thousand happy housekeepers in the Maritime Provinces using the MONARCH, and as the best advertisement is a satisfied customer, we take pleasure in referring to any one of these.

We will send a list to anyone interested, also copy of circular with illustrations and particulars. Write us if your dealer does not handle the MONARCH.

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1 Cent a Word.

This department is one of the most valuable in the MARITIME FARMER. At a cost of only one cent a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange. The address must be counted as part of the advertisement and each initial or a number counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order and advertisement must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office. Copy must be received not later than Friday before the date of issue, which will always be found on the editorial page of the proceeding issue. No black faced type or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small ad. as noticeable as a large one. The rate for this column is one cent a word, each insertion. MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

WANTED—Pork, eggs, butter and fowl.—JOHN HOPKINS, St. John, N. B.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS for Sale—ARTHUR E. FERGUSON, "Gowan Brae Farm," Bathurst Village, N. B.

FOR SALE.—A Prinston mare, 4 years old; a pacer, shows speed.—JAMES J. GILLIS, Montrose, P. E Island.

FOR the balance of the season I will close out my pure bred White Wyandotte eggs at $1.50 per 30.—C. C CALDWELL, Berwick, N. S

EGGS FOR HATCHING from my prize winning and laying strain of White and Patridge Wyandottes. $1.50 per 15.—AARON MOREASH, Oakfield, Nova Scotia.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching from prize winning stock. Good layers; non-sitters; hustlers; $1 00 per 15.—C. PERRY FOOTE, Kentville, Kings Co, N S.

FOR SALE.—Pure bred Guernsey Bull. 4 years old girts 6 feet 8 inches, active, docile and a sure stock getter.—JOHN A. McKEAN, Rogers Hill Centre, N. S.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Eggs from pen of ten grand females, headed by first prize cock at Hartland. $1.50 per 15.—R. B. HAGERMAN, East Florenceville, N. B.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Orpingtons from my prize birds. Whites, $2.00 per 13; Blacks, $2.00 per 13; Buffs, $1 50 per 13.—E. H. PARSONS, Box 458, Springhill, Nova Scotia.

WANTED—Pure bred registered Clydesdale Mare not under two or over twelve years old. Write, stating age, weight, color and price to C. GARDNERS MILLS, Yarmouth Co., N S.

BAIN WAGON FOR SALE.—We are offering one heavy Bain Lumber or Farm Wagon for sale cheap, on easy terms. For particulars write M. A. MacLEOD, SUSSEX, N.B., or W. C. MacLEOD & SONS, LOCH LOMOND WEST, N. S

ALL kinds of books on Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Gardening, Bees, Fruits Flowers, Vegetables, etc. Catalogue free.—MORGAN'S POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, London, Ont.

THREAD POWER FOR SALE.—One second hand two-horse Moody thread power for sale cheap. First set of planks still on the machine. Write POWER care of MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N B.

YORKSHIRE PIGS from best registered stock. Sixteen litters due in March and April; others later.—Orders booked now.—BOYD A. WETMORE, Manager "McKean Farm," Harvey, Albert Co., N. B.

CHEESEMAKER WANTED.—A first-class cheesemaker wanted to take charge of the Salmonhurst cheese factory for the season of 1911. Factory to open about May 20th Apply, with references, to A. J. JENSEN, Salmonhurst, Vic. Co., N. B.

G. M. PECK SON & CO, Nurserymen, Wolfville, have as yet on sale a few hundred No. 1 standard apple trees, each of Ribston, Cox's Orange Pippin, Wellington and Red Russett, which they are offering at the rate of $20.00 per 100 for the rest of the season.

LIVE MAN OR WOMAN WANTED to work at home, paying $2.00 to $3.00 per day, with opportunity to advance. Spare time can be used. Work not difficult and requires no experience. — WINSTON, LIMITED, Spadina Ave., Toronto.

WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs for hatching from selected winter layers. Our pullets averaged 18 eggs each in January and 21 eggs each in February. Eggs from selected hens $1 50 per 15. Eggs from selected pullets $1 00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. WILLISTON, Newcastle, N. B.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE.—Only varieties best suited to Maritime Provinces; trimmed, ready for planting, $1 00 for 100; $2.50 for 500; $4.00 for 1,000. Also few bushels seed potatoes. — McCULLOCH BROS., Plumdell, Truro, N. S.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Barred Rocks; 1st pen is headed by one of the finest narrow Barred cockerels in the province, mated with six large well Barred hens, yellow beaks and legs; 2nd pen pullets headed by a very fine cock. Eggs $2.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.—EDWARD JORDAN, Kentville, N. S.

FOR SALE!

One Guernsey Bull, 26 months old, and three Guernsey Bull Calves, dropped in December. (See stock notes.)

One Ayrshire Bull, 15 months old, and a few young Ayrshire Females.

Two Chester White Sows, farrowed in December; young Pigs, 4 weeks old. One Sow to farrow later.

J. F. ROACH, "Sunny Side Stock Farm, Phone 111. Sussex, N. B.

Hillside Farm Yorkshires

I have for immediate sale young boars fit for service and some choice sows old enough to breed. Sire and dam imp. I am booking orders for young pigs from two imported sows not akin. All stock registered and guaranteed as described.

A. P. SEMPLE, - Brule, N. S.

Black Langshans

Best winter layers and table birds. It has been proved twice in the Australian Government competition that Black Langshans lay more, on less feed, than any other. Our birds laid 65% Dec, 15th to Feb, 15th; 87% since. Eggs from Winter Fair winners, $2 00 per 15.

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FOR SALE.

A Shorthorn Bull, Rob Roy, white, calved May 14th, 1906. No. 72240. In good order and condition. Terms on application to

A. M. SHAW,
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FOR SALE!

Will sell or exchange the Hackney Stallion, Strathcona, Register No 412. Foaled May 1899. Weight 1,250 pounds. Good worker, single or double, and a sure foal getter. For further particulars apply to

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Ayrshires of the choicest strains, imported and Canadian bred, young bulls and females, all ages for sale. We made a personal selection in Scotland last summer and can supply your wants. We invite your inspection when visiting the College Farm. Come and see us

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Holsteins of the richest breeding and highest production; nothing for sale at present except a choice Bull Calf, out of a 17.35 lb. Jersey three year old; seven of the nearest females in his pedigree average over 25 lbs. butter in 7 days and he is individually as good as his breeding. For particulars write

R. L. HICKS,
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Chester Whites.

I have for sale several Chester White boars and sows, all ages. Pairs not akin may be purchased. Write at once.

WM. A. ERB,
Sussex, N. B.

SPRING BROOK FARM AYSHIRES.

Headed by two imported Bulls. Stock all ages, for sale. Exceptionally fine lot of young Bull Calves from cows that won at Amherst 3rd in aged cow class. 1st and 4th in three year olds, 1st and 5th in two year olds.

McINTYRE BROS.
Inspection invited. Sussex, N. B.

FOR SALE!

Pure Bred Guernsey Bull, "Linden of Orchard Hill," dropped Jan. 10th, 1909. Weighs 1,200 lbs. Active, docile and a sure stock getter. Dam, "Linda of Eastview" 2nd. 2 C. G. H. B. Sire, "Diamond's Early Riser of Waumisit," 12054, A. G. C. C.

For further particulars apply to

H. P. Banks, Waterville, Kings Co., N.S.

Sea View Stock Farm.

I have for sale several choice pure bred young Holstein Bulls, of various ages. Write or call for full information.

J. D. IRVING,
Bouctouche, N. B

s Work for Nothing

and board themselves Send for FREE "Instructions to Bee-Keepers" and price list of Bees, Queens-Hives, Sections, Foundation, etc., also Nursery Stock.

E. L. COLPITTS,
Dept. F, Petitcodiac, N. B.

Boost for The Maritime Farmer.

Important Sale of Pure Bred Stock

——There will be sold at——

Summerside, P. E. I., on Wednesday, the 3rd of May next,

a draft from the famous herd of Polled Augus cattle, belonging to John Richards of Bideford, P. E. Island, also a few imported prize winning Clydesdale maree from 4 to 7 years, some of which are with foal to the noted Stallion "Burgie Royal," imported by Mr. Richards in 1909. The cattle consists of the following:

1 Bull, 3 years old, 1 Bull, 1 year old, 1 Bull, 7 months old,
1 Cow, 8 years (believed to be with calf), 1 Cow, 9 years (believed to be with calf)

The above are high class animals from imported prize winning strains and in good breeding condition.

Sale to begin at 1 o'clock sharp. For further particulars apply to

John Richards, Bideford, P. E. I., or Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Hurry, Hurry,

and ask us for prices on Chatham Incubators and Brooders. Our prices are lower than any other standard make in Canada.

After June 1st we will sell settings from the following birds, at half price, $1.00 per setting: S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, R. C. White Leghorns, Black Leghorns, White Dots, Buff Dots, Houdans, White Faced Black Spanish, Blue Andalusians, Dark Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Black Minorcas, White Minorcas and Anconas.

HARTLAND POULTRY YARDS,

HARTLAND, - - N. B.

MAPLE FOREST STOCK FARM.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

ADDRESS:

S. J. GOODLIFFE, - Sussex, N. B.

Eggs For Hatching

From highest class Exhibition birds Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S.C. Rhode Island Reds, S C. Brown Leghorns winners of 70% of all first prizes in their classes at the Moncton and Hartland Poultry shows. 1911 large, healthy stock and record layers. Eggs from seventeen matings of selected birds including our prize winners, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed or order duplicated free of charge. Mating list giving full description of matings and price of eggs from each one mailed free on application. Address,

GLENVIEW POULTRY YARDS, - Sussex, N. B.

COBEQUID FARM HOLSTEINS!

Offering some fine bull and heifer calves sired by Sir Rooker Posch Artis and Helbon Dekol's Prince, from cows and heifers that are producers. Can spare a cow or two bred to freshen next fall. Inspection solicited.

SAMUEL DICKIE, Central Onslow, Col. Co., N. S.

Aldermere Fruit and Dairy Farm.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

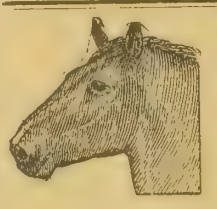
Book your orders now for Spring Pigs, ready for delivery April 15th. All pigs registered. Prices very reasonable.

P. L. MORSE, - - Berwick, N. S.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM.

Ayrshires—Two bull calves, 12 months. old, and a few young calves. Females, any age. Guernseys—Three Bull Calves dropped in December. Females, any age. Chester White Swine.

J. FRANK ROACH, 'Phone 111, SUSSEX, N. B.

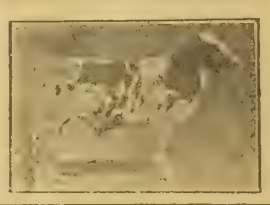


Stallions and Mares for Sale.

I have arrived with Percheron and Clydesdale Stallions and mares, which will be sold at slight advance above cost of importation.

TERMS—Cash or Bankable Note on one year's time. Stallions' freight and purchaser's R. R. fare paid.

A. H. THOMSON, 4 Church St., St. John, N.B.



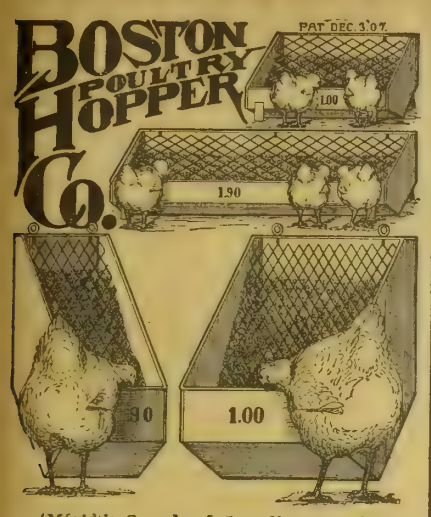
Wish - Ton - Wish Stock Farm.

Breeders of High-Class Holstein-Friesian Cattle and Large English Berkshire Pigs. Just now we can offer a few good Bull Calves and a Heifer or two. We have some extra good young Berkshire Pigs of both sexes ready to ship the last of May, out of one of the very best sows we ever owned, and sired by an Imported boar of excellent quality.

HARDING BROS., Props.,
Welsford, Queens Co., N. B.

TALK TO TEN THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day, through a little "Want" Ad. in The Maritime Farmer. Think of it! Try it if you have any live stock, farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.

Rat-Proof



(Mfg'd in Canada of Canadian material)

Made of galvanized iron with swinging grid (mesh), Grid follows grain automatically, holding in place till all is consumed. They hold from ½ to 1½ bushels respectively.

Write for booklet to head office, Room 63 D. 373 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Breeders Directory

Our charge for inserting names in this Directory is $1 per year for each line under each heading. Money must be paid strictly in advance. Names taken out promptly when time is up. Stamps taken

Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Guernsey Cattle.

John N. Chute, Berwich, N. S.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex, N. B.
Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Holstein Cattle.

F. W. C. Nase, Nerepis Station, Kings Co., N B
Jos. R. Taylor, Upper Dorchester, N. B.

Ayrshire Cattle

John A. Hughes, Petitcodiac, N. B.
The S. H White Co, Ltd. Forest Glen, N. B.
Hon. W. Owens, 4026 Dorchester St., Montreal.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex N. B.
Fred. S Black, Amherst, N. S.

Shorthorn Cattle.

C. C H. Eaton, Canard, N. S.
Isaac Chipman & Son, Chipman's Corner, Kings Co., N. S.
Walter E. Eaton, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N.S

Oxford Down

Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N S.

Cotswolds.

Donald Innis, Tobique River, N. B.

SWINE—Berkshire.

J R. Semple, Brule, Col. Co., N. S.

Yorkshires.

Hon W. Owens, 14026 Dorchester St., Montreal.
J. R. Semple, Brule, N. S.
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
The S. H. White Co. Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B.
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
R J. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S.
Wm. A. Churchill, Lakeside, Yar. Co., N. S.
Boyd A. Wetmore, Harvey, Albert Co. N. B.
Syd. J. Goodliffe, Sussex, N. B.

Chester Whites.

W. H. Moore, Scotch Lake, N. B.
Howard W. Corning, Coeggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S
W C. McLeod & Sons, Loch Lomond West, N S.

POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Walter McMonagle & Sons, Sussex N. B.
S. Jones, Sussex, N. B., White Plymouth Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorca, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns,
W J.M. McLeod, Loch Lomond, West N. S., Houdans and Silver Grey Dorkings and R. C. R. I. Reds

Gold River Farm Chester Whites.

Do you want a pure bred, registered Chester White boar or sow? We have two litters, A 1 stock, that will be six weeks old early in Februarv. Price $6.00 per pig F. O. B. our station. Send your order today and if pigs are sold before it arrives your money will be returned to you. W. C. MACLEOD & SONS, Gold River Farm. Loch Lomond West. N.S.

Stallion for Sale!

Springdale Farm offers for sale the choice young Clydesdale Stallion, Flash Favorite 2nd (11269), foaled June 1st, 1908; sire, Flash Favorite, (12147); dam, Felicia, (23167); both imported by N. S. Government. Flash Favorite 2nd was a prize winner at Amherst Horse Show, also Halifax Exhibition, 1910. Inspection invited.

FRED. S. BLACK,
Amherst, N. S.

Advertise in the Maritime Farmer.

"Kingsdale" Baby Chick Food.

Put up especially for us by one of the best millers in Canada. Nicely ground, just the right size for the little chicks, no fine dust or dirt, but good, clean, wholesome grains. Write for prices, etc.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Minorcas, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. Write for mating list.

KINGSDALE POULTRY & SUPPLY COMPANY,
Sussex, New Brunswick.

"HOMESTEAD FARM" HOLSTEINS.

Just now we can part with a few young bulls, fit for service, combining the blood of all of our best service bulls. We will also supply a few calves if desired.

We have a few Shropshire rams left that we will sell cheap in order to clear out this fall. Write or come and see them.

LOGAN BROS. N. S. 'Phone 602. AMHERST PT., N. S.

BELLEVUE STOCK FARM

Bellevue won male and female championships and all the herd prizes in Shorthorns at the 1010 fairs. The championship for Ayrshire bull has been held by us for three years with our Morton Main's Gerthrope, an Osborne bred bull. We have for sale an 18 month old bull, out of the Ayrshire cow that won first prize in the dairy test at the Amherst Winter Fair in 1910. All our prize winners, with the exception of our herd bulls were bred by ourselves. Write for prices or call and see us. We breed our winners and sell them too,

C. A. ARCHIBALD, Proprietor. - - - Truro, N. S.

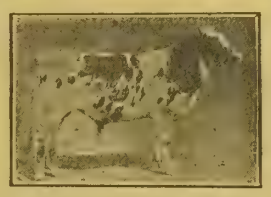
A Perfect Flood of Enquiries.

Will you kindly remove my ad. from your paper. I have had a perfect flood of enquiries for Seed Potatoes. It only appeared in three issues and I have received 77 letters and cards saying: "Saw ad. in FARMER." I booked orders for more than 1,000 bushels, answered every enquiry and am filling all orders booked as fast as possible.

I have had many repeat orders.

Yours truly,

GEO. A. FAWCETT.



Wish - Ton - Wish Stock Farm.

HARDING BROS., PROPS.

Breeders of High-Class Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Large English Berkshire Pigs. At present we are offering some good bull and heifer calves and a young bull or two fit for service. We are booking orders for young Berkshire Pigs for May delivery.

Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

HARDING BROS., Props.,
Welsford, Queens Co., N. B

BROOKLAND'S HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

I am offering for sale one pure bred Holstein bull, Eke DeKol Paul, Jr., three years old, dam, Lady Pietertje DeKol. Record day for milk, seventy pounds. Sire, Eke DeKol. This bull is also first cousin to Grace Fayne 2nd Homestead champion seven day cow of the world, 35.55 lbs. butter. Also a half-brother, six months old, out of same cow, sired by Ormsby Veeman.

Write for prices. First come, first served.

C. H. Giles, 'Phone 464, P. O. Box 119, Brooklands, Fredericton, N. B.

Sunny Brae Sheep Ranch.

Jas. A Telfer, Prop., Sussex, N. B.

Breeder and importer of high-class Hampshire, Shropshire, Oxford, Southdown, Lincoln, Cotswold and Leicester Sheep. Sheep of both sexes, all breeds, for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS!

Champions of Canada. Champion of World.

In show ring we are champions of Canada. We have defeated the very choicest selections made in United States. We will be shipping a car of Jerseys to the Maritime Provinces early in May. Write at once.

B. H. BULL & SON, - Brampton, Ont.

KINNEAR POULTRY CO., LTD.

SUSSEX, N. B.

We have now mated for this season's hatching twenty pens of specially selected utility R. I. Reds and B. P. Rocks for best market and laying stock. Eggs $3.50 per 100. Eggs for pens of birds mated for Exhibition stock, $1.00 per 13.

We pay best cash prices for strictly new laid eggs laid weekly, and buy live poultry at all times

Get our prices on some new and second-hand incubators.

Meadow Brook Stock Farm.

Chatham, N. B.

Clydesdales, Haekneys, Shorthorns, Berkshires. Look over our winnings at late Amherst Horse Show and you will be convinced that we have the stock. Send your Pure Bred Mares to be bred

J. B. SNOWBALL, COMPANY Limited,
Proprietors

JOHN BENNETT,
Superintendent.

Holsteins for Sale.

Maple Green Farm offers for sale, in registered Holsteins: Bull, No, 1, 18 months old; bull, No. 2, 29 months old, is in fine show shape and has been first prize bull in his class, both as a calf and as a yearling. Could also spare a few cows that have large yearly official records. For particulars, write

R. L. HICKS, - Dalhousie Jct., N. B.

Dairy — Shorthorns.

FOR SALE.—4 Bulls and some choice Heifers with calf, colors dark red or roan, ages from seven months to two years. The head of this herd is an imported bull from Cumberland Co., England; and was the best calf from one of the best dairy herds in that country. Inspection and enquiry solicited. Address W. T. WOOD, Highfield Farm, - - - Sackville. N. B.

Craig Bros. B. P. Rocks.

Leaders again. A clean sweep of the four cockerel prizes at the last big Fair; 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen, 3rd pullet. In Utility Class 1st Pen, 1st and 2nd pairs of Cockerels, 1st and 2nd pairs of Pullets with the reward of Rhodes Cup. Price of eggs and stock gladly given on application to

BOX 447, Amherst, N.S.

Shorthorns For Sale.

We have sold eight pure-breds and have a choice lot of roan and reds left, ages from 13 to 26 months. Also a large red bull, 3 years old.

C. C. H. EATON,
Canard, N. S.

Imperial Pekin Ducks

One to two days old, only 15c each; $1 75 per doz., also R. C. Reds, Barred and White P. Rocks, Chix, one to two days old, 12c each. Eggs from choice Birds, $1.00 per set till May 1st. Book your orders now. All orders shipped in order received.

EGBERT DEYOUNG,
P. O Box 120, Dartmouth, N. S

Eggs for Hatching.

Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds and S. C. Brown Leghorns. Both matings $1.50 per 15 eggs. Columbians and Wyandottes $1.00 per 13 eggs. 120 Egg Incubator and Brooder for sale.

W. H. HENRY,
Shubenacadie, N. S.

FOR SALE!

One Pure Bred Durham Bull, sire Emma's Fashion; aged one year. For particulars write to

CHAS. H. RIPLEY,
MT. PLEASANT, Cum. Co., N. S.

Give the Chickens a Chance.

We have bought the sole right to manufacture what we believe to be the best Chick Feed on the market for little chicks. Trial package 25c. Agents wanted.

MARITIME POULTRY SUPPLY CO.,
Moncton, N. B.

DYER THE FENCE MAN

TORONTO, CANADA

"Sells his Crown Wire and Iron Fences and Gates at factory prices, also barbed, coiled, and plain wire, fence tools, etc. Ask for free catalogue."

Agents are Coining Money

selling this Combination Tool. Sells at sight. Farmers, farmers' sons and others having time at their disposal this winter should write to-day for our Agents' offer.

MAY MFG. CO.,

Elora, - Ontario

200 ACRES EQUIPPED, $3700.

Fine Apple Orchard.

This splendid money-making farm with everything in running order has been forced on the market for quick sale owing to severe accident sustained by owner; pleasant convenient location, near neighbors, school, mail delivered, telephone, 40 acres machine worked fields, 50 acres spring watered pasture, 100 cords of wood, 75,000 feet timber which can be loaded on cars less than a mile away, 400 apple trees, other fruits; pretty cottage, water in kitchen, barn 40 by 60, two poultry houses, included are two horses, two cows, two pigs, 25 hens, all machinery, wagons, harness, tools, etc.; $3,700, part cash. Photograph of cottage and full details and travelling directions to see this and other fine farms around Waterville, page 26 Strouts Farm Catalogue 34, just out, copy free, Station 2612, E. A. Strout, Kent's Hill, Maine.

Best Seed Oats ever offered in Canada.

Ask your dealer for **Joseph Read & Company, Ltd's.,** selected, separated, true to name seed and don't be put off with a substitute for no dealer need be without them. We have lots for all, but some are asking for low grade seed, though in this product the best is the cheapest. Our firm name and the type name on each new three bushel bag.

Joseph Read & Co., Limited,

Summerside, P. E. Island.

The splendid work of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets is daily coming to light. No such grand remedy for liver and bowel troubles was ever known before. Thousands bless them for curing constipating, sick headache, biliousness, jaundice and indigestion. Sold by all dealers.

Demonstration Orchard Work in York, Sunbury and Albert Counties

Believing that many of the farmers would give more care and better attention to their orchards were they more convinced that by doing so they would yield their most profitable crop; the Provincial Department of Agriculture, under the direction of the horticulturist, has taken hold this spring of the orchard of Mr. Joseph Hawkins, Sugar Island, York County, and a portion of the orchards of Mr. J. W. Clark, Maugerville, Sundbury County, and of Mr. H. L. Steeves, Lower Coverdale, Albert County, with the aim of giving as complete a demonstration as possible of the successful renovation and arrangement of bearing orchards. These orchards have already been pruned, the rough bark scraped off the trees and wounds resulting from sunscald, canker, etc., carefully cut back and painted. A dormant spraying consisting of commercial lime sulphur, diluted with water 1 to 9 for the purpose of destroying the oyster shell scale and removing lichens and other fungous growths has already been applied. It is intended to apply three other sprays for the control of the apple scab, codling moth worm and leaf eating insects as follows:

1st. Just as leaf buds are swelling.

2nd. Just before blossoms open.

3rd. Just after blossoms fall.

In the orchards in Albert and York, a medium application of barn yard manure is to be ploughed under and then about 800 lbs. of Basic Slag and 500 lbs. of Sulphate of Potash scattered broadcast and harrowed. In the York County orchard about 300 lbs. of nitrate of soda will also be supplied. The orchard at Maugerville being on intervale land will not be ploughed, but top dressings of fertilizers will be experimented with a modification of the sod mulch system followed. In the other orchards cultivation will be kept up until about June 25th when the land will be seeded down to cover crops such as summer vetch and mammoth red and crimson clovers.

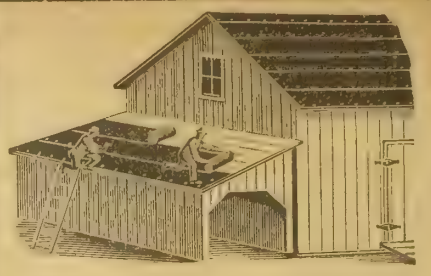
Experiments will be conducted in the thinning of the fruit on the trees along the lines of modern practise elsewhere. Meetings will be held in these orchards during the summer, announcements of which will be made later. All those in the vicinity of these orchards and interested in apple growing are invited to visit them at various times throughout the season and observe the methods of pruning, spraying, cultivation, thinning, picking and packing, and the general progress of the orchard. The result of the season's work in these orchards will be published throughout the province and brought prominently before the Fruit Growers' Association Convention in St. John, in November next. If this work proves of benefit to the farmers of the locality in which it is carried on, it will probably be taken up in other counties next year.

Standing Grain Competition in New Brunswick.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

Replying to yours of the 27th in regard to the Standing Crop Competitions which our Department would encourage in New Brunswick this year, I beg to say that up to the present time arrangements have been made to give special grants of $100 each to the Andover Agricultural Society to conduct a competition, open to farmers in the County of Victoria who belong to an agricultural society. It is expected that this competition will include wheat, oats, potatoes and turnips; to the Queensbury Agricultural Society for a competition, open to all farmers in the County of York who join that society, the competition to include crops named above; to the Northumberland Agricultural Society, open to farmers in the County of Northumberland, conditions as to membership of societies has not yet been stated nor the number of crops to be inrluded; to the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society, open to farmers in the County of Kings, conditions for entry which have not yet been stated to the Department nor the number of crops to be included. Other counties have not yet come in. A competition is being conducted by the Botsford Agricultural Society for which $100 is offered by Medley G. Siddall, Esq., of Port Elgin.

Mr. S. J. Moore, the Maritime representative of the Dominion Seed Commissioner, will probably arrange for one or two more competitions for which this Department will pay $100 each and his branch will provide judges.—W. W. Hubbard, Secy. for Agriculture.



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For steep or flat roofs, waterproof, fire proof; easily laid; cheaper than other roofing.

Send stamp for Sample and Mention this Paper.

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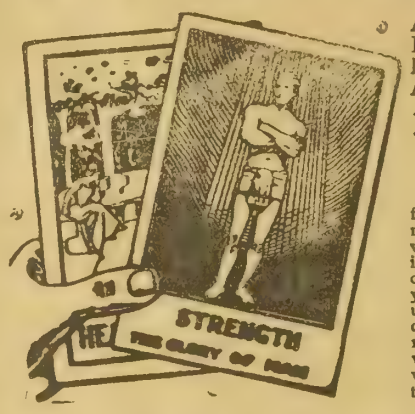
101 Rebecca St., - Hamilton Can

A MAN'S BOOK.



A PRIVATE TREATISE, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, RELATING TO DEBILITY, ITS CAUSE, EFFECT AND HOME CURE.

Let Me Send It to You FREE.

Here is a little volume of cheer and helpfulness which all men, young or old, can read with great profit, it contains much valuable information, of a private nature, is is fully illustrated, and represents the practical knowledge I have gained from forty years of actual experience in giving help to upwards of 100 000 enfeebled, nervous, discouraged men Just a post card with your name and address and the book will be forwarded free, sealed, by return mail, and with it as well, I will enclose a full description of my new 1910 model Electric.

Health Belt

If you need new strength, this wonderful appliance must appeal to you. It generates a pleasant, exhilarating currant instantly felt, though it can be made any degree of strength from mild to strong by simply turning the needle of the current regulator; worn nights while you are sleeping, it pours quantities of health-giving, soothing electricity into your sick, weak nerves you get up mornings feeling bright, strong, full of courage and ambition; it takes all the weakness and pain out of your back; it is a great remedy for your kidneys, bladder, stomach, liver and other vital organs; it cures rheumatism in all parts of the body; it is a courage-giver of the highest order; it brings new strength where weakness exists; it will restore you to vim, rigor and true manhood as sure as night follows day; it makes you feel young and look young; you will live longer for its use; you can throw away all drugs and commence to live as Nature intended you should—a man among men healthy, happy and vigorous. I can send you thousands of testimonals if you care to see them.

"Your Health Belt cured me of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor, Kidney and Bladder Troubles after all else failed.

"CHARLES L. SNELL,
"Middleport, N. Y."

In all instances I concentrate the full positive current at small of back; it thus enters the system at the nerve and vital centre,

passing thence through the different weakened organs, giving them new life and force. You can get the Belt.

ON TRIAL UNTIL CURED

or for cash at a discount, just whichever you wish. Send your address on postal or fill in coupon; or, call at my office, you who live in or near this city. Advice concerning your case will be cheerfully given without charge or obligation.

DR. M. F. SANDEN CO., 140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Sirs—Please forward me your book as advertised free.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Thoroughly Disgusted With Scrub Stock.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

Will some one, through the Maritime Farmer, offer suggestions as to how a farmer with small capital could in the best and cheapest way begin a herd of purebred cows and a flock of purebred sheep, also an opinion as to the best breedf The information sought will be gladly welcomed by one thoroughly disgusted with scrub stock.—A Subscriber.

Ans.—As to how a farmer with small capital can best and cheapest lay the foundation for a purebred herd of cows we would suggest that having decided on what line to follow, we will suppose it is dairying, and having selected the breed he wishes to breed, and this must hinge on the farmer's environments and conditions, that he feed and care for the cows he now owns and keep an accurate record of the performance of each cow.

If there is an agricultural society in your disrict that keeps a purebred bull and he is the line of breeding you want, use him on your best cows. You may then purchase a heifer calf or two or an in-calf cow or heifer of the breed from some breeder who will guarantee you an animal of a good producing strain.

If there is not an agricultural society in your district that keeps a purebred bull, you might buy a young bull or perhaps you could buy an old bull whose get prove that he is a sire of good producing stock. Your calves from your common cows will be half bred. If your district society is breeding Ayrshires, we would advise you to breed Ayrshires; you will find it cheaper and better in the long run. If Holsteins, Jerseys or Guernseys are already bred in your district follow which ever breed it may be, but stick to the breed you select.

The same fundamental principles apply to laying the foundation for purebred stock of any kind.

Perhaps some of our readers will furnish some other suggestions.

Sick Bull.

Subscriber, P. E. I.—I have a Holstein bull, coming eight years old. His front teeth seemed to get loose about a year ago, and he has been failing since. He got a little better last summer but he is very bad this spring. He won't eat hay and very few pulped roots. He eats mashed grain fairly well. He will drink only about a half pail of water a day and he seems to tremble after drinking any cold water. I would like to know what is the cause. It appears like stomach trouble as there is a bad smell from his breath.

Ans. The incisors, front teeth, of cattle are not solid same as those of horses and when the animal is sick the teeth are looser than in health. It would be well to have the animal tested for tuberculosis and if not tubercular give a physic of two pounds of Epsom salts and two ounces of ground ginger dissolved in two quarts of warm water. Give at one dose as a drench. For 12 hours before giving drench give wheat bran mashes and water only, and for 14 hours after give only the same kind of food. Then give small quantities of good hay, early cut, well cured clover preferably and reasonable quantities of crushed oats and wheat bran twice a day also pulped roots, mangels or turnips. Water frequently and give well regulated exercise daily. Give as a drench night and morning two drams of Nuxvomica, four drams of ginger and two drams of Gentiain, all pulverized, and mixed in one pint of water. If he is not tubercular the above will improve his appetite.—J. Standish, V. S.

CALF MEAL

BIBBY'S CREAM EQUIVALENT

Young Calves develop and grow surprisingly well when fed "Cream Equivalent" either with or without separated milk. It is not a drug or "FAKE" meal. Made by one of the most honorable firms in England. Has the largest sale of any Calf Meal in the World. Canadian Government report shows it to contain the highest percentage of nutritive value. TRY A BAG, 50 lbs. $2.25.

Can be fed with either Hot or Cold water.

DEALERS EVERYWHERE SELL
BIBBY'S CREAM EQUIVALENT

WM. RENNIE CO. LIMITED TORONTO
CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES

"Canada's Greatest Seed House"
STEELE, BRIGGS
CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS

17 BRANDS THAT ARE BUSINESS BUILDERS STAND ALL TESTS

THE KING OF ALL SEEDS

Steele, Briggs' "LION" RED CLOVER

SUREST - PUREST - BEST

AND

Steele, Briggs' "ERMINE" TIMOTHY

These two brands represent the best values produced in seeds. Ask your merchant for these brands. He'll have them. If he hasn't, send to us direct.

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. LIMITED
TORONTO, HAMILTON AND WINNIPEG

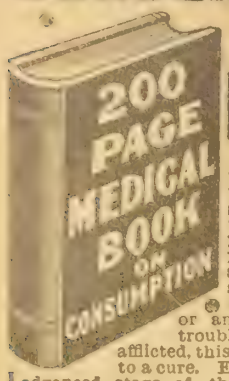
PURITY FLOUR

Take Your Choice of the "PURITY" Family

Western Canada Flour Mills Company, Limited

Never hesitate about giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to children. It contains no opium or other narcotics and can be given with implicit confidence. As a quick cure for coughs and colds to which children are susceptible, it is unsurpassed. Sold by all dealers.

Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1641 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait — write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

EWING'S 41st Annual Seed Catalogue

is the safe guide to crops worth growing.

It describes and quotes prices on

Vegetable Seeds—
Flower Seeds—
Bedding Plants—
Lawn and Agricultural Grasses and Clover Seeds—
Roses and other Shrubs—
Field Root Seeds—
Ensilage Seed Corn and Field Grains of all kinds—
Fruits Trees and Small Fruits—
Fertilizers—
Insecticides—
Lawn and Garden Tools and Implements—
Spraying Appliances—
Incubators and Poultry Supplies.

If you are interested in any of these, **a post-card will bring you our Catalogue, promptly, free.**

WM. EWING & CO., Seedsmen
McGILL STREET, MONTREAL.
14

FLORICULTURE

All inquiries answered by H. E. Goold, Florist, Sussex, N. B.

Dalhia, Chipman, Queens Co., N. B., writes:—Would you be so kind as to give me some idea as to how Dalhias are classified. I find in the catalogues Show Dalhias, Cactus and Pompoms with their colors but am unable to tell even from the photos attached the exact difference.

The best answer to this inquiry is probably the classification as given by the New England Dalhia Society to govern their exhibition as follows:

Dalhias are double, semi-double or single.

A double Dalhia consists of a close mass of ray florets and in their perfect form show no central disc. They include three types.

1. The globular or show type approximately spherical in shape, having florets nearly equal in length and breath, often quite circular and always incurved, rolled or cupped.

2. The decorative type having flowers flat or approximately so with flat flowers.

3. The cactus type distinguished by long relatively narrow flowerlets rolled back.

Pompom or Liliputian Dalhias are mall flowering varieties of double type.

B. Semi-double Dalhias have two or more rows of ray flowerlets surounding a well-defined central disc.

C. Single Dalhias have a single row of ray floerlets surrounding a entra, disc. The typical single Dalhia has eight flowerlets.

Plain flowers have but a single color or if bi-colored have the ground color lighter than the tips.

Fancy flowers are striped or have the ground color darker than the tips This distinction applies to all types.

Reorganized classes for exhibition are Show Dalhias.

a. Plain.
b. Fancy.
c. Other sub-divisions.

Decorative Dalhias and sub-divisions.

Cactus Dalhia any sub-divisions.

Pompom or Liliputian Dalhias, any sub-divisions.

Semi-double Dalhias.

a. Holland Paeony—flowered.
b. Any other sub-divisions.

Single Dalhias.

a. Colorette.
b. Anemone—flowered.
c. Giant—flowered.
d. Any other sub-division.

The above is simply a classification and must not be misconstrued.

Constant Reader, writes:— How shall I treat a Lobster Cactus? It bloomed very nicely until the first of January. The pot it is in is very small. Should I repot it after it rests? What sort of soil is best for it?

Repot the Cactus in a light, sandy soil, using a pot at most only two sizes larger. Put some broken pot in the bottom for drainage. Water spareingly during the summer, keeping it rather on the dry side, yet not dry enough to wither the foliage. Start watering in October.

At this season a few words about the improvement of gardens and grounds might not be out of place. It is the best time to prune shrubs, vines, broken evergreens and to trim up walks, the edges of lawns, drive ways, etc.

If there are any spots on the lawns that have been winter killed see that the old grass is carefully cleaned off and that after the soil has been lightly stirred, grass seed has been sowed and all well firmed down. There are many different ideas about the best sorts of grass seed to sow. I generally use white clover, one

LET US PAINT NOW

It is time to get at painting. It is time to choose now. So many brands of paint are offered that you must be careful in your choice. The oldest and most thoroughly tested of all paints are

RAMSAYS PAINTS

They stand for strength, durability and beauty on thousands of homes from Cape Breton to Vancouver Island, and in foreign lands. They will beautify your home, and the price is reasonable. Drop a card and ask us for Booklet ABCDE free. It is the handsomest Booklet ever issued on house painting. You should have it.

A. RAMSAY & SON CO.,
THE PAINT MAKERS, - - Montreal.
Est'd. 1842.

The **horse** does all the work except holding the pole, with the **H. P. Spramotor**. It can be operated by either horse or hand. Has 8 nozzles at 175 lbs. pressure, which practically smoke the tree with spray. All automatic. The number of nozzles can be arranged to suit size of trees. The largest tree may be sprayed. Same price for one or two horses.

The **H. P. Spramotor** can be arranged for vineyards, row crops, strawberries or grain crops. The nozzles will not clog. **Agents wanted.**

Get our free Treatise on Crop Diseases.

W. C. HEARD,
1377 King St., London, Ont.

THE ORIGINAL "HALLOCK" WEEDER.

The object of a weeder is to keep down the weeds, therefore, it resolves itself into this one fact: that a weeder should be used early and often, so as not to give the weeds a chance to grow. You will not injure your crops by working the ground directly over the plant or grain, but will do much toward increasing the growth and yield.

You can work them in wet or dry weather, they will not cut the roots of the crop, but cultivate just deep enough to retain the moisture just where it is needed. But, do not forget the old rule—use the WEEDER early and often, and when you are all through with all kinds of other cultivators, our weeder will finish your job in No. 1 shape. Thousands in use. Write for prices and terms.

Send in your order now for the "HALLOCK" Weeder. Goods are now in hand, all orders will receive our prompt attention.

ILLSLEY & HARVEY CO., LTD.,
PORT WILLIAMS, - Nova Scotia.

STYLE BOOK for 1911, of "QUALITY LINE"

VEHILES AND HARNESS

Seventeenth year of selling direct to the user. Our Catalogue will help you to choose just the Vehicle or Harness you require and SAVE YOU MONEY. It describes and pictures many styles, gives prices, Freight Prepaid, and fully explains our method of Selling Direct and saving you the Middlemen's profit. Remember, we pay the freight in Ontario and Eastern Canada. The Catalogue is Free for the Asking. Send for it to-day.

INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE CO.,
BRIGHTON, - Dept. "F." - ONTARIO

BOILS AND PIMPLES

Are caused altogether by bad blood, and unless you cleanse the system of the bad blood the boils or pimples will not disappear.

Get pure blood and keep it pure by removing every trace of impure morbid matter from the system by using the greatest known blood medicine,

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Boils Cured.

Mr. A. J. Saulnier, Norwood, N.S., writes:—"Two years ago I was troubled with boils on my neck and back, and could not get rid of them. A friend recommended me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after using two bottles I was pleased to note the boils were entirely gone, and I have not been troubled with any since."

Pimples Cured.

Miss Eva A. Skinner, Granby, Que., writes:—"I am pleased to recommend Burdock Blood Bitters as it has done me much good. My face was covered with pimples, and being advised by a friend to try Burdock Blood Bitters and have them removed I did so and I now have not a spot on my face."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Spring Cleaning

is cons'dered a necessity by everyone and yet they fail to eradicate from their blood the accumulated impurities, whose presence is indicated by listlessness and loss of energy and by the occurrence of canker and pimples. If these impurities are left in the body it is in a suitable condition to fall a prey to tuberculosis and other diseases

For this purpose thousands of people take 2 bottles of

GATES' LIFE OF MAN BITTERS

And 1 of Gates' Invigorating Syrup every Spring

These increase the activities of the organs which remove wastes from the blood, and thus the system is fortified to withstand the summer exertions.

Sold everywhere at 50c per bottle

AND BY C. GATES & SON, MIDDLETON, NOVA SCOTIA.

Greatly Increased Patronage

Has compelled us to seek greater accommodation. Our new quarters, just across Hazen Avenue from our present premises, will give us nearly double our present space, and greatly increased facilities.

We are grateful for the patronage that has compelled this forward movement and will endeavor to maintain our reputation.

THE ST. JOHN Business COLLEGE S. KERR Principal.

F. A. KIERSTEAD,

Commission Mrchant,

City Market - St. John, N. B.

Residence, Albert St., Sussex, N. B. Phone 131

Dealer in Meat, Poultry, Produce, etc. All consignments carefully attended to and returns are promptly made as soon as goods are sold.

MUMFORD BROS.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MUMFORD'S BUILDING, ARGYLE ST.,

Halifax, N. S.

Personal attention given to sales of Butter Eggs Hogs Beef, Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables etc., Consignments solicited. Proceeds of sale remitted promptly, Halifax prices sent on application TELEPHONE 1005.

C. B. Pidgeon's Mail Order House is a Maritime Province concern—patronize it.

part to five parts Kentucky blue grass, or the same proportions of clover and a good lawn grass mixture. I have had good results with both of these. In places where the grass always winters well, the clover can be omitted and a pure clean grass sod obtained. Have a border, if possible, of old-fashioned hardy perennials. They are sure to grow and bloom with little care, giving bloom throughout the season. Such plants as Hollyhocks, Peonies, Phlox, Columbine, Larkspur, Hardy Pinks, Sweet Williams, Forget-Me-Nots and of course, a few hardy Roses, such as Paul Nezron, General Jacquminot, Margaret Rickson, Madame Plantin and a few Moss Roses.

If a Climber can be used, get the Crimson Rambler or a Dorothy Perkins.

On a lawn or any grass plot a few pretty shrubs, such as the Hyderangia Paniculata, are especially effective with Golden Elder, with its golden foliage and is perfectly hardy everywhere. Verandahs can be covered with Honeysuckles or Clematis and on the brick or stone wall the Boston Ivy should be used. If you have room for a few trees the Horse Chestnut, Elm, Oak Leaved Mountain Ash, Linden and Cut Leaved Maple are all hardy. Carolina Popular is one of the quickest growing.

Planting of all the above mentioned varieties should be done on the first of May. For cemetery lots any of the above mentioned shrubs are good.

After the first warm rain look at the hardy roses that have been covered and if growth is started well uncover.

Repot pot-bound plants and be sure that the drainage is perfect.

In planting prepare the ground by thorough spading where the shrubs etc., are to be planted. If any old well-rotted manure can be obtained pade it in thoroughly but never apply fresh manure or chemicals when lanting.

Fruit Blossom.

The season of blossom is near at hand, and with it the anxieties of the period, which will not come to an end until the last of the petals of the apple flowers have flickered to the ground in June, and not until then can any reliable estimates of the prospects of fruit crops be formed. In point of blossom alone the outlook at the moment is promising. We may look out on plum trees studded with pearly flowers, the pear may be well clustered with bloom, and soon the cherries will be a sight to observe, but the fruit grower knows from experience that blossom, though primarily essential, is not everything and an untimely visit from Jack Frost at the critical period may make all the difference. It is true that in some places attempts are made to protect blossoms on frosty nights by means of heats, but these efforts are more or less experimental and the rank and file of fruit growers, both commercial and otherwise, leave themselves in the hands of the clerk of the weather, and hope for he best. It is a great relief to get hrough the blossoming season safey, and if the possibilities of wintry weather at this critical period did not exist, fruit growers would be relieved of one of their chief anxieties.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will clear the sour stomach, sweeten the breathe and create a healthy appetite. They promote the flow of gastric juice, thereby inducing good digestion. Sold by all dealers.

Do You Intend To Abandon Your Farm?

In New England there are hundreds of abandoned farms—abandoned because the soil has been drained of its fertility. Had these farms been properly fertilized they would still be producing bounteous harvests.

New England farms are not the only ones that are being depleted of fertility. There are thousands of other farms which are rapidly approaching the point where further cultivation will be unprofitable unless some means is adopted to renew the fertility of the soil.

If you do not intend to abandon your farm, it will be necessary to supply fertilizer to the soil. It is not only necessary to apply manure, but it is absolutely essential that it be applied evenly and in proper quantities.

Manure cannot be spread evenly by hand. Experience has demonstrated that the spreader is the only method by which manure can be applied uniformly.

It is just as necessary to exercise judgment in selecting a spreader as it is on any other subject. There are many spreaders on the market. The I H C spreader has proved its superiority by giving the users years of efficient service. With an I H C spreader you can regulate the distribution of manure so as to make every ounce count. Adjustments can be made to spread a light top-dressing or a heavy covering. This is possible because I H C spreaders have a wide range of feed, and the long, square, chisel-pointed beater teeth thoroughly pulverize the manure that is applied. Wide tires and roller bearings insure light draft.

I H C spreaders are made in two styles—

Cloverleaf—Corn King

Cloverleaf spreaders have endless aprons. Corn King machines have return aprons. These machines are made with capacity suitable for farms of any size. Call on the I H C local dealer and let him show you the style and size best suited to your purpose, or, if you prefer, write to nearest branch house for catalogue and full particulars.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

International Harvester Company of America Chicago U S A (Incorporated)

I H C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a center where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development, are collected and distributed free to every one interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the I H C Service Bureau, they will receive prompt attention.

Incubator Competition

Don't fail to select our

50 Egg Hot Water Incubator

80 to 90 per cent. hatches are common with this make of Incubator.

Price $8.00 from Factory.

Universal Hovers for brooding Chicks, price $7.00

Daniel's Nursery Chick Food has no equal for starting Chicks right.

—ADDRESS—

Model Incubator Co.,

Toronto, - Ontario.

Sweet Peas, Hampton, writes:—Would it hurt Sweet Peas to put some chemical manure in the trench with the seeds? What six varieties would you recommend to plant? How late may they be planted with good results?

I would be afraid to use the chemical in with the seeds. I think it better to apply near the surface after the peas are up. Miss Wilmot, yellow; Prima Donna, pure pink; Gladys Unwin, light pink; Nora Unwin, best white; Black Knight, deep maroon; Lady Grisel Hamilton, lavender and Salopian, pure red are the best varieties of Sweet Peas and carry a large range of color.

H. M. N., Rothesay: What varieties of hardy plants should I plant to make a bed against a wall that will require little care during the summer and make some show. Do they require rich soil and sunshine?

Almost all perennials want good, rich soil and sunshine. Pereennial Phlox, Columbines, Gypsophila, Spireas, Larkspurs, For-get-me-nots and Pinks would fill your requirements. Some little protection would be required during the winter.

The last of May is quite time to plant Daisies, Holly Hocks and all semi-hardy plants in small gardens. Asters, Verbenas, Geraniums, etc., may be planted if they are covered on what few cold nights we are likely to have. Poppy, Nasturtium and Mignonette seed as required for late blooming. A few plants of Canary Creeper about a verandah porch are very easily grown and are pretty during the summer. The seeds may be planted now.

Dig out the dandelions on your lawn and if your neighbor will not do so at least persuade him to keep the blooms cut so that the seed will not blow on your lot.

Plant Asters, Verbena, Drummond Phlox, Stocks and Mignonette for cut flowers. These plants will all give a wealth of bloom with little care.

When your Sweet Peas are four or five inches high have the soil drawn up around them until only the tips are out as this will increase the root growth and wonderfully stimulate general growth.

When the Tulips and other bulbous flowers that are occupying room that is required for other flowers are done blooming dig them up carefully and plant in a trench in an out-of the way corner, where they can remain until they have completely dried off, which will usually be about the last of July, when they should be dug up and cleaned and put away in a dry sand until planting time. This transplanting should be carefully done, breaking the roots as little as possible. They should be planted a little deeper than they were before and well watered for a few days until the soil becomes firm about them.

The cut worms will soon begin their annual destruction; watch for them each morning and as soon as you see a plant cut off close to the ground dig around it about an inch deep, when a small grayish worm will usually be found. This is the surest way to get rid of this pest. They usually begin work on the Sweet Peas, so it is best to look over them every morning for the next four weeks as they are apt to cause much damage if allowed to go their way undisturbed.

Rake and cross-rake all winter-killed spots on the lawn and after sowing grass seed roll well. Kentucky blue grass and clover makes a fine lawn grass mixture for use about St. John. In preparing your flower beds avoid green manure or lime and black mud unless composted at least a year. If soil is poor arrange to give liquid manure rather than strway, green manure.

"the finish that endures"

M L Floorglaze

Use it to make floors bright and smooth as glass, easy to keep clean, (soap and water won't hurt M L Floorglaze). Doesn't get cracky; doesn't show scratches; lasts amazingly and holds its beauty. Surpasses paint or varnish or stain. Renovate your whole house with M L Floorglaze at small cost—a gallon coats 500 square feet. Apply it yourself to-day and it will be dry to-morrow morning. Get M L Floorglaze now.

M L FLOORGLAZE comes in tins of handy size, little and big. Choose among 17 enduring colors in solid enamel—seven shades in Lacs that imitate hardwoods exactly—and Transparent for natural finish. M L Floorglaze won't fade and is weather-proof—so use it on outdoor work as well as for indoors. Has a hundred uses about your home—ask your dealer or get new from us direct. Imperial Varnish & Color Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Branches also at Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Ask your dealer for information and color card or drop us a card to our nearest address, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

Roman Hyacinths.

J. E. W., Hillandale:I have a bowl of Roman Hyacinths that bloomed some time ago. Small bulbs have come out on the sides of the old ones. Can the new ones be grown for next year? Can the old ones be preserved for another year? How shall we manage them? They have een growing in water.

Ans. Roman Hycanths grown in water are of little value for forcing another year and are not worth bothering with. The little bulblets can be potted when the out-door planting season arrives and placed in the ground about the first of July and should be dug up and dried off and potted up in October or before. If this treatment is followed for two seasons they will flower. They will not flower the first season from bulblets. It is a good deal of work to preserve a a cheap bulb and few care to take the trouble in the ountry.

Potash.

Subscriber, P. E.I.—(1). Do you consider the use of concentrated Potash or Lye of any value as a fertilizer?

(2) Do you think it a good practice to dissolve Potash in water and sprinkle on manure heaps?

(3) Will Potash used in that way have any effect in cutting up long or strawy manure?

(4) Is Potash sold by dealers in fertilizer as valuable for above uses as concentrated Potash or Lye. Note this concentrated potash or lye mentioned is the kind generally used here for soap making and some farmers use as fertilizer and I would like to know if you think the practice a good one.

1. Although potash is one of the three most important elements of plant food and is a valuable fertilizer when furnished in a combined form, such as sulphate or chloride, the use of caustic potash or lye is not permissable. This compound is so corrosive in its nature that its application would do very serious injury to growing vegetation.

2. No; such a practice would do great harm. The presence of caustic potash would result in the decomposition, at least in part, of the nitrogen compounds of the manure causing the liberation and dissipation of this valuable element as ammonia. Further, subsequently, by the use of such treated manure a great risk would be run of injury to vegetation.

3. The action of a solution of the caustic potash or lye on straw would undoubtedly be toward softening the latter, but we do not advise such a practise for the reasons already advanced and further fact that the physical condition of such treated straw would make it difficult to handle.

4. The potash sold in fertilizers is present either as sulphate or chloride non-corrosive forms and compounds from which the roots of crops can readily take the potash they require.

From what has already been said, the potash used for soap making, potash lye, should not be used as a fertilizer—and such a practise, if it xists, should be at once given up or distinct injury to the soil may result.—Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Agricultural Chemist.

One of these high class "Royal" semi-porcelain dishes made by the famous house of Dodson, Wilcox & Till, Ltd., of Hanley, England, or a glass tumbler, similar to those in use in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, is found in every package.

ORANGE MAIZE

"OUR SEEDS GROW"

25 Packets for $1.00
MAILED FREE.

We make a specialty of Flower Seeds and want every farm in the Maritime Provinces to have a Flower Garden. We will mail 25 packets of different kinds of flowers for ONE DOLLAR.

Give us a trial order. We can please you.

The Halifax Seed Co., Ltd.
166 Granville Street,
HALIFAX, - N. S.

BETTER THAN SPANKING.

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 892, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

Every Woman
is interested and should know about the wonderful
MARVEL Whirling Spray
The new Vaginal Syringe. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses instantly. Ask your druggist for it

If he cannot supply the MARVEL accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies.
WINDSOR SUPPLY CO.,
Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

Poultry Catalog

Everything in it that poultrymen need. Send for it to-day.

Maritime Poultry Supply Co.,
Moncton, - N. B.

All goods handled by us are tested in our poultry yards before we offer them for sale.

Advertise in the Maritime Farmer.

STOCK NOTES.

J. F. Roach, breeder of purebred Ayrshires and Guernseys, Sussex, N. B., informs us that owing to the difficulty and expense attached to the maintenance of two purebred herds he has decided to sell his Guernsey herd at rock bottom prices and devote his full attention to the breeding of Ayrshires. He has for sale one Guernsey bull, 26 months old, very large for his age and a true type of the breed, that he purchased from J. F. Butler, of Maine. He is also offering three very nice Guernsey calves dropped in December.

Harding Bros., Welsford, N. B., writes: "Our stock has come through the winter in good working shape. We have the best lot of calves of both sexes we ever had, mostly sired by Sir Mercena Faforit Lad, a bull that is proving to be a rare good sire and with grand record backing. We have sold our former stock bull, Tiet's Jacoba's Gay Lad to Leonard Piet's Jacoba's Gay Lad to Leonard and expect to hear good reports of him later. Our stock is sold out pretty well but we expect to import some females of quality in the near future.

H. J. Colwill, merchant, of Arthur Ontario, and ex-warden of Wellington County, writes as follows to Messrs. B. H. Bull & Sons, proprietors of the Brampton Jersey herd.—"The Jersey cow, "Brampton Foxy" No. 1507, arrived quite safely and I assure you I am more than pleased with her she is so nice and kind and a splendid milker; her milk is so rich you would almost think it was cream. She is without doubt the finest looking Jersey I have ever seen and I cannot recommend your herd too strongly to any person wanting to buy pure bred Jerseys and I am sure you deserve credit for the fine Brampton herd you have, wishing you every success with Brampton Jerseys as they are all fine specimens of the Jersey breed."

B. H. Bull & Son, proprietors of Canada's greatest Jersey herd, are enjoying the greatest success yet from all standpoints. Brampton Jerseys and their descendants have won more prizes and great honors within show ring and milk and butter tests than the Jerseys of any other establishment in Canada. Look out for some more big yearly records. Many of their greatest prizes at almost all of the greatest fairs in Canada last year were captured by Brampton Jerseys or their direct descendants from St. John, New Brunswick, to British Columbia. Who will do the winning this year?

C. Kane bought a carload of lambs last fall at Elmsdale, P. E. I. In the car there were thirty three lambs that weighed 3296 pounds, making an average of nearly 100 pounds each. They were bought from Jacob Murray, a well known farmer of Elmsdale. There were also in the carload eleven lambs weighing 1197 pounds bought from John Murray, son of Jacob Murray, above mentioned. The whole carload averaged 96 pounds per lamb. If any other carload bought last season can beat this we would like to hear from it.

The Safest Fence to Buy

Safe because it will stand shocks and ill usage.
Safe because it is a complete barrier against all kinds of stock.
Safe because its tough, springy steel wire will give real service.

PEERLESS The Fence that Saves Expense

is built of No. 9 galvanized wire of guaranteed quality. To this best of wire add the Peerless method of construction and Peerless lock and you have a fence without a rival.

We've built Peerless fence twice as good and twice as strong as is necessary under ordinary circumstances so that neither accidents nor extraordinary wear can affect it. It saves you money because it is long lived and never requires repairs. We know there is no fence made that will give you more lasting satisfaction. Write for particulars.

We also make poultry and ornamental fencing and gates—all of it of a quality that our customers appreciate and we are proud of.
Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Limited,
Dept. K, Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

PAQUET GUARANTEED CLOTHES

New Style Book Ready for Mailing

WE have much pleasure in announcing that our new 1911 Style Book of PAQUET Guaranteed CLOTHES for Men is now ready. The values this season are better than ever—the patterns are new and attractive—the styles right up to the minute.

We GUARANTEE that the prices quoted in this Style Book are the lowest in Canada for the same value—the same amount of style—the same quality—the same careful workmanship.

For $10.00

You may have your choice of six different patterns in high-grade tweeds, serges and worsteds, delivered PREPAID to your nearest Railway Station.

For $15.00

The selection is better than ever. The materials are exceptionally fine, pure wool worsteds—and we pay delivery charges to any part of Canada.

Write TO-DAY for this Style Book

Don't put it off until some other time. Sit right down and write us NOW. A postcard will do. You'll get the book and samples of materials by return mail.

THE PAQUET COMPANY LIMITED.
QUEBEC, CANADA.

One Million Concrete Blocks For One Farm!

This shows what farmers think of "Ideal" Concrete Blocks and Machines. On the magnificent estate of an Ohio millionaire, one million concrete blocks are being made for building sixteen residences, twelve barns, four 50 foot silos, power houses, chicken houses, etc. — and four miles of concrete fence.

"IDEAL" FACE DOWN CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINES

have displaced TWENTY MILLION BRICKS on this one job alone—because they make the blocks right on the spot—save freight and hauling—save time and hard work—and make more durable buildings that are absolutely fireproof.

An "Ideal" Machine will pay for itself on your farm—and you can make a profit out of it by turning out concrete blocks for the neighbors.

Write us for catalogues and full particulars.

IDEAL CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. LIMITED
Dept. M, LONDON, Ont.

SKIN SUFFERER TRIED EVERYTHING—THEN D. D. D. CURED.

This was the experience of Mrs. Geo. Newman, of Orangeville, Ont. She wrote in Jan. 1910:

"I was terribly troubled with eczema on my face, neck and hands for four years. I tried everything I had heard tell of, then saw your advertisement in the paper, sent for a trial bottle of D. D. D., used it on my face and got well. It is now two years and no return of the eczema. I consider I am cured and it certainly was a blessing to me."

No matter how terribly you suffer from eczema, salt rheum, ringworm or any other skin disease, you will feel instantly soothed and the itch relieved at once when a few drops of this compound of Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, Glycerine, etc., is applied. The cures all seem to be permanent, too.

For free trial bottle of D. D. D. write the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept F. M., 49 Colborne St., Toronto.

(For sale by all Druggists.)

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

I was very sick with Quinsy and thought I would strangle. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured me at once.

I am never without it now.

Yours gratefully,

Nauwigewauk, Oct. 21st. MRS. C. D. PRINCE.

Dates to Remember.

Canadian National Dairy Show, Montreal, Oct. 2nd to 7th, 1911.

Chatham Exhibition, Chatham, N. B., Sept. 11th to 16, 1911.

Prince Edward Island Provincial Exhibition, Charlottetown, P. E. I. September 19 to 23, 1911.

Fredericton Exhibition, Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 16 to 23, 1911.

Yarmouth County Exhibition, Yarmouth, N. S., Oct. 4, 5 and 6, 1911.

Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition Aug. 30th to Sept. 17th, 1911, Halifax.

C. B. Pidgeon's Mail Order House is a Maritime Province Concern—patronize it.

Root Growing in Nova Scotia.

(Continued from page 529.)

opportunity to get in its work. It is considered by some to be a wise recaution to sow late. I do not, however, consider this necessary, because if the first sowing should happen to be destroyed, the field can be re seeded with a good chance or success.

Club Root, once a foothold is gained, is of a more serious nature and needs to be carefully guarded against. As a precautionary measure, roots should not be grown frequently on the same piece of land. At the first appearance of the disease, the affected roots should be carefully separated and not allowed to get into the manure which is to be subsequently used for growing this crop. In every case where I have known of any serious trouble with this disease it has been on farms where roots have been grown for several years in succession on the same fields. Where a judicious rotation of crops is followed, the disease is almost unknown.—By F. L. Fuller, in 1908 N. S. Agricultural Report.

The Kentville Horse Show.

A splendid horse show was held in Kentville, N. S., on April 27th, which is regarded as the best ever held in the county. Numbers came from outside the county to enter horses, and all sections of Kings were well represented. An active committee composed of Dr. W. B. Moore, Dr. W. S. Woodworth, C. P. Foote, W. M. Carruthers, J. R. Webster and John Tobin had everything in good order.

The parade in the morning around town was excellent. The judging took place on the old exhibition grounds in the afternoon, and later few select horses were taken to the ld race track at Aldershot to have a final speed trial. Mr. J. Adams, Halifax, made a very satisfactory judge. The prize winners were:

Standard Bred Horses—1, H. Lydiard, Centreville; 2, G. Blanchard, Upper Cunard; 3, A. Bowser, Grand Pre.

Roadsters—1, Norman Chute; 2, Cabel Bill; 3, Walter Moore.

Carriage Horses, single—1, Mrs. Norman Chute, Bridgetown; 2, John Redden, Kentville.

Nova Scotia Carriage Co. Special Prize for horse and carriage—the atter to be manufactured by the N. S. C. C.—1, Mrs. Norman Chute; 2, Norman Chute, Bridgetown; 3, G. Blanchard, Canard.

Agricultural Horses, single—1, Mr. Tupper, Kingston; 2, M. K. Ells, Port Williams; 3, A. Banks, Waterville.

Heavy Agricultural, in pairs—1, Earl Burgess, Wolfville; 2, T. Bishop, New Minas; 3, A. Caldwell, Wolfville.

Heavy Draft Horses, in pairs — 1, C. C. H. Eaton, Canard; 2, George Starr, Starr's Point; 3, J. H. Lyne-Evans, Church Street.

Saddle Horses—1, Miss Chipman, Chimpan Corner; 2, Miss Blanchard, Canard; 3, Miss DeWolfe, New Minas.

The horses were of a much better class than had ever been exhibited before—special mention being made of single carriage horses, Mr. Adams paid a special compliment to the young lady riders, saying he had never before seen a better exhibition of horsemanship.

John D. Rockfeller would go brok if he should spend his entire income trying to prepare a better medicine than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for diarrhoea, dysentery or bowel complaints. It is simply impossible and so says every one that has used it. Sold by all dealers.

Amatite ROOFING

Why the Buyer of Amatite Never Complains

When a man buys ordinary ready roofing he usually neglects to paint it and after three or four years he comes back to the dealer with a protest. It is human nature to neglect painting roofs.

When a man buys Amatite Roofing he lays it on his building and in three or four years it is still as good as new and does not need any paint. He forgets he has such a roof but no harm is done by that.

There is nothing to neglect in the case of Amatite. Amatite has a peculiar surface—a sort of plastic concrete made of pitch and mineral matter.

This surface is plastic enough so that the material can be rolled up into handy rolls in the usual manner and handled just like any other ready roofing. When unrolled on the roof and nailed down it presents to the weather a continuous surface of mineral matter and pitch. On this surface wind, rain, storm, heat and cold have little effect. Year after year it looks up to the sky undisturbed and unaffected. It costs nothing to maintain and relieves the owner from all responsibility.

Dealers can improve their business by selling Amatite and buyers make a good bargain when they buy it. The price of Amatite is less than that of most painted roofings of less weight and durability.

Sample free on request.

Address our nearest office.

Everjet Elastic Paint

A lustrous carbon black paint, very cheap, very durable—for protecting all kinds of metal and wood work.

Creonoid *Lice Destroyer and Cow Spray*

A powerful disinfectant for farm use to make the hen house and cattle barn sanitary. Suppresses odors, kills germs.

THE CARRITTE-PATERSON MFG. CO., Limited
St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

The Perfect Floor Enamel

"Floorlustre" finishes a floor with a coating of the most durable enamel that won't show scratches.

It can be washed with soap and water like a piece of porcelain — and stands the hardest kind of wear.

One gallon will cover 500 square feet. It is easily applied—will dry dust free in a few hours, and hardens over night. All colors for floors, porches, etc.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON LIMITED on the can is your best guarantee of quality. 75

MADE IN CANADA BY
BRANDRAM HENDERSON LIMITED
MONTREAL, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, TORONTO, WINNIPEG.

TALK TO TEN THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day, through a little "Want" Ad. in The Maritime Farmer. Think of it! Try it if you have any live stock, farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.

Was Terribly Afflicted
With Lame Back.
Could Not Sweep The Floor.

It is hard to do house work with a weak and aching back.

Backache comes from sick kidneys, and what a lot of trouble sick kidneys cause.

But they can't help it. If more work is put on them than they can stand it is not to be wondered that they get out of order.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a specific for lame, weak or aching backs and for all kidney troubles.

Mrs. Napoleon Larmour Smith's Falls, Ont., writes:—"I take pleasure in writing you stating the benefit I have received by using Doan's Kidney Pills. About a year ago I was terribly afflicted with lame back, and was so bad I could not even sweep my own floor. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, which I did, and with the greatest benefit. I only used three boxes and I am as well as ever. I highly recommend these pills to any sufferer from lame back and kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF MINARD'S LINIMENT

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited

Any little girl can do the churning with

MAXWELL'S
Favorite Churn.

It makes the smoothest, richest, most delicious butter you ever tasted.

The roller bearings—and hand and foot levers—make churning an easy task, even for a child.

All sizes from ½ to 30 gallons.

Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle this churn and Maxwell's "Champion" Washer.

David Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's, Ont.

93

Sore Shoulders.

Sore shoulders on horses are the result of carelessness, neglect or indifference, and there is no excuse for them on any score. Every spring brings the usual crop of sore shoulders on horses that were turned out for the winter or allowed to get so mushy from lack of work that they are not in condition to stand the spring grind. Take a man out of an office after a winter of ease and stick him between the handles of a walking plow and the chances are that he would be pretty sore for a while. While a horse will not soften so quickly as a man, he will invariably go back if not exercised. The average man will not wear an ill-fitting collar although he does not have to pull a load with it. Yet he will ask his faithful horse to tug on a misfit without the slightest compunction. The constant pressure of a collar on the muscles of a horse's shoulders when the horse is working has a tendency to harden and lessen the bulk of the muscles. While a collar may fit an animal all right at the commencement of the season, it will in time become too large and if a sweat pad is not added, the rolling motion of the collar will soon cause sore shoulders. The collar should have a fair amount of spring and a smooth, even surface and should conform to the horse's shoulders. Both collar and sweat pads should be kept clean. It is advisable to remove the collar during the noon spell and wash the shoulders with cold salt water, wiping them dry afterwards. This should also be done at night. Lifting the horse's collar forward while the animal is resting in the field and giving the shoulders a rub down to remove any granulations of dirt that may have accumulated will also afford relief. The mane should be looked to and the hames should be adjusted so that the line of draft is changed a little every day. If the slightest soreness is apparent on the lower part of the shoulder, the hames should be raised so that the sore portion may be relieved of draft. A short collar is an abomination. The collar should be loose enough to permit of the hand being passed between it and the throat and allow the fingers ta b? thrust all the way around the sides of the neck. It should fit snugly without being too loose. Washing the shoulders with an astringent such as tannic acid toughens the skin and lessens the action of the sweat glands. Bathing with cold salt water is very beneficial. When the horse's neck becomes sore seek the cause, correct it and aid nature in effecting recovery. Various remedies for sore shoulders are used, such as zinc oxid and white lotion. The dusting of air slacked lime or sulphur into the sore after the application of the lotion brings good results.

Value of a Famous Bull.

No, it is not evidence of insanity nor that a man is merely a rich fool when he pays a long price for an admittedly good breeding animal in this age of progress. Some may have thought so when in 1906 Col. A. M. Bowman, a Virginia Jersey breeder, paid $10,000 for the bull Eminent, 2nd, at the Cooper sale for that year. But listen to Col. Bowman. He writes to the Jersey Bulletin that since owning Eminent 2nd he has sold sons and daughters from him amounting to a total of $57,000 and has twenty of his daughters still on hand. And Eminent is still busy. Of course, we can't all buy $10,000 bulls, but nine out of ten dairymen are losing money by not breeding to a better bull than the one that they have at the head of their herds.—Pacific Dairy Review.

Protection against the elements.

Government statistics show that many million dollars' worth of property is lost every year due to the neglect of painting. Rain and storms of all kinds wear out unprotected buildings in 20 years, which, if painted at regular intervals, would last 50 years. Is your property protected with good paint? You can double the life of your building by covering it every three or four years with a good paint. You must be sure, however, to get a paint that you know is reliable. Cheap paint in the long run is expensive, for it will not protect the surface; it soon powders or peels off. Good paint is economical, it covers more surface, looks better and lasts longer than cheap and shoddy paint. There is an S-W Paint and Varnish for every use. Ask your dealer for color cards and full information.—*The Little Paint Man.*

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared (SWP) is made from pure white lead, pure zinc, pure linseed oil, and the necessary coloring pigments and driers.

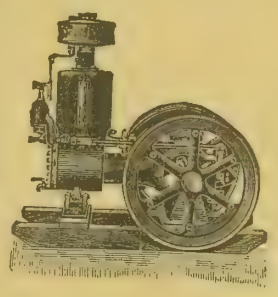
Sherwin - Williams Varnishes are made from the best gums, pure linseed oil, pure turpentine, and are thoroughly aged.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

1068 PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

THIS IS THE STICKNEY.
The Simplest Gasoline Engine on the Market.



You can learn to run it in ten minutes.

It is always ready—always willing.

It will start at once and stay running as long as you wish.

If you want a complete course in Gasoline Engineering, send for our blooklet No. 57. It's free. Send a post card to-day.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

G. J. Barrett {Sales Agent} 82 Dock St. St. John, N. B. Branch at Fredericton, N. B.

DR. WILSON'S "DERBY" CONDITION POWDERS

are the result of many years' experience.

Recommended and prescribed by the best veterinarils in Canada, for horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. Produce great results in short time.

DR. WILSON'S VETERINARY GALL CURE

should be in every barn. An invaluable preparation for healing galls, scratches, sore shoulders etc., and all irritations of the skin.

Ask your dealer. Refuse substitutes. Insist on Dr. Wilsons

—Manufactured only by—

THE BRAYLEY DRUG CO., Ltd., St. John, N.B., Can.

Baby's Own Soap has the natural color and fresh fragrance of the vegetable oils from which it is made.

It does not contain a particle of colouring matter or of "chemical process" perfumes.

That is why "Baby's Own" should be used exclusively in the home.

Baby's Own Soap

"Best for baby—best for you" 8-09

ALBERT SOAPS, LTD., MFRS. MONTREAL.

FREDERICTON The Business COLLEGE

W. J. OSBORNE PRINCIPAL.

MR. FARMER!

That boy you are going to keep at home on the farm, is entitled to a business training, such as can be had at

He has little chance of securing a knowledge of business in any other way. Send for free catalogue. Address,

W. J. OSBORNE, Principal.
Fredericton, N. B.

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 309, Windsor, Ont.

Grand Trunk Railway System.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM ROUND TRIP HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION TICKETS to Western Canada via Grand Trunk Double Track Route to Chicago, etc., on sale Tuesday, April 4th, and every second Tuesday thereafter until September 19th, at very low fares.

SOME OF THE FINEST FARMING COUNTRY IN THE WORLD is to be found along the line of the GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC in the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Descriptive literature with beautifully engraved maps, and giving full information about FREE HOMESTEADS and how to obtain them free, can be had at any G. T. R. Ticket Office.

C. B. Pidgeon offers exceptional values on pages 547 to 554. Read them.

Preventing Growth of Horns

A subscriber recently asked for information on the method of dehorning cattle. Doubtless the most satisfactory way to handle this proposition is to prevent growth of the horns as soon as the buttons make their first appearance on the young calf's head. This will usually be at the age of from one to two weeks. Clip away the hair around these little buttons and apply caustic potash. This material can be purchased in any drug store in the form of sticks or little sharpened pencils, and is conveniently used in this form. Wrap the part held in the hand in paper, so that it will not come in contact with the skin. Moisten the point of the pencil, or better still, moisten the calf's skin where the potash is to be applied, and rub the place vigorously with the potash. The rubbing should continue until the skin shows distinct signs of irritation, and every portion of the growing horn should be touched. If this is done at the proper time in nearly every case absolutely no horn growth will ever appear.

Care should be taken to prevent the potash spreading over the calf's head, or, in case of rain, from running into its eyes. A good way to guard against this is to inclose the spot where potash has been applied with a circle of grease. This little treatment can be applied by anyone very cheaply and with little trouble. There are a number of other substances which may be used with a certain degree of success, but the potash treatment is equally effective and has fewer disadvantages than any other method.

The removal of horns from growing cattle is a comparatively simple operation and is performed in a number of ways. At the present time there are a number of dehorning instruments which have proved pery effectual, most of which are some form of clippers which will cut the horns off close to the skull of the animal at one single, swift operation. Clippers and other dehorning instruments may be obtained from any dealer in veterinary supplies, and may frequently be found at hardware stores. Complete instructions for use usually accompany them, and the average farmer or cattleman will find little difficulty in dehorning cattle if he provides a secure place to hold them and plenty of help.

Capillary Attraction.

Take a lump of sugar and by means of a knife scrape a quarter of a teaspoonful off from one side. Then put these shavings on top of another lump. Dip the lower end of this lump into a glass of water and allow the water to ascend up through it of its own accord. This illustrates capillary attraction and the way water rises from the subsoil up into the surface soil. If you observe carefully you will find that the water does not rise up into the loose sugar on the top of the lump. On the other hand, the fine sugar remains dry. This sugar on top corresponds to a soil mulch. The reason the water does not rise up into it is that the particles are not close enough together to admit of the water rising by means of capil,ary action. The same is true of a dust mulch on top of your soil. This illustrates why it is a good plan to get a layer of loose soil on top of your land as early in the spring as possible, and especially so in a year when we cannot afford to lose a single pound of moisture from our fields if it can be avoided.

Ruberoid Roofing

Trade Mark Registered. Pronounced RUE-BER-OID.

Makes a One-Piece Roof

Water can't "back up" through a RUBEROID roof, for there's not a crack in it anywhere. The Ruberine Cement which goes between and over the joints makes the seams as tight and strong as any other part of the roof.

Easily laid — absolutely water-tight —weather-proof —strongly fire-resisting—RUBEROID Roofing has given perfect protection for years after its imitations have had to be replaced.

Ask your dealer to show you a sample of RUBEROID that lay 17 years on a foundry. Or write us and we will mail you a sample, with our straight-fact Booklet G on Roofing.

"SOVEREIGN" Sheathing Felt is miles ahead of building paper. Write for sample.

THE STANDARD PAINT CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED,

286 St. James St., Montreal
179 Bannatyne Ave. East, Winnipeg
25 Pender St. West, Vancouver

Dealers Everywhere

BICYCLES

Tires and Repair Parts at Cut Prices.

Send for our Free Catalogue.

T. W. BOYD & SON,
27 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.

POTASH Means PROFIT

when employed judiciously in conjunction with the required amounts of Phosphatic and Nitrogenous Fertilizers.

POTASH may be obtained in the highly concentrated forms of **Muriate of Potash and Sulphate of Potash** from the leading fertilizer dealers and seedsmen.

Before purchasing be sure to obtain copies 8f our Illustrated Bulletins, which will instruct you **how to purchase and use fertilizers economically.**

The following VALUABE BOOKLETS will be mailed FREE to any reader of this paper :

"Artificial Fertilizers, Their Nature and Use."

"Farmer's Companion."

"The Potato Crop in Canada."

"Fertilizing Orchard and Garden" etc

The Dominion Agricultural Offices of the Potash Syndicate,

1102b TEMPLE BUILDING, - TORONTO, ONT.

Satisfactory Treatment for Bloat.

During the early summer months when cattle and sheep are turned to clover there is considerable danger from hooven or bloat. This usually occurs in animals that are weak or ailing or are underfed, if they are turned on rich pasture or are given an abundance of feed of any kind. Clover either red or white, or alfalfa especially when covered with dew or frost, seems to be the most dangerous. Even alfalfa hay sometimes causes trouble. Partially ripened grain, however, is frequently the cause of bloat, and frosted potatoes or turnips, either roots or tops, have also been responsible for this disease. An overloading of the stomach with sour fodder is bad, and sometimes results in severe cases of bloat.

The symptoms are very plain. The body swells and this swelling often arises above the level of the hips and backbone, becoming tense. It is quite elastic and drum-like when pressed upon. There is great trouble in breathing, the nostrils become distended, the eyes are bloodshot, the mouth hangs open. Occasionally gas comes out through the mouth, and as the swelling increases there is danger of rupturing the diaphragm.

The most common remedy is to pass a hollow probang into the stomach through the mouth. This can be bought of all houses supplying veterinary instruments. Every farm which supports live stock should have a probang. Very frequently, however, the case is so urgent that the animal will die unless the gas is removed immediately. In this case the paunch must be punctured. A good pocketknife is often used with good results. The most suitable instrument, however, and one that costs very little, is the trocar and cannula, at least 6 inches long. The cannula is a hollow tube into which the pointed instrument fits; in other words, the cannula surrounds the trocar. When in this position the combined instrument can be plunged through the skin on the right side about half way between the point of hip and the last rib. The trocar is removed and the cannula remains in place and permits the gas to escape. The cannula may be tied in place and left for hours or even days, until the trouble has entirely disappeared.

If a pocketknife is used, a large quill may be inserted and held in the position until the gas has escaped. After the gas has been removed, a good dose of physic should be given in order to remove the food which, fermenting, caused the trouble. A good dose of sulphate of soda or of ginger answers very well.

The Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association and the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association are making strenuous efforts these days to push their respective breeds. A recent development is the formation of county or district associations, affiliated with the parent organizations Two of these local organizations have been formed by each association in Eastern Ontario the past winter and judging from the enthusiasm displayed by the local breeders, these local bodies are destined to become very effective forces in promoting their respective breeds of cattle. Already banquets have been held at which the quality of the breed represented have been brought right to the front. Regular monthly meetings are held, arranged at different points so as to cover the districts represented pretty thoroughly.

$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

ARE you going to build that new horseblock, sidewalk or dairy house of cement? Then insist on your dealer supplying you with the "CANADA" Cement. Not only will this ensure your getting a pure, uniform and strictly high-grade cement, that will guarantee the lifelong permanency of the thing you build, but it will also entitle you to enter our Prize Contest. And in this contest you stand a good chance of winning a prize that will perhaps more than pay you for the cost of the work. Every farmer in Canada who uses "CANADA" Cement is eligible to compete. Four prizes will be awarded in each Province and these prizes will be divided as follows:

PRIZE "A"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911 the greatest number of barrels of "CANADA" Cement.

PRIZE "B"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who uses "CANADA" Cement on his farm in 1911 for the greatest number of purposes.

PRIZE "C"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with the photograph showing the best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement.

PRIZE "D"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who submits the best and most complete description, of how any particular piece of work shown by photograph sent in, was done.

Notice how we have purposely planned and imposed certain necessary conditions in order to give large and small users of cement an equal opportunity.

As an illustration of this: In prizes "C" and "D," the quantity of cement used has no bearing whatever on the result. The farmer who sends us the best photograph of as small a thing as a watering trough or a gate post, has as much chance for prize "C" as a man who sends a photograph of a house—and the same applies to prize "D."

Don't hold back from entering because you think you don't know anything about concrete work. It's very simple. Besides, we have a 160-page book that we will send you free on request, which tells you all about concrete and how to make and use it. In this book, you'll find complete instructions for the making of almost everything you can think of in the way of farm utilities, floors, vats, troughs, stairs, posts, etc.

This free book—entitled "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"—will not only inform you—it will also greatly interest you. So send for it anyway, whether you intend to try for one of the prizes or not.

The Canada Cement Company, Limited, Montreal, Que.

Please send particulars and book.
Name.....
Address.....
.....

On a Solid Foundation.

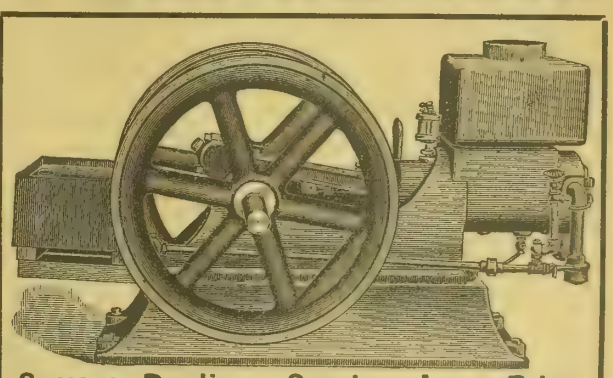
The one solid foundation if business success is **Square Dealing, Service, Efficency, Quality, Price and Durability.**

The success achieved by the **Waterloo Boy Gasoline Engine** is built upon this solid foundation.

The **Waterloo Boy** has been on the market for 18 years. During that time the engine has never failed to make good. For 18 years the makers have kept every promise ever made to the public. They have never failed to live up to their advertising and to sustain their guarantee. The record of **The Waterloo Boy** is a record of satisfaction because it is a record of square dealing.

THE WATERLOO BOY

is the simplest gasoline built. A boy can run it as well as a man. One of the special features of the **Waterloo Boy** is the **Speed Lever,** which works like the throttle of a locomotive. You can vary the speed while the engine is running from 50 to 75 revolutions per minute.



Square Dealing, Service, Low Price, Durability, Efficiency, Quality, Making Good for Years.

Our patented **Mixer** does away with the pump and secures economy in the use of fuel. The old reliable **Fly Ball Governor** is sensitive and keeps the speed steady.

Our improved **Igniter** is as simple as a pair of scissors, it never misses.

Your local agent is our representative to help you if you need help and to see that you get satisfaction, and this without extra charge. **Waterloo Boy** engines will cost you less than other engines and you have this service thrown in.

What shall we say of the price? Simply this—we name the **Underselling Price.** How can we do this? Because of the simplicity of our engine, the large volume of our business and our well equipped factory. The fact that the makers specialize on engines only enables them to build them cheaper than others.

FARM AGENTS WANTED. Because of the above facts the **Waterloo Boy Gasoline Engine** is the right one to take out an agency for. Our Square Deal protects the agents. We have an attractive proposition to make you. Write me to-day.

J. D. FRIER, - - Sussex, New Brunswick

Write for Special Prices on Aldene and SX Batteries—fresh from the factory every week.

Nothing but the best is good enough for a

Gourlay Piano

This is true in regard to both materials and workmanship. More than this, its makers are the severest critics of the instrument, ensuring permanent satisfaction to the purchaser.

Ask for Booklet on "Construction."

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING,

187 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Agents Wanted !

We want farmer agents in all parts of the Maritime Provinces to sell the Acme Steel Ladder.

It is one of the best propositions ever offered to a farmer who wants to make money during his spare moments.

Write to-day for particulars as to territory, etc.

The Acme Steel Ladder Co.,

Sussex, N. B.

Do You Wish to Buy or Sell a Farm ?

If so, write

J. J. CARMICHAEL,

60 Cornwallis St., Halifax, N S.

Real Estate Agent.

Cattle and Sheep Labels.

Metal Ear Labels with owner's name address, and any numbers required. They are inexpensive simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville. Ont.

C. B. Pidgeon's Mail Order House is a Maritime Province concern—patronize it.

Dunk River Dairying Company, Dunk River, P. E. I., 1910.

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS FROM Jan. 1st. to April 30th.

Milk was furnished by 70 patrons.

Total qunatity of milk supplied was 74,279 lbs.

Total quantity of milk supplied was 3,126 lbs.

Total quantity of butter manufactured was 4,361 lbs.

Average price received for butter was 25.25 cts. per lb.

Quantity of milk to make one lb. of butter was 21.95 lbs.

Average percent of fat in milk was 3.9.

Average percent of fat in cream was 27.00.

The net value of butter fat in milk was 22.63.

The net value of butter fat in cream was 24.37.

The net value of milk per 100 lbs. was 88.85 cts.

Average cost of drawing milk was 10.20 cts. per 100 lbs.

Average cost of drawing cream was 30 cts. per 100 lbs.

The quantity of butter made from 1 lb. of fat was 1.056 lbs.

RECEIPTS—Jan 1st to Apr 30th.

	lbs.	Value.
Smith & Proctor	1463	$345.94
Local Sales	1982	517.28
Sales to Patrons	916	233.44
Buttermilk		4.83
	4361	$1101.49

DISBURSEMENTS — Jan. 1st to April 30th.

Charge of m'f'g. 3,383 lbs butter @ 3½ cts. per lb	$118.40
Charge for m'f'g. 978 lbs butter @ 3¼ cts. per lb	31.78
Paid for drawing milk	75.81
Paid for drawing cream	9.35
Discount	.45
Butter to patrons	233.44
Cheques to Patrons May 16th	685.79
	$1,155.02
Less bal. due by patrons	53.56
	1,101.46
Add fractions of cents	3
	$1,101.49

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS FROM May 1st to Oct. 31st

Milk was furnished by 148 patrons.

Total quantity of milk supplied was 1,236,622 lbs.

Total quantity of cream supplied was 127,826 lbs.

Average price received for butter was 23.95 cts. per lb.

Average percent of fat in milk was 3.6, in cream 28 p. c.

Cost of drawing milk per 100 lbs. was 9.70 cts.

Cost of drawing cream per 100 lbs. was 32.70 cts.

Value of butter fat in milk was 21.135 c., in cream 22.72 c.

Butter made from 1 lb. of butter fat was 1.155 lbs.

Eet vglue of milk per 100 lbs. was 77.36 cts.

RECEIPTS—May 1st to Oct. 31st.

	lbs.	Value
Smith & Proctor	78,460	$18,639.68
Local Sales	3,657	932.60
On hand	5,177	1,242.48
Cream 2,966.07 lbs B. Fat		878.22
Butter to Patrons	3,271	770.63
Buttermilk		105.97
Lbs. Butter	90,565	$22,569.58

DISBURSEMENT—May 1st to Oct. 31st.

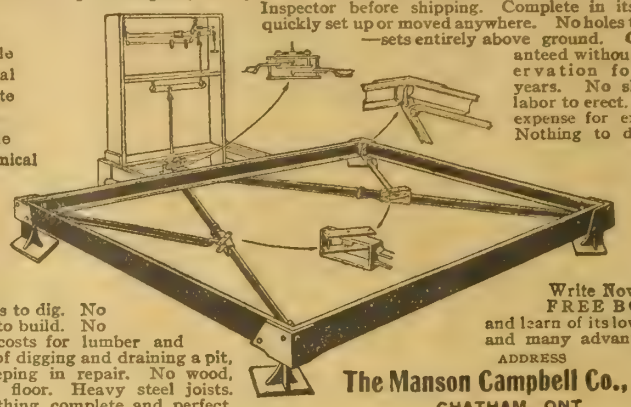
Charge for m'f'g 50,392 lbs. Outter @ 3½ cts	$1,763.72
Charge for m'f'g 40,173 lbs. Butter @ 3¼ cts.	1,305.59
Charge lor m'f'g Cream	121.81
Paid for Drawing Milk	1,189.56
Paid for drawing cream	418.29

This New Portable, Pitless Wagon and Stock Scale is

Simpler, Stronger, Cheaper and

far more durable than old-style scales. Absolutely accurate—designed and constructed by an expert, every scale sealed and inspected by Government Inspector before shipping. Complete in itself—quickly set up or moved anywhere. No holes to dig—sets entirely above ground. Guaranteed without reservation for ten years. No skilled labor to erect. No expense for extras. Nothing to decay.

Pitless
Portable
Practical
Accurate
Simple
Durable
Economical



No pits to dig. No walls to build. No extra costs for lumber and labor of digging and draining a pit, or keeping in repair. No wood, except floor. Heavy steel joists. Everything complete and perfect.

Write Now for FREE BOOK and learn of its low cost and many advantages.

ADDRESS

The Manson Campbell Co., Ltd.

CHATHAM, ONT.

204

BRUCE'S SEEDS

BRUCE'S BIG FOUR FIELD ROOT SPECIALTIES.

Bruce's Giant White Feeding Beet—The most valuable Field Root on the market, combines the rich qualities of the Sugar Beet with the long keeping, large size and heavy cropping qualities of the mangel. ¼ lb. 13c, ½ lb. 19c, 1 lb. 30c, 4 lbs. $1.10, postpaid.

Bruce's Mammoth Intermediate Smooth White Carrot—The best of all field Carrots. ¼ lb. 23c, ½ lb. 39c, 1 lb. 60c, postpaid.

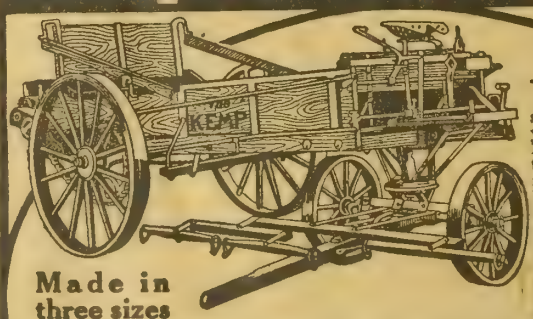
Bruce's Giant Yellow Intermediate Mangel—A very close second to our Giant White Feeding Beet, and equally easy to harvest. ¼ lb. 13c, ½ lb. 19c, 1 lb. 30c, 4 lbs. $1.10, postpaid.

Bruce's New Century Swede Turnip—The best shipping variety, as well as the best for cooking: handsome shape, uniform growth, purple top. ¼ lb. 18c, ½ lb. 24c, 1 lb. 40c, 4 lbs. $1.40, postpaid.

FREE—Our handsomely illustrated 104-page catalogue of Vegetable, Farm and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Poultry Supplies, Garden Implements, etc., for 1911. Send for it.

John A. Bruce & Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario Established 61 Years.

Inside Facts About Kemp Manure Spreaders



Strong Where Others are Weak

YOU who continue to spread manure over your land by hand, learn how it is possible to cover three times as much ground with less labor and increase crops 10 to 15 per cent by using the Kemp Manure Spreader.

This spreader is the result of 39 years' experience in building spreaders of all kinds. It is the first one that will handle all sorts of material, thoroughly pulverize and distribute it evenly, and has one-third lighter draft than any other spreader ever built.

The secret of the wonderful success of the Kemp Manure Spreader lies in the Flat Teeth used on the Cylinder Bar. Because these teeth are wide and graded, we need only have one-third as many used on other machines. This does away with the manure backing up and clogging, reduces friction on the cylinder—and correspondingly lightens draft.

The machine is also equiped with the strongest and most practical change of feed ever put on a spreader, while the Apron has a friction return so the operator has it always under control. The Kemp Manure Spreader will economize labor more than any other farm implement and, by increasing the fertility of the land, will pay for itself in no time.

Settle your doubts, once and for all, concerning what kind of a spreader you want on your farm, by writing for our free book B 75 which tells the inside facts about Manure Spreaders. Write today—address,

Made in three sizes

Frost & Wood Co. Limited 75
Smith's Falls, Canada

1/3 Lighter Draft

Handles All Kinds of Material

Advertised products usually possess special points of merit. That is why they are advertised. When you buy goods advertised in The Maritime Farmer you are sure of getting square deal.

SIXTEEN MONTHS ON CRUTCHES!

NOW COMPLETELY CURED

PERTH, N.B.

"I am writing this to let you and sufferers from Rheumatism know of the wonderful benefits I have derived from GIN PILLS. For two years, I was an invalid, incapable of work of any kind. For sixteen months, I was unable to move without the assistance of a crutch and cane. I was treated by our best doctors as well as taking treatment from a specialist in Chicago. I did not improve and had about given up hope of ever being well again when a friend advised me to try GIN PILLS. This I did, and with a two months treatment was a well man again. This was four years ago and I have had no return of my trouble since.

I still use a box or two of GIN PILLS a year, just as a preventative and am enabled to go fishing and shooting in the spring and fall, and lie out on the ground at night, without any inconvenience.

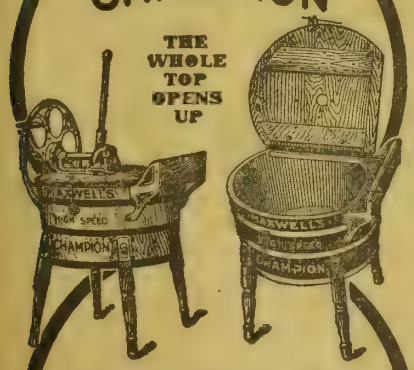
GIN PILLS are a wonderful medicine and I take great pleasure in recommending GIN PILLS to all sufferers from Rheumatism, for I have no doubt that if they will persist in the treatment, GIN PILLS will do for them what they have done for me".

ALEX. W. STEVENSON.

GIN PILLS are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box—6 for $2.50. Sample free if you write us. National Drug and Chemical Co. Dept. M. F. Toronto.

National Lazy Liver Pills are just what you need if the bowels are "tight" or the liver torpid. They act gently but surely. 25c. a box. 65

MAXWELL'S HIGH SPEED CHAMPION



We've made it easy to put clothes in and take them out.—The "Champion" has the largest opening of any washer. This one improvement alone is worth the price. There are a dozen others that mean quick, easy washing.

Ask to see the "Champion" and Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn at your dealer's or write us for descriptive booklets.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,
ST. MARY'S, ONT.
91

Freight and Drawing	7.20
Cash advanced	9,416.00
Butter to patrons	769.63
Cheques issued Dec. 1st	7,575.28
Discount on Drafts	2.50
	$22,569.58

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS FROM Nov. 1st to Dec. 31st.

Milk was furnished by 109 patrons.

Total quantity of milk supplied was 149,673 lbs.

Total quantity of cream supplied was 12,660 lbs.

Average price received per lb. for butter was 24.57 cts.

Average percent of fat in milk 4, cream 27.

Value of butter fat in milk was 23.50 cts. per lb.

Value of butter fat in cream was 24.5 cts. per lb.

Net value of milk per 100 lbs. was 96.26 cts.

RECEIPTS—NOV. 1st to DEC. 31st.

B. Rutstein & Sons 12,660 lbs. cream 6,128.06 lbs. b. fat value $1841.11

	lbs.	Value
Butter to patrons	1094	$270.61
Sold locally	3057	745.24
Buttermilk		4.35
		$2861.31

DISBURSEMENTS—Nov. 1st to Dec. 31st.

Charge for m'f'g 9473.83 lbs. B. Fat, equal to 10990 lbs. Butter @ 3¼ cts	$357.18
Freight 39.38; drawing cream 14.90	54.28
Discount on Drafts	2.60
Paid for Drawing Milk	143.56
Paid for drawing cream	42.01
Butter to patrons	270.61
Cheques to patrons Feb. 1st	2008.68
Franctions	10
	$2879.02
Less balance due by patrons	17.71
	$2861.31

A Thirsty Plant.

It has been estimated that it requires 522 pounds of water to grow each pound of dry matter in the oat crop. With a 45 bushel crop there is something over a ton and a quarter of dry matter, depending of course on the length of straw. It has been estimated at another station that it requires 11 inches of rainfall for each ton of oats and straw to replenish what evaporates from the soil and through the growing crop.

Here is the situation. The oats are the more thrifty growers and get the start of the clover. They practically keep the clover down until after harvest. In their rapid growth they take up tons of water. A young plant loses more water than a mature plant does. It therefore needs a constant supply. As was said before, loss of water depends upon the weather. In early spring the soil is moist, the weather cool, the atmosphere incapable of taking up very much water. Hence the supply for both clover and oats is sufficient. But as hot dry weather comes on, as the oats begin to mature the supply of water is greatly taxed. The oats having the start rob the little clover plants.

It requires more water from blooming to ripening of the seed than at any other time. The oats draw heavily on the water supply at a time when the clover plants are losing most through transpiration.

The oats are cut, the clover scorched by the sudden removal of back that it may not recover MMM its shade, and the clover gets a setback that it may not recover from.

The way to succeed with a nurse crop for clover or alfalfa is to sow very lightly with the oats or barley then take that crop off before it be-

Red Rose Tea is so popular because "it's good tea" and because when you buy a package you have the comfortable feeling you're getting an article fully worth every cent you pay for it. 62

Prices: 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c. and 60c.

CARBONOL

"NECESSARY AS SOAP"

HEALS, CLEANSES, DISINFECTS.

Carbonol is indispensable to raisers of Poultry and Live Stock. An interesting booklet, fully describing its many uses, will be sent with free sample on request.

The Carritte-Paterson Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
St. John, N. B.

THE DOMO SEPARATOR

The Cheapest and the Best.

Prices and Capacities.

	Capacity	Suitable for	Prices
Domo B	110 lbs.	1 to 2 cows	$15
" O	150 lbs.	2 to 5 cows	$20
" 1	200 lbs.	3 to 7 cows	$30
" 2	280 lbs.	5 to 10 cows	$35
" 3	450 lbs.	10 to 15 cows	$50
" 4	670 lbs.	15 to 30 cows	$65

Sent on trial to responsible parties.
For particulars of Free trial offer write to

J. de L. Tache,
General Canadian Agent, St. Hyacinthe Que.

Agents Wanted all over the Maritime Provinces

Read C. B. Pidgeon's Mail Order Proposition on page 547 to 554.

gins to mature. Cut it for hay at blooming time, and cut as high as possible, and you can thus have success with a nurse crop.

If seeding alfalfa in August don't us a nurse crop. The season is so advanced that little rain will fall, much has been taken from the soil and the chances are that the alfalfa alone will need every bit of rain that is available.

Making Good Use of Skim Milk.

As regards the feeding of skim milk in order to secure the best results from its use, experiments along this line have been conducted at the various experiment stations. At the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, considerable work has been done in this connection. In commenting on this work, Mr. J. H. Grisdale says:

"Skim milk is often fed by our farmers too lavishly. They have a considerable quantity of it and have few pigs, and therefore the pigs receive all they will drink—sometimes more. I have seen farms where there was skim milk standing in the troughs all day. This is not only extravagance, but wilful waste. If we are to make the best use of our dairy products, as we should, there is no better way to use them than for bacon or pork production. But if we are going to use them at a profit, we must use them economically.

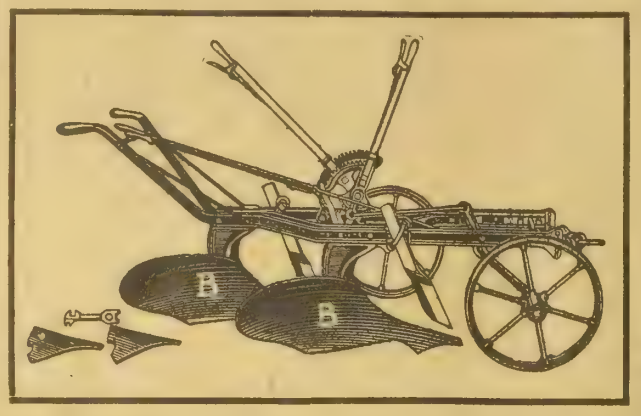
"A series of experiments was conducted at the Experimental Farm some years ago to determine the amount of skim milk that was most profitable to feed to young pigs. To some we fed as high as 30 pounds a day—all that they could possibly drink, and they received hardly anything else; and to others we fed as low as two pounds a day. We kept account of the amount of milk that each lot was fed. We valued the skim milk according to the results it had when fed along with the meal, and the results obtained were as follows: Where we fed 30 pounds a day of the skim milk—all they would consume in addition to a small amount of meal—the milk was worth about eight cents a 100 pounds. Another lot received 25 pounds a day, and we found that the skim milk was worth 10 cents a 100 pounds. Other lots got about 20 pounds of skim milk a day. Where we fed 20 pounds a day the skim milk was worth about 12 cents a 100 pounds. When we fed 15 to 18 pounds, was worth 15 cents. When we fed from 10 to 12 pounds, we got a little over 20 cents. When we fed eight pounds, we got 25 cts. When we fed from four to six lbs., it was worth over 30 cents a 100 lbs. Where we fed from three to five lbs., it was worth a little over 40 cts. Now, you see the wonderful increase in value that the skim milk underwent when fed in small quantities.

"Skim milk is valuable not only as a feed, but it acts as an aid to digestion, or helps to digest other feeds, and makes them more valuable. Where we fed meal alone, it cost us $4.50 for 100 pounds of bacon; where we fed skim milk with it at the rate of, from three to five pounds a day, valued at 50 cents a 100 pounds, it cost us only $3.50; and where fed in addition a small amount of roots it made the cost even less. The farmer who feeds his pigs all the skim milk they can possibly drink is extravagant and wasteful."

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Liniment drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. Sold by all dealers.

This Two-Furrow "B" Plow Will Cut Your Plowing Right In Half

WITH two horses and this Two-Furrow "B" Plow, one man can do as much work in a day as two men and four horses can do with two ordinary walking plows. That's in stubble land; even in sod, you need only one extra horse — and save a horse and a man.



Now, note the special, improved features of this time-saving plow; it has a high lift to facilitate transportation; the standards are very high to prevent clogging in stubbles; the frame is made in three sections and very strongly braced, there are double adjusting levers — very long and very handy; there is a straightening lever to adjust width of furrows; the wheels have roller bearings in sand-proof hubs—the draft is reduced by half; the clevis is adjustable for two or three horses; the mouldboards are tempered as hard as glass — soft-centre steel—light draft and always clean; rolling colters when desired. The total weight is only 325 pounds! We would like to tell you more about this plow and other "B" Plows. **If your dealer cannot supply you, send us your name and address and we will give you the full information. Write to-day.**

A. BELANGER
Established since 1867
at MONTMAGNY Que

YOU CAN HAVE ONE COPY OF THIS BOOK FREE

The edition of this volume is limited and we can only afford to send one to each farmer. Although, if you had to buy it, this book would cost a dollar, we will send one without charge to every farmer who will prove he is really entitled to it by filling out the coupon. It tells all about Soils, Fertilizers, Plows, Plowing, Seeds and Seeding—how to prepare the perfect seedbed,—and its practical value to the practical man is unquestioned. If you want to increase the value — the productiveness of your land, send for this book.

Use The Coupon!

FREE $1.00 Book Coupon

A. BELANGER, MONTMAGNY, QUE. (100)

Gentlemen:—

I operate a farm of..... Number of Acres

acres of ..... soil. Type of Soil

Please send me "How to Increase the Acre's Yield," FREE. 6

Name.....

Address..... Prov.....

The disc drill that can't stall

ANY disc drill economizes seed, time and labor as compared with other ways of seeding. But a FROST & WOOD CHAMPION excels all in accurate sowing, money-saving and the certainty of bigger crop-production. It sows right under hardest conditions.

Built with more strength than it will probably ever need. Continuous steel axle from wheel to wheel, with frame and seed-box solidly attached. Seed-box down low and easy to fill. Tested indexes tell just how much you are sowing. Champion does not compel you to fit the shift-lever precisely into such-and-such a notch. Vary the seed-feed to suit yourself—do it in a second. Champion disc hubs are really dustproof, and are fitted with ball-bearings same as a good automobile. Direct down-pressure on EVERY disc-hub avoids side-strain. No neck-weight on team.

Macdonald Agricultural College praises its CHAMPION DRILL. So do the Experimental Farms throughout Canada Profit by their experience

Frost & Wood CHAMPION DISC DRILL

Catalogue B 66 Tells

Write to FROST & WOOD CO., Ltd.

Smith's Falls Canada 66

Dairy Record Centres.

The Dairy Commissioner's Branch at Ottawa has undertaken a new line of work this season that promises to add greatly to the knowledge of cow keeping. This work consists in placing competent men in charge of the small dairy districts to gather data, as to cow returns at cheese factories and creameries, the cost of feed and the profits which farmers are making from their cows. Meetings will be held, information given in breeding and feeding cows, and assistance rendered in other ways in improving the quality and in increasing the quantity of dairy products produced. But the chief work will be to raise the standard of the individual cow and to show dairymen the folly of keeping unprofitable animals.

These centres will be known as Dairy Record Centres. Two have been established in Ontario this year, one at Woodstock, and the other at Peterboro, besides two in Quebec. If the work proves successful, more will be established next year. The intention is to keep a dairy record centre going so long as it can be shown to be useful to the dairymen of the district and there is information of value to be obtained. A thorough study of dairy conditions in one district year after year cannot fail to bring forth a lot of valuable information about cows and cow keeping that will be useful to dairymen everywhere.

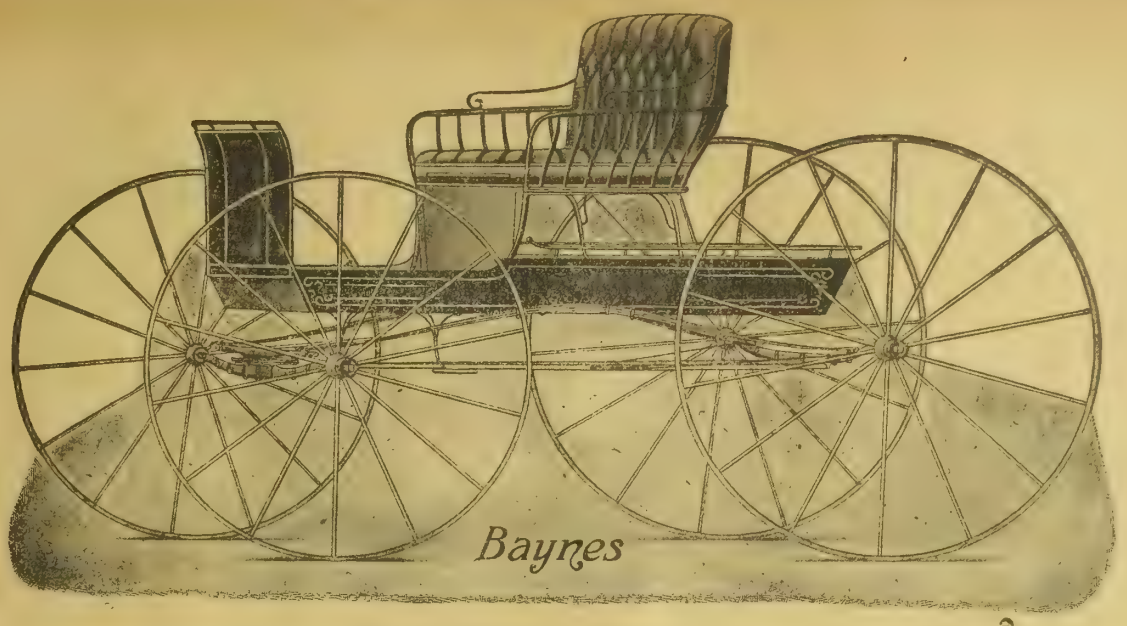
Low Prices for Skins and Hides.

Whereas the market for raw hides and skins in Germany was fairly satisfactory during 1909, the state of affairs was not so favorable in 1910. Most raw material reached a price at the end of 1909 that prohibited large stocks being kept, and the stock in hand at the beginning of the year under consideration was exed as long as the chief buyers, both home and foreign, were compelled to cover their chief requirements. As soon as this had been done prices receded rapidly, and the year closed with very low prices.

The influence of America, and the dependency of United States markets was unpleasantly felt throughout the trade during the year, more especially as owing to the economical depression prevailing in the United States and the deficiency in supply, dealers were compelled to sell the higher this year than last, United prices in 1909 at a considerable loss. As prices for raw material were higher this year than last, Unit?d States manufacturers of dressed leather restricted their output, and manifested a certain reserve in buying raw material, thus exercising a pressure on the prices. This was mainly felt in calf and sheep skins, and all the more so, as the export of finished glove leather to America ceased entirely at times, so that German glove makers were very cautious in buying sheep skins.—Trade and Commerce Review.

Heat, Energy and Fat.

Protein, starch, fat, sugar and fibre are the nutrients that make up foods. Protein is the only one from whirh muscle and tissue can be made. The others serve to produce heat, energy and fat. Starch and sugar are about equal in food value. mhe fibre in the plant cut green has the same food value as starch. Fats serve the same purpose in the animal body as starch, but are more concentrated, having 2¼ times as much nutrient in a given weight.



No. 578—PROVINCE ROAD WAGON.

New and unique in style—light in appearance and in reality—this makes a very "nifty" little rig It's easy on the horse, and exceptionally comfortable for the driver, for it's hung on those long, easy-riding E. T. Springs. If you like this type of a wagon you'll find the "Province" more than satisfactory.

BAYNES BUGGIES

have another improvement this year in the Baynes "Twentieth" Century Shafts—the strongest all-round shafts on the market. **The Baynes Unlimited Guarantee** for a full year, that goes with every buggy, is your protection.

See the Baynes Catalogue at your nearest dealers before you buy. It will pay you.

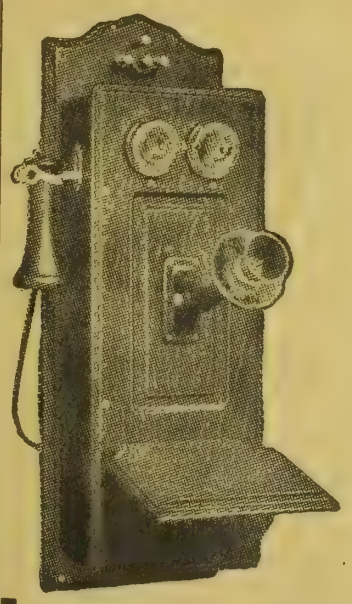
We want Local Agents throughout the East. Write for Territory and Terms at once.

WELL ASSORTED STOCK CARRIED BY

W. E. MULLALY, 104 Waterloo St., St. John, N. B., General Distributing Agent.

The Baynes Carriage Co., Limited, - Hamilton, Ont.

The Independent Telephone Movement is a Huge Success.



Four years ago there were only about 75 independent telephone systems in Canada. To-day there are over 400, with a combined capital of $2,500,000. That is your proof of the huge success of the Independent Telephone Movement.

But notwithstanding the immense increase in the number of telephone systems, the country is still in need of more telephone service. Canada has but one 'phone to 179 inhabitants, whereas the United States has one 'phone to 16.

Perhaps your locality is one of those that does not enjoy the benefits of the telephone. But of course it is only a short time before it will be classed with other up-to-date telephone-served districts. It only needs some one "to start the ball rolling." Let that person be you. You'll gain prestige by doing so. We will help you.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., LIMITED

1820 Duncan St., Toronto, Ont.

Make a start now by sending for our book, "Canada and the Telephone." It contains some information of what has been and is being done.

WE SEND THIS 100-PAGE CLOTH-BOUND VOLUME SEND US THE COUPON TO-DAY

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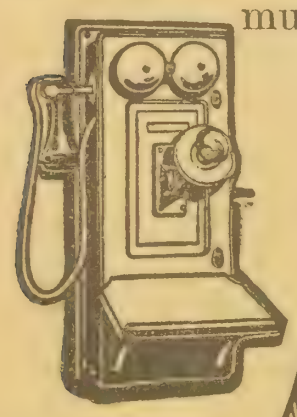
YOU only need to tear out the coupon, fill it in and mail it to us to get this book. "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines" is a stiff-covered, cloth-bound book of 100 pages, crammed full of hard facts about the building of community-owned telephone lines. There is no theory—no clever writing in this book. It is full of nothing but actual facts. It tells the facts about the organization of numerous rural telephone companies and the success they have achieved, the facts you need to know to organize such a company in your own community. The facts about mutual-company organizations and about stock-company organizations, the facts about practical construction work and how you and your own neighbors can do this construction, the facts about the equipment necessary, the facts about government regulations on the matter—in short, it tells you every fact you need to know, from the moment you dream of the possibilities of a telephone system in your community, until the line is actually erected and you are able to talk over it. This is the most complete book of its kind ever published anywhere; it is the one single volume in existence that gives the farmer every detail of information he requires to organize a telephone company and construct a rural telephone line from start to finish.



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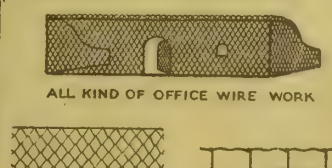
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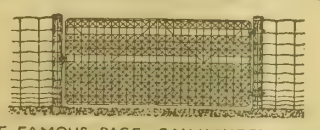
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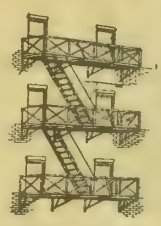
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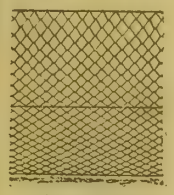
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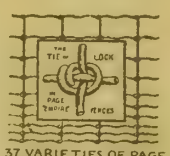

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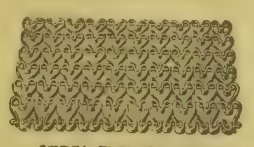
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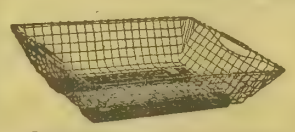
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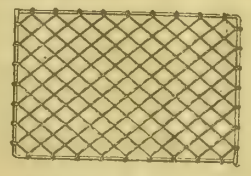
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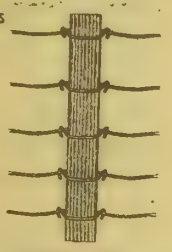
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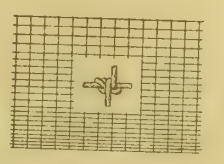
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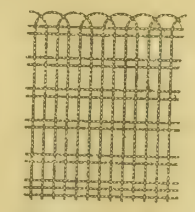
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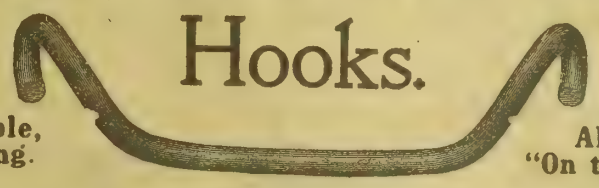

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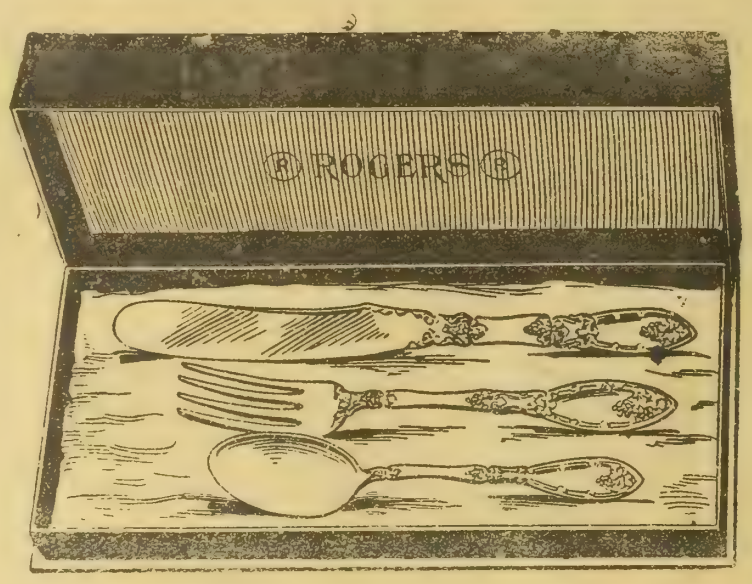

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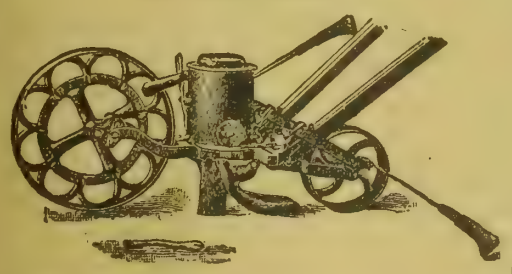

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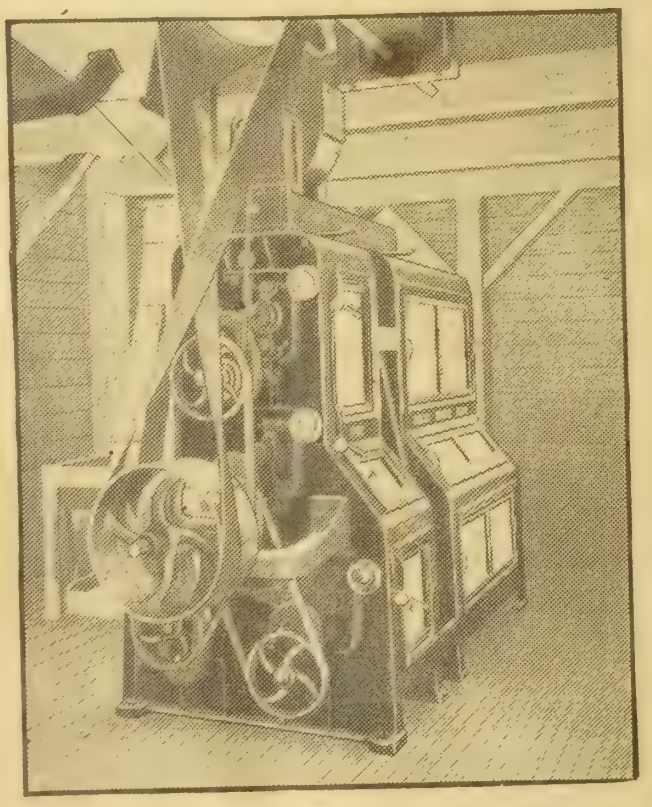

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71 lbs. straight run flour. (All one quality)	51 lbs. good baker's flour.	54 lbs. fine flour.
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14 lbs. Bran.	14 lbs. Bran.	14 lbs. Bran.
15 lbs. Shorts.	15 lbs. Shorts.	12 lbs. Shorts.
100	100	100

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Volume 16. Sussex, N. B., May 30, 1911. Number 16.

Spring Butter Defects and How to Avoid Them.

By C. A. Publow, M. D.

A NUMBER of our creameries and private dairies manufacture butter during the entire twelve months of the year, but the great majority close operations during the cold winter months. In the spring of the year, when the cows come in and before the cheesemaking season commences, milk soon accumulates rapidly, and the make of butter increases in a short time to such an extent that the market quotations drop and the butter market is reported as weak, slow, quiet or some other similar conditions. Therefore, in the spring all butter makers, both in creameries and on the farms, must use all their skill and carefulness, because with the increasing supply of butter and the decreasing market prices, buyers are more particular and notice defects, which, during a firm market, would pass unnoticed.

Spring butter is liable to nearly all the defects common to butter at other seasons, but there are a few serious ones which are more frequent at this season and which can be largely prevented by due care. Probably the most common of these defects is that of "old" flavor. In the spring the milk delivered at the creameries is not sufficient in quantity to produce enough cream so that it is worth while to churn every day and on the farms it may be churned every week or longer. In order to prevent the old flavor, therefore, we must consider the question of the best method to preserve the cream in the best possible condition. Some prefer to cool the cream to a low temperature (50 degrees F.) immediately after it has been skimmed or received, then allowing it to stand for one or more days. The second day's cream is then poured in with the first day's cream, the starter added and the ripening process completed. Others prefer to add the culture or starter to the first batch of cream immediately after it has been skimmed, then ripen it to the normal degree of acidity and cool to about 50 degrees F.

A Pair of Beauties.

Feeding, weeding and breeding intelligently will give you cows like this. Note the capacity of these cows. They look good to us.

The next day the new cream is skimmed into this already ripe cream, stirred thoroughly and the ripening process completed. The latter method if done properly has given the best satisfaction. When cream is ripened according to the method first described undesirable bacteria and fermentations are likely to gain control of the ripening process as the undesirable bacteria grow and increase more rapidly at a lower temperature than do the lactic acid producing bacteria. When the new day's cream is skimmed into this the undesirable germs may preponderate to such an extent that the desirable germs cannot overcome or suppress them during the remainder of the ripening process. According to the latter method, the first day's cream is ripened as usual. When the next day's cream is skimmed into this the first lot of cream acts as a starter. The lactic acid present inhibits the growth of other undesirable species and consequently better results are obtained by this method. If possible and all other conditions consistent, it is better to ripen the cream and churn it at least every two days than to hold the cream for several days, or a week. Butter will always keep better than cream under any conditions.

Mottled color is no doubt the next most common defect, and may be due to a number of causes. In the great majority of instances the cause of mottles in butter can be traced to the failure to remove all the casein of the buttermilk in the wash water. In the spring the tendency for all buttermakers is to use too cold wash water, the result being that the granules of butter become hardened from the outside forming a hard covering which prevents the escape of all buttermilk. Apart from the deleterious effect very cold water has on the yield of butter, there is no objection to its use after the buttermilk has been perfectly removed. The first washings or rinsings should therefore be done with water at the same temperature or a trifle warmer than the buttermilk and the colder water used afterwards if necessary to firm the body of the butter. Mottles are practically unknown in sweet or unsalted butter. Salt is the real direct producer of the defective color and the mottles caused by improper incorporation of salt assume two different forms, viz., mottles proper and wavy butter. When buttermilk casein comes in contact with the salt it is hardened and bleached so that it appears in spots of lighter color than the surrounding butter. Whenever there is undissolved granular salt present, the moisture is attracted and the color deepened at that particular place. In case the water has already been saturated with salt there is no danger of mottles, no matter how much gritty salt is present.

Wavy color in butter is due to an uneven distribution of the brine. If a little salt is added to the butter and dissolved without working the butter sufficiently, the salt will go into solution in certain portions of the water. The water containing the greatest amount of salt will produce a high color in certain portions of the butter, while the portion containing water with less salt, will have a lighter color, thus causing streaks in the butter. A common cause of mottles that has recently been demonstrated to the writer is that of placing freshly salted butter in a very cold room. Butter that otherwise has been well made in every way may become very much mottled from this cause. What the exact cause of such a change is we are hardly sure, but it is probably due to the effects of cold in producing a more or less concentrated condition of the salt. In such cases and when butter has become mottled on standing, the mottles can be entirely eradicated by re-working the butter—though some of the moisture is lost in this re-working process. It is usually advisable to re-work the butter rather than to place it on the market in a badly mottled condition. The mottles should, however, be prevented rather than cured.

Gritty butter seems to be especially prevalent in the spring, and it is a very undesirable defect, usually lowering the selling price of butter at least a cent a pound. The term "gritty" butter is used to indicate that part of the salt is present in an undissolved condition. To most consumers this condition of the salt in butter is objectionable. When properly incorporated salt should be present in butter in the form of a solution. The gritty condition of the salt may be due to: 1. Adding so much salt that it cannot be dissolved by the water in the butter. The maximum amount of salt that butter will dissolve depends upon the amount of moisture present. The maximum amount of moisture permissable in butter is 16 p. c. but the condition and distribution of the moisture prevents the water from being saturated with salt during the comparatively short time allowed for salt to dissolve during the manufacture of the butter. 2. Poor condition of the salt before it is added to the butter. most butter salt is of a good grade, but very often farmers and buttermakers buy a cheap grade of so-called fine salt, simply because it is cheaper than the higher grade. That is certainly a mistake and the diffetence is very noticeable in the quality of the butter. 3. Insufficient working. If the butter is not worked enough to distribute the salt evenly, some portion of the butter will contain more than the other por-

tions. The portion that contains the excess of salt does not have enough moisture to dissolve the salt; while if the salt has been evenly distributed in the butter, all the salt would have been properly dissolved. When gritty butter is caused by insufficient working it usually has a mottled color. Butter, of course, must be salted in varying amounts to suit the varied tastes of the many different consumers but when salt is properly incorporated more salt can be added without the taste of the butter seeming as salty as butter with a lesser amount of undissolved salt.

There seems to be a growing tendency for the consuming public to demand sweet or unsalted butter. It is easier to control the moisture content of sweet butter, but if salt is properly incorporated it is possible to increase the overrun two or three per cent. and this means a good deal of extra money to the average creamery. Amongst the more business like creameries, especially those on the American side, during the last year, the incorporation of an increased amount of unnoticeable salt has become of nearly as great importance as the control of the water content. Good business managers have learned to appreciate the fact that salt sold in butter at twenty-five cents a pound yields a good profit. In these up-to-date creameries a salt test is always found in use with the moisture test and while its use means a little more work for the buttermaker, it also means an increase in returns far more than sufficient to pay for the extra labor. It may be of interest to buttermakers to know the method used on the American side for the accurate determination of salt content of butter. It is as follows: Weigh out a representative 10-gram sample or use the butter remaining in the cup after making a moisture determination. Thoroughly wash the butter fat into a glass stoppered pint bottle by using several small portions of hot water. This bottle should then be filled with hot water until it contains 300 c.c. Place the stopper in the bottle and shake the mixture of melted fat and water thoroughly together. Allow the sample to rest until the fat has raised to the surface. Then draw of a 17.6 c.c. pipette full of the watery solution and place it in a white cup, being careful not to allow any of the fat to enter the pipette. Next add from a dropper bottle of a potassium chromate solution. Then slowly run in a standard tenth-normal silver nitrate solution from a graduated burette until one drop, after stirring, changes the yellow color of the mixture to a reddish color. One cubic centimeter of standard silver nitrate solution equals one per cent of salt in the butter and 1-10 c.c. equals 1-10 of 1 per cent of salt. When moisture determinations are being made the additional work of making a salt test is therefore but slightly greater than making a test for the acidity of milk, cream or whey. To prepare the solutions—seventeen and one-half grams of pure silver nitrate dissolved in rain water or distilled water will make 1000 c.c. of standard tenth-normal solution. Five grams of potassium chromate dissolved in water will make 100 c.c. indication of required strength. The test is simple, apparatus is easily secured and should be used by every butter-maker who is desirous of getting the most out of his business.—C. A. Purblow, M. D., in Ottawa Valley Journal.

Fruit Crop Report No 1.

WINTER OF 1910—11.

No losses in Eastern Canada have been reported from winter killing, except in the case of strawberries, and then only from limited areas. The losses reported have been less than for several years. For a number of winters, even when the conditions did not appear unfavorable, fairly serious losses from winter killing have been reported. This was accounted for by the injuries which the trees received during cold series of winters from 1899 to 1904. Apparently normal conditions have been restored, and Canadian orchards are again strong and vigorous. The snow fall was not excessive anywhere, and the orchards have escaped the ordinary sleet storms that nearly always prevail in one section or another.

Spring Weather.— The spring of 1911 is reported somewhat backward, but not excessively so; and in most cases the fruit growers report that this tardiness has been a positive advantage as it is likely to prevent losses from late frosts. Fairly heavy frosts were prevalent the first week in May, but no serious dvmage was reported. The latest reports indicate that rain is now needed in Eastern Canada. In British Columbia serious damage to the peach and cherry crop is reported as the result of frost.

APPLES.

The prospects for bloom this year are excellent. It is too early, of course, to speak except as to the show in bud. The wood growth and bud development during the summer and fall of 1910 was excellent, and close observers predict an excellent show of blossoms, if there are no unfavorable conditions later in May.

District 1. All varieties are reported in good condition, with every prospect up to date of a good crop. Doubt is expressed only in the case of Spies, possibly because these bore fairly well last year.

District 2.—In 1909 a heavy crop was grown in this district. In 1910 the crop was very light, but the wood and tree growth was good. It is confidently expected, therefore, that if favorable conditions of the present time are continued, the crop for 1911 will be good.

District 3.—This district in 1910 had a fair crop of Baldwins and Spies and, though the majority of correspondents report everything favorable up to date, a few have expressed doubts with reference to Spies and Baldwins. The orchards in this district are receiving extra care this year, and many new orchards are coming into bearing.

District 4.—The Fameuse and McIntosh are in excellent condition. Wealthy, Duchess and Wolfe River are showing up well.

District 5 and 7 have had no winter losses and so far as can be judged from the dormant buds have reason to expect at least an average crop.

District 6.—The fruit growers of the Annapolis Valley are particularly optimistic. Though there was an exceedingly small crop last year, the trees were well cared for and made excellent growth. Spraying, pruning, fertilization and cultivation have been practiced as never before. Several new co-operative associations have been formed. Some well posted correspondents express the conviction that the Annapolis and Cornwallis Valleys will produce 100,000 barrels of apples this year.

District 8.—The orchards of Prince Edward Island are receiving more attention this year than ever before. No adverse weather conditions have been reported, but the buds are still dormant.

Districts 9 and 10.—Blossoms have opened well in British Columbia, and for the present a good crop is expected except in late varieties.

PEARS.

Pear trees are in good condition. In the Niagara District they have begun to bloom and the showing is good. The frosts of the last few weeks have not injured them to any extent, and the wood growth of last season is fair. The British Columbia crop promises to be not more than an average one.

PLUMS.

The commercial crop of plums this year will, in all probability, be above the average, if no adverse conditions arise. The crop was rather short last year in many sections, but the trees are in good condition. The black knot, though still present, is not prevalent to the extent of former years, and the tenderer varieties are being gradually eliminated. It is possible thnt the Japan varieties may show up well this year, though slight injuries have been reported from Southern Ontario and British Columbia.

PEACHES.

The outlook in Niagara District is good; the orchards have been well cared for and the weather conditions so far have been favorable. Peach growing is not progressing rapidly in Essex County, is actually declining in Kent, but many new orchards are being planted in Lambton. The crop prospects are only medium, though there are few adverse reports from Lambton county. The British Columbia crop will be very light.

CHERRIES.

Cherries are showing well in all sections. Though the trees are beginning to bloom nicely in the commercial orchards in Ontario, it is too early to speak confidently of the 'set' of fruit.

GRAPES.

Grapes have wintered well. The wood of last year was well matured and vigorous. Fortunately the buds were not far enough advanced to be injured by the recent frosts, and the present indications look to at least an average crop.

SMALL FRUITS.

Small fruits generally have come through the winter well. An exception may be made, perhaps, in the case of strawberries, but this exception applies to only limited areas. The lack of snow and the heavy frosts after the snow had disappeared in some cases seriously injured the strawberry crop. Nevertheless if no further adverse conditions intervene, there will be a large aggregate, as there is an increased acerage this year. New Brunswick has now several large growers, and Nova Scotia is paying much more attention to small fruits than formerly. The indications in British Columbia are for a light crop.

Raspberries and blackberries came through the season particularly well. Very few winter losses were reported anywhere, even on the moderately tender varieties.

Currants and gooseberries are in their normal condition.

TOMATOES.

No large commercial plantings have yet been made of tomatoes, but the plants are doing well in greenhouses, hotbeds and cold frames. The acerage contracted for by canners is somewhat larger than usual.

INSECTS.

No insects are reported as being particularly prevalent up to date. There are, however, the usual number of common pests.

Several samples of Bud Moth have been sent to the Fruit Division, and the Blister Mite is reported over wider areas than formerly.

The Oyster Shell Bark Louse is on the decrease, but is still prevalent in some sections.

The San Jose Scale continues to spread, but very slowly. In districts seriously affected some years ago, large numbers of fruit growers are reporting that they have no difficulty in controlling it with the lime sulphur, and no longer dread its ravages.

Lady Primrose [21495], sired by Baron Primrose; dam, Juliet, by Baron's Pride [9122.]

In writing re this mare, Messrs C. R. H. Starr & Son, Port Williams, N. S., says: 'This mare, bred by ourselves, is two years old this spring She was first in her class at the 1911 Maritime Horse Show, Amherst, and stood reserve female champion. The Snowball horse, which was first in the aged stallion class, over imported horses, the stallion we showed in the three year old class, Baron Majestic, and the above mentioned filly, are full brothers and sisters, out of Juliet, and sired by Baron Primrose. The Snowball horse, Baron Balgredden, is four years old this spring. Baron Majestic is three years old and Lady Primrose two years old. Howard W. Corning, of Yarmouth, has Juliet's first colt, Baron Graham, which is five years old this spring. We still have the old mare, which is due to foal in a few weeks, and also have a colt a year old this spring, which we think is the best one we ever had. When you consider the fact that Baron Majestic was champion; Baron Balgredden reserve male; Lady Primrose, reserve female champion, to one of our own in the female class, it does not look too bad for one farm and one sire, particularly when you consider the fact that we had imported horses to show against in each class."

Canker Worm is on the decrease in Nova Scotia, where it has been working great injuries for a series of years. It will likely do serious damage only in a few sections this year.

The Brown Tail Moth in Nova Scotia is being fought most vigorously, and is kept well in control, but there is every indication that there is no prospect of eradicating the pest in the near future.

The Tent Caterpillar is reported from several districts. This is nothing unusual nor are there any indications that there is anything like an extraordinary infestation at any point. Nevertheless, indications are not wanting that in the neighborhood of Ottawa there will be many trees defoliated this year unless active measures are taken to repress the Tent Caterpillars. Their food plants are distributed so widely in fence rows and neglected bush lots, that the mild infestation of last year may possibly result in a serious invasion this year. Orchards that are well sprayed with the poisoned Bordeaux mixture will in all probability escape any serious injury.

FUNGOUS DISEASE.

It is too early to report with reference to these diseases, but there is nothing to indicate more than the usual prevalence.

SPRAYING.

Perhaps the most noticeable feature in the reports of correspondents for this month, is their universal testimony to the prevalence of spraying. Everywhere orchardists appear to be impressed with the necessity of spraying; and spray pumps, Bordeaux mixture and lime sulphur mixture are being used this year where they never were before. It would be less remarkable if these reports came from one or two sections, but from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia, there is a universal revival in connection with combating insects and fungous diseases.

FOREIGN FRUIT CROPS PROSPECTS.

Great Britain—Weather conditions have been favorable upon the whole and, though the promise for tree fruits is good at present, it is yet too early to predict a crop. Small fruits have wintered well and the rather moist weather last fall favored vines and trees.

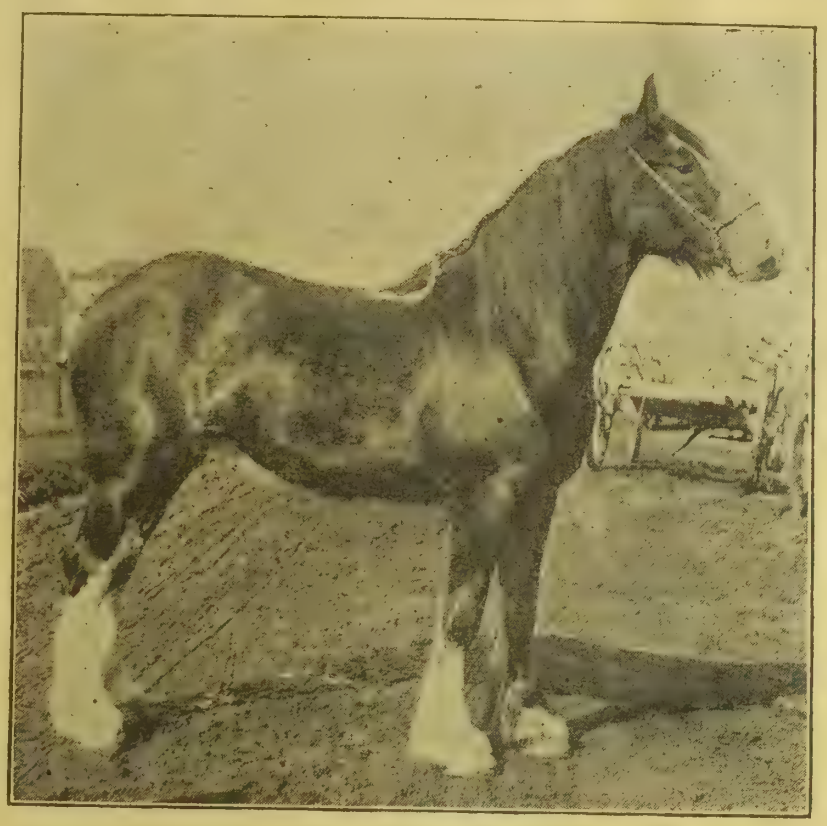
United States.—The conditions generally have been favorable for the apple crop. The Southwestern States show a fairly good bloom and not less than 80 per cent. of a full crop. The Pacific States have experienced a fairly good cool spring with no forcing of early bloom. Warmer weather is reported now and, with the exception of some slight injury to cherry and peach blossoms, no damage is reported from frost.

BETTER CARE OF ORCHARDS.

A marked feature of the apple industry particularly in Ontario this year, will be the number of orchards that are being worked on rental. A large amount of English capital has been invested through two or three companies in this enterprise. In addition to this, many local apple dealers have changed their methods and, instead of buying the fruit in the orchard as in former years, they have proceeded to rent the orchards. This has been done on so large a scale that it cannot fail to materially affect the quantity and quality of apples produced in Ontario orchards. Nearly all these rented orchards will be thoroughly sprayed and many of them have been pruned. In most cases there is a stipulation for cultivation of the ground as well. It is safe to say, therefore, that there will be several thousand trees this year receiving cultivation, pruning and spraying that did not receive treatment in former years. The immediate effect of this good treaement will be to increase the crop materially the first year. In estimating the crop for this season, therefore, liberal allowance will have to be made, over and above the usual estimates, for the increased quantity and quality of the apple crop as the result of this feature. This is mentioned here for the purpose of bringing to public notice this new element in the crop estimate, although there is yet insufficient data to make any definite estimate of the actual addition to the crop as the result of these new ventures.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

Another important feature is the formation of a large number of new co-operative associations; in all probability the number will be double that of last year. Many of these, of course, are very small and may not do effective work the first year. The tendency, however, is towards a better quality of fruit, and a larger quantity of it from the same number of trees. It would be an easy matter, by only ordinary good care, to double the merchantable quantity of Ontario apples. This co-operative movement is not confined to Ontario. The development in Nova Scotia is even more noticeable, and it is not at all improbable that the larger portion of the crop will be handled co-operatively there, if not this year, in the very near future. A large increase in the number of associations is also noted from British Columbia.



Baron's Fancy.

By Baron's Pansy, a grandson of Baron's Pride. Her dam is by Up-to-Date Time, a noted son of Baron's Pride. Baron's Fancy was the winner of first prize for three-year-old pure bred heavy draught filly at the 1911 Maritime Horse Show and also of the first prize for two year-old filly at the Dominion Fair at St. John in 1910. Her dam was first prize heavy draught pure bred mare at the 1911 Horse Show and grand champion female at the 1910 Dominion Fair at St. John. Owned by Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N. S.

DIRECTIONS FOR SENDING SPECIMENS.

Orchardists are urged to examine their trees and plantations very closely for insects and fungous pests. Specimens of insects, if dead, should be wrapped in paper or cotton and inclosed in a pasteboard box. If the specimen is particularly soft it should be packed in cotton saturated in alcohol. Whenever possible grubs, caterpillars and so forth should be packed alive in a box together with a supply of their food; air-holes are not necessary. Particulars as to where the insect was found and the nature of the damage which it is doing, whether to leaves, buds or stem, are frequently of very great importance. Send for information and identification of specimens to:—

Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Fruit Crop Report will be published monthly, and will be sent free to any one desirous of obtaining a copy, on application to the Fruit Division Ottawa. Those who do not receive it regularly will confer a favor by notifying the Fruit Division.—A. McNeill, Chief Fruit Division.

FRUIT DISTRICTS.

To assist in estimating the marketable crop, the fruit districts of the Dominion are divided as follows:

District No. 1.—Counties north of Lake Erie.

District No. 2.—Counties on Lake Huron and Island to York county.

District No. 3.—Lake Ontario counties north to Sharbot Lake and Georgian Bay.

District No. 4.—Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys to Lake St. Peter and southwestern Quebec.

District No. 5.— New Brunswick with northeastern Quebec.

District No. 6.—Hants, Kings, Annapolis and Digby counties, Nova Scotia.

District Eo. 7.—Nova Scotia not included in District 6.

District No. 8.—Prince Edward Island.

District No. 9.—Lower mainland and islands, British Columbia.

District No. 10.—Inland Valleys, British Columbia.

Districts 1, 9 and 10 ship the commercial crop of peaches and other tender fruits.

Districts 1, 2, 3, 6, 9 and 10 grow plums, pears and winter varieties of apples for long distance markets and export.

District 4 ships Alexander, Wealthy Fameuse and McIntosh Red apples.

Districts 5 and 7 will not produce sufficient winter fruit for home consumption.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Those who would get full value from the Fruit Crop reports, would do well to study closely the nature of the crop in each of these districts.

District 1.—Grows a large quantity of apples of good size, fine color and excellent quality. Their one defect is that frequently even the winter varieties ripen so early in the fall that they deteriorate very materially befare the cold weather of the early winter sets in and, therefore, unless they are placed in cold storage as soon as they are matured they are apt to show a large amount of waste if any attempt is made to keep them during the winter months. The apples, therefore, in this district must, for the most part be regarded as fall and early winter varieties, unless cold storage facilities are provided to enable the holding of them for winter shipping stock. Consequently, if it should appear that there was a large crop in District No. 1, it would not materially affect the quantity of winter shipping apples, but would be counted in with the fall and early winter apples of the other districts. To this we might make the possible exception of such varieties as the Ben Davis, Stark and similar varieties that are very little grown in this district.

District 2.—Grows excellent winter apples. It is far enough north, or the elevation above the sea level is such, that the winter varieties like the Greening, Baldwin, Spy and Russet, ripen just as the early winter sets in; consequently, these varieties may be picked and stored with advantage, as winter shipping apples in ordinary storage.

A very marked peculiarity of the district is that orchards, though numerous, are small. The district is a very large one and apples can be grown to perfection in any part of it; but the farmers are engaged, for the most part, in mixed farming.

At three or four points selling associations have been formed, and wherever these have been organized apple growing is exceedingly profitable.

District 3. Grows an equally good quality of winter apples; but the orchards are larger and the fruitgrowers are taking better care of them. Pruning, spraying and cultivating are common. The varieties planted are fewer in number and confined almost exclusively to winter apples.

Another significant feature that must be taken into account in future apple reports is that planting is being done quite freely in District No. 3. The number of young trees under ten years old probably exceeds the present plantings. Consequently, each succeeding year there will be a large addition to the aggregate of the crop coming from District No. 3 as the result of new orchards coming into bearing. There will be a tendency, therefore, to underestimate the crop from this district on this account.

District 4.—This district has a large quantity of apples of the Fameuse and Wealthy type. The climate is too severe for the standard winter varieties grown in Ontario. The varieties, such as the McIntosh Red, Wealthy, Wolfe River and a number of other hardy varieties, are all fall and early winter apples. In estimating the apple crop, therefore, consideration must be given to this fact, that a large crop of apples in District No. 4 will materially affect the market only during the fall and early winter months, and even in such cases the apples grown in this district are more desirable for des-

(Continued on page 612.)

THE MARITIME FARMER

And Co-operative Dairyman.

Semi-Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

Official Organ of The Farmers, and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association The Nova Scotia and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association; The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association; The Maritime Bee-Keepers Association, and The New Brunswick Poultry Association.

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The Circulation of this issue is 10,000 Copies Every one going to a bona fide subscriber.

MAY 30, 1911.

Dates of Issue.

June..... 13—27
July..... 11—25

CLEANING UP THE FARM.

The job of cleaning up is a perennial one on every farm that pretends to present a good appearance. The more constant the attention the better the effect and the cheaper the result secured. Brush, for example, can never be hauled away to fill a ditch or be piled up to burn as cheaply as when it is fresh cut. If left to die on the ground where grass and weeds grow up, protected from cattle and the mower, to bind it down, the formidable job of moving it will probably not be tackled for months, and perhaps not at all. The only way to avoid unsightly accumulations of trash is to gather up all such material the moment it has ceased to be useful and dispose of it.

A handy wagon and a quiet team fit in perfectly in the crusade. The wagon that is close to the ground is a great saver of man power and time in handling heavy and bulky stuff. Wide tires leave a shallow track even in soft ground and facilitate doing these odd chores about the fields when the ground is too wet for cultivation. The extra draft of a low wagon is not worth consideration for ordinary use about the farm. A big team has plenty of power in reserve that costs but a pittance compared with man power.

FARM THE PASTURES.

Nearly 50 per cent of the land devoted to pastures is waste land. It is not the fault of the land but the manner in which it is operated. Ltttle real practical consideration is given the truth that, "He who maketh two blades of grass grow where one formerly grew is a public benefactor." Why? Is it because farmers as a class care nothing for the honor of being public benefactors? Do they believe the task impossible? Every intelligent up-to-date farmer realizes that with the rapidly advancing price of land, every acre of pasture must in the future grow twice as much food for his farm animals as it formerly did. He knows it is not only possible, but essential. This is the year and right now is the time of the year to begin farming the pastures with the same thought and care used in raising cultivated crops. Sow to each acre a few pounds of grass seed suitable to your locality and the character of the land. Probably there are many bare spots in your pasture where grass should be growing and where grass would grow if the seed were sown. Furthermore if grass is not grown on these spots they will grow a crop of weeds. In fact this is the chief reason why weeds are such a pest in pastures—every rich spot that has nothing else to do will grow weeds and never, until the farmer is willing to farm his pastures systematically will weeds be eliminated from grazing lands. But whether or not new seed is sown thoroughly disk all pastures as soon after the frost leaves the ground as possible. Set the disks so the sod will be well cut to pieces and if time will permit give a second disking crosswise. To those who have never followed this plan, the pasture will be a discouraging sight when the disking has been completed but the greater production of grass during the coming season will prove the wisdom and demonstrate many advantages that have been gained. If seed has been sown disking will put it below the surface in the moist ground where it will germinate and grow. The sod bound roots will be torn apart and distributed more evenly over the pasture area and lumps of manure will be scattered where they will do good. Air, sunshine and light will be permitted to gain access into the soil and pasture grasses will respond quickly. They will not only grow much more vigorously but because of the separation of the roots the stand of grass will be more evenly distributed over the acreage. There will be fewer bare spots for weeds to grow. Keep the stock off the pastures till the grass has become started and the moisture from the spring rains has scoaked in. Permit the ground to become dry enough so the animals will not tramp out the grass. Prior to this the grass has little feeding value and much harm is done the pastures. The little feed the stock gets is far outbalanced by the injury to the sod. Practicing these three simple rules should double the production of grass and lessen by half the number of weeds but further improvement can still be made by keeping the weeds mowed close to the ground during the summer and by giving the pasture a good coating of manure at those times of the year when it is impractical to spread it on other portions of the farm.

WEEDS ON THE FARM.

If one were ask to define the term weeds, he would probably have difficulty in answering the question. Nevertheless there is not a practical farmer who has not a definite idea of what weeds are, although it is not easy to express that idea in polite English. The entire season's work upon most farms is divided into two groups, that which stimulates the production of the soil and that which destroys the weeds that dwarf the life of the crops and consume the fertility. Weeds spring up everywhere. They are universal. They appear in the corn field, in the pastures, in the meadow, along the roadside, in the grain fields, in the flower beds and the door yards. In cultivated crops it is possible to keep them down by vigilant and systematic work. In the pastures they can be checked only by stimulating a more healthy growth of grasses, that will choke them out. In the meadows the same is true. Along the roadside weeds can be killed by mowing. Around the homestead they must be fought by hand cultivation. They are persistent year in and year out. The seed often lives in the soil for several seasons, springing up and giving a luxuriant growth when one fondly hopes that the pest has been killed out entirely. Weeds rob the soil, cut down the yield of grains; they make the miller and the grain buyer reject or dock the cereals that are offered at the elevator. They increase the cost of cutting and threshing; they make cultivation difficult. They grow in the pastures, spoiling the milk with their rank flavors. They disfigure the roadsides and the homesteads. They are the enemy against which the farmer is constantly waging warfare. If he is successful, he is considered prosperous and up-to-date.

If he is beaten in the struggle, his farm may go for mortgages because the crops will not pay the cost. Weeds have stimulated the thoughtful men to find new methods of fighting them. Improvements are frequently made in machinery for cultivation of the soil with the sole idea of making it more easy to control these pests. The latest invention, one that has been successfully tried out, by a number of experiment stations is the spraying machine. Certain chemicals can be applied to growing crops, especially to the small grains, that will not injure the plant but will kill the weeds. Wild mustard was the object of the first experiments with these sulphate of iron sprays. It was demonstrated that the machine could be driven through the field of small grain, spraying all of the plant life with this mixture and the result was a complete cleaning out of the mustard and wild radish, without injuring the grain in the least. Another weed that comes in the same class is dodder, the enemy of Alfalfa. This can be treated in the same way. As a rule this plant grows from seed that finds its way into the field with alfalfa and clover. The plant grows rapidly and twine around the alfalfa and clover until the latter is completely exhausted. If the pest has a very serious hold upon the crop, the alfalfa or the clover will sometimes be killed back to the ground, by a spray that is strong enough to kill the weed, but the roots soon recover and the crop will grow with increased vigor. The weed spray is an innovation that will be gladly received, for anything that will help fight the greatest pest upon the American farm is welcomed by the progressive farmer.

ARRANGE TO TRY ALFALFA THIS YEAR.

No better advice can be given the farmers of the cornbelt than to complete arrangements now to get a strong set of Alfalfa on a small field this year There is no crop so profitable in the whole range of legumes possible of growth in this whole wide country. It is not necessary to go to any very great expense in order to get the hang of starting Alfalfa on its way to successful growth. Experiments have been conducted in such luxuriant numbers that every pitfall in the way of success has been platted, mapped out and marked with the red flag of danger. Every factor leading to the reaping of substantial yields has been tried, demonstrated and listed. It is no hard trick to get a stand of alfalfa. Literature thereto pertaining, written in the plainest and most pleasing way, is plentiful and cheap. Bulletins galore may be had for the mere asking. Experiment station workers will lend their aid free of cost, or at the most for a mere nominal charge, to enable any willing farmer to get a start in alfalfa growing. Furthermore, this princely forage plant may be grown in the cornbelt either from spring or fall seeding. The writer has succeeded with both. Alfalfa is good for every domesticated animal common on the American farm, for the chickens, ducks and geese as well. Even palatable and nutritious compounds for human consumption may be concocted from its disintegrated leaves in conjunction with farinaceous products. Alfalfa is a boon and a blessing to men from "Zemblia's shores unto far Peru," and then somewhat further. Alfalfa should form a staple crop on every Maritime farm.

Dairy or Beef Cows.

A ton of coal fed to the furnace of a steam boat would not make her climb a hill would it? No, steam boats are not made for hill climbing. Well, then, if you want to get the most milk and butter out of a ton of hay and corn would you feed it to a beef bred cow? Hardly, if you want any profit on your labor.—Missouri Farmer and Breeder.

How Can Alfalfa Growing Receive a Boost in the Maritime Provinces?

What Some Ontario Farmers Think of Alfalfa.

One of the editors of Farm and Dairy, an Ontario farm paper, well known to some of our readers, took occasion to interview a number of farmers near his home, at Brant, Ontario, who had been growing alfalfa. The alfalfa crop should need no other praises than these men give to induce farmers everywhere to grow it.

He found, as we have often found, that to talk with any man who has found out how to grow alfalfa successfully; talk to him about this crop and immediately you are engaged in conversation with an enthusiast. The wonder grows why farmers everywhere have not been growing this crop more generally and that seed merchants have been able to supply the demand for alfalfa seed at anything short of a fabulous price.

A. G. Kitchen: "I am in love with alfalfa. It gives more feed per acre than anything else I grow, unless it is corn, I used the hay from an acre of alfalfa to feed with corn ensilage is worth as much as the feed one might secure from an additional acre of corn. I have bought five bushels of alfalfa seed already this spring, and am going to buy seven more. This will sow 36 acres, since I will have it seeded at the rate of 20 pounds to the acre."

BIG RETURNS FROM ALFALFA.

On his home farm Mr. Kitchen has had 10 acres of alfalfa, which he has mowed for seven years. He claims it has yielded over six tons per acre, and sometimes seven tons annually. At one time he was rather doubtful as to the value of alfalfa hay compared with red clover. Now he has changed his mind, and last week placed himself on record as believing one ton of alfalfa hay to be as good as 1½ tons of red clover, and then alfalfa gives a much greater yield than is possible with red clover. "Alfalfa along with corn ensilage is to be the salvation of farming in this country," said Mr. Kitchen. Before long all of our farmers will be growing alfalfa and growing it in a rotation with other crops—a longer rotation than they now practice with red clover."

O. Collins: "I have grown alfalfa for the past 10 years. I generally take the first cutting for hay and afterwards pasture it throughout the season. This year I have only five acres in a pure stand."

OUGHT TO FEED GRAIN WITH IT

Percy Clemons, son of George W. Clemons: "We have 12 acres of alfalfa, and have been growing it for 15 or 16 years. It is a great feed. We are satisfied with it, although one ought to feed pretty liberal grain rations, even with alfalfa, to get the best results from dairy cows. With cows that are not giving much milk, however, one is able to displace a lot of grain with alfalfa. We could not get along without alfalfa and ensilage, and also mangels. Alfalfa and mangels practically take the place of good grasss. Our alfalfa hay averages four or five tons to the acre, sometimes better. Last year we secured 5½ tons an acre on the average. We sow the crop on our high land. If one has clay hills or clay knolls, that is the place for him to grow his alfalfa."

ALWAYS PASTURE ALFALFA.

Hiram Roseborough: "I have eight or ten acres of alfalfa. I have never tried it yet for hay, having always pastured it. Alfalfa is great for pasture. I have my alfalfa on a rough field, one that I do not wish to work. It has been seeded for 15 years and has been broken up and reseeded but once in that time. The soil is of a clay nature, with some stones in it. Pasturing does not seem to injure the alfalfa, although I do not like to pasture it too closely, especially in the fall, and I have never pastured it with sheep. Last year I seeded four acres additional to alfalfa, part of which this year I shall cut for hay and the rest will be used for pasture for hogs."

ALFALFA AWAY AHEAD OF RED CLOVER.

Cecil Schuyler, son of J. W. Schuyler: "We have 12 acres of alfalfa, part of which was seeded a year abo. On loamy soil, such as ours, alfalfa does not stand pasturing well, particularly late in the fall. The crowns seem to stand high on loamy soil and the cattle bite them off. On clay soil there is not the same danger since the crowns set much lower to the ground. For feed alfalfa is away ahead of red clover. Horses not working will fatten real fat upon it. There is nothing like it for colts and calves. Had we quit growing alfalfa after our first experience with the crop we should have claimed it to be no good. At that time we did not know how to handle it. We now inoculate the seed and sow it with a nurse crop of three pecks barley to the acre and are able to secure first class stands."

ALL THAT ANYBODY CLAIMS FOR IT.

S. J. McLean: "We have six acres of alfalfa to cut this season, and are seeding eight acres more. There is nothing any better—nothing can surpass alfalfa in the way of fodder. It is all that anybody claims for it. I intend to put in alfalfa at any cost until our farm gets well stocked with it."

T. S. Atmore: "I have but two acres of alfalfa. From this I get 10 or 12 loads a year. I simply grow enough to take the place of what bran I otherwise would require, and I find it very satisfactory."

John Beemer: "I have about four acres of alfalfa. There is nothing like it. I am preparing more land to seed to this crop, and ere long I expect to grow it in a regular rotation with other crops."

CAUSES BIG DIFFERENCE IN MILK FLOW.

Guy Durham: "We have eight acres of alfalfa and have had it for some four or five years. We like it fine and would not like to be without it. It is a long way ahead of red clover, and we see a big difference in the milk flow of our cows when fed alfalfa as against red clover. Another year I expect to sow eight or ten acres more to this crop."

Herb. German: "I like alfalfa fine and have grown it for about 10 years. Just now we have 10 or 12 acres, having plowed up six acres last fall; I will seed five acres more this spring. I intend to try it on fall wheat this year since I have seen some real good catches secured in that way. I feed our alfalfa hay to everything about the place, and I think it away ahead of any other feed."

Jas. Atkin: "We have over 20 acres seeded to alfalfa, and have planned to seed seven acres more this spring. We do not know how we could do without alfalfa. It is better than any other hay. Seven years ago we had our first field of alfalfa. We aim to have at least 30 acres of it annually. We find that we get our strongest plants when we inoculate the alfalfa seed with the nitro-culture that we get from Guelph."

Arthur W. Smith: "Alfalfa is all the hay we have and I find our animals at least do not die on it. I feed it to everything and have been doing so for the last six or seven years, since it is the only hay we grow. Some people say that alfalfa hay injures the horse's kidneys. Perhaps it may; but I know that I can scarcely hold my horses. You ought to see them. They do not look much like dying anyway, and they do not get a mouthful of oats, and all of my horses are just wild."

"I consider alfalfa a very wholesome feed. I have nine acres in alfalfa, and have grown the crop and cut it for hay for the last eight or nine years. I sowed it for pasture on hillsides 14 years ago. From the nine acres now seeded to alfalfa I have never got less than 27 big loads from the first cutting; from 12 to 16 loads from the second cutting. I should say that sometimes we pasture the second cutting and never cut the third crop, but pasture it always. Last year the third cutting would have made at least one ton to the acre. This field has been handled in the manner indicated now for five years. Alfalfa seems to do fine on any soil. The first cutting often grows most too big in the low land. Last year some of mine would measure five or six feet in length."

PASTURES HIS ALFALFA CLOSELY.

Alfred Smith: "I have 11 or 12 acres seeded to alfalfa, part of which I cut for hay, the rest being pastured. I pasture more of the alfalfa than I cut. I hardly ever grow timothy at all any more, and have been growing alfalfa for seven years. It stands pasturing fine. I have pastured mine into the ground late in the fall, real close, with horses and all of my stock and the pasturing has never killed it; I made the experiment on purpose to see. From 3¼ acres of alfalfa I cut for hay last year I got 21½ loads; from the first cutting 12 loads; second, six loads; third, 3½ loads. After taking the third cutting the stand grew about one foot in height, and this I pastured. I like alfalfa hay the best of any fodder I ever fed."

H. R. Nixon: "Alfalfa is O. K. You cannot say too much for it. I haven't fed my cows a bit of grain since I had alfalfa hay, and I reckon that they milk as well as when I used to feed lots of grain. The hay from the second and third cutting is just like pasture."

OLD TIME METHODS UNSUCCESSFUL.

At one time, and that not many years ago, Mr. Nixon was opposed to growing alfalfa. He grew it over thirty years ago, and from his experience with the crop at that time he was not in favor of it. Asked for an explanation of this fact he said: "One cannot make much of a success with alfalfa by following old time methods. I did not, in years gone by, cut the crop in time. The first cutting was left until the usual haying time, and the leaves all fell off, so that when the hay was housed it was for the most part merely bare sticks. Now, however, by cutting it at the right time we find it makes a splendid crop of hay and the second and third cutting especially are much superior to red clover."

Mr. Nixon states that his alfalfa runs about three loads to the acre at the first cutting and all told he gets from five to six good big loads to the acre in the season. On one of his farms he has 10 acres seeded now, and expects to sow 11 more this spring. On the adjoining farm he has five acres of an old alfalfa stand and eight acres more, which he plowed up last fall, will be reseeded this spring.

What a boom Alfalfa will be to Maritime Canada when we master the growth of it. All it needs is intelligent, industrious effort.

Value of Alfalfa as a Fertilizer

When in his system of rotation the farmer is ready to plow up his alfalfa, he has another inestimable contribution to the land's fertility in the stubble and roots. It is not recommended to plow under any considerable growth as a green manure, as the hay crop is too valuable. Its market value would buy more fertilizers than the same growth is worth for humus. After a field has stood for five or six years, the roots have added largely to the humus content. Prof. W. P. Headden, of Colorado, estimated that the fertilizing value of the stubble and 6½ inches of roots plowed under is worth about $20 per acre, while the value of the stubble and entire root system is not less than $35 per acre.

Read What James J. Hill says.

"I would like to see more alfalfa raised here. The soil is ideal for it, and with northern grown seed, such as is produced in Montana, the farmers will find it the best paying crop they can raise. Good alfalfa is worth $40 per acre, and if I had to choose between corn and alfalfa, I would raise alfalfa every time. Of course, it is better to have both.

"Land which could be purchased at from $8 to $10, and some of it at $5 an acre, twelve years ago, is now selling readily at from $85 to $100 an acre as a result of getting it into corn and alfalfa, but particularly alfalfa."

Nitro Culture.

Now that the spring season is approaching, farmers are, no doubt, beginning to think of seeding operations. Everything points to more clover, including alfalfa, being sown than ever before. No doubt the unusually high quotations for timothy seed will lead to the use of a larger proportion of clover than heretofore. With many it is a difficult problem to get clover of any kind, and more especially alfalfa clover, to catch. One of the chief sources of trouble is that the soil has not been inoculated with the bacteria necessary to the successful growth of these plants.

As in previous years, the Nova Scotia Agricultural College will supply bottles of bacteria, suitable for the inoculation of alfalfa, red clover, alsike, peas and vetches. The commercial charge for these bottles of bacteria is usually $2.00, but the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, like the other agricultural colleges in Canada, are supplying these nitro cultures at the nominal cost of 25c. per bottle. Last year nearly 600 cul-

tures were sent out from the College and, while in many cases very indifferent results were obtained, yet in a large proportion of the cases results are reported very satisfactory.

Those who are interested are advised to address the Principal, Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, Nova Scotia.

With Whom Alfalfa is Popular.

The popularity of the alfalfa crop has increased in Ontario this spring as never before. Aggressive farmers in almost any locality one may name have during the past few years grown the crop experimentally. Now they have assured themselves that alfalfa is all that even enthusiasts claim for it. Hundreds of these farmers will greatly increase their acerage of alfalfa this year. Neighbors to these progressive men who have grown alfalfa and to whom "seeing is believing" recognize in alfalfa a money making fodder, and they are going to see a fair acerage to the crop.

Go where they will the editors of Farm and Dairy have yet to meet a man who has once grown alfalfa in the light of present day information and according to approved cultural methods but has made a success of alfalfa growing. We have interviewed men who have claimed alfalfa to be as good as bran; some say it is better. Most everyone claims it to be much superior to red clover for feeding purposes. The best argument of all in favor of alfalfa is that leading farmers everywhere are growing it.

Many interesting experiences with this crop have been related to our editors in recent weeks. A goodly number of satisfied and enthusiastic growers state that had they not persevered with alfalfa they would today condemn the crop. They encountered some difficulty in getting satisfactory stands until their soils become inoculated with the bacteria necessary for alfalfa, but now they claim it to be as easy—some say it is easier—to secure a good catch of alfalfa as of red clover.

The belief is being expressed that ere many years we all will grow alfalfa as we now grow red clover, and that soon alfalfa will be grown regularly in rotation with other crops, and as it is given the place red clover now occupies the rotation now practised will be lengthened by one, two years as is needed to meet the requirements of varying conditions.

Quite a number of farmers inform us that they are planning to sow alfalfa another year; that in the meantime they will prepare their land for alfalfa. These men on enquiry tell us they make no special preparation for seeding red clover; they simply go ahead and sow it. While it is not advisable to sow expensive alfalfa seed on land ill-prepared we cannot get away from the fact that in thus putting off the growing of alfalfa we are but putting off for a year the increased returns that alfalfa will give. Prepare land for next year's seeding if you will, but sow some alfalfa this spring. If the land be not in suitable shape, prepare it early in the season and sow it later without a nurse crop. Success with the crop will then be more sure than if sown with a nurse crop and a yield may be secured this season—Farm and Dairy.

Alfalfa in Ontario.

So great is the interest taken in alfalfa in Halton Co., Ont., in the more progressive districts that it is said that the women folk there are in the habit of discussing the wonderful merits of the crop at their afternoon teas. It is certain that the farmers themselves must have been discussing alfalfa for some time past, as in some of the townships several acres of alfalfa are found on almost every farm, and where proper methods have been pursued the farmers without exception enthusiastically proclaim the wonderful feed producing qualities of the crop.

Mr. J. Lynn, of Nassagaweya township, informed one of the editors of Farm and Dairy recently that three years ago his father put in 20 acres of alfalfa. Ten acres was on low, wet ground and was not a big success. The other 10 acres on higher land did well. The following year after taking the first cutting the field afforded splendid pasture for the rest of the season. Equally good results were obtained the second year and in neither case did the alfalfa seem to be injured by pasturing. Most of the alfalfa was fed to the horses, and Mr. Lynn states that alfalfa is a particularly satisfactory horse feed.

ALFALFA WITHOUT A NURSE CROP.

"I never missed a catch of alfalfa in my life," said Mr. O. W. Morse, of the same township. "I start early in the spring and work over the soil every week or 10 days until the end of June in order to give all weed seeds a chance to germinate and then cultivation exterminates the young weeds. If my land were clean I would sow the seed alone without a nurse crop as soon as the soil is in fit condition in the spring, and in this way I get a good cutting the first year, and have sufficient growth of the second crop to protect the alfalfa through the winter."

W. H. Pope Cooke
H. A. Boswell
T. P. Cass
Earl Boswell
Leonard Court
Albert Boswell
L. H. D. Foster
Peter Brodie
W. J Gibson
Henry Howard
A. O. F. Gill

Prince Edward Island Winners at Amherst Winter Fair.

Particular stress was laid by Mr. Morse on the value of alfalfa as a weed exterminator. "It is the only thing," said he, "I know of that will exterminate blue weed, with which my farm is infested. The thorough preparation of the soil for the crop will kill a great many of the seeds, and as we cut the alfalfa two or three times the seed never gets an opportunity to ripen. Blue weed is a biennial and it will disappear in a couple of years." Mr. Morse has grown alfalfa for 10 years and is becoming more enthusiastic each year over the crop, and by next spring plans to have the greater portion of his small farm seeded to alfalfa. The soil on this farm is of a light gravel that will not produce other crops satisfactorily.

Quality

in tea may mean to you flavor or strength or fragrant richness. Red Rose Tea is blended with such nicety that it is the combination of all three points of merit. Will you try a package. 91

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

WILL NOT PASTURE ALFALFA.

One point in which Mr. Morse most decidedly differs from his neighbor, Mr. Lynn, is in the matter of pasturing the alfalfa. Speaking with Farm and Dairy's representative on this point he said, "If you examine an alfalfa field you will notice that the crowns of the plants come up higher above the surface than do those of red clover, or the grasses. Close pasturing, particularly by horses, injures these crowns causing the death of the plant. If pastured at all alfalfa must be pastured very cautiously, and it is my opinion that no pasturing is better yet.

Mr. Chas. Twiss will put in seven acres of alfalfa this spring. He has had a small acerage seeded to the crop and is well satisfied with results. His neighbor, Mr. Albert Hull, is also putting in seven acres. Part of the soil on Mr. Twiss's farm is a light sand, full of twitch grass, and experience has taught him that alfalfa will kill this weed. Mr. Twiss informed our representative that he had gotten his first enthusiasm for alfalfa from his uncle, Mr. Robt. Twiss, of Wentworth county, who regards alfalfa as an A1 feed for both milch cows and hogs. This gentleman feeds his cows on corn silage without meal with splendid results. For pig feed Mr. Twiss steams the alfalfa in a large vat and mixes with it meal and whey. He keeps 100 hogs. Very little meal is put into this alfalfa ration until the hogs are to be finished for market, when the proportion of meal is increased. —Farm and Dairy.

Alfalfa as a Chicken Feed.

Hundreds of carloads of both live and dead poultry, as well as thousands of cases of eggs, are sent annually from the western states to the great markets in the east. Many people are at a loss to account for this commodity being shipped at a profit such long distances. The secret of it is cheap production in the western states by means of alfalfa. The poultrymen in the east are waking up to the importance of alfalfa as a poultry feed, and all the large progressive poultry plants depend upon alfalfa, either in the form of meal or shredded alfalfa for the production of eggs.

In Elmira, a city of 40,000 population, there were four or five carloads of alfalfa meal brought in last year simply for the use of the poultry men. On a large and noted poultry establishment there, the proprietor says that he could not keep his fowls healthy and have them produce fertile eggs in the confined quarters in which they are kept unless alfalfa was the chief ingredient of their feed. Last year he bought over 150 tons of alfalfa hay to grind into meal, and then mix with his patent chicken feed, one of the chief virtues of which is that it has a considerable proportion of alfalfa meal in it.

CHICKENS DEVOUR ALFALFA.

In the course of my work last season I called on a farmer at Lewis, N. Y., who had several acres of good alfalfa about two feet high, save on a space of about two or three rods wide, near his buildings, that was cut down almost as if a mower had gone over it. A large flock of hens kept on this farm had worked this devastation. I asked the farmer if it were not rather hard on the alfalfa to have the hens running on it. He admitted that it was, but said that it was good for the egg basket, and that was what he was keeping the hens for, and because of that he was growing the alfalfa.

Poultry men are finding that by feeding alfalfa meal or shredded alfalfa either wet and made into a mash, or shredded and scattered on the floor, that their fowl will lay much better than they formerly did in the winter when eggs are high.

Experiments and practical experience have shown that when hens are fed on an unlimited qulanity of alfalfa during the winter and the early spring, that a greater number of the eggs than usual are fertile, and the per cent. of eggs which hatch are more than double that under the ordinary method of feeding.

One of the best ways of feeding alfalfa to poultry is to have it cut either in quarter inch lengths or have it shredded, then use it as a litter on the floor of the hen house, when the hens will be happy and busy all day long and reward their owner by laying regularly. A more economical way is to feed it from a rack of wire poultry netting tacked on to the side of the wall.

SOW SOME FOR YOUR POULTRY.

Readers interested in poultry, will find it to their advantage to sow a sufficient amount of alfalfa as a pasture for their hens in summer, and also enough to provide alfalfa ay for them through the winter. Care should be taken to keep the ens off the alfalfa field until the oots have become well established, ince some of the mysterious failures f the alfalfa crop, after it has made a good start, has been due to the fact that the hens found it out, and knew a good thing when they saw it. The result being that the hens would take the whole plant, with root and top, at a mouthful; the ordinary farm flock of 50 or 100 hens will soon clean up a one acre field of ewly seeded alfalfa.—Geo. Marsh, in Farm and Dairy.

Alfalfa is the king among hay crops, the queen among soil improvers, the prince among drought-resistant plants. It comes nearer to giving something for nothing than anything else on the farm. It will produce more hay per acre, and hay of a higher feeding value than timothy, groom grass or western rye grass. While giving that valuable crop of hay it will at the same time leave the soil richer in nitrogen and humus every year that it occupies the land, and supplies the very things that the grain crops take out the fastest and leave the soil in the greatest need of.

Still the whole story is not told. As weeds cannot grow readily after alfalfa gets a good stand and if they should grow a little the alfalfa is cut before the weeds are ripe so they cannot go to seed. The roots go deep and so open up the soil better than the subsoiler.

While alfalfa will adapt itself to almost all varieties of soil it is better to give it every chance the first time it is sown on a farm. Take 10 acres of a good dry field that you intend sowing to oats or barley, work it up well, but do not worry if there is some grass or weeds left. A little grass will not hurt the alfalfa and will make good hay when mixed with the alfalfa, and weeds will have no chance in a good crop of alfalfa.—W. C. Palmer, North Dakota Extension Bureau.

Advantages of Being a Member of a Cow-Testing Association.

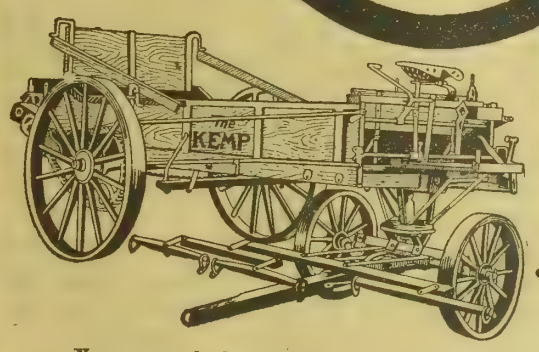
Organizations for testing the individual merits of the dairy cow seem to have come about as naturally as the organization of a police force. The country must have a supreme government to regulate the relations between man and his fellow-men, and authority to make, execute and enforce laws. It seems to me that the farmer must be a supreme power unto himself, and thus carry out the three great objects of any government, whether of the nation or the farm, namely: Protection from enemies without; establishment of justice within; promotion of the general welfare.

The cow-test association forms the right arm of the farmer's government because it carries with it elements of each of these objects. The enemy who steals your profits, your progress in breeding, your standard of excellence and your belief in the farm as the best home, cannot enter your barn if the index finger of a tester can be placed on her records in the past. Justice can be given every member of your herd by this means.

So many times the case is like that of a New Hampshire farmer who kept a herd of 12 cows and made the small profit of $195.86 one year. Someone persuaded him to join an association, and he found that the first six cows in his herd paid just 30 cents more than his best cow! What aninjustice he was doing that one cow by keeping those six useless creatures. What a protection was afforded him by this detection of the thief.

The third object offers such wonderful opportunities that my paper cannot mention half. Co-operation is the greatest stronghold of any business proposition. We have already found that to be true, for by this co-operation we are purchasing our grain, seed and fertilizer at greatly reduced prices. Associations a little farther advanced are not only purchasing cheaper, but are selling their produce at far higher prices. This is the step we should be taking to

(Continued on page 609.)



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Because of this Graded Flat-Tooth Cylinder the Genuine Kemp is at least one-third lighter draft than any other spreader.

There is less friction on the Flat-Tooth Cylinder, because the teeth are wide and graded. On that account only one-third as many teeth are required, which reduces the friction when the manure is passing through the cylinder.

The square or round teeth on ordinary cylinders are not wide enough apart and the manure backs up, chokes cylinder, causing heavy draft.

The manure cannot back up against the flat teeth, and because the flat teeth are graded they will handle and thoroughly pulverize all kinds of manure from the clear gum to the strawy material.

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There would be twenty times as many manure spreaders in use in Canada today if farmers realized the economy of spreading manure with the Genuine Kemp. The Genuine Kemp will pay for itself faster than any other farm machine.

But send to us for catalog step. We are sole selling agents That's your first in Eastern Canada 62

FROST & WOOD CO., LTD. SMITH'S FALLS, CANADA

Well Balanced Rations.

In a very carefully written article appearing in one of the late bulletins from the Central Experimental Farm, Prof. J. H. Grisdale gives several rations which he has tried out with splendid success in the matter of ensilage feeding.

He states that corn silage and straw or chaff, while together making up a most excellent foundation or base, do not alone constitute a well-balanced or suitable ration for any class of live stock. For feeding heifers or young stock some bran and clover hay should be added. A suitable ration would be as follows:

For yearling heifers:—Corn silage, 25 to 35 lbs.; straw or chaff, 4 to 6 lbs.; clover hay, 4 lbs.; bran, 2 lbs.

For dry cow:—Corn silage, 50 to 60 lbs.; straw, 8 to 10 lbs.; clover hay, 4 lbs.; bran, 1 to 2 lbs.

For cow in milk:—Corn silage, 45 lbs.; straw, 6 lbs.; clover hay, 4 to 6 lbs.

Meal mixture:—Bran, oats, gluten or oil cake meal or cotton-seed meal, equal parts. One pound meal to three or four pounds milk produced per day.

For steers running over winter, (1,000 pounds weight):—Corn silage, 60 to 75 lbs.; straw, 8 to 12 lbs.; clover hay, 2 to 4 lbs.

For fattening steers (1,000 pounds) —Corn silage, 50 to 60 lbs.; straw, 6 to 10 lbs.; hay, 3 to 6 lbs. Meal—Starting at one pound go up to 10 lbs. perdiem.

A good meal mixture would be corn, bran, barley and oil cake meal, gluten meal or cotton-seed meal. Take bran and corn, bran and barley, equal parts, or bran, corn and barley, equal parts, to which add an amount of any one of the last three equal to one-quarter of the total weight of the meal mixture when ready to feed.

Church and Farm.

Rev. Charles O. Bemies, of McCellandtown, Pa., has been secured to conduct the Rural Social Life Course of the short course in agriculture for pastors at the College of Agriculture of the University of Maine next July 10 to 21. Mr. Bemies has had a large practical experience in dealing with the problems which he will discuss, and the University is very fortunate to be able to secure his assistance. He is one of the leaders in the new movement for the upbuilding of the rural church and a closer relation between pastor and people through an agricultural education of the pastors, which will enable them to be of the greatest possible help to their people.

This is the first time that the University has offered a short course in agriculture for pastors, and other social and religious workers. The course will open Monday evening, July 10, and continue for two weeks, closing Friday, July 21. It will include lectures, demonstrations and laboratory work in various phases of agriculture.

Running throughout the entire course, one hour during each forenoon will be devoted to a discussion of Rural Social Problems and the Relation of the Church to Country and Farm Life. At least three evenings each week will be given over to Conference and Round Table discussions. The subjects and problems considered at the evening meetings will include the Back to the Farm Movement, Rural Surveys, Boys' Work, with especial reference to Boys' Agricultural Clubs, Decoration of Church, School and Home Grounds. Friday evening, July 14, a reception will be given.

The formal announcement will be

$3,600

in Cash Prizes for Farmers

Your Photograph May Win a Prize

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED PORTLAND CANADA CEMENT MONTREAL

AMONG the prizes we are offering in our big Prize Contest is one of $100.00 (Prize "C") for the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with a photograph showing the best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement. For this prize, work of every description is included.

Now just as soon as you finish that new silo, barn, feeding floor or dairy, that you've been thinking of building, why not photograph it and send the picture to us? The photograph doesn't necessarily have to be taken by a professional or an expert. In fact, your son's or your daughter's camera will do nicely. Or, failing this, you might use the kodak of your neighbor's son nearby. In any event, don't let the idea of having a photograph made deter you from entering the competition. Particularly as we have requested your local dealer to help in cases where it is not convenient for the farmer to procure a camera in the neighborhood. By this means you are placed on an equal footing with every other contestant. Get the circular, which gives you full particulars of the conditions and of the other three prizes. Every dealer who sells "CANADA" Cement will have on hand a supply of these circulars—and he'll give you one if you just ask for it. Or if you prefer, you can use the attached coupon—or a postcard will do—send it to us and you'll receive the complete details of the contest by return mail.

If you haven't received your copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," write for that, too. It's a finely illustrated book of 160 pages full of useful and practical information of the uses of concrete.

Write us to-night, and you'll receive the book and the circular promptly.

Do not delay—sit right down—take your pen or pencil, and fill out the coupon NOW.

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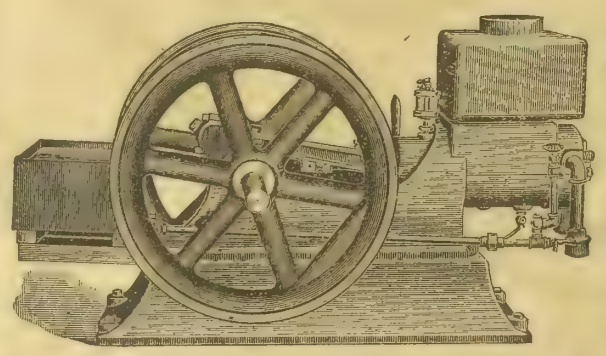
SECOND HAND ENGINES OFFERED.



We have eight second hand Stationary Gasoline Engines of different makes, now used in the Maritime Provinces, which we have taken in exchange for our Waterloo Boys.

These Engines have been thoroughly overhauled, worn parts replaced with new pieces and engines put in good running order.

The size runs from 3 to 8 H. P. Write us what size you want and we will quote you extremely low prices.

Every Engine guaranteed to run satisfactorily.

We have a first class Repair Shop and will repair any make of engine.

If you are thinking of exchanging or overhauling your engine write us.

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ready for distribution within a few days and will be forwarded on request. Letters of inquiry should be addressed to the College of Agriculture, Orono, Maine.

We have often advocated a course similar to the above for our Maritime Province pastors.

Benefits of Drainage.

The plant growing on undrained soil may be well compared to an animal kept in unsanitary conditions, with little access to light and air, while the plant growing on drained soil may be compared to the animal kept in sanitary quarters. A farmer would never think of placing his best horse in a cold, dark, poorly ventilated stable, feeding in a haphazard way and expect anything but poor returns. He frequently sows his crops on soil saturated with water, from which air and heat are excluded during the greater part of the growing season and expect a full crop. Proper conditions are conducive to good returns in stock growing, they are also conducive to good returns in growing a crop.

Seed germination and plant growth do not begin in the spring until the soil is sufficiently warmed by the sun to insure a normal growing temperature. As long as soils look wet, or there is surplus water near the surface evaporation is going on, and the amount of heat used runs from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the total amount received from the sun. This, at a time when warmth is needed to germinate the seed and bring early spring into cultivation, when hours and early tillage mean dollars, is a serious loss. With drains below, by which the water is carried off, air which is easily warmed by the sun fills the pores of the soil and aids germination and growth—for air is just as essential about the roots of a plant as air in the lungs is to the life of man. In undrained soil air is almost excluded, and the small amount that is present soon becomes impure by the plants giving off poisonous substances, just as the air in a stable will become impure if ventilation is not provided.

Drained soils absorb water from summer showers much faster than undrained, and this saves a needless loss caused by the water running over the surface, carrying with it the richest soil or lying in the lowest part of the field hindering and killing the plants, until evaporation brings relief.

A common idea of underdrainage is that the water table is lowered to such an extent that in times of drought the roots cannot reach the moisture, and hence must suffer, while the opposite is the result. When a crop is starting to grow, the natural method is to send its roots deep into the soil, to gain a solid hold, and have a large amount of room to obtain a supply of food. If sown on undrained land, where the water table stands within a few inches of the surface, the roots do not enter the water, but attempt to stretch sideways, with the result they are crowded and shallow, and the plants, necessarily small, sickly and stunted. If sown on drained land, where the water table does not come within three or four feet of the surface, the roots strike deep and strong, are able to cover a larger area in obtaining food, and produce strong, vigorous plants.

In times of drought or between the showers the plants must depend on the store of water deep in the soil to maintain growth. This moves upwards towards the roots, in the same way that oil rises in a lamp wick and is known as capilliary action or capilarity. In the case of the soil, it is brought about by the roots and warm atmosphere using the available moisture near the surface, which immediately draws on the lower supply to restore an even distribution. Drained soil, on account of its more porous nature, and allowing the roots to go deeper, continues to supply moisture, and keeps the plants fresh and green long after undrained soil has failed to supply the roots which are kept growing near the surface.

Another important factor of underdraining soil, is that it is a means of supplying food in a proper form for the use of the plant. Soils contain the elements of plant growth in a form which the plants cannot readily absorb, and constant changes must be going on by which these elements may be easily taken up by the roots. These changes are brought about, for the most part by the action of soil organisms which demand the same congenial surroundings as those outlined for the best development of plants. In a drained soil where these conditions exist, the organisms thrive and flourish, combining the elements of the air with those of the soil, and give the plant abundance of available food. In undrained soil favorable conditions keep them inactive or they may be excluded to the utter detriment of the crop.

A five years drainage campaign was carried on by the Ontario Agricultural College, of Guelph, under the instruction of Prof. W. H. Day. The average of many accounts, sent in by the farmers themselves, is $25 per acre for cost of draining, and $20 per acre as the annual increase in crop, made up from the market selling prices of last year. Assuming that the farmer invests the money, in a system of drains, and allows twenty years for its return payment at 4 per cent. interest the actual increase will only need to be $2.25, whereas it is $20. Can the farmer invest his money in any other scheme, which will return $20 on an annual investment of $2.25 for twenty years, and guarantee him an endowment of the same increase, free of cost, for every year afterwards. Surely, such an investment is worthy of consideration.

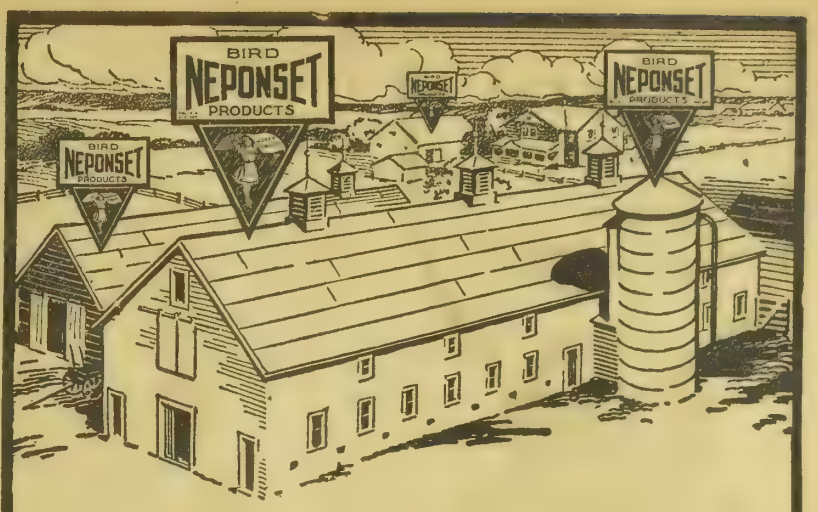
Then, aside from the actual increase of crops, the cultivation may be carried on with more ease to machinery, horses and driver than it otherwise could be on wet soils that cake and defy physical energy to work them into a proper seed bed. On drained land, the old time deep water furrow is unnecessary. A marked contrast may be drawn between the machine moving steadily along on soft smooth land while on undrained land it trundles over the lumps, and every now and then drops into one of those nerve-straining, body-bruising furrows.

Prize winning address in public speaking contest at Macdonald College. Given by W. J. Reid.

Cultivate for Yield.

One of the important requisites in determining the size of the yield in any kind of a crop is the character of the cultivation. It is yet too early to make any more than the most general kind of plans for that work, if one has not already done some of it. The fall plowing which has been practiced by a great many farmers is a most important beginning of the best kind of cultivation. The summer cultivation must be regulated by the amount of crops which one puts in, and by the appliances which one has with which to do that work.

One of the first considerations should be the amount of crops which are to be put in, and right here is where some men make a great big mistake—they put in a too large acerage, more than they are able to give good and thorough cultivation, and it is probble that in a good many cases they would make larger crops and better crops, and, therefore, more profitable crops, if the acerage was smaller. If one can grow one hundred bushels of corn on one acre by improved seed, fertilization and cultivation, would he not be likely to make a much greater profit from an acre and a half of that crop than from three acres which only produced fifty bushels to the acre? And it has been demonstrated that there is nothing at all difficult in the problem of raising one hundred bushels of corn on an acre of almost any old kind of land, while everyone knows that there are thousands of farmers who do not raise the fifty bushels.— Maine Farmer.



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HORTICULTURE

Entomology—the Study of Insect Life as Applied to Fruit Growing.

It should be stated as an axiom, that every orchardist should be an entomologist, and I would still further emphasize this axiom. An orchardist may be posted on the qualities of soils and manures, he may understand budding and pruning, he may be an expert packer and grader and know everything that science can teach him except entomology in the profession he has adopted, but if he has neglected the first and cardinal essential for a successful orchardist, that is the study of insects, much of his labor will be in vain, because the success or failure of an orchard is more largely influenced by the insect kingdom, than by any other factor that exists. An orchard cannot exist without the services of insect friends, and it cannot exist either unless insect enemies are kept under mechanical control. It is not necessary that he should be conversant with every insect that exists in his orchard, but it is most necessary that he should have knowledge of those insects which are his friends or enemies, in order that he may be capable of discerning their time and seasons; seeking to foster those which are beneficial, whilst waging unrelenting war on his enemies. Such conditions as these can only be obtained when the orchardist is fully conversant with the life history of the species he has to deal with. Otherwise, whilst his spraying operations are conducted only against his enemies, he is liable to destroy many of his friends. In some cases this can be avoided, but only when the life history of each is fully known and the orchardist is personally familiar with the insects he has to deal with.

It is not within the scope of this paper to enumerate any of the many species which are the orchardist's friends, or to bring to his mind any species which are the continual bug-bear of his daily life, but rather to draw him away from his daily cares to point out how some of these may be blessings in disguise, and capable, under his care, of becoming a large factor in the success of his occupation. But in order that he may be able to take advantage of the work of the beneficial insects, he must master as a first principal the knowledge of who and what they are, the times of their appearance, the various stages through which they pass and the objects they feed upon. Having this knowledge, the natural sequence will be for him to try and turn it to account by seeking to order his spraying operations in such manner as to protect as far as possible the lives of the predaceous insects, whilst the knowledge of the life and habits of the injurious insects would enable him more readily to decide the most valuable point and time at which the action of his spraying will do the most effective work.

It may be argued that all these things are clearly set forth in the bulletins published on various insects but on the other hand no set rule can be laid down as to the emergence of any individual insect or the span of its allotted life. All these things are subject to change, due to environment and temperature and though he may be well read in book lore, he will often find that the data on which he is basing his calculations, is, in his special case, entirely at fault; not because the bulletin was wrong, but on account or some peculiar environment, the insect he is dealing with, has assumed a new role and its habits has changed.

I may be pardoned for giving one illustration of how great a change may happen, and as an example will instance the codling moth. In a few years ago a fruit grower in the west read a bulletin published in Europe or Eastern America, and had based his energies for its control entirely on the facts as stated in the bulletin, that it was single brooded, what a lamentable failure his efforts would appear when he found out that in the west, where everything is big, the codling moth was not to be outdone by any of its western compeers, but that owing to environment, it very often succeeds in producing three broods during the year. This I give as an illustration of what extraordinary changes may take place in the lifetime of an insect when brought under different conditions, and as there are many species of both beneficial and injurious insects known only by their eastern compeers, it can be readily seen how important it is to obtain definite data of the habits of all insects in their different environments, and who so capable of watching and recording these things as the man whose daily life is spent amongst them. His constant watch is kept on the fruit he is raising; ever alert to check the ravages of any injurious pests he may find, and if at the same time he is observing the coming and going of all the insect family that he sees around him, what wealth of information may he not gather, which when applied to the scientific production of more perfect fruit will yield him a rich harvest for his labor.

There is another point to this axiom and that is, that in a new country, such as we have on the Pacific Slope, where large areas are now being brought under cultivation for the purpose of orcharding, there have existed many species of insects, whose natural food plant was one of the native brushes or plants, and so long as this food was left undisturbed, the insects continued their primeval course of life, feeding on the vegetation that existed in their locality, but with the advent of the orchardist the wild bush is destroyed to be replaced by fruit trees, and it is only natural to find that many of the native species, which were thus deprived of their natural home, should rehabilitate themselves on the vegetation which man has introduced.

It has come within my knowledge through observation during the past few years, how this change has taken place in the case of several insects, which have forsaken their original food plant which comprised such trees and shrubs as cottonwood willows and ceanothus to feed upon the leaves of the apple, and I think that it will be found an almost invariable rule that once an insect acquires the apple habit, it will not again retrogade to its former food plant.

The moral of such illustrations as this can only point to one end, and that is, that in order to combat the ravages which such insects as these as may do to our orchards a constant check must be administered by the orchardist, so the query again comes uppermost, who so capable of ascertaining the most vulnerable time at which to attack them as the orchardist himself?

Just one more thought in conclusion, and this has reference to the ravages of swarms of insects as they sometimes occur.

If the orchardist is relying only on the assiatance of the government entomologist or pest inspector for advice in controlling insect pests, and is not seeking to familarize himself with them, when a bad outbreak of any pest occurs he is naturally at a loss to know what preventative measures he should adopt. Being in this quandary he is compelled to seek assistance, and would have to submit specimens of the insect for identification before he could receive instructions for their control. All this takes time to accomplish, and often the damage will be completed whilst he is waiting for instruction for the control of such pests, whereas if he where familiar with even the commoner forms of insect life, he would have little trouble in devising means for keeping the pest in check, and thus avoid the devastation which is so often recorded when a visitation of this description is experienced.

Paper read before the N. W. F. G. A., Vancouver, B. C., by Mr. J. Wm. Cockle, Kaslo, B. C.

Lime Sulphur Wash.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

The ideal spray is one that will control orchard pests without damage to foliage or fruit. Bordeaux mixture is far from being the ideal spray—it has proved effective only, in controlling apple scab and its use is always attended with more or less damage to foliage and fruit. Lime Sulphur, undoubtedly approaches more nearly the ideal spray than anything at present within the reach of the orchardist.

It is equally effective with Bordeaux in the control of apple scab and the most powerful remedy known for the whole tribe of sucking insects, including scale, bark louse, aphis, etc. Not only does Lime Sulphur accomplish its work without injury to the foliage and fruit, but with apparent benefit, lending to the leaves a dark green growthy appearance, and to the fruit a color and gloss that even nature cannot rival. If any further arguments were needed in favor of Lime Sulphur it could be found in its cheapness and ease of application.

As far, then, as orchard work is concerned, Bordeaux mixture, our bulwark against apple scab for a quarter of a century, is down and out, conquered by this new champion from the West, Lime Sulphur. But let no one think that this newer spray will give better results than the older, when prepared and applied carelessly. In the use of Lime Sulphur, care in its preparation and thoroughness in its application are even more essential to the highest success than in the case of Bordeaux. But in the use of Lime Sulphur careful preparation and thorough application will give far higher results than can be hoped for from the use of Bordeaux.

The strength of the genuine Lime Sulphur solution is nearly proportional to its specific gravity. Repeated experiments have shown that a dilution of Lime Sulphur safe to use on foliage and effective in controlling scab should have a specific gravity of from 1.009 to 1.01. A wash weaker than the former cannot always be relied upon to control the scab, while a stronger than the latter, may burn the foliage. In fact, the margin between the danger point and the effective strength of a Lime Sulphur wash for the use on foliage is narrow.

With the aid of a specific gravity hydrometer accurate dilutions of any desired strength can easily be made from any concentrate, home-made or commercial. Divide the decimal part of the reading of the concentrate by the decimal part of the reading of the desired wash, and the figure obtained will show the number of dilutions required. For example, if the reading of the concentrate is 1.292, about 33 degrees Beaume, and we wish to obtain a wash for summer use of a strength 1.009, we simply divide the decimal .292 by the decimal .009. This will give us 32½ nearly, that is we must dilute each gallon of concentrate with 31½ gallons of water, or the number of gallons concentrate to be used is 40 gallons wash, equals 40 divided by 32½ equal 1¼ gallons. For dormant spraying the most approved strength is 1.03.

Proceeding as above, we find the number of dilutions necessary in this case to be .292 divided by .03 equal 9.7, and the number of gallons of the concentrate necessary for the 40 gallons wash is 40 divided by 9.7 equals 4 1-10.

A knowledge of the use of the hydrometer is absolutely essential in making dilutions for use on foliage from the home-made concentrate; and a test of each barrel of commercial concentrate should be made so as to avoid waste as well as the danger of scorching foliage.

The home-made concentrate is equally satisfactory with the commercial and can be made as follows at about one-third the price of the latter. There can be no reasonable doubt but what it will pay all co-operative fruit companies and large orchardists to manufacture their own concentrate.

Formula—1 lb. Lime, 2 lbs. Sulphur, 1 gallon water.

Put 10 gallons water in boiler and start a fire. In this water slake 40 lbs. best stone lime. When slaking is well under way dust in 80 lbs. of Sulphur, free from lumps, stirring meanwhile, and adding water until the whole resembles a thin paste. Now add water till it reaches the 40 gallon mark, and boil for one hour, adding water, preferably hot, from time to time, so that there shall be about 40 gallons of the concentrate at the close. The boiling should be vigorously maintained with constant stirring for the full hour.

The finished product may now be strained into a barrel or settling tank. Sediment produces no effect

upon the specific gravity of any solution and is only objectionable on account of the room it occupies and its tendency to clog the nozzles.

The writer hopes that the information offered on this important subject may prove of use to some of the many readers of the Maritime Farmer. L. D. Robinson, Kings Co., N. S.

Co-Operation in Fruit Marketing in Nova Scotia.

The export of apples from the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia has grown from 35,000 barrels in 1893—1894 to 750,000 in 1909—1910. This is but a beginning of what is to come. Ten years will see the output doubled, and twenty years will mean an annual output of from two to three million barrels of apples from this section of the country, one hundred miles long and from five to ten miles wide.

Situated as this valley is, its extremity about one hundred miles from Halifax, an ocean port, with many steamship lines making it their winter terminus, and with good harbors for small steamers at Kingsport, Annapolis and Port Wade, right in the orchards, a system of shipping has grown up that is unique in the history of apple marketing. In the early years of the industry there were few, if any, buyers. The district was removed from the great centres of population, and the quantity of apples was so small that outside buyers did not come in to look after them. London was the principal market, and the early grower individually picked, packed and usually consigned his output to that market. It was all very easy! A dozen English commission houses had resident agents making their headquarters here for the fruit season. These, in turn, had local agents at every shipping station, and the farmer handled his crop, be it large or small, in his barns or cellar, and hauled it in small lots to the shippingstation, where the agent combined them in carload lots and forwarded to the consignee. The consignor heard no more of his goods for about four weeks, when he received his account sales, with a cheque for the net proceeds. This was a species of co-operation, but the profits were all on one side. The transportation companies took a generous slice. The general agent took all his conscience would allow, and divided the pot among his subagents. They, in turn, provided for their subs.

'The greater fleas have lesser fleas upon their backs to bite 'em;
The lesser fleas have smaller fleas, and so ad infinitum.'

Then the consignee charged commission, insurance, brokerage, wharfage, lighterage, cartage, porterage, and half a dozen other 'ages'; or lumped them all in a lot as "our charges." The growers fretted long under the burden, but individuality were helpless.

Ten years ago the export reached three hundred thousand barrels, and a new system was inaugurated to meet the increased output. More storage room was needed, and the erection of frost-proof warehouses on the line of railway was begun. These were built in some cases, by English commission houses, some by local dealers, and some by the growers combining. Here large quantities of apples were collected, packed and shipped under a more uniform system. This, too, was a species of co-operation, but still did not put the profits in the right place. Once inaugurated, the warehouse system grew with astonishing rapidity. The farmer,, who a few years before was growing a few score or possibly a few hundred barrels, was now getting a thousand or thousands. In 1910 every station on the Dominion Atlantic Railway, between Annapolis and Windsor, had from one to six of these buildings from 75 to 150 feet in length and with a storage capacity of five thousand to fifteen thousand barrels each. To these warehouses the fruit is brought as picked from the trees, and here gangs of skilled packers work by day —and often, in the rush season, by night—turning out carloads of straight lots, uniformly and skilfully packed.

Another revolution, quite as remarkable, has come in the past decade. Before the warehouse system was established, and farm packing was the rule, individual consigning was also the rule. In 1900 probably seventy-five per cent. of the output was consigned by the growers, in small lots to the commission men. Now the universal tendency is to sell as picked, 'tree run' as it is technically called, and in 1909, probably seventy-five per cent. of the crop was sold to buyers. Buying apples in the Annapolis Valley, however, is a perilous proposition. The men who can make money buying apples from the Nova Scotia growers must be lighter than they are, and that class of men are scarce. The grower knows too much about the business. He is receiving daily quotations from foreign markets, he knows how to pack and market his own product, for he has been doing this for years. So if he cannot get his price he handles his own stuff. Only a few men of the many who have bought apples have amassed wealth. More have been financially ruined than have gotten out with a whole skin. Buying apples here is no get-rich-quick game. One Ontario man, who entered the field in 1909, is reported to have left thirty thousand dollars behind him when he pulled out.

Co-operation has been talked for years. An attempt was made some years ago to organize the whole district on a comprehensive scale. This scheme, though good in theory, failed through being too large and attended with too much initial expense.

Three years ago, the first successful attempt was made at Berwick. Twelve men organized the Berwick Fruit Company, Limited, incorporation under the Nova Scotia Joint Stock Company Act. The idea expressed by the organizers was to commence on a small scale, put up a good pack, gain the confidence of the market, sell for cash, f. o. b. cars, or if sales were not quick, ship on consignment to good houses. The organization was a success from the beginning. The first year the concern handled seven thousand barrels, getting better prices than the average grower, and earning enough in commissions, etc., to practically pay the working expenses. In 1908, more good men were taken in and the output was about fifteen thousand barrels. More members came in and in 1909, twenty-two thousand barrels passed through the packers hands, netting some forty-five thousand dollars.

The Berwick Fruit Company, in its first year's operation, consigned about one half of its output. A uniform and square deal have gained for their brand reputation that will sell thousand-barrel lots by cable, as readily as by personal interview. This season the output practically all sold f. o. b. cars, at the warehouse and cash or draft attached to bill of lading are the usual terms. The company sells over a wide range. Three cars of Gravensteins were sold in the Canadian West, going as far as Moose Jaw. Five cars to South African buyers at $4.50 per barrel, was a satisfactory deal for both buyer and seller. A feature of the business is that both of these extremes want more of the same stuff. Inspired by the success of the pioneer company, others are being formed. A general co-operative act of the Nova Scotia Legislature makes the process of organizing easy and inexpensive. Five co-operative companies operated last year, handling about one-tenth of the crop. This year ten are at work, all owning their own packing houses and controlling, probably, twenty-five per cent. of this year's crop. As a means of getting nearer together a central organization has been formed composed of representatives of all tributary companies. This central organization has a board of directors and general manager, and we look forward to a not distant day, when the central company will sell and buy for all the subsidiaries. The central company in 1909 chartered three steamers and shipped twenty-five thousand barrels to London in their own ships, saving fifteen cents per barrel, freight to shippers, and incidentally making fifteen hundred dollars clear money, which is laid aside for a rainy day, which is liable to come some time.

The day of small things in the apple business is past, and the prospect now is, that in a few years co-operative associations will practically control the output of millions of barrels from the famed Annapolis Valley.—S. C. P.

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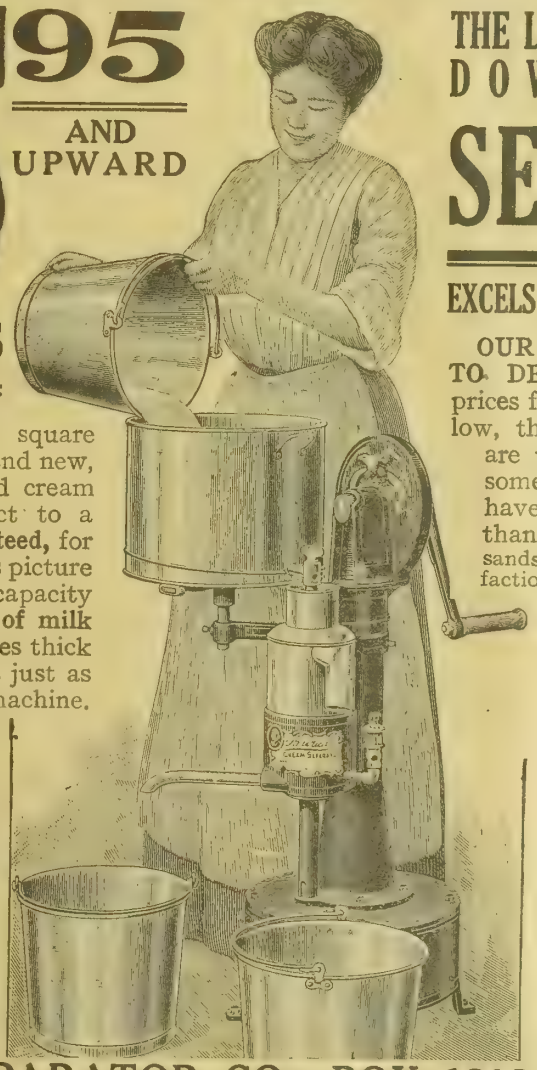

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DAIRYING.

Cow-Testing at the Local Creameries

Despite the efforts of many disinterested workers and the expenditure of much money to spread abroad the gospel of improved milking capacity, the average dairy herd in Maritime Canada still contains several robbers or boarders. These unprofitable workers must be maintained at the expense, first of the remunerative members of the herd, and second, to the consequential detriment of the owner. Is it not amazing in the extreme that an ordinarily intelligent, hard-working farmer will go to untold trouble to keep himself straight along many agricultural lines, and yet will not go to the trouble of testing out the robbers in his herds? Obviously, the cow that is not paying for her keep, or is just returning a mere fraction over and above expenses, is a cumberer of the ground that should be cut down and beefed at the earliest opportunity. If there was anything hard or expensive about this detective process, it would be different. If the subject was at all new objections might be raised against it. But the process of discovering which cows are guilty of larceny is so simple that it passes belief why cow owners will not get down to brass tacks and keep only profitable kine. Cow testing stations are royal roads towards the detection of the robbers of the herd. Why not start a cow testing station at every local creamery? The time involved is not long; the expense is not great. With the Babcock tester and an intelligent manipulator, the robbers may be weeded out of an entire neighborhood within a period of six months. Surely the end to be gained is worth the effort. ...

A Cow's Milk Veins.

We should lay a good deal of stress on the milk veins of a dairy cow. These veins do not hold milk but blood; they are not entering the udder, but are coming from it. Milk is made from blood, therefore the more blood passing through to the udder the more milk we may expect from the udder, and these veins under the body of the cow are the outward sign of the blood supply to the udder. The veins should be numerous, large, and extend well forward.

Suppose a cow just about to be milked should suddenly die. If she had not died, she would have given us ten quarts of milk. To find out where she stores her milk, we have a veterinarian open her body. Search where he will, he can only get less than a quart of milk. The last process in the secretion or making of the milk takes place while we have our hands on the teats. In other words we assist the cow in the manufacturing of her milk. The udder is made up of arteries, veins, tissues, nerves, and millions of tiny cells which contain the material which forms milk. When we press the teats we excite the nerves, they act on the cell and transform the stored up material into milk. Since the production of milk is so largely dependent on nerve force we want to milk quickly, quietly and exhaustively to get the best results. A bad rough milker, or weak-handed boy or woman spoils many a cow. Nothing robs the milk pail so effectively as being abusive to your cow. She can get back at you by giving not only less milk, but milk of poor quality.

Milk is 87 per cent. water and many a cow is humiliated because she has to bring her milk flow down to her water supply. A cow should have an abundance of both water and feed. I am a strong advocate of feeding corn silage, alfalfa and clover hay. One ton of good alfalfa hay is worth in food value a ton of bran. The cow has four stomachs. The first, the paunch, is immense, holding from 36 to 40 gallons. The second is called the honey comb on account of the cavities in the lining. By a muscular action the food is forced from the stomach back to the mouth to be rechewed. We sometimes hear a dairyman say: "The cow has lost her cud," and you would think he wanted you to help her find it. The cow is really suffering from indigestion. Stop her food allowance and give her a dose of salts. The third stomach or maniplies has the lining thrown up into leaves or folds between which the food is rubbed. Too much fibrous matter sometimes collects between the folds causing impaction. In such cases sloppy food and plenty of water and a good dose of salts will greatly help in restoring the cow to health. The fourth is the true or rennet stomach. This is the only stomach a newly born calf has, and is the source of our commercial rennet.

We like to see a long tail. The tail is but a continuation of the back bone.

It is not more, but better cows we want. Half the cows in the Dominion do not give 4,000 pounds of milk a year—not paying for the food they consume. Our standard should be 6,000 pounds of 3.6 per cent. milk or about 300 pounds butter yearly.—Miss Laura Rose instructor in home dairying, Ontario Agriculture College.

Feeding Dairy Cows

These rules are given by Prof. C. H. Eckles, of the Missouri experiment station, where they have developed some of the best dairy cows ig the country, having five Jerseys with records of over 700 lbs. butter fat in a year, and a number of Holsteins with excellent records, amongst others Chief Missouri Josephine, who holds all world's milk records up to eleven months test. Mr. Eckles says:

"It is possible to feed a bunch of cows economically only when they are fed as individuals and not as a herd. A too common practice, even in the otherwise well conducted herds is for all animals to be fed the same amount of grain regardless of the period of lactation or the quantity of milk individual cows are producing. Such feeding always lacks economy, as the high producing cow does not get enough, and while she may milk well for a short time, she soon comes down to a lower level, while the lighter producing cow gets too much and accumulates fat.

The following rules concerning the amount to feed cows covers the case fairly well:

1. Feed all the roughage they will eat up clean at all times.

2. Feed one pound of grain per day for each pound of butter fat produced each week, or one pound of grain per day for each three pounds of milk.

3. Feed all the cows will take without gaining weight.

The rules regarding the amount of grain to feed per day for each cow applies best when based upon the amount of butter fat produced per week as this makes it applicable to any breed. The second part of the rule in regard to feeding one pound of grain for each three pounds of milk would not work out in all cases since in a heavy milking Holstein cow this gives a little too large a quantity of grain and with a Jersey giving very rich milk it is a little too low."

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THERE was a time when the first cost of a cream separator was a big factor in deciding which separator a cow owner should buy. But now it is different. Men have found it the best investment to pay a LITTLE MORE at the start rather than to be paying the difference constantly afterward in cream profits lost and in repairs necessary. Men have learned that in the

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Of Quality Separators

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Seventeen Cents a Year was the average cost of repairs on all of the hundreds of thousands of Empire Cream separators in use last year. And the majority of these Empire machines have been in use for many years. It's the TIME test and repair cost that tell whether a separator is a paying investment.

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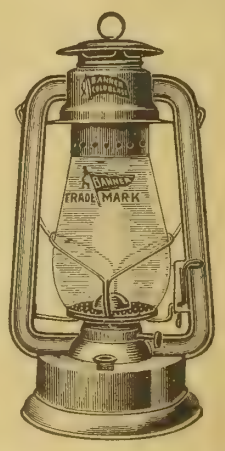

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Have Double Skimming Force, So Must Skim Twice as Clean.

That is how

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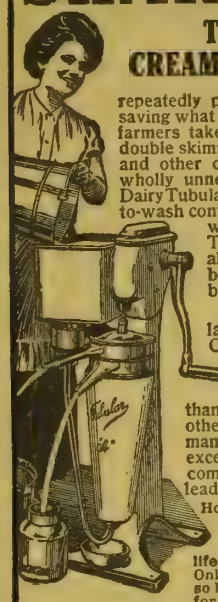

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It will pay you to start your letter with the words: "I saw your adv. in The Maritime Farmer."

Why Keep Poor Cows.

It has been stated on good authority that the average yield of 17,000 cows in the famous Belleville, Ont., section for the factory season of 1910 was 3,480 pounds of milk. There are sections in Quebec where it is doubtful if the average is much over 2,500 pounds. The average income per cow in connection with one Quebec creamery was only $19.60. As some patrons obtained as much as $34.00 per cow, it means necessarily that some cows earned scarcely $15.00. Some primary principles of dairy farming seem to need attention here. Records of each cow's production will soon show which cows should be beefed because unprofitable.

During 1910 the average yield of 1,000 cows in Quebec cow testing associations for the full period of lactation was 179 pounds of fat, double he above creamery average.

Two good records near Winchester, Ont., for January, February and March are 5,725 and 6,570 pounds of milk from two cows that freshened in December. Such cows, sources of keen pleasure and good profit, are found in increasing numbers where cow testing is practised. Plenty of individual cows in Canada are giving 10,000 and 12,000 pounds of milk and from 300 to 400 pounds of fat in one season. Why keep poor cows?—C. W. F.

Water Must be Accessible.

In endeavoring to get the largest possible milk supply from a dairy cow, there is scarcely any other single factor of so much importance as that she shall have, before her, at very frequent intervals, a liberal supply of good water. Even in making beef, feeders have found that a constant supply of water is of great value; in fact, some go so far as to say that the water supply is almost equal in importance to the feed supply. If this be true in beef making, it is much more the case in milk production. When one remembers that a cow giving 50 lbs. of milk a day must give away through the pail alone about 18 or 19 quarts of water and this quite in addition to carrying on all the other functions of the body, it is at once evident that the milch cow must be a very heavy drinker. For her to have to take the amount of water necessary in one or two large draughts of icy water each day is almost an impossibility, and is certainly not conducive to the best dairy performance. The dairy cow should not only have all the water she can drink, but she should also have it at frequent intervals. There is no other animal on the farm for which it will pay so well to put a water supply in the stable as for a high-class dairy cow.

And Still they Come.

Twenty new cow testing associations have been organized in Quebec since the beginning of this year. Twelve new ones have commenced perations in Ontario, two more in Nova Scotia and one more each in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. This shows that the dairy farmers of Canada are seeing things in their right light. But it has always been a difficult job to get the farmer to take any steps for his own better education and advancement. Just why this should be so we never could see. Have you a Cow-Testing Association in your District?

WINDSOR TABLE SALT

"Waiter, this is better salt than we get in the States".

"Yes sir, that's what all the tourists say.

We always use Windsor Salt in this hotel. In fact, practically everybody in Canada uses Windsor Salt for the table."

"There, my dear, is a hint for you.

Now that we are going to live in Canada, we must start our housekeeping right with Windsor Salt.

Put the name in your 'want book'—

WINDSOR TABLE SALT". 45

We Now Have Ready for Delivery

The New Capital Separator

You will recognize at once the LOW TANK feature of this type and the solid yet attractive appearance of the machine as a whole. THE BOWL is the same as we always used. The lightest, most compact, easiest washed bowl on the market. BALL BEARINGS are used throughout the machine, thereby reducing friction to a minimum, making the machine extremely easy to operate. THE GEARS run in a film of oil produced through the phosphor-bronze spiral gear wheel being continuously immersed. The same CLUTCH DEVICE that has made the Capital famous has been adapted to this type, so that when the handle stops all gears, except the one running in the oil, are instantly stopped, and nothing but the soft whirling noise of the bowl can be heard. WHEN GEARS DON'T RUN THEY CAN'T BE WEARING. This advantage is apparent to every one. Notice also the high crank; the centre of the crank shaft being about 2 feet, 9 inches from the floor, which permits the operator to assume almost natural position when turning. This type is made in two sizes, No. 6, capacity, 500 lbs. per hour; No. 8, capacity 750 lbs. per hour. We are **not** discarding the former style of Capital, which has deservedly won many friends, but we are introducing the above style so as to give purchasers a variety to choose from.

A postal will bring you full particulars of our Free Trial Offer. Address nearest branch.

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LIVE STOCK

Raising Hogs on Dairy Farms.

A wealthy meat packer stated once to the writer that the profits in his beef business consists entirely in what he is able to save in materials formerly wasted. The smaller butcher usually throws away what the large butcher turns into money. The means employed by the latter could not be adopted by all small butchers, but the thought that waste may be eliminated and savings effected through intelligent study of materials such as are neglected by others is good enough for universal application and can be applied in the case of the farmer just as well as the case of the packer or manufacturer.

There is, on all farms where dairying is a specialty, a large amount of what may be called waste material, such as small potatoes, house refuse, etc., which might well be converted into cash by transforming it into pork. The hog is always ready and willing to accommodate his owner along these lines, says W. D. B., in the Alberta Homestead.

With live pork ranging from 7c to 8c per lb. live weight, one can readily see that the more hogs we can turn off, providing they fill the place they should, viz., as waste consumers the more our bank account will swell.

The first problem is how to get the hogs to fatten. One way is by depending entirely on the stock hogs, which is not very feasible in this western country at present, and the other is by keeping brood sows and raising pigs. One objection to the first is that the stock offered for sale is usually poor and the seller knowing that you have to get your hogs this way, wrings the highest price possible out of you.

For all purposes, a good purebred animal is the best for the production of purely market hogs, as well as for the production of purebred animals for breeding purposes, but the man with limited means and perhaps also a limited knowledge of the value of different animals, will be able to succeed by starting a herd with grade stock. The man who has a well-selected grade herd and is producing hogs for the pork market, will do a great deal better than the man who is producing pork hogs from a purebred herd that has not been so well selected. In selecting, pick sows of good shape, good feeders, prolific, reasonably quiet and easy to handle and mate them with a purebred boar of good individuality and breeding, whose offspring matures early and fattens easily.

A sow that is properly fed and handled before and after farrowing gives little trouble. She should not be heavily fed on milk producing or heating feeds a week before and a couple of days after farrowing, as this stimulates milk production which is likely to cause either milk fever or caked udder. A sow should not be fed more than enough to enable the pigs to take what milk is produced. A week or so previous to farrowing, her feed should be gradually reduced while at the same time the bulky nitrogenous parts of the ration should be relatively increased.

Immediately after farrowing she should be left as quiet as possible and only warm water given to her. The following day she may be given sloppy feed, skim milk, bran and oats. Within a couple of weeks she may be increased to a full ration. If fed too much after farrowing there is a tendency to bring on a feverish condition of the udder and body, which often causes an abnormal appetite for flesh. The end of March appears to be a good time for the spring litter to come and the fall litter should be farrowed in time to give the pig a good start before the real cold weather sets in. If bred systematically two litters can be had year after year, and each fit in just right.

A sow should be handled with the greatest care and gentleness at all times. When the sow is about to farrow it is best to put her in a pen by herself, where a 6x4 piece of scantling has been nailed to the sides in the corner where the bed is at about eight or ten inches from the floor. Chaff or cut straw should be used for bedding, and this, as well as the scantling will help protect the young pigs from being mothered by the sow. After the pring litter is weaned the little pigs should have all the milk they will drink clean with a little middlings or ground wheat in it. It is best to feed the milk with as much animal heat in it as possible, for there seems to be some vital force of virtue in he animal heat. Judgment must be used in the amount of skimmed milk fed to young pigs. In addition to this it is best that they have a run or a small pasture lot. Be sure the ence surrounding this is good. The young pigs love to roam, and many a dairyman knows to his sorrow the mischief they can get into and the damage they can do. Pasturing hogs however, is one of the cheapest and healthiest ways of raising them, for it gives them good large, strong stomachs, good digestion and puts good legs under them. This all counts when the pig is put in to fatten at say five months old, for he is able to stand heavier feeding and makes cheaper and quicker gain.

A pig is half made when past the weaning period without a stunt or set-back in its growth. Each check or halt in its prosperity through its first two months is more expensive than at any later period, so it pays to pay close attention to feeding at this time. Too much rich feverish milk of the dam may leave harmful results and cause more injury to the growth of the young pig than scant feeding.

From the first week after farrowing until weaning time, the sow will be little less than a milk machine, and to be a high power machine in perfect operation she must have proper care. Nothing is so well calculated to make pigs grow as a bountiful supply of wholesome sow's milk, and the pigs that have plenty of other feed, such as skim milk, and middlings, with the milk of a well slopped sow for eight weeks will ordinarily have much the start of those weaned at five or six weeks. No great check in the growth of young pigs will be noticed at weaning time if they have been taught to eat some weeks before. Another point to be emphasized in feeding pigs, is to give them a sufficient supply of water. Young pigs need a larger quan-

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3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT
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(SIZE 22x28 INCHES)
AS LIFELIKE AS IF YOU SAW THEM ON THE TRACK HITCHED TO SULKIES GOING A FAST MILE
You must name This Paper and state how much live stock you own.
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Is sold by over 100,000 dealers on a spot cash guarantee that its use will cost you nothing unless you get paying results. If it ever fails your money will be promptly refunded. International Stock Food is a strongly concentrated medicinal preparation composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is equally good for horses, colts, cows, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, goats, etc. It is fed in small amounts mixed with grain and purifies the blood, tones up and strengthens the system and greatly aids digestion and assimilation, so that each animal obtains more nutrition from all food taken. It is not amount of grain fed but the amount assimilated or taken into the system that fattens or keeps your stock in good condition, and as International Stock Food increases assimilation it will save you money. It will make you more money than you can possibly make without its use. It also cures and prevents many forms of disease, and is absolutely harmless, even if taken into the human system. International Stock Food is endorsed by over two million farmers who have used it for years. The editor of your farm paper will tell you we do exactly as we agree, and as reference we give you the Traders Bank of Canada.
M. W. Savage, sole owner of "International Stock Food," and also of "International Stock Food Farm," positively Guarantees that His World Famous Champion Stallions, Dan Patch 1:55, Minor Heir 1:58, Hedgewood Boy 2:01, Geo. Gano 2:02¼, and his brood mares and colts eat it every day. You are specially invited to visit this Great Harness Horse Breeding Farm ten miles from Minneapolis, and see the practical results of the every day use of the greatest purely vegetable animal tonic ever used on a farm. It is constantly used and strongly endorsed by over Two Millions of the most up-to-date Stockmen and Horse Breeders of the world.
PROVED ITS INVALUABLE WORTH.
The International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.—Gentlemen: I feel in honor bound to offer you my testimonial in favor of your Stock Food. I have used it faithfully this summer and proved its invaluable worth. It made my pigs grow, the results were simply marvelous. I would not be without it for anything. My horses got a very nasty distemper cough in the spring, but the food cleaned it completely out of their system and they went through the Spring work fine and came out of it rolling fat. Please duplicate my last order. Mrs. Coe requests me to tell you that your Poultry Food is excellent, that feeding your Poultry Food doubles the quantity of eggs, in fact, it could not be better for egg production and keeping the fowl healthy.—Yours sincerely (sgd.) ALF. R. COE. KEHO, ALTA, 10-10-10
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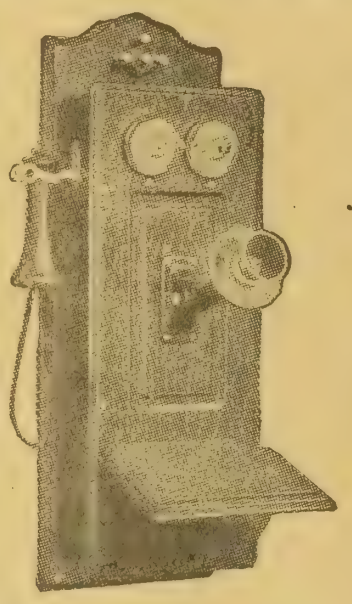

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CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., LIMITED,
1820 Duncan Street, Toronto.

tity of proportion to weight than those older. The best results have been obtained by feeding the bulk of the water after the rest of the feed has been eaten. Another point is to give the pig free access to a variety of mineral substances so that he can supply according to his appetite whatever is lacking of those minerkls in his food. These substances may be salt, charcoal, bone meal, wood ashes, clean soil, soft coal cinders or phosphoric limes. Ear y maturity in general is brought about by feeding an excess of non-nitrogenous nutriments or by sudden changes from nitrogenous to non-nitrogenous. The reason for this is that in feeding non-nitrogenouss nutrients, the pig does not have sufficient protein upon which to make extended growth. Therefore he will lay on fat and discontinue to grow. The change in the ration should be made gradually so as to avoid any chance of getting the pig off feed and keeping the co-efficient of digestibility at a minimum.

Sore Feet in Cattle.

There are many forms and causes of sore feet in cattle but the ordinary breeder is not so interested in the cause as he is in the successful treating of same.

It is very important to keep barnyards and stables so thoroughly cleaned that cattle are not obliged to walk through any pools containing urine or filth, as in many instances their feet become infected by so doing and perhaps the first symptoms of this disease will be noticed by heat, swelling and lameness.

Upon close examination it will be noticed that the hide between the claws has cracked and become infected, which produces this disturbed condition and as the soreness and inflammation are intense, it oftentimes interferes with the general condition of the animal, causing a decrease in appetite and a rapid loss of flesh.

Perhaps the most successful manner in handling such cases is to put the animal upon a tonic to increase the appetite. The feet should be thoroughly washed out with an antiseptic solution and then apply an antiseptic poultice, which has a tendency to remove the heat swelling and inflammation.

New Problems With Sheep.

Why do sheep sometimes bear twins, triplets and even litters? If some ewes do this, why may not all ewes become equally prolific? Why do ewes have so mony rudimentary teats, besides those which the lamb sucks? Did sheep formerly bear more lambs than now, or can they be bred or fed or feared so as to become more prolific? Can the milk glands of the ewe be so developed that she may suckle a whole litter of lambs, just as a sow does?

If No, to any or all of the above questions, why No?

Many a man of long and successful experience with sheep will at first laugh at these questions. But Dr. Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone and other great improvements, has been experimenting along these very lines with sheep for years. As a result he believes that most of the questions above cited can be answered affirmatively. A sheepman who had talked to Dr. Bell without knowing him, when asked what he had been told, replied:

"Well!" he said, "I have been raising sheep all my life, own thousands of them now, but that man has told me more about sheep than I ever dreamed of."

Familiarity with live stock should not blind one to the ever-present mysteries or possibilities of nature!

Taking the Burden Off the "Everitt" Owner

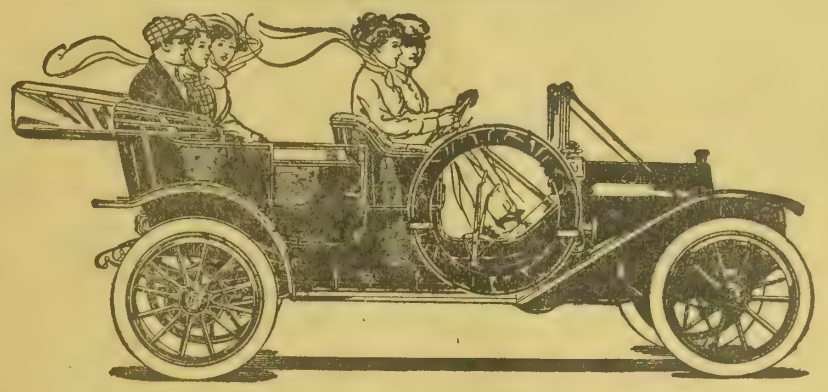
AUTOMATIC devices for oiling—positive timing and valve action—unusual accessibility to working parts—simplicity of design—low up-keep cost—Tudhope protection after purchase—these make "Everitt" driving the twin-sister to unalloyed pleasure.

IT is an "Everitt" characteristic to make each part of the car self-caring, self-attending—dependable. "Everitt" owners have motoring pleasures to the full. Could more *real* return be had in a car at $1,450?

"Everitt" parts are few, simple and strong. Each part is made with positive accuracy. Large wheels, unit-cast motor, saved weight, roominess, a finish excelled nowhere else—these are some of the achievements of "Everitt" design. "Special Tudhope Equipment," including Extra Tire,—and 2 Years' Guarantee—these complete the car as a purchase of excellent value at $1,450. Get the Catalogue.

A Self-Caring "Everitt" Makes Care-Free Owners

Five Passenger Touring Car—embodies class, snap and excellent design



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CARLETON AUTOMOBILE & SUPPLY CO., Woodstock, N. B.; J. A. PUGSLEY & CO., St. John, N. B., Local Representatives. 12

Sheep Pointers.

Be quiet among the sheep.

An orphan lamb may be given a ewe that has just lost a lamb if the dead lamb is rubbed over the strange one.

Sheep need a change of pasture. Change them often from one place to another, putting them where it needs cleaning up.

Oil meal will often prevent indigestion and keep the young sheep on edge.

Sheep should be given salt every day. Once a week is not sufficient. They will not eat too much.

Don't let the sheep get wet. Takes a long time to dry out their heavy coats of fleece. Provide shelter. In case of storms it pays big.

If a ewe dies her fleece will pay her funeral expenses; if she lives, her spring wool and lambs pay more than double revenue.

If you notice a lamb going lame examine its feet at once. Sometimes a small stone or tuft of grass wedged between the toes will cause lameness.

THE ORIGINAL "HALLOCK" WEEDER.

The object of a weeder is to keep down the weeds, therefore, it resolves itself into this one fact: that a weeder should be used early and often, so as not to give the weeds a chance to grow. You will not injure your crops by working the ground directly over the plant or grain, but will do much toward increasing the growth and yield.

You can work them in wet or dry weather, they will not cut the roots of the crop, but cultivate just deep enough to retain the moisture just where it is needed. But, do not forget the old rule—use the WEEDER early and often, and when you are all through with all kinds of other cultivators, our weeder will finish your job in No. 1 shape. Thousands in use. Write for prices and terms.

Send in your order now for the "HALLOCK" Weeder. Goods are now in hand, all orders will receive our prompt attention.

ILLSLEY & HARVEY CO., LTD.,
PORT WILLIAMS, - Nova Scotia.

THE HORSE.

Size and Quality Combined in Horses

There is a mistaken notion abroad among the uniformed that grit, endurance, longevity and superior quality of bone and feet are not found among draft horses in such perfection as among horses of less size. There are more soft horses among the big ones than among the small ones, it is true, but the best draft horses need no apologies on the score of those sterling attributes of temper and quality that make a horse as willing and as able to forge ahead with the work in the afternoon as in the morning, in midsummer as in winter, and at 20 years old as well as at three. A man may choose the kind he wishes. He may take, just because they are big, some coarse-haired, loosely-made, sleepy-eyed round-boned, flat-footed duffers, and later be disgusted with their inefficiency; or he may demand size with fine hair, sturdy compact build, keen eye, flat bone and wide deep feet. He can find horses with those qualities, and they are the ones to tie to. The vast number of big draft horses that work to a great age and still remain sound and supple furnish constant proof that the usefulness of draft horses is not confined by any such limits as some men suppose.

Draft horses are at their best in work at a walk, but judges and breeders rightly demand that they shall be able to trot smartly and well. Any day in Chicago one can see draft horses weighing close to a ton trotting along the streets. Perhaps they are loaded with several tons of goods and the driver wants to reach the next corner before leaving the car track at the demand of the clanging gong, or there is a hurry-up call for the delivery of the load somewhere, or it may be that the belated teamster is merely hurrying home with his empty wagon. Sometimes one sees a good shapely chunk, weighing perhaps close to 1,500 pounds, tearing down the street at a gallop with a load of express packages or newspapers. To be sure the horses that remain sound under such driving are not the coarse wooden-legged kind, but horses with big flat bone, legs set mechanically correct, and feet of ample size, deep as well as wide. The fact that big horses can stand such strain should encourage farmers and breeders to set their mark more steadfastly toward quality with size.

There never has been a time when toere was a greater opportunity for the breeder of draft horses in this country than now. Both farm and city want draft horses. But men are waking up to the fact that a horse must have many other attributes besides weight. The enduring quality counts in dollars for the breeder as well as in work. The service of a really high-class draft stallion with ancestry like himself, is worth several times that of a horse that is his equal only in size. The owner of pure-bred mares must be especially careful in his selection of a sire if he is to meet the growing demand for horses that are at once nimble, enduring and weighty. Such horses are now being bred. It pays to secure that kind of foundation stock. Pure bred mares of such type have great money-making ability.—Breeders' Gazette.

High Class Horses.

The National Bureau of Breeding will have at the Ottawa horse show what is said to be as fine an exhibit of thoroughbred stallions as was ever seen in the ring in Canada. In the lot will be Masterman, by Hastings-Lady Margaret, winner of first prize at the New York Horse show last year; Earl Rogers, by Sain-Sister to Uncle Bob, winner at the Toronto fair; Valjean, by George Keseler-Missy, winner of 103 races and the oldest thoroughbred sire in Canada; Rosemount by Hastings-Lady Rosemary; winner at Montreal Horse show, Anger by Hindoo-Olga, winner at ridgeport and other shows; Blue Coat, a handsome son of Ben trome by Bend Or; Athel, the brown on of the Irish stallion Atheling, nd others.

This exhibit is valued at over $40,000 and all these sires have been placed free of charge in Ontario and Quebec farms and came as donations to the bureau. The horses are being shown by the farmers themselves and every horse is being prepared by the armer or breeder at whose farm he s stationed.

The bureau has sent the fine young hestnut stallion Arawak by Pontiac-Anna Daly to Thomas Babe, X. S., Shelborne, Ont. Anawak is the finest looking thoroughbred ever produced in the world-famous Rancocas stud.

Beau Gallant by Jim Gore by Hindoo, dam Bonita Belle by Falsetta has been placed with W. D. Soles at West Brome, Que. Beau Gallant was bred by General Sanford at the Hurricane stud, raced by S. C. Hildreth, in whose colors he beat the great Commando in the Matron stakes at Morris park, and was sold by Hildreth to Richard Crocker for thirty thousand dollars. From Mr. Crocker he went to Major W. A. Wadsworth, master of the Genesee Valley hunt, and by Major Wadsworth was donated to the Canadian bureau.

The National bureau expects four more sires soon and these will at once be sent to Canadian farms! One will go to Dr. Shaw, Indian medical superintendent at Manitowaning, Manitoulin Island, and another to Fort William, Quebec, near the Petawawa training camp. The others will be sent where most needed and it is no easy matter to decide this part of the work, for the demand for these sires has increased until there are now over 1,500 farmers and breeders on the waiting list. Some of these men have been applying for three years.

You Never Can Tell.

The English thoroughbred horse, Birmingham, which won the St. Leger of 1830, had a curious career. Bought as a foal, he was soon afterwards taken ill and became so weak he could not stand up to feed. Having a great dislike to see an animal suffer, Mr. Beardsworth proposed to destroy him, but was dissuaded by his wife, at whose urgent request the horse was carried by four men to a private box near the house, where the lady made him her special care. He remained for a month without showing improvement and Mr. Beardsworth several times urged that humanity required his destruction. Mrs. Beardsworth resolutely opposed it having, she declared, a presentment that Birmingham would recover and win the St. Leger. This he did in a field of twenty-eight runners, Priam finishing second and Emancipator third.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Liniment drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. Sold by all

Horsemen Attention !

DR. J. WOODBURY'S HORSE LINIMENT & DR. J. WOODBURY'S CONDITION POWDERS will save and preserve the life of your horses. Their use will cure and prevent the disease common to horses, such as, Cough, Colds, Distemper, Glanders, Spavins, Pink Eye, Splints, Curbs, Enlargements, Cracked Hoof, Kidney Trouble, Fevers, Cuts, Sores and will remove bunches of all kinds.

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CURES:
SPLINTS,
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COUGHS,
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Use this preparation thoroughly for all and every disease of the horse for which it is recommended, Criticise it closely. Carefully watch, mark and note its effects, and honestly judging it on its merits, you will be compelled to endorse it.

TESTIMONIALS :

DEAR SIR :—I had a mare which had a very bad cough and heaves for almost six months, and became so thin there was nothing left apparently but skin and bones and I was tempted to shoot her. A friend of mine who had used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment, with good success, induced me to try one bottle of it which I did with the best results. I used just one and one-half bottles of the Liniment which effected a complete cure of both the cough and the heaves, and I have worked and driven her ever since.

I strongly recommend Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment as the best Horse Liniment on the market, and advise all horse owners to try it. Very truly,

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DEAR SIR :—I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment for a number of years, and have found it to be the most excellent article for the feet of horses kept in the stable. It prevents dryness and hardness, promotes a smooth and healthy growth and will, used according to directions, soon remedy anything like contraction of the hoof. W. A. C. RANDALL, M. D.

March 28th, 1911. Hawkshaw, N. B.

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(Signed) WALTER SLATER, "Cash Livery."

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Send for a bottle of my Veternary Medical Wonder. Cures Collic, Fever and Inflamation. Sent postpaid upon request. Agents wanted.

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Full line of veternary remedies in stock including Dr. Bells Wonder, fine blister for Spavins, Ringbones, lumbs or bunches of any kind.

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Cuts 4 sides at once---No crushing or bruising. Little pain. The only humane method. Write for free booklet. R. H. McKENNA
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will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. $2.00 per bottle deliv'd. Book 8 D free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Old Sores, Allays Pain. Book free.
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John D. Rockfeller would go brok if he should spend his entire income trying to prepare a better medicine than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for diarrhoea, dysentery or bowel complaints. It is simply impossible and so says every one that has used it. Sold by all dealers.

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No other grain supplies the energy of oats. You know the affect on horses. It is just the same on man. Any man can increase his endurance, his vim and vitality by eating more oats.

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The rich, plump grains used in Quaker Oats are selected by 62 siftings. Only ten pounds can be obtained from a bushel. But those choice grains have richness and flavor, and the maximum value as food.

Quaker Oats is the cream of the oats made delicious. Yet, despite its quality, the cost to you is but one-half cent per dish.

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POULTRY.

The Highest Priced Poultry.

The poultry that realizes the highest price are crate-fattened birds, and while we receive the largest proportion of these from men and firms who buy the poultry from the farmers at a certain price live weight, and then take and fatten them for the sake of the profit that is in the business for them, yet we are today receiving an increased quantity direct from the farmers. I am pleased to say that a great number of them are beginning to realize that there is money in taking some of the materials they have on the farm and putting them into poultry. They are also beginning to realize that it does not pay to keep inferior breeds of poultry or any live stock, as the cost of feeding and attention are the same in each case, whereas the results of the one are not to be compared with the results of the other.

There is no excuse for a farmer remaining in ignorance as to what are the best breeds of poultry to stock his farm with and what fowls will give the best returns in eggs and be most suitable for fattening and marketing when their usefulness has ceased. Certain breeds of fowls produce better eggs and are also more suitable for table use than others; these are the ones that attention should be given to.

If each farm kept an average of poultry equal to what I have indicated, we can easily figure what a large increase there would be in the quantity of poultry, which today is so much in demand, and of which we are not able to secure a sufficient quantity to meet the demand. It will probably be new to know that although we have been in business so many years we have never refused to buy eggs or poultry when it was offered to us by producers.

The high price of meats today has stimulated the demand for poultry, so that for the last few years a steady advance in the prices have been realized. Then, again, the development of the West has created new markets; this has absorbed the supply which in former years used to be exported, so that the total of our exports for 1909, including live and dressed poultry, only amounted to 109,290.

When we realize that the British market imports about $5,000,000 worth of poultry from various countries, you will form some idea of the possibilities for the development of this industry, and as the demand in the United States continues to increase, that markets will also offer an outlet for our future production, so as far as the outlet for supplies is concerned, it is almost unlimited.

I need hardly state to you that foreign buyers always look to these markets that can furnish a liberal and continuous supply; our inability to do this has practically cut Canada off the list of those buyers in Great Britain who would be only too pleased to forward their orders here.

Now another factor that has militated against our developing this business has been the poor standard of quality that the average poultry market furnished. I am very pleased indeed to express my approval and appreciation of the efforts of various poultry associations in trying to develop a higher standard of quality. The difference in price between poor poultry and good, or between lean, inferior birds and those in proper condition for killing is so great and so self apparent that I need scarcely enlarge upon it here, but I feel that I must draw your attention to figures once more, as they represent the dollar and cent side in which all are most vitally interested. I believe that I am safe in saying that only 50 per cent. of the poultry is marketed in proper condition. In a letter I received from the Hon. Mr. Fisher, he stated that it was estimated that the number of poultry of all classes sold or killed in Ontario in the past year was 4177,583. Figure this quantity at say five pounds per head to count chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese and you have a total weight of 20,587,915, on 50 per cent. of which there is easily a loss of 3c. per pound due to want of care in preparing for market or in other words, the farmers of Ontario lost last year $301,818.74; surely this gives food for thought.—John A. Gunn in Canadian Farm.

Science in Raising Geese.

Raising geese is a science just as well as any kind of poultry raising, says a writer in Poultry Journal. By letting geese raise themselves I have found that they will do silly things; for instance, stand by their mothers and drown in a rainstorm when the old goose would gladly shelter them. Geese always do best with a goose mother, but they must be kept out of the rain, as water is fatal. Not until they are about six weeks old can they stand much of it. I have raised goslings in brooders and would do this altogether were it not for their tendency to stray off. A goose mother will keep her brood together, but when the goslings have no mother they will separate and sometimes stray a great way from home and be unable to find their way back. Last spring I had a small ratproof house built especially for raising geese. The mother goose is confined with her family at night and on rainy days. Next spring I intend putting a brooder in the house and teaching the goslings to go into it while the mother goose stays in the house. In this way she can care for a large flock of youngsters.

I use but one goose for raising my flock, and whenever I give her a bunch of newly hatched goslings she hails them with delight and gives them a hearty welcome. By the middle of June her family is of all sizes. Goslings will grow well on grass alone, especially on clover, but will do much better if fed once a day with all the cracked corn they will eat. I have never seen an overfed gosling; yet goslings will fill their necks until they must crane to get it down, take a drink, then eat some more.

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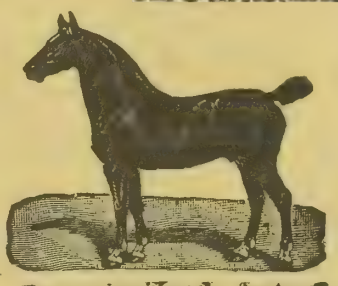

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I have been selling GOMBAULTS CAUSTIC BALSAM for years, and it is giving my customers the best of satisfaction. I have also used it myself on different ailments with the best results. Too much cannot be said in its favor.—W. T. PRICE, Berkeley, Ont.

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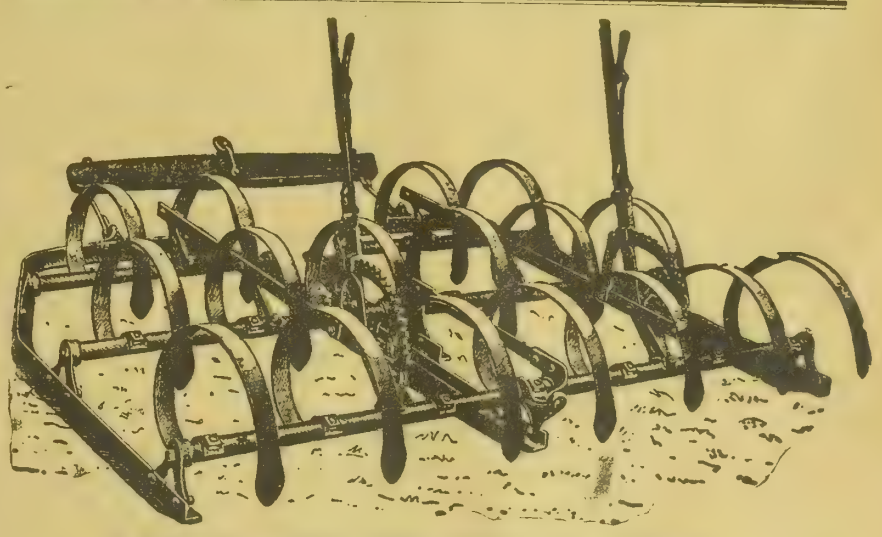

HARROWS.

In these days of expensive labor you can't afford to buy any harrow but the one which will do your work best and quickest—'twon't pay you.

Our Lever Harrow is a great one;—best there is going, by long odds. 'Twill harrow steadier, and just to what depth you want it. Then you can regulate the draft on the horses and get the greatest amount of work for the least pulling.

A touch of the levers and the teeth are just where you want them at each round; not too deep at first, to ease the horses, then afterwards when the top soil is loose, throw them down and you're getting something done.

Saves time because less scrapes do.

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THE FARM HOME

This Department is now being edited by a very competent lady, who will be pleased to answer all inquiries. She solicits the aid of all who are interested in home making. This aid may be given in the form of short articles dealing with your experiences, questions or timely suggestions. Ladies, this department is yours. Use it to the best advantage.

Love's Barrier.

CHAPTER II.

A WOMAN IN THE CASE.

They met several times after that. In fact, every morning found Secretan haunting the pond in the Luxembourg Gardens, in the hope of seeing Helen Revell. She always seemed pleased to see him, and they had many intimate talks; while Geoffrey and Margot, approving of the tall stranger who knew so much about boats, and was neither too big nor too solemn for play, never failed in their boisterous welcome.

Secretan quickly learned that the woman who interested him so deeply was intensely unhappy in her present mode of life; also he discerned some care upon her heart other than that of passionate regret for the father whom she had so ardently loved. That she was of birth far superior to his own he had easily gathered; her father had been an army man, and all her connections seemed to move in military circles. The Revels themselves seemed to be very poor, however, eking out a somewhat harassed existence in a garrison town on strictly limited means.

To say that Secretan was deeply interested, inadequately describes his frame of mind. He bade her goodbye with a very poignant regret, while a determination to see her again had already taken possession of him, and would not be set aside.

"Promise me," he said earnestly, as they strolled together for the last time under the spreading trees. "Promise me that if you ever need a friend you will apply to me."

"That is a promise easily given," she answered with a faint light in her wide grey eyes. "I have not so many friends that I can afford to despise an offer so sincere."

"I should have imagined you surrounded by troops of friends," he said a little consfusedly, fully aware that the remark was a little more personal than their brief acquaintance justified.

She laughed a little, and the bitterness in her voice was insistent.

"I am really a quite friendless woman. You can't know the life of a garrison town, its petty jealousies, its horrible cruelty. To be happy in it one would need to be wholly independent, to be able to soar clean above it all, to put one's foot on its neck, so to speak. I have never been in that enviable position."

"Would it not be better to leave a place so uncongenial and so unpleasant?" he asked perplexedly.

"I have often thought of that, but the way is barred. It always id barred to the solitary woman, without gifts and without resources."

"You belittle yourself," said Secretkn earnestly. "You dare not say you are without gifts."

"At least I have no marketable ones," she said swiftly," and, besides, we are hide-bound by tradition and convention. One may starve and not altogether lose caste, but work ——!"

She ended her sentence with a small, significant shrug of the shoulders.

Secretan was silent a moment, recalling indeed the small linendraper's shop in the Somerset town where his father and mother had pursued an unblemished, but perfectly undistinguished, career. His own striking success at school, the winning of a substantial scholarship, had enabled him to leave the environment which, to do him justice, he had never learned to despise, though he was perfectly aware that others despised it.

"I think, if one has courage," he said slowly, "courage conquers every thing. I cannot bear to think of you eating your heart out in that garrison town, living a life that is carving so many unnecessary lines on your face."

"I know I am getting old," she said with a little sign. "Mrs. Revell is always remarking on that cheerful fact. She has the baby face, and adopts the air of innocence, though within she is as wise as a serpent. Oh, how you must despise me for talking like this, but, believe me, it has been a relief! You have been so truly kind, and seem to understand; but I feel that I shall die of shame after I am home, thinking how I have given myself away. My father did not teach me that. He was a brave soldier. He always told me to stand up to the guns."

"You are in the wrong place," he said gently. "I hope that one day soon you will find your right niche. Now, shall we ever meet again?"

"Oh, we may! The world is wide, and nobody knows what a day may bring forth. But I won't forget our talks. And I shall recall your ideal of duty when I am harder beset than usual. I think it will help me to think of you pursuing it under difficulties in your moorland parish."

"But I am not unhappy," said Secretan with a feeling of uneasiness because of the false impression he had made. "I am poor, of course, but I have congenial work, and no particular fight with fate."

"Poverty is nothing, nothing at all. I have a hundred pounds a year of my own, and, though it goes into the common good now, I sometimes wonder whether it would be possible for an unattached female without expensive tastes to live upon it. Well, good-bye. I assure you thpt in Colchester I shall often walk in spirit in the Luxembourg Gardens."

"May I write to you?" inquired Secretan, feeling that he could not let her drift out of his life like this.

She shook her head.

"Don't. It would be better not, I think. I prefer these memories. Let us remain like ships that pass in the night."

Her tone was final, and Secretan was obliged to speak the hateful word. But as he wended his way to his lodgings to get his things together he felt that something had gone out of his life, leaving behind a very sharp sense of loss. He did not think of love; the idea of learning to love a woman in five days would have upset all his preconceived ideas on that alluring theme. But he was haunted by a pair of sad, somewhat mocking, grey eyes, by the pathos and sweetness of a woman's mouth, by his own passionate desire to have some share in the guiding of a purposeless, and therefore unhappy life.

He tried to put it behind him manfully, and to address himself in thought to the waiting duties which for the moment did not beckon him. He slept the night in London, paid a few calls next morning, bought some needful books for which he had resolutely kept back a portion of his holiday money, and after lunch took train for the greyer North, where he arrived at dusk, to find a chill bitterness in the air, and an unkind rain falling from the leaden skies.

The glow and brightness had disappeared, and the weather seemed typical of the grey vista in front of him. When a man returns in such mood to his own niche it may be inferred that something serious has intervened to make upheaval in his life.

Midcar was reached by a small branch line crossing the moors from Guislip Junction, and as the train crawled up the misty slopes Secretan wondered when he should see Helen Revell again. That he would see her, he was in no doubt at all. Should he tell Jane about the incident of their meeting. He doubted it. Jane would hardly understand.

She was standing at the station, a motionless figure in the falling rain, her angular lines not enhanced by the ugly folds of a shabby and very wet macintosh, but the face peering out eagerly from under the brim of her serviceable but singularly unbecoming hat, was wholly redeemed by her eyes, which were really beautiful; filled with the soft, expressive light of welcome. Jane was in reality a far finer character than her brother. Though naturally clever, as well as good, it had been early impressed upon her that it is a woman's portion to stand aside, to wait, and to further ambitions in which she can have but little part. She was thus only partially educated, but her passionate thirst for knowledge had driven her to such self-culture as is to be found in books. She was musical also, and had laboriously taught herself enough to play the little organ in the church, where her sympathy of touch made up for the technical errors which sometimes jarred upon the critical or casual visitor.

Constant abnegation, however, had not embittered Jane Secretan's fine, sweet, wholesome nature, and her happy fund of humor, which enabled her to laugh in the most unexpected places, had taken the raw edge off many a bitter moment. Secretan had never fully appreciated her. During the years of his school and college life he had drifted, perhaps inevitably, out of touch with his home people, and though he was fully aware what an excellent almoner of a poor man's income his sister made, it had never occurred to him to regard her as an intellectual companion. Secretan was a preacher first and a pastor afterwards, and Jane's practical help in the parish was quite invaluable.

His splendid pulpit gifts had been curiously overlooked by his Church, and Jane sometimes resented the fact that he was buried untimely in their moorland parish. They had now been seven years in Midcar, and Jane knew that a change would be beneficial to him, though personally she would regret to leave the place where she was happy, where she understood the people, and where she was so greatly beloved. In the love of the best women there is always the mothering element, and Jane's eyes were eloquent as she stepped forward, almost as an anxious mother might have done, to welcome her returning boy.

"There you are at last, dear!" she said in her strong, pleasant voice, which at the moment had a strangely irritating effect upon Secretan, He inwardly compared it with the soft music of the voice which had haunted him in the Luxembourg Gardens, and which haunted him still.

"Ah, you have an extra parcel, I see, and as it is so very wet hadn't we better take the fly? I have the money all ready."

"Of course we shall take the fly," responded Secretan a trifle testily. "And don't you attempt to lift that parcel, Jane. It is much too heavy for you."

The poverty, the makeshifts of their existence, rushing upon him in the moment of his home-coming, filled him with a strange and secret rage. He had had a glimpse of other things. He signed to the porter, and preceded his sister out to the station fly. They found themselves the only occupants; but the noise and rattle of the rickety old vehicle over the uneven half-mile to the village, rendered speech impossible. Jane, however, observed that her brother looked remarkably well, though she admitted to herself that he might be more cheerful.

She attributed it, however, to the dismal conditions of the weather, and anticipated a cosy and interesting chat when they should be comfortably within the Rectory, in a cheerful, well-lighted room.

Midcar Rectory was a long, low, grey house, well overhung with creepers, and very picturesquely set in a pretty, old-world garden with a paddock behind. Beyond that were the purple solitudes of a great stretch of moorland, which Jane loved, though sometimes its bleakness depressed her brother. A meal was ready when they got indoors—not the dainty little dinner to which Secretan had

OPERATIONS AVOIDED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Belleriver, Que. — "Without Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I would not be alive. For five months I had painful and irregular periods and inflammation of the uterus. I suffered like a martyr and thought often of death. I consulted two doctors who could do nothing for me. I went to a hospital, and the best doctors said I must submit to an operation, because I had a tumor. I went back home much discouraged. One of my cousins advised me to take your Compound, as it had cured her. I did so and soon commenced to feel better, and my appetite came back with the first bottle. Now I feel no pain and am cured. Your remedy is deserving of praise." — Mrs. EMMA CHATEL, Valleyfield, Belleriver, Quebec.

Another Operation Avoided.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y.—I run a sewing machine in a large factory and got all run down. I had to give up work for I could not stand the pains in my back. The doctor said I needed an operation for womb trouble but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did more for me than the doctors did. I have gained five pounds. I hope that everyone who is suffering from female trouble, nervousness and backache will take the Compound. I owe my thanks to Mrs. Pinkham. She is the working girl's friend for health, and all women who suffer should write to her and take her advice.—MISS TILLIE PLENZIG, 3 Jay St., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Thirty years of unparalleled success confirms the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to cure female diseases.

HE WANTS THEM ALL TO KNOW

ABOUT GIN PILLS

They Cured Him and He Knows They will Cure Others

DAVISVILLE, ONT.

"I want to let you know what GIN PILLS have done for me. I had trouble with my Kidneys and Bladder so I got a sample of GIN PILLS and followed directions. I felt better after the first dose and I kept taking them for a month.

One day, Mr. Simpson of this town, told me about the trouble he had with his kidneys and I recommended him to try GIN PILLS, and gave him one to take. The next day he bought some for himself and both he and his wife have received great benefit from them. I have also induced many others to try them.

I am trying to get my sister-in-law to try them. I wish you would send me a sample box to give her."

HERBERT H. BAUER.

If you have a friend who is suffering from Kidney or Bladder Trouble or Rheumatism, send name and address, and we will gladly mail a free sample box of GIN PILLS. At dealers, 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, or sent on receipt of price. Remember — GIN PILLS are guaranteed to give relief or money refunded. National Drug and Chemical Co. Dept. M. F. Toronto.

National Lazy Liver Pills regulate liver and bowels, and cure Constipation. 25c. a box.

Every Woman

is interested and should know about the wonderful

MARVEL Whirling Spray

The new Vaginal Syringe. Best —Most convenient. It cleanses instantly. Ask your druggist for it.

cannot supply the RVEL accept no other, end stamp for illustrated —sealed. It gives full partic- and directions invaluable to ladies.

DSOR SUPPLY CO., dsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

ard's Liniment Co., Limited.

ear Sirs,—Your MINARD'S LINI-NT is our remedy for sore throat, s and all ordinary ailments.

never fails to relieve and promptly.

CHARLES WHOOTEN.

t Mulgrave.

Send for the booklets of advertis t have to buy and you may lear in The Maritime Farmer—you mething useful.

very readily accustomed himself at the Restaurant Amedee, but the substantial high tea which obtains in so many parts of Yorkshire.

"It is quite like old times to have you back, dear," she said, nodding kindly at him from behind the homely tea cosy of her own making. "I shall want to hear a great deal presently. Your letters have not been very copious."

"I am no letter-writer, and the time seemed to fly," replied Secretan as he essayed to carve some slices from the cold ham which stood invitingly in front of him. "How have things gone, and how did Bakewell do?"

"Fairly well, only very fairly, dear," she answered guardedly. "I am afraid he is rather a worldly minded youth, and Midcar bored him. The only time I saw him really wake up was when he was asked to dine at High Ridges."

"So they did ask him there," said Secretan dryly. "Did he go?"

"Oh, yes, and ever after he talked of nothing but Audrey."

"Silly ass!" said Secretan, with some unnecessary asperity.

"Everyone will be pleased that you are back," she said with an affectionate glance. "There have been two deaths in the parish this week."

"Whose?" he asked quickly, arrested for the moment from his more selfish thoughts.

"Little Annie Bartlett and Tom Courtney's wife at the Court Farm."

"Mrs. Courtney!" exclaimed Secretan pushing his chair back. "Why, what happened? She was as well as you or I the last Sunday I was in church."

"She died quite suddenly. It seems her heart was weak. I was up to the Farm yesterday, and Tom blames himself very much. He told me he had had a fit of his old temper, and that it was immediately after it his wife died. I felt sorry of the man. The Court temper is a frightful curse, and he is besides a helpless creature. Poor Emmy had a handful with him! He is thankful you have come home in time for the funeral—she is to be buried at Clydbridge on Monday."

"Well, and what else?"

"Nothing much, except that the Coynes have lost a whole litter of pigs," she answered, and a humorous smile played for a moment about her mouth, wonderfully lightening its gravity. "Aaron says poison, and Anne says the will of God, but it has made a lot of talk in the place."

There was no answering smile on Secretan's face, and after a moment's silence his sister leaned across the table a little anxiously.

"You see out of sorts, Claude. Don't you feel quite well, or is it that you don't have what you like? There is a whole basket of new-laid eggs from the Court. Mr. Courtney sent them down only this morning. Shall I tell Hannah to poach a couple for you?"

"No, dear, thank you," said he, rousing himself with an effort. "This is very nice. I'm afraid Paris is not quite what we thought it, after all—in the way of a fillip, I mean."

"Didn't you enjoy yourself, then?"

"Every minute of the time, the last week most of all."

"I suppose because you began to feel yourself quite at home," she said, cheerfully comprehensive. "The strangeness here will wear off in a day or two."

She rose and began to clear the table, while her brother retired to the study to unpack the parcel of new books. When he looked round the wide bare room, with its shabby carpet and bookshelves sparsely furnished, a strange fury of disgust seized him, which even the suggestive

The Best Way To Conserve The Natural Resources Of Your Farm

YOUR land is your biggest asset. On its power to grow good crops depends your very livelihood. What are you doing to insure its continued fertility—your future prosperity?

There is a great national movement on foot now for "The Conservation of Our Natural Resources." Don't think this applies only to our forests and coal mines. The soil, too, has been drained of its natural wealth by season after season of bumper crops. For your own good, join the soil conservation movement now. Begin on your own farm. There is a practical, economical, profitable way. Invest in an

I H C Manure Spreader

as hundreds of other farmers have done. By distributing your manure with one of these efficient machines you can keep your land always in top-notch condition. Barnyard manure is rich in the elements that enrich the soil, and an I H C Manure Spreader enables you to distribute it in the way to use all of it to the best advantage. I H C Spreaders are so designed that the manure can be spread in just the right amount required by the condition of the soil—a heavy coat where it is most needed—a light top dressing where that is best. They are simple and strong in every part. Their dependability has been proved by years of service.

I H C Spreaders are made in two styles:

Corn King Cloverleaf

in sizes suitable for any size farm.

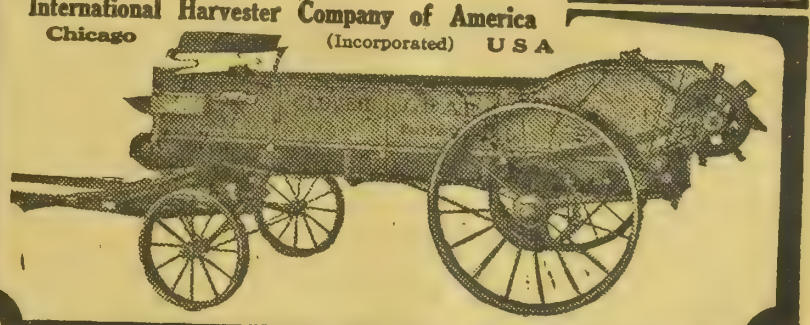
Call on the I H C local dealer and see the one best adapted to your needs. Ask him about the bigger profits I H C Spreaders are bringing to users. If you prefer, write direct, or to nearest branch house for I H C Spreader catalogue and full information.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.

International Harvester Company of America
Chicago (Incorporated) U S A



Why Every Breeder Should Have a Typewriter.

After working hard all day in the stable, the field and in the woods, the average breeder goes home at night to find mail waiting him that demands prompt attention. Your hands are naturally calloused and you would rather handle a pitchfork than a pen. If you had a Typewriter you would find it much easier to manipulate. The key board, showing letters plainly, is very simple. It may take a little longer at first to write your letters, but you can "speed up" with little practice. Then again, a Typewriter is better in a home where there are growing children, especially girls, than a piano. If they learn to operate it will not take nearly so long for them to get through business college if they know the use of a Typewriter. Right here is where you will probably save the cost of a machine. They last a lifetime with care and the fact that your correspondence is written on a Typewriter will give you a standing with prospective buyers that cannot be obtained in any other way. We have lots of new machines ready to ship and have several second hand ones that have been rebuilt. If you are interested write for further information with regard to cost, etc, mentioning The Maritime Farmer.

United Typewriter Co., Ltd..

Prince William St., - St. John, N. B.

Constipation is the root of many forms of sickness and of an endless amount of human misery.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills,

thoroughly tested by over fifty years of use, have been proved a safe and certain cure for constipation and all kindred troubles. Try them.

25c. a box.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUIN

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF MINARD'S LINIMENT

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 309, Windsor, Ont.

Dates to Remember.

Canadian National Dairy Show, Montreal, Oct. 2nd to 7th, 1911.

Chatham Exhibition, Chatham, N. B., Sept. 11th to 16, 1911.

Prince Edward Island Provincial Exhibition, Charlottetown, P. E. I. September 19 to 23, 1911.

Fredericton Exhibition, Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 16 to 23, 1911.

Yarmouth County Exhibition, Yarmouth, N. S., Oct. 4, 5 and 6, 1911.

Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition Aug. 30th to Sept. 17th, 1911, Halifax.

picture of "The Man with the Muckrake" above the mantelpiece failed to rebuke.

"I am a fool, and an ungrateful fool at that!" he said to himself with a sort of savageness. "I must get out of this outlandish hole, where a litter of pigs is of more importance than the cure of souls. The cure of souls, that's my business in life, and I'm badly in want of a cure myself!"

He began to whistle, to keep down the rebellious thoughts; and Jane, across the passage, heard the cheerful sound and was comforted by it.

Not unaccustomed to her brother's vagaries of temper, she felt disappointed that his holiday had not been productive of a better harvest. But, being a sensible woman, she hoped for better things.

They came a little later, when they had a pleasant hour together over the log fire in the study, and Claude became chatty and reminiscent over his holiday. But he did not mention the name of Helen Revell.

Next day the Rector was early abroad in the parish, addressing himself manfully to the waiting duty, and was warmly welcomed. He was greatly liked in Midcar, his warm, sympathetic nature winning him many friends. The tall, lean figure on the well-worn bicycle was a familiar and always welcome sight about the lanes and the open moorland road. He paid a visit to Court Farm—"The Court," as it was called in Midcar—an old-fashioned Elizabethan farm house standing high on the edge of the moor, its fertile lands dipping to the west on the farther side. He settled down manfully indeed to the old routine, and seemed happy enough, but Jane would have been surprised could she have had a glimpse into the innermost recesses of his heart. She had ever, somehow, pictured him as a lover, though the thought that he might marry one day had sometimes intruded itself. But he had always seemed cold to women, and had often proclaimed his belief in the elibacy of the clergy. Jane did not elieve in celibacy at all, though she had refused more than one good offer. She was not afraid to say matrimony was the canonical state, else why "male and female created He them?"

Jane gradually came to the conlusion that the Paris visit had not been a success. She did not talk about it, however, being one of the few women who believe that speech complicates life. She had a very still nature, and could wait with an astonishing patience for the development of events.

An unexpected development of the Paris visit occurred about six weeks after Secretan's return. When he came down to breakfast one morning he found among his letters a large square envelope addressed in a handwriting he did not know. It had a small neat black crest on the flap, and bore the Colchester postmark. Happening to glance at him at the moment when he lifted it, Jane was surprised to see his face flush. He put the letter in his pocket at once, and said nothing at all about it. He began to talk about some quite trivial, inconsequent matter, and rose from the table more quickly than his wont.

About an hour later, when Jane still puzzled, and perhaps a trifle apprehensive, since up till now there had been a perfect confidence between them, was busy with her kitchen duties, she heard him calling her.

(Continued next issue.)

MAXWELL'S HIGH SPEED CHAMPION

is unsurpassed in every way. In design, appearance and working parts, this Washing Machine has no equal at any price.

MAXWELL'S "CHAMPION" has the largest opening of any washer. Practically the whole top opens up—gives you plenty of room for working.

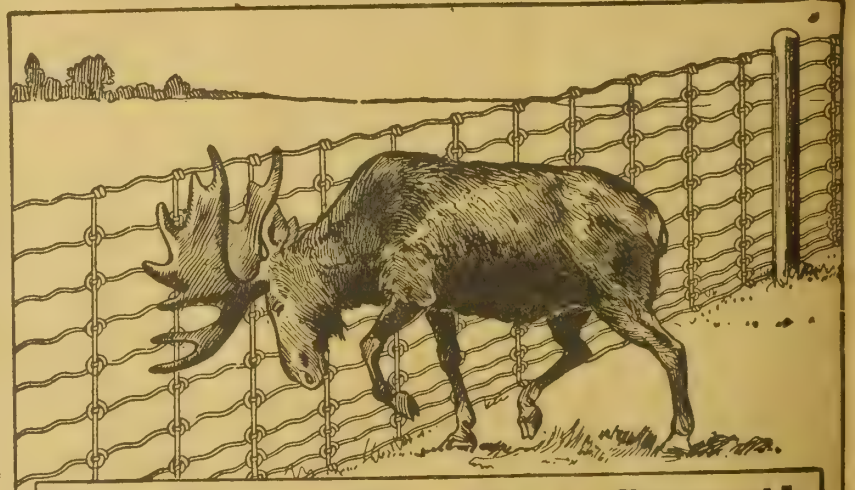
The tub is Red Cypress—the wood that grows in the water — that won't shrink or rot — that lasts a lifetime.

The "Champion" is the only washer that may be worked with side crank as well as with top lever.—Perfect construction, high speed, balance wheel make Maxwell's "Champion" the easiest running washer in the world.

Don't put up with a wash-tub when it is so quick and easy to do the family washing with Maxwell's "Champion".

Write for our new catalogue free.

David Maxwell & Sons,
St. Mary's, Ont.
97



This Fence Has Vast Strength

For a fourth less than the price we pay, we could get hard-drawn steel wire. But that kind, though used in most other wire fence, hasn't the *life*, the springiness, the strength we insist on for Maritime Wire Fence.

• • • •

So we make this fence of extra-heavy hard drawn steel wire of nine-gauge. Constantly we test it for quality. And so we *know* this fence has *more* strength than it probably will ever need.

• • • •

Yet the price of Maritime Wire Fence is no higher than you must pay for ordinary fence. But the life of the Maritime Fence is far longer—and the fence surely reliable.

• • • •

On this extra-quality wire we put a smooth, even heavy coat of galvanizing. We put on more than enough — that's our way. You gain by the longer life of this better fence. And we lock laterals and upright wire rigidly, yet springily, with a cross-leverage lock that simply CANNOT let go under the hardest strain.

• • • •

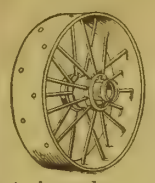
You can bank on the strength of this fence Make the test for yourself and your neighbors. Then get the agency—it will pay you well. Address

NEW BRUNSWICK WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Moncton, N.B.

MARITIME WIRE FENCE

11

The Worth of a Wagon Lies in Its Tires.



Wheel and tire troubles are over for the man who equips his farm wagons with T-K Wide-Tire Steel Wheels. They will carry 25 to 50 per cent. heavier loads in deep mud or over the rockiest roads without delay or danger of accidents. They make farm work lighter: stand any strain; and are proof against breakage.

TK Wide Tire Steel Wheels and Handy Farm Wagons

This is the sort of wagon you want for doing all kinds of work around the farm. It is handy for loading and unloading, will carry as great a load as any team can haul, and because it never needs repairs it is the most economical wagon on the market.

Write for descriptive literature,

TUDHOPE-KNOX CO., Ltd., Orillia, Ont.

INVIGORATING !!

WHAT IS ?

Gates' Syrup !

WHY ?

BECAUSE it tones up the system, imparts fresh energy, restores the fastidious appetite to heartiness and is unequalled as a gentle physic.

That is why you should take a dose every other night.

The effect is remarkable in restoring buoyant spirits and robust good health. Try it.

Whitewashes 20 Times Quicker Than by Hand.

The **Spramotor** whitewashes as much surface in three minutes as can be done by hand in one hour. It **saves its cost** in one day's work.

And the **Spramotor** applies this whitewash more evenly and more thoroughly than any other method known. Its disinfecting spray goes into all cracks and crevices, **impossible with hard work.**

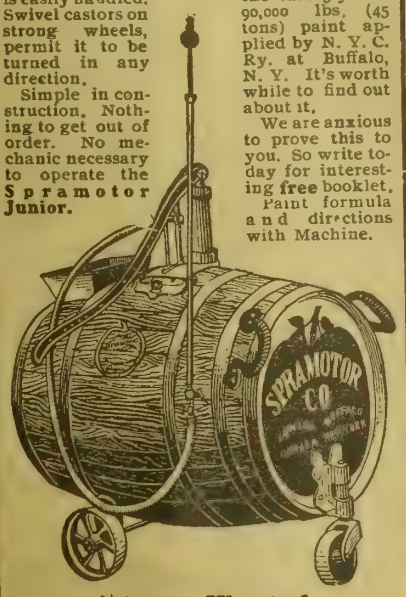
The **Spramotor** is easily handled. Swivel castors on strong wheels, permit it to be turned in any direction.

Simple in construction. Nothing to get out of order. No mechanic necessary to operate the **Spramotor Junior.**

10,000 sold in the last 5 years. 90,000 lbs. (45 tons) paint applied by N. Y. C. Ry. at Buffalo, N. Y. It's worth while to find out about it.

We are anxious to prove this to you. So write today for interesting **free** booklet.

Paint formula and directions with Machine.



Agents Wanted.

W. C. HEARD,

1378 King St., London. Can.

If you have live stock for sale advertise in the Maritime Farmer.

Dish Washing.

This seems one of the simplest of tasks, yet there is a right and wrong way of doing this as well as any other branch of hodsework. I know of one woman who makes dish washing the standard by which she judges her kitchen maid, and if she does this work properly, she retains her, no matter in what else she may be found wanting. The first thing is to soak all cooking utensils and egg and dough dishes in cold water, as the heat would cook the flour and egg if it came in contact with it, then carefully scrape all dishes and rinse oily and specially soiled ones. Pile all dishes of one kind together; empty each cup aad glass and rinse all milky utensils in cold water. After everything is cleared up and all food put away, fill the pan with clean, hot, soapy water and begin.

Many people prefer to wash all the cooking utensils first and it certainly makes the task seem easier; it also leaves the washers hands in better condition than if the pots and .pans were left till the last, but if you choose this way be sure to empty and wash the dishpan well before starting on the glass. Wash the glass, rinse in warm water and wipe at once; then wash silver and rinse it in very hot water, rubbing hard to preserve the polish. Put it away at once, so it will not become spattered from the other dishes; then wash the cleanest dishes and rinse in water well below the boiling point as too high a temperature cracks the glaze, and in time ruins the china. Fine dishes should never be left to soak in the water while something else is being done, for it injures the patterns.

Don't leave soap in the water; don't put the handles of pearl-handled knives in the water and don't use anything but the cleanest water and towels all the time. Don't pile dishes of every shape in the pan at once and then wonder how so many get nicked and broken. Another frequent cause of breakage is in sudden changes of temperature in dish and rinsing water; neither very hot nor very cold water is as likely to crack china as extremes of heat and cold in succession. It is better to use a mild soap rather than a strong one on fine dishes, and never rub any kind of scouring soap directly on patterned ware.

Sleep and Fresh Air.

Many objections are raised against sleeping with bedroom windows open at night. The most common of these are made with reference to the night air, draughts, cold and dampness. It is a scientific truth that air is much purer at night than it is in the daytime, because at night it contains a smaller percentage of fire combustion than it does during the day. This, of course, is particularly the case in cities. Draughts can be avoided by the use of screens or by so placing the bed that the draught does nbt reach it. A person need not be cold with plenty of warm bed clothes. To-day it is a common thing for people to sleep out of doors the year round in all kinds of weather. The moisture in the night air is of no great consequence when we consider that most of the moisture on the window pane of a living room is due to the exhalation of the lungs of those present in the room and that an adult's lungs give off over half a pint of moisture within nine or ten hours.

"Look before you leap"

If you are going to paint this spring, you want to do it as economically as possible. Your first idea may be that you will buy *cheap* paint and thus save money. True economy in painting, however, is not what the paint costs per gallon, but what a gallon will cover and how long it will last. Figure it yourself—cheap paint does not cover well, it does not wear; in a year or so you have to repaint. The labor of applying the paint is two-thirds of the cost of your job. You can't afford this labor expense every year. Buy a good paint, it will cover more surface, look better and last longer than cheap prepared paint or hand-mixed lead and oil. Ask the S-W dealer in your town and he will tell you all about SWP.

The Little Paint Man.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared (SWP) is made from pure white lead, pure zinc, pure linseed oil, and the necessary coloring pigments and driers.

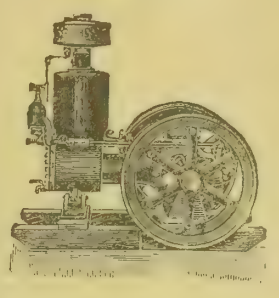
Sherwin-Williams Varnishes are made from the best gums, pure linseed oil, pure turpentine, and are thoroughly filtered and aged. They spread and wear well.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. 1067

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

THIS IS THE STICKNEY.

The Simplest Gasoline Engine on the Market.



You can learn to run it in ten minutes.

It is always ready—always willing.

It will start at once and stay running as long as you wish.

If you want a complete course in Gasoline Engineering, send for our blooklet No. 57. It's free. Send a post card to-day.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

G. J. Barrett {Sales Agent} 82 Dock St. St. John, N. B. Branch at Fredericton, N. B.

DR. WILSON'S "DERBY" CONDITION POWDERS

are the result of many years' experience.

Recommended and prescribed by the best veterinarian in Canada, for horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. Produce great results in short time.

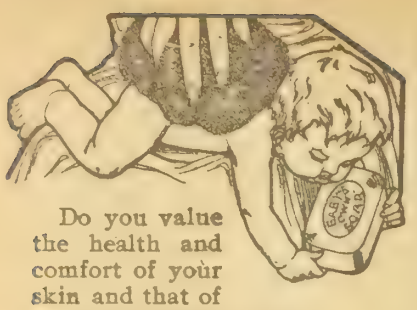
DR. WILSON'S VETERINARY GALL CURE

should be in every barn. An invaluable preparation for healing galls, scratches, sore shoulders etc., and all irritations of the skin.

Ask your dealer. Refuse substitutes. Insist on Dr. Wilsons

—Manufactured only by—

THE BRAYLEY DRUG CO., Ltd., St. John, N.B., Can.



Do you value the health and comfort of your skin and that of your child? Then choose

Baby's Own Soap

and do not accept any other kind.

"Baby's Own" is made of specially purified and refined vegetable oils. It will not hurt the most delicate skin. 10-9

"Best for Baby—best for You."

ALBERT SOAP LTD, MFRS., MONTREAL.

MR. FARMER!

That boy you are going to keep at home on the farm, is entitled to a business training, such as can be had at

FREDERICTON The Business COLLEGE.
W. J. OSBORNE PRINCIPAL.

He has little chance of securing a knowledge of business in any other way. Send for free catalogue. Address,

W. J. OSBORNE, Principal.
Fredericton, N. B.

Best Seed Oats ever offered in Canada.

Ask your dealer for **Joseph Read & Company, Ltd's.,** selected, separated, true to name seed and don't be put off with a substitute for no dealer need be without them. We have lots for all, but some are asking for low grade seed, though in this product the best is the cheapest. Our firm name and the type name on each new three bushel bag.

Joseph Read & Co., Limited,
Summerside, P. E. Island.

A Windsor Lady's Appeal.

To All Women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also Hot Flushes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser." also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box H 309, Windsor, Ont.

Never hesitate about giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to children. It contains no opium or other narcotics and can be given with implicit confidence. As a quick cure for coughs and colds to which children are susceptible, it is unsurpassed. Sold by all dealers.

Cheerfulness.

A dear old lady, now in the Summerland, used often to remark with a quiet smile, "There is just as much difference in folks as there is in anybody!" We must all admit that there is a difference in the people one meets, a more or less marked difference between any two persons of one's acquaintance.

Thus in one's circle of friends may be found the cheerful person, the less cheerful, the least cheerful and, alas! occasionally the cheerless. How pleasant it is to meet the steadfastly cheerful people!

They who find life a joyful thing
Of boundless scope and power,
Into our presence sunshine bring
However dark the hour.

In striking contrast with these light-diffusing companions are those unfortunate persons who habitually look on the dark side of things.

Alas, that cheerless face and tones
Of doleful discontent
Should name life's jewels common stones
For no rich setting meant!

Do we not owe to ourselves and to our friends and associates, the duty of cheerfulness?

And in striving to overcome all inclinations to look on the dark side, in gaining that self-control that can maintain the cheerful spirit under trying circumstances, do we not qualify ourselves the better to fulfill our mission in life, whether it be world-wide or limited to a farm home and quiet rural neighborhood?

Certain papers have much to say about the discontent of farmers' wives, the gloom and melancholy of their dull, monotonous lives. A certain daily paper, read by women throughout our land, has recently published a series of so-called "lay editorials" picturing "country life" in words that must raise an indignant protest from the many happy wives on the farms of New England.

A woman who can see nothing attractive, nothing worth while, nothing compensating in the life of the farm must view the relative value of things from the standpoint of the cheerless pessimistic observer.

And we doubt if she is the cheerful radiator of heart-sunshine in whatever sphere of life she may be placed.

It is true that there is work to be done in the farm houses, and that there are many women who overwork there; but are there not many also who overwork in city homes?

We believe the majority of New England farmers' wives see lines of beauty in their daily tasks, love their country homes and realize the cheerful fact that they are among the most fortunate of women.

It matters far less where a woman's home is than what "mist" she is!

If she be an optimist, she can enjoy her home and live an earnest, helpful, cheerful life in country or city, east or west, rich or poor.

But if she be a pessimist, she will see only trials, unpleasant possibilities and unsatisfactory conditions wherever she may dwell.

Sisters, it depends on us! The most important question is not, "Where do I live?" It is, "Which 'mist' am I?"

Facts About House Flies.

House flies are now recognized as most serious carriers of such germs of certain diseases such as typhoid fever, tuberculosis, infantile diarrhoea, etc. They infect themselves in fifth and decaying substances and by carrying the germs on their legs and bodies they pollute food, especially milk, with the germs of these and

SHOWING THE PAINT.

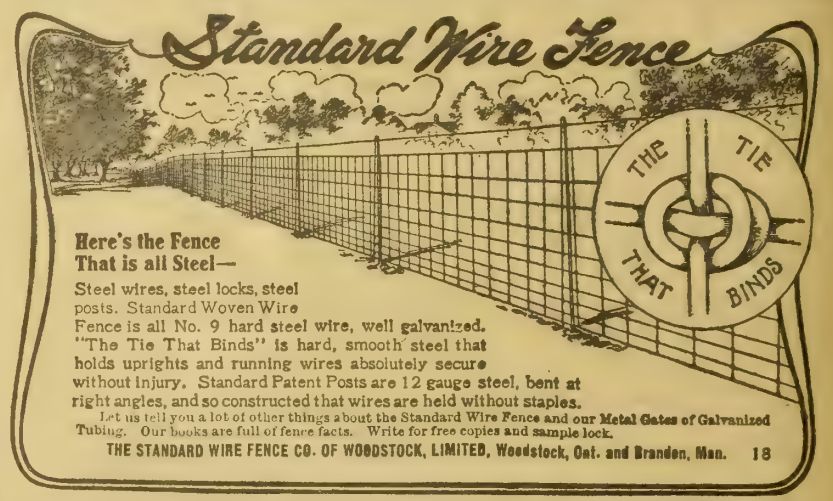
Are you going to take any old paint this spring when you paint up? Don't you do it! You can get good paint easily, and get it at the proper price. You can get

RAMSAYS PAINTS

the oldest brand of Mixed Paints in Canada, guaranteed for purity, known for quality and unchallenged in all house painting today. Drop us a card and ask for our Booklet B D the handsomest Booklet on house painting ever issued. It is free. You should have it.

A. RAMSAY & SON CO.,
THE PAINT MAKERS, - - Montreal.
Est'd. 1842.

Standard Wire Fence



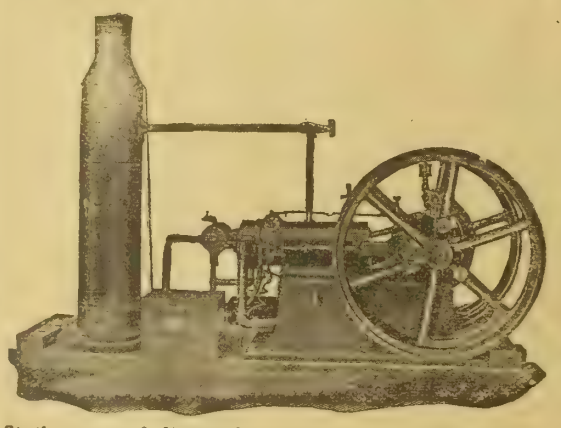
Here's the Fence That is all Steel—

Steel wires, steel locks, steel posts. Standard Woven Wire Fence is all No. 9 hard steel wire, well galvanized. "The Tie That Binds" is hard, smooth steel that holds uprights and running wires absolutely secure without injury. Standard Patent Posts are 12 gauge steel, bent at right angles, and so constructed that wires are held without staples.

Let us tell you a lot of other things about the Standard Wire Fence and our Metal Gates of Galvanized Tubing. Our books are full of fence facts. Write for free copies and sample lock.

THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. OF WOODSTOCK, LIMITED, Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man. 18

Farmers of Quality



Stationary and Mounted, in 1 1-2 to 30 Horse Power

Want Quality!

Readers of THE MARITIME FARMER are of the quality stamp; we realize their discerning ability to pick an article of machinery that is correct in every mechanical detail. That is the reason why such care is taken to see that the **Ideal Gas and Gasoline Engines** are what we claim for them.

Every part of the **"Ideal"** is interchangeable—a mighty strong feature. The cylinder, instead of being cast with the base, is cast separate and bolts on the base. The valves, instead of sealing directly on the cylinder head are enclosed in a valve cage, and the valve cage is inserted in the cylinder head, so that when the valves become worn, the valve cage and valve can be taken out and ground without removing the cylinder head.

The idea of casting the cylinder separate from the base is a good one, for when the walls of the cylinder become worn, you don't have to buy a complete new engine, you only require a new cylinder that can be bolted on the base. Another good feature is an extremely long piston with double rings instead of using three rings. We use three sets of two rings each on the Ideal.

Another thing, there is a speed regulator on this engine which enables you to run the engine at any speed, and, of course, when you reduce the speed of the engine, you also reduce the fuel consumption. For instance, if a man had a 6 H. P. engine and wanted to run a cream separator with it, he could reduce the speed and thereby cut down his fuel consumption to suit the work.

All these are points to consider when looking for a gasoline engine of quality—one that stands without a peer.

"Ideal" Gas and Gasoline Engines are built on honor and built to give their operators satisfaction, and they do it. We do not build a cheap or low grade engine, but do cater to that class of buyers who wish a first class article at a reasonable price.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

Write for information

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Ltd., - Brantford, Ont.

Maritime Address--29 Dock St., ST. JOHN.

J. A. Pugsley & Co., St. John, N. B., Agents.

A BAD COLD

Developed Into

BRONCHITIS.

Neglected Bronchitis is very often the direct cause of Consumption, and on the first symptom appearing Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup should be used and the Bronchitis cured.

The symptoms are, tightness across the chest, sharp pains and a difficulty in breathing, a secretion of thick phlegm, at first white, and later of a greenish or yellowish color, coming from the bronchial tubes when coughing, especially the first thing in the morning.

Mrs. Dan. J. McCormack, Cleveland, N.S., writes: "My little boy two years old caught a bad cold which developed into Bronchitis. He was so choked up he could hardly breathe. Reading about your wonderful medicine, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I decided to try a bottle and with such good result I got another which completely cured him, without having a doctor. I cannot say too much in its praise; I would not be without it in the house as I consider it a sure cure for Colds and Bronchitis."

The price of "Dr. Wood's" Norway Pine Syrup is 25c. It is put up in a yellow wrapper. Three pine trees is the trade mark. Be sure and accept no substitute for Dr. Wood's.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

FARM BARNS
Must Be Fireproof

Brick and stone are out of the question for building farm barns. The first cost is too high—and the expense of freight and hauling prohibitive.

"IDEAL" FACE DOWN CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINES

give you fireproof building material at most reasonable cost.

With an "Ideal" machine, you can make the concrete blocks right on the spot—make them yourself—so that the only cost is for actual material and putting them in place.

A barn, built of "Ideal" Concrete Blocks, is a barn to be proud of—solid, substantial, absolutely fireproof, warm in winter, and built for all time.

Even if you are building only one barn, silo or house, an "Ideal" Machine will pay for itself—and you can make concrete blocks for your neighbors and net a tidy profit all the year round.

Write us for handsomely illustrated catalogues. 9

IDEAL CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. LIMITED
Dept. M, LONDON, Ont.

Give the Chickens a Chance.

We have bought the sole right to manufacture what we believe to be the best Chick Feed on the market for little chicks. Trial package 25c. Agents wanted.

Maritime Poultry Supply Co.,
Moncton, N. B.

oth?r diseases and of decay. No fly is free from germs. The best method is to prevent their breeding.

House flies breed in decaying or decomposing vegetable and animal matter and excrement. They breed chiefly in stable refuse. In cities this should be stored in dark, fly-proof chambers or receptacles, and it should be regularly removed within six days in the summer. Barnyard manure should be regularly removed within the same time and either spread on the fields or stored at a distance of not less than a quarter of a mile, the further the better, from a house or dwelling.

House flies breed in such decaying and fermenting matter as kitchen refuse and garbage. Garbage receptacles should be kept tightly covered. All such refuse should be burnt or buried within a few days, but at once if possible. If it cannot be disposed of at once it should be sprinkled with chloride of lime.

FLIES IN HOUSES.

Windows and doors should be pro perly screened, especially those of the dining room and kitchen. Milk and other food should be screened in the summer by covering it with muslin; fruit should be covered also. Where they are used, especially in public places as hotels, etc., spittoons should be kept clean, as there is very great danger of flies carrying the germs of consumption from unclean spittoons. Flies should not be allowed to have access to the sick room, especially in the case of infectious disease.

The faces of babies should be carefully screened with muslin.

Flies may be killed by means of a weak solution of formalin or fornaldehyde exposed in saucers in the ooms. This is made by adding a tablespoonful of formaldehyde to a int of water. The burning of pyrehrum in a room is also effective.

House flies indicate the presence of filth in the neighborhood or insanitary conditions.—Entomological Division, C. E. F., Ottawa.

Appetite.

How sweet it is to take your seat, and loosen up your belt and eat! when hungry, at a groaning board, The man thus gifted can afford to grin at all life's little ills, at fortune's frowns, however grim, at druggists and at doctors' bills—this world is just a snap to him. Dyspeptic people, driven daft, by foolish fads, look on and say: "He ought to try the Fletcher graft, and chew his food for half a day. To swallow smoking food like that, is nothing better than a sin; yet he seems strong and beastly fat, and we are bilious, weak and thin!" Another crank looks on aghast, and cries: "Great ginger! What a shame. That man should try a three weeks' fast if he would strengthen up his frame! To eat so fiercely violates the rules that modern science springs; yet he seems well, while fasting skates are slowly drying up, by jings!" And other faddists wag and jaw and keep the air with protests warm; h ought to eat his victuals raw, or take them down in capsule form. He loves to hear the dinner horn invite him to increase his weight; he laughs the idle fads to scorn, and eats as Father Adam ate.

A Good Wall Finish.

A cheap, yet artistic wall finish is the Venetian red, dear to all who like pictures brought out; for a good-sized room, take a quarter of a pound of good glue and ten cents worth of Venetian red in powder. Dissolve the glue in a water-bath to the consistency of milk, first by soaking over-night in cold water to soften, then dissolving to liquid form by heating in the water-bath, then add two gallons of warm water stir in the powder slowly until thoroughly mixed, then apply to the wall with a large brush, keeping the paint stirred up from the bottom. It will not rub off, and may be applied to any surface.

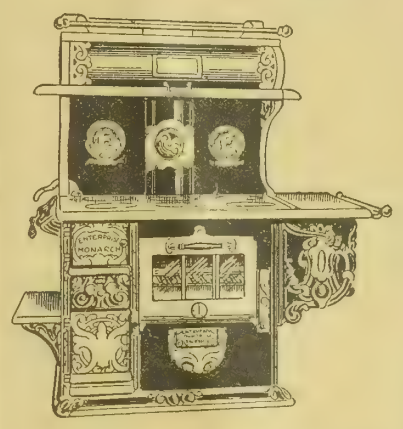
Stove Burnt Red.

For the top of a stove burnt red, try greasing the red surface with lard when the stove is cold; let stand for a few hours, then apply a thin coat of blacking, let get nearly dry, then polish with a brush.

ASK ANY HOUSEKEEPER WHO USES ONE
WHAT SHE THINKS OF THE

ENTERPRISE MONARCH

The STEEL RANGE for Farm or City Kitchen.
For Wood or Coal Burning.

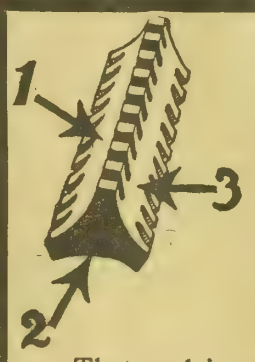


With its heavy castings, large firebox for wood, quick-acting reservoir and numerous labor-saving devices, it is the most economical range you can buy.

There are several thousand happy housekeepers in the Maritime Provinces using the MONARCH, and as the best advertisement is a satisfied customer, we take pleasure in referring to any one of these.

We will send a list to anyone interested, also copy of circular with illustrations and particulars. Write us if your dealer does not handle the MONARCH.

The Enterprise Foundry Co., - Sackville, N. B.
MANUFACTURERS.

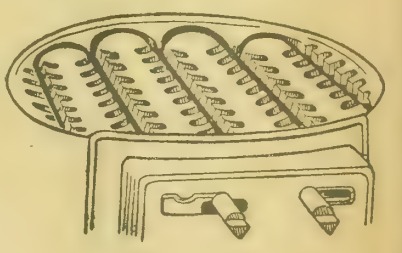


Each grate bar has three sides—long wear

When only *one* side of a grate bar is continually next to the fire all the wear is *concentrated* on that one side. The life of the grate bar is thus naturally just *one-third* as long as when the wear is *distributed* on *three* sides.

That explains why Sunshine grates have *three lives*. Each of the four grate bars has *three* sides. Each time the ashes are "rocked down" (no shaking with Sunshine) the side next to the fire can be changed. Thus the life of the grates is greatly prolonged.

When desired, the heavy bull dog teeth on the grates will seize hold of clinkers, grind them up, and drop the particles into the ash-pan.



Buy the Sunshine—the durable, convenient, economical furnace, *guaranteed* by largest furnace makers in British Empire. 52

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary.

Was So Bad With Heart and Nerves Could Not Sleep At Night.

Many men and women toss night after night upon a sleepless bed. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the heart and nervous system that they cannot enjoy the refreshing sleep which comes to those whose heart and nerves are right.

Mrs. John Gray, Lime Lake, Ont., writes:—"Last summer I was so bad with my heart and nerves that I couldn't sleep at night. There was such a pain and heavy feeling in my chest that I could not stoop, and at at times I would become dizzy and have to grasp something to keep from falling. I tried different things but never got anything to do me any good until I tried Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and I can now recommend them to all troubled as I was."

Milburn's Heart & Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or three boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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The Best Ever

issued: Guns, Rifles, Ammunition, Fishing, Tackle, Baseball, Golf, Tennis, Lacrosse, Camping Outfits, all Summer and Winter Sports. We want

Every Man

who Hunts, Fishes, or plays any Outdoor Game to get our large free Catalogue. Prices right, satisfaction guaranteed. Immense stock, prompt shipment

You save money by getting Catalogue to-day.

T. W. Boyd & Son,
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Agents Wanted !

We want farmer agents in all parts of the Maritime Provinces to sell the Acme Steel Ladder.

It is one of the best propositions ever offered to a farmer who wants to make money during his spare moments.

Write to-day for particulars as to territory, etc.

The Acme Steel Ladder Co.,
Sussex, N. B.

Cattle and Sheep Labels.

Metal Ear Labels with owner's name, address, and any numbers required. They are inexpensive simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

F. G. JAMES,
Browmanville, Ont.

FLORICULTURE

N. B., writes:—My fine Rhododenron that bloomed profusely for several years is apparently entirely dead this spring. There does not seem to be anything wrong with the bark or buds to indicate the cause of such a sudden demise. We placed some spruce boughs around it last fall for protection in place of straw which we have always used. Would this brush affect it wrongly or cause its death?

Last winter was exceptionally hard on many plants and shrubs. The spruce would not have any injurious effect and would be, in my opinion, preferable to straw as a covering. Many varieties of plants and shrubs that have always proved thoroughly hardy succumbed last winter and the old rule of plenty of snow, no winter kill developed the aclimatic exception.

The cut worms will soon arrive and will improve each shining hour. Look out for them. When you see a plant apparently broken off close to the ground dig around it, about an inch deep, and within the radius of about two inches, and you will probably find a short fat gray worm or grub about an inch long. Kill him promptly, for he is a thief and a destroyer and deserves no mercy. One cut worm will destroy a dozen healthy plants in a night eating only a very small section of the stalk close to the ground. There is no remedy so sure as to hunt for them every morning and destroy all found.

As soon as the Sweet Peas come up and have some support, top dress with ashes which should be hoed into the soil some inches from the vines.

Don't let the weeds get ahead of you in the beds.

Don't neglect to water the newly set out plants. One pint of water is more good now than a gallon three weeks from now.

Don't be too indolent to have a small flower bed if you have ground and don't plant more stuff than you can easily care for.

Hampton:—What shall I do with my hardy Roses if all covered with small lice that cause the leaves to look gray in color as they did last spring; Hellebore had no effect on them. What can I do for them?

Spray Roses with the following—1 gallon Kerosene Oil; ¼ lb. good hard soap dissolved in boiling soft water.

Work this into a butter with a syringe or old egg beater, then spray the under side of the leaves with this diluted by ten times its bulk of water. Be sure and keep the mixture well stirred. One application a fortnight should be enough.

To Clean Matting.

Matting is usually cleaned by washing lightly with salted water, using a flannel cloth. It should be wet as little as possible, and wiped dry with a soft, dry cloth. Any badly soiled spots should be first rubbed with dampened corn meal, after a gentle but thorough sweeping to remove all dust. A quart of salt to a pailful of water is about the proportions. The water should be cold, and the matting wet as little as may be.

If matting is sewed with strong, soft thread, making long stitching instead of tacking over-laps, there will be no ridges to scuff out with the feet as there always are, if the breadths are lapped and fastened with tacks. A poor quality of matting is an extravagance, and one piece of good quality will outlast two or three poor pieces.

Feel Young for Ever.

Let Me Put Vitality Into Your Blood, Nerves and Body. Follow Me to Health and Manhood. I Can Show You What Others Have Done to Change Debility, Weakness and Despondency Into Health, Strength, Vigor.

Vitality is the measure of the man in this day of big deeds and monster achievement. He who has great vital strength cannot grow old. Years count for nothing if you have the vitality in your blood and nerves. My Health Belt with suspensory attachment is the FOUNTAIN OF PERPETUAL YOUTH; It pours quantities of electro-vital force into your weakened system. It works quietly, mildly, continually hour after hour while you are sleeping. It is your opportunity as it has been the opportunity of tens of thousands before you; it supplies you with that vitality upon which health and courage depend. It is a power and strength giver of the highest order. No drugs, nothing to take internally, no dieting, no hardships of any kind. Simply use the Health Belt nights until you are restored to vigor. It never ceases until you have as much courage and self-reliance as the biggest, fullest blooded man you know. Your eyes will have the sparkle of full health, you will have the vigor of a strong, healthy man. Henry Eggman, Norwich, Ont., writes: "Thanks to the use of your Health Belt I am young again. It restored me after all else failed. Use my testimonial as you see fit." This is but one of thousands. Get the free books and read of others.

Special rheumatism attachments to my Health Belt carry the Electro Vitality to any part of the body, neck, back, arms, legs, feet. It finds and drives away all pains and aches; it has often completely cured a weak back in one night so that it never returned again. It is a wonder remedy for chronic ailments of the nerves, blood and muscles.

FREE UNTIL CURED.

Call or write to me and I will at once arrange to let you have the Belt on trial, not to be paid for until cured. No deposit or advance payment. Send it back if it doesn't do the work. Liberal discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way.

These Books Sent Free

Let me send you these books, They contain much valuable Health information, are fully illustrated, describe my Health Belt. Fill in coupon or send your name and address on a post card, or if possible call at office and see Belt. Office hours: 9 to 6, Saturday until 9 p. m.

DR. M. F. SANDEN CO.
140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.
Dear Sirs—Please forward me your book, as advertised.
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Crop Bound Hens.

In cases where birds are found to be crop bound the course of treatment given by many successful poultrymen is as follows: Hold bird's head upwards and pour in sufficient water to cause vomiting, meanwhile gently massaging crop. If this is ineffectual an operation should be performed. No careful person need fear this, as it is extremely simple and is always effectual. Place fowl on its back and make incision in crop with sharp knife; incision to be about an inch long and all larger blood vessels should be avoided. Remove contents of crop with handle of a teaspoon then wash out with warm water, containing one per cent. solution of carbolic acid. Edges of the wound should be dressed with salad oil and a little, 3 or 4 drops, should also be placed in crop. Each skin must be sewn up separately with fine needle and silk; make each stitch separate by tying twice and cut off silk. Keep bird warm for several days. Keep bird warm for several food. Give no water for three days.

A Hot Shot.

A Wisconsin farmer, one of those who is forever opposong all new ideas, was scolding away in a group of other farmers, about these bothersome new ideas.

"Well," said one of the group, "these things hadn't ought to bother you any, Tom. You have run your farm according to your own ideas, and I don't know of any one that gets less from his cows than you do. If your notions are so much better than any others they ought to show it in your dividends from the creamery."

That was a hot shot and Tom wilted, but after all he was not a sinner above a host of other farmers who boast of being "practical" and prove it by keeping cows that earn less than their more intelligent neighbors.

What's the matter with those farmers? Why simply this, that they lack dairy intelligence, and so they talk against what they lack most. That is a common trait in human nature, but we never yet saw a man making any money by it.—Hoard's.

How Wart Disease in Potatoes is Spread

According to a report issued by the Harper Adams Agricultural College, this unsightly disease is spread in various ways, and, although it is not able to extend rapidly except by the zoospores produced in May and June, it is distributed by means of manure, infected seed, and animals.

The Use of Manure from animals, especially pigs, fed on raw warty tubers is a common means of distribution in cottage gardens.

Infected Seed is frequently the means by which the disease is introduced into a previously uninfected area.

The early purchase of seed and regular examination of suspected lots would lead to the detection of the parasite, as it generally extends on potatoes stored in pits, even if they were attacked at the same time of lifting to an unnoticeable extent.

Animals are also active agents in spreading the parasite. Cases are known in which it has been carried to clean ground by trespassing poultry and pigs, by workmen, who have used spades and other tools in infected soil, and then taken them for the purpose of planting potatoes on clean ground.

In the above connection a review of examples demonstrating the above means of spreading the disease may be of interest.

1. Manure from pigs fed on raw diseased tubers was applied to a portion of a garden that was quite free from the parasite, and when the crop was lifted it was found to be badly attacked.

2. Diseased plants were observed in 1908 in a field of potatoes adjoining cottages where the gardens were full of the disease. The pigs and poultry belonging to the cottagers had trespassed on this field in the previous autumn, and as they had been fed on raw diseased potatoes, it may be fairly assumed that infection of the field was brought about by spores of the disease in the dung of the animals.

3. An outbreak in a garden about twelve years ago spread rapidly and in consequence the ground was wired in and turned into a poultry run. The fowls had previously been allowed full liberty, and had carried portions of diseased tubers or infected soil into adjoining gardens, where the fungus was soon noticed, and at the present time all these gardens are uniformly infected. It is interesting to note that cottage gardens on the opposite side of the road and liable to be trespassed on by poultry are still free from wart disease. This is probably due to the spores of the parasite being removed from the claws of the birds in making their way through hedges and grass.

4. An instance of infection by throwing the water, in which pig potatoes from an infected garden were washed, on a piece of clean land. This ground was covered with shrubs of large size which the tenant was allowed to clear off in order to obtain a piece of uninfected land for potatoes. It was planted with up-to-dates, and when lifted the crop was very full of warts. This was rather puzzling at first as the bushes had been planted fully twenty years, but inquiries elicited the information that it was the custom to throw among the bushes the washings from the pig potatoes grown on the infected part of the garden.

5. A striking example of infection by means of seed. A consignment of seed potatoes from a county where wart disease is very prevalent was distributed among a number of the growers in the spring of 1908. One of the purchasers planted the potatoes on newly reclaimed land, and in August reported the existence of the disease in the field.

When the crop was examined diseased plants were found scattered all over the field, being most numerous in the damper portions.

Here's Your Paint!

Whatever your job of painting—whether you do it yourself, or have a painter do it—be sure of a GOOD job, soonest done, best looking, longest service, by getting

M-L PURE PAINTS

MAPLE LEAF

All ready for use. Simply choose the right color from the forty-seven shades in which M-L paints are made—take off the cover, stir a bit and start to work. You'll find M-L Pure Paints spread easier, cover more surface, give a smoother, glossier finish than any other paint you could buy.

Use M-L Paint and You Won't Have to Paint so Often

Other paints soon fade, blister and flake off because other makers haven't yet found out, as we have, how to mix a special ingredient with other pure materials to make an elastic, durable paint that stands extremes of wear and weather, and keeps its lustre for the longest time.

Decorate the walls and ceiling with M-L FLAT WALL COLORS. More economical, more artistic, more sanitary than wallpaper. Easily applied and very durable. Washable, too. 16 shades. Try them.

Made in 47 colors for every painting purpose by Imperial Varnish & Color Co., Limited, Toronto

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Ask your dealer for information and M. L. color card or drop us a card to our nearest address, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

Handsome Colored Roofs

—WITH—

RUBEROID ROOFING

Trade Mark Registered. Pronounce it RUE-BER-OID.

BEWARE IMITATIONS
NONE GENUINE UNLESS THE RUBEROID MAN APPEARS ON WRAPPER

RUBEROID Roofing is made in Red, Brown and Green as well as in the natural slate with which you are familiar.

These colors are beautifully soft and lend themselves to most handsome effects in house building. As the colors are **impregnated into the roofing,** they never peel or wash off.

Note that RUBEROID is the **only roofing made in impregnated colors**—the roofing that combines the longest service with the greatest attractiveness.

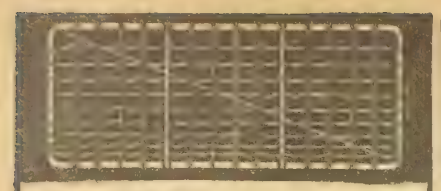
Any RUBEROID dealer will gladly give you samples of RUBEROID in colors, or we'll mail them to you on request, with our Ruberoid Booklet G.

Ask for a sample, too of SOVEREIGN Sheathing Felt—the best interlining you can possibly put into a house.

THE STANDARD PAINT CO. OF CANADA, Limited,

286 St. James St., Montreal.
179 Bannatyne Ave. East, Winnipeg.
25 Pender St. West, Vancouver.

Dealers Everywhere.



GATES at Factory Prices

Why pay three or four profits when you can get gates from Dyer "The Low Price Fence Man" at factory prices, and get the BEST in gates.
Small Gates $1.75 up, Large Drive Gates $3.75 up
Write to-day for free catalogues.

DYER—THE FENCE MAN
Mgr. Crown Fence and Supply Co., Toronto
He saves you money—buy direct. 7

Warbles or Grubs.

As usual, at this season of the year, many inquiries are being received about the "warbles" or "grubs," which infest the backs of cattle.

Two kinds of bot flies occur in America, the larval forms of which infest cattle. The mature flies appear in warm weather—May to September—and lay their eggs on the cattle. It is now generally accepted that these flies do not puncture the skin of the back when they lay their eggs, nor do the young grubs which hatch from these eggs penetrate the skin of the back. The eggs are laid on the cattle and the small grubs hatch out there, when the cattle, in licking themselves, take the grubs into their mouths. These grubs are found infesting the gullet or esophagus, and sometimes in other parts of the body, and by January make their appearance under the skin of the back by migrating through the tissues of the cow.

Shortly after the appearance of the grubs in the back a small opening appears in the skin, communicating with the cavity occupied by the grubs.

When in large numbers they must produce considerable irritation and do injury to the animal; but probably their greatest damage is in the injury done to the hides of the cattle slaughtered. If nothing is done, the holes in the skin increase in size and the grubs finally come out and fall to the ground. They usually leave the cattle from February to April or May and falling to the ground, burrow and take on what is known as the pupa stage and emerge after a month or so, as mature flies, ready to lay eggs again, and continue the life cycle.

We subsmitted the above to our veterinarian who replied as follows:

With all due deference to the scientist whose theory regarding warble grub development has been quoted of late years as standard in the agriculture and live stock press the common belief of stockmen is that the fly (hypoderma lineata) lays her eggs either in or upon the skin and that grubs then develop in the places where the eggs were deposited. The idea that the eggs are swallowed by the animal and that the embryo larvae work their way through the walls of the esophagus (gullet) and after burrowing and slow progression at length arrive under the skin seems preposterous to most minds.

The pertinent question arises: Why do the grubs always form upon the back, along the spine, just where the cow can neither lick or switch away the fly? If the new theory be correct should grubs be found anywhere and possibly everywhere in the body? We do not say that the new theory is wrong, but it is at least incredible to most practical people and will have to be much better proved than at present before it is generally accepted as the truth.—Hoard's Dairyman.

The Influence of a Father.

We take the following extract from the address of W. H. Olin before the Colorado Dairymen's Association. It tells its own story:

"Yes, but is it not a fact that too many dairy cows turn the boys from the farm? Not if they have an interest in it. There was in the state of Iowa a farmer who wanted to multiply the number of cows that he had by two, but at the same time he wanted good milkers, and he knew that his three sons were good milkers and if he hired persons to milk the cows they might milk them well and they might not. He decided that he would try the experiment with John and Henry and Joe. So he told them that he realized it was going to make extra work for them, but that they would just simply go into a partnership, and they might have a certain percentage in the business, but there were a few things he would like to say, he would like to see that the cows were well fed and properly cared for, and that the boys work together. Every one of those boys began studying the cow, they got the bulletins that were issued by this station and that station and studied the tendencies and the requirements of the cow.

It was just as John Cannon, probably the greatest hog raiser in the state of Iowa, said in reference to hog raising; the first thing was the study of the hog, the second to find out what he likes, study his likes and dislikes, his general tendency and temperament; and the third thing was to get right down with him and live with him and in that way make a success of it. These boys took their father's offer, and the result was that instead of those boys being driven away from the farm, every one became a successful dairyman, and that farm became the best kept farm in the entire neighborhood, and the father was thoroughly satisfied with his experiment. have wondered if it might not be worthy thing if every farmer would consider taking the boys into held to the farm. These are facts that partnership in that way; the result I believe are well worth our consid- might be that the boys would be eration."

Amatite ROOFING

Why the Buyer of Amatite Never Complains

When a man buys ordinary ready roofing he usually neglects to paint it and after three or four years he comes back to the dealer with a protest. It is human nature to neglect painting roofs.

When a man buys Amatite Roofing he lays it on his building and in three or four years it is still as good as new and does not need any paint. He forgets he has such a roof but no harm is done by that.

There is nothing to neglect in the case of Amatite. Amatite has a peculiar surface—a sort of plastic concrete made of pitch and mineral matter.

This surface is plastic enough so that the material can be rolled up into handy rolls in the usual manner and handled just like any other ready roofing. When unrolled on the roof and nailed down it presents to the weather a continuous surface of mineral matter and pitch. On this surface wind, rain, storm, heat and cold have little effect. Year after year it looks up to the sky undisturbed and unaffected. It costs nothing to maintain and relieves the owner from all responsibility.

Dealers can improve their business by selling Amatite and buyers make a good bargain when they buy it. The price of Amatite is less than that of most painted roofings of less weight and durability.

Sample free on request.

Address our nearest office.

Everjet Elastic Paint

A lustrous carbon black paint, very cheap, very durable—for protecting all kinds of metal and wood work.

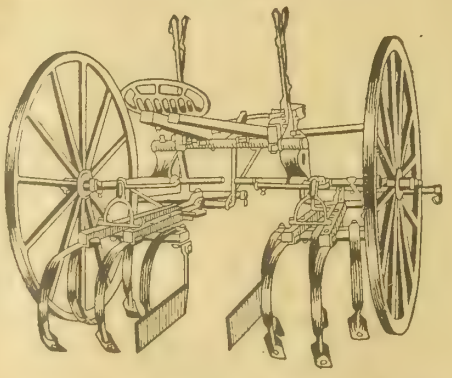
Creonoid *Lice Destroyer and Cow Spray*

A powerful disinfectant for farm use to make the hen house and cattle barn sanitary. Suppresses odors, kills germs.

THE CARRITTE-PATERSON MFG. CO., Limited
St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

Keeps the corn ahead of the weeds

Handy—
saves time—
saves work—



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Smith's Falls, Canada
63

Gets more done quicker—
Kills more weeds in a day than four men could hand-hoeing. Yet this improved cultivator is easy on the horses and on the driver. Tills two rows of corn at a clip; adjustable for open field work. Built on up-to-date lines—nothing complicated, nothing frail about it—the kind of a cultivator the LIVE farmer can afford to buy

Great For Root Crops, Too—
Shields protect the tender shoots from bruising or being buried by soil the teeth disturb. Just the machine for working in young corn or mangels. Axles readily adjusted so wheel-track can be made wider or narrower quickly and handily.

FROST & WOOD
"New American"
Corn Cultivator

Gourlay Pianos

ARE NOT MERELY FIRST-CLASS, THEY ARE SOMETHING BETTER.

Good pianos that are regarded as first-class and to-day are as fine as they ever were, are not only out-classed but appear at a disadvantage when compared with the Gourlay Piano, because of its greater achievements in construction and tone-quality.

We ask you to examine a Gourlay for yourself.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING,
187 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Advantages of Being a Member of a Cow-Testing Association.

(Continued from page 589.)

take. Almost every member has something he would like to sell such as apples, grain, butter, hay and potatoes, and by selling direct to larger markets the middlemen's profits would be returned to the producer, to whom they rightfully belong. With a larger membership, but covering no more territory, co-operation in breeding, a very essential figure in improving the herd, would be possible. It is by these means that Denmark and Holland have made such rapid strides in the pursuit of agriculture.

But the testing association cannot do it all. It may be the farmer's right arm, but it takes a mind and a body to move it. You can put your name on the membership list and the tester can come to your house and show you what your cows are doing, but you can't raise your profits by this alone. You have information furnished by joining, but you have profit by using your information. Make use of your records, become acquainted with your cows, attend the association meetings; and whatsoever your hand findeth to do for the upbuilding of your herd and your association, do with all your might. It is surely the greatest educational movement of our country today, and a man's very character may be changed by it. It is but a step from discouragement to vice and immorality. Opportunity, with a capital O, is before the farmers today, and it comes in an appealing form. From inactivity and dissatisfaction, he is aroused to enthusiasm and contentment. The farm is a beautiful garden if you have the right utensils for digging weeds. Just sow the germ of this organization and leave it undoctored and you will have such a run of the cow-test disease, that. like a scarlet fever patient, you will come forth with an entirely new complexion.

What it has done for other countries and states, it can do for Maine. In Denmark, the work caused an average increase of 1000 pounds of milk per head in five years, and an average increase of 43 pounds of butter per cow for the same length of time. The states of Wisconsin and Michigan have made great advance in dairying, because it paid so well. Canadian farmers engaged in making cheese belong to associations because it pays.

And I am more glad than I can say that we are members of such an association and are working with that great purpose—improvement.—Mrs. E. R. Priest, Maine.

Feeding Grain to Milch Cows at Pasture.

Under advanced methods of dairy farming it is recognized as essential to the greatest success to maintain the highest and most uniform flow of milk practicable throughout the year. Now, when good pasturage is available the change from barn feeding to pasture is as a rule highly beneficial, both as regards yield and quality of milk and health of the cows, but even in good grazing regions there are frequently parts of the season, usually late summer, when the pastures are apt to become dry and thus make it a matter of much practical importance to find some means of keeping up the milk flow. For this purpose the practice of feeding either grain or soiling crops to supplement the pasture has been suggested. The economy of feeding grain to cows at pasture has been a subject of investigation by several of the experiment stations.

In experiments at the Kansas Station a number of years ago "two lots of cows each were fed alternately on rations consisting of pasture alone, pasture and bran, pasture and corn meal, and pasture and ground oats, for periods of seven days each." The conclusion was that although the grain feed added materially to the milk yield, corn meal showing the greatest increase, the increased returns did not pay the cost of the grain. In fact there was a considerable loss.

In experiments at the New York Cornell Station one lot of cows was fed, from June 8 to September 21, a daily ration of 2 pounds of cotton-seed meal and 2 pounds of bran per cow, and another lot was fed, from May 25 to September 17, 6 to 9 pounds daily per cow of a mixture of wheat bran 100 pounds. cotton-seed meal 100 pounds, and malt sprouts 15 pounds, in addition to good blue-grass pasture. In neither case was there any profitable return in milk or butter for the additional grain fed.

In experiments with cows soiled in the barn on fresh grass there was an increase in the milk and butter production and a saving in grass barely sufficient to pay the cost of the added grain ration.

To determine whether the profit from grain feeding would be greater in case of poorer pasturage a herd of cows on light pasture was divided into two similar lots, one lot receiving only pasture and soiling, the other, beginning May 23, was fed 4 quarts per cow daily (two feeds. night and morning), of a mixture of equal parts of corn meal, wheat bran and cotton-seed meal. "On August 10, the pastures having become dry. both lots began to receive ration of green corn fodder of about 16 lbs. per cow per day. On September 9. the corn fodder ration was changed to millet, which continued until Oct. , when second growth grass was used: this continued until October 13. when pumpkin began to be fed." The grain feeding in this case resulted in a profitable increase in milk production and also in a considerable gain in weight of the cows. The beneficial effect of the grain feeding was observable the following season, particularly in the development and performance of the younger animals (2-year and 3-year olds.)

At the Mississippi Station no benefit was derived from feeding 3 to 4 pounds of cotton-seed meal and 4 to pounds of wheat bran per cow daily to cows running on good pasture.

The question of grain feeding of cows at pasture has recently been investigated anew by J. H. Stewart and H. Atwood of the West Virginia Station. They found that there was no direct financial gain from feeding pounds per cow daily of a rather rich grain feed containing 16.5 per cent protein and 3.5 per cent. of fat to cows on pasture, notwithstanding the fact that in some cases the pasture became short from drought. "It is true that the cows which received grain were uniformly in somewhat better flesh than those that did not receive grain, but as far as the milk yield was concerned the increased flow was produced at an actual loss."

Summarizing the results of all the experiments which have been made on the subject, the conclusion seems justified "that unless dairy products are especially high in price it is not a profitable practice to feed grain to cows at pasture. It is true that more milk is obtained and the cows hold up their yield better and remain in better flesh when receiving the grain rations, but under ordinary circumstances there is no direct profit from the grain feeding, as the increased production usually costs more than it can be sold for."

IHC WAGONS HAVE STOOD THE TEST OF ALL LOADS AND ROADS FOR YEARS

THE real proof of the strength, durability, and value of I H C wagons is what they have done and are now doing for thousands of farmers throughout the Dominion. Light loads and heavy loads have been carried by I H C wagons, over good roads and bad roads, for so many years that there is hardly a farmer who is not familiar with the high quality that these names on wagons represent—

Petrolia Chatham

Either of these should be your choice if you want to be sure of lifetime service. The quality in both is the highest possible—the result of years of wagon-building experience, and the use of the best materials, shaped by skilled workmen operating with the finest manufacturing equipment.

Petrolia Wagons are constructed of the finest quality wood stock which is thoroughly seasoned by being air dried. The ironing is of the very best. The inspection of each part is most rigid. Petrolia Wagons must be made so that they will live up to the I H C standard of excellence or they are never sent out of the shops.

Chatham Wagons have a long record for satisfactory service in Canada. Made with hard maple axles, oak bolsters, sand boards, rims, and spokes, and oak or birch hubs—they represent the highest standard of wagon construction. When you buy a Chatham wagon it is with the assurance of getting the utmost service and satisfaction out of it.

Be sure to call on the I H C local agent. Get a pamphlet. Let him show you one of these wagons. If you prefer, write for literature or any other information you want to the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house.

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International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago USA

I H C Service Bureau

The bureau is a center, where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development, are collected and distributed free to everyone interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the I H C Service Bureau, they will receive prompt attention.

Lice of Horses and Cattle.

Will you kindly give me a good receipt for killing lice on horses and cattle? Have used different powders all of which are good, but do not rid me entirely of the licef

Ans.—Mix one ounce of staves acre seeds in a quart of water and boil down to one and one-half pints, then add water to make one quart and use on infested parts. Repeat the application as found necessary. Clean up, fumigate, disinfect and whitewash the stables.

ECZEMA WAS SPREADING

Till D. D. D. Cured It.

This is a translation of a letter written us in French, on April 16, 1910, by Mr. Dan Babineau, Cap Lumiere, N. B.

"I had been suffering with eczema for about 6 months, and had consulted several doctors who did not do me any good. The disease was spreading and I was most uncomfortable. I thought I would go crazy. All my friends were telling me I would lose my hands unless I found the right treatment.

One day I read in the Messenger about your D. D. D. treatment and asked for a sample. It did me so much good that I immediately ordered two large bottles. It took eight bottles altogether to cure me of this terrible disease. I shall never be without a bottle of D. D. D. in my home."

The records of ten years of complete cures of thousands of the most severe cases show that D. D. D. stands to-day as the absolutely reliable eczema cure.

Write to-day for free trial bottle to the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. F. M., 49 Colborne St., Toronto. It will give you instant relief.

(For sale by all Druggists.)

Place your order now for

Seed Potatoes

from celebrated New Brunswick stock.

Per bbl.

Delawares & Green Mountains, $2.25

Irish Cobblers..... 2.50

Special Rates on Car Lots.

Packed in barrels. Delivery when required after frost.

Terms—Cash with Order. Write

Clements Company, Limited,

St. John, New Brunswick.

Raspberry Plants

Best hardy varieties, by mail postpaid,

—ALSO—

Columbian Wyandotte Eggs

for hatching. Send for price list.

ORCHARD HILL FARM,

Brown's Flats, N. B.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

The Grand Trunk Railway has issued a circular authorizing all Agents in Canada to sell Homeseekers' Excursion tickets to points in Western Canada. This is interesting information for those desiring to take advantage of these excursions on certain dates from April to September 1911. The Grand Trunk Route is the most interesting, taking a passenger through the populated centres of Canada, through Chicago, and thence via Duluth, or through Chicago and the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Ask Grand Trunk Agents for further particulars.

Greatly Increased Patronage

Has compelled us to seek greater accommodation. Our new quarters, just across Hazen Avenue from our present premises, will give us nearly double our present space, and greatly increased facilities.

We are grateful for the patronage that has compelled this forward movement and will endeavor to maintain our reputation.

S. KERR

Principal.

A Valuable Feed.

Gluten meal is becoming more generally known within the past few years among farmers and dairymen. Gluten meal is the germ and residue of shelled corn after the starch has been extracted. Its feeding value is worth about seventy-five per cent. more than bran and about ten per cent. more than oil cake meal. As a feed it is very acceptable to cattle, useful for pigs and a capital feed for milk production.

In an interview with Prof. Grisdale, director of Dominion experimental farms, as to the merits of gluten meal he called attention to the fact that gluten feed was sometimes confounded with gluten meal. This is a very important point to be borne in mind when purchasing he said. The gluten feed is a mixture of gluten meal, oil cake, sweepings, etc. Gluten feed, while inferior to the gluten meal is worth from ten to fifteen per cent. more than bran and is more commonly sold because it can be purchased more cheaply. It shows by analysis only from eighteen to twenty per cent protein while the gluten meal shows from thirty to thirty-four per cent. protein. Either one is very acceptable to cattle and is easily digested, but as stated before the gluten meal is superior in feeding value. As a comparison in buying take bran as a standard. With bran selling at $20 per ton gluen meal is worth from $30 to $35 per ton while feed is worth only from $20 to $23 per ton.

A Cure for Hard Milkers.

Many a valuable cow and heifer have been sold at a sacrifice by the owner, owing to the fact that they were hard milkers. The cause of hard milking cows is so little understood by the average stockman that the disposal of such animals is accounted for in that way. But if stockmen know how easy it is to overcome hard milking in both cows and heifers, I am sure that no animal would be disposed of for the lack of treatment.

Hard milking is due to an abnormal contraction of the sphincter muscle, regulating the stream of milk from the point of the teat. On the other hand, when a cow loses her milk it is due to a relaxation or an abnormal expansion of the sphincter muscle at the point of the teat.

Many a valuable hard milking cow has been ruined, owing to the fact that the milker has been compelled to use a milking tube, and by the use of the milking tube the cow has become infected, oftentimes losing one or more quarters. It is not advisable to use a milking tube if one can possibly get along without it.

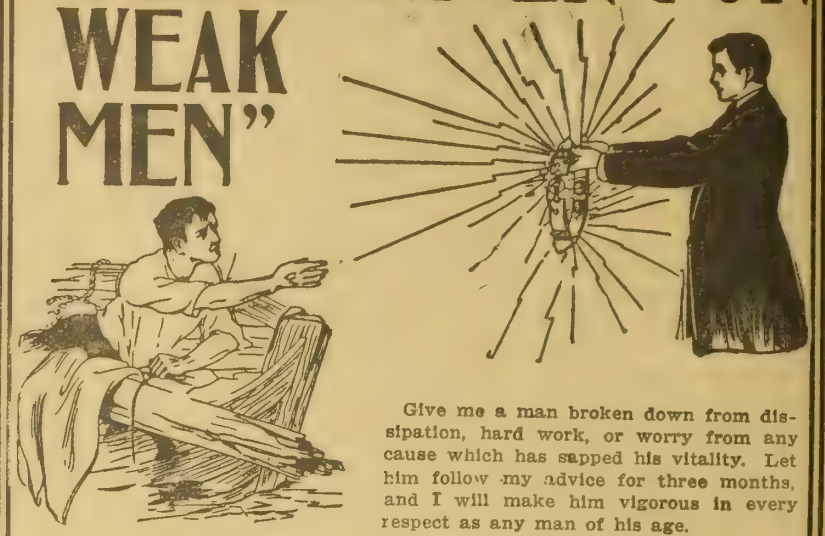
The proper method of handling or overcoming hard milking in cows or heifers is by the use of a teat plug. The teats should be washed with a germ-killer solution and the teat plug dipped in the same solution, then dipped in a little healing ointment and passed into the point of the teat. The teat plug, being self-retaining should be permitted to remain in the teats from one milking to another. This will positively overcome hard milking in cows and heifers.

Skim milk is one of the most important by-products of dairying. It is too valuable to let it go off the farm.

Ground corn should have a place in the ration but it should not predominate to the exclusion of all else.

A little attention to a cow just before freshening will often prevent a case of milk fever.

"A LIFE SAVER FOR WEAK MEN"



Give me a man broken down from dissipation, hard work, or worry from any cause which has sapped his vitality. Let him follow my advice for three months, and I will make him vigorous in every respect as any man of his age.

I will not promise to make a Hercules of a man who was never intended by Nature to be strong and sturdy. Even that man I can make better than he is; but the man who has been strong and has lost his strength I can make as good as ever he was.

I can give back to any man what he has lost by abuse of the laws of Nature.

You Run No Risk in Using My Belt. I Take All Chances

Do you doubt it? If so, any man or woman who will give me reasonable security can have my Belt, with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and they can

PAY WHEN CURED

Dr. McLaughlin: Peterboro, Ont.

Dear Sir: I am very thankful to say that I feel much better, both in strength and health. My back is not like it was, for I can do a day's work now much easier than I could before using your Belt. I now wake up in the morning feeling fresh, not like before, when I had that languid feeling. I have more life in me now. I am well satisfied w th the Belt. I only wish I had obtained it before.

Yours Truly,

A. RICKARDS.

Every man should understand that physical power, large muscles and strength of endurance come from animal electricity. My treatment will pump every part of the body full of that and perfection will result.

It not only restores vigor and increases nerve power, but it cures rheumatism, pains in the back and kidneys, indigestion and constipation, and all troubles which result from weakness of any vital organs.

FREE BOOK—Cut out this coupon now and mail it. I'll send this book without delay, absolutely free. Call if you can.

M. K McLaughlin, 214 St. James St. Montreal

CAN.

Dear Sir: Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

NAME .....

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Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p.m.
Write plainly.

STYLE BOOK for 1911, of "QUALITY LINE"

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Seventeenth year of selling direct to the user. Our Catalogue will help you to choose just the Vehicle or Harness you require and SAVE YOU MONEY. It describes and pictures many styles, gives prices, Freight Prepaid, and fully explains our method of Selling Direct and saving you the Middlemen's profit. Remember, we pay the freight in Ontario and Eastern Canada. The Catalogue is Free for the Asking. Send for it to-day.

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BRIGHTON, - Dept. "F" - ONTARIO

Send us one cash in advance subscriber to THE MARITIME FARMER at 80 cents and we will send post-paid, one pound of Alfalfa Seed, or send two at 80 cents each and we will send you one pound of Alfalfa Seed and a bottle of Nitro Culture.

THE MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

How the Milk Can May Become Mightier than the Milk Bottle.

Referee Brown, of Milk Trust Fame offers a new solution of the people's problem—the bottled product not the purest milk—danger in the Piping System.

No less an authority than William Grant Brown, the widely known attorney, who achieved national fame by his investigations into the so-called milk trust case in New York, believes he has solved the pure milk problem in a way so ingenious that it commands attention.

Mr. Brown calls his invention the anti-monoply milk can. He has been investigating the many sided milk production and sale conditions for two years.

"I believe," he said at his residence, Bretton Hall, New York City, "that this milk can of mine will dispose of the expensive idea, to the consumer,—that bottled milk is the practical means of obtaining pure milk, so far as the consumer is concerned.

"Close study reveals to anyone that the more milk is handled, the greater opportunity for increase in bacterial count. The secret of pure milk is, maintaining purity at the source of production and avoidance of all rehandling possible, at the same time preventing fluctuation of temperature.

"The new milk can consists of a wooden barrel swung on trunions an inner metal milk can, and a sealed glass measuring device on top. The barrel remains in the retailer's store. The milk can is shipped in each day direct from the farmer-dairyman, or through the milk contractor, just as the regular loose top cans come in today. But this new milk can is radically different from the old. Its top is locked on by a tool exclusively owned by the shipper, who then seals it with a lead seal, stamped with his name.

"Thereafter, the cover cannot be removed without at least breaking this seal. After the milk has been sold from the can in the retailer's store, it travels back empty with its seal unbroken. In other words, it is impossible to put anything into the can or get anything out of it, which means that adulteration by water or skimming the cream is positively done away with."

"How does the dealer dispense the milk?"

"This is accomplished by the plunger device, consisting briefly of a spout, surmounted by a glass cylinder which holds a quart of milk. When the can arrives at the retail store it is placed in the tipping barrel and surrounded with cracked ice. The wooden top of the barrel is then locked on.

"In the wooden top there is a small orifice, and directly under it another in the top of the metal can, which latter is constantly closed by a ball-locking device from within.

"Now the plunger device is inserted into the orifice. The tube part of it penetrates the metal can and unlocks the ball device. With the plunger top the retailer measures the amount of milk asked for by the customer, the latter being able to note this measurement in the glass cylinder and see that it is correct. All that remains is to tip the barrel. The milk runs into the glass cylinder, fills the space measured, and then when the barrel is swung upright, runs out of the spout into the purchaser's pail or bottle.

"Now enters what the Department of Agriculture authorities at Washington consider the most important feature of this novel can. Within the metal can is a removable partition of sheet metal, preforated with nine or more holes. This is a mixer. It will have been noted that every time an amount of milk—even the smallest—is drawn the barrel must be tipped over till it is horizontal in position, and then tipped back. This operation sends the milk inside rushing through the holes of the partition and thoroughly mixes and equalizes it with each tipping movement.

All this means cheaper milk for the consumer, the abolition of the ultra expensive classification system of bottling milk, which is sending prices higher every year. It means pure milk for the poor, as well as for the rich."

The bottling proposition, although it has been of assistance in creating higher milk standards, has drawbacks which seem well-nigh insurmountable, so far as extensive production along lines of strict milk purity is concerned at anything like moderate prices.

Chief of these drawbacks is the vast amount of piping in the bottling establishments of most milk companies, especially in the factories of the largest of all the milk companies operating east and west. Only miraculous methods would keep these pipes germless.

The piping question has, in fact, become so serious that even the Walker-Gordon Milk Company, whose prices are so high as to be practically prohibitive, except in the homes of wealthy, use only four feet of pipe in the bottling process. The "anti-monoply" milk can seems a long step in the right direction."

Potatoes Will Make Fuel.

Culled potatoes will be furnishing the power for the gangplow and the engine on the farm before many more years go by.

A bushel of culled potatoes is worth fifty-six cents. Turned into denatured alcohol they would be worth seventy-two cents. The process of extracting the alcohol is not one that every farmer can carry on, but the alcohol is there all right.

Alcohol is produced by the fermentation of sugar. Potatoes contain starch that may be converted into sugar by the addition of malt and then fermented. The potatoes are steamed until the starch is cooked thoroughly. Then the malt is added. When the starch has been converted into sugar a yeast mash is added and the sugar is fermented. What is left from the potato mash can be fed to cattle. Experiments have proved that the mash has a high feeding value.

Denatured alcohol is used for heating and lighting, in chemicals, in varnishes, in explosives and as a fuel for engines. For some years the tax laws were such that alcohol was too expensive as fuel for engines. For this reason machinery has not been adapted for using denatured alcohol. But it is coming into use.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin recently on this subject. Denatured alcohol is being extracted from potatoes in other countries with success.

A distillery for this sort of work might be conducted by a farmer's co-operative association or as a private enterprise. A plant with a daily capacity of eight thousand pounds of potatoes would cost approximately $12,000. This is larger, considerably, than would be practicable for a co-operative enterprise. The plant would have to be in a potato growing country with good railroad facilities.—Kansas Industrialist.

B-H ENGLISH PAINT

"The old man knows good paint, you bet.

And knows just why B-H "ENGLISH" Paint is so good."

The white base is 70% **Brandram's B. B.** Genuine White Lead and 30% White Zinc.

That's why B-H "ENGLISH" Paint spreads so easily and covers so well.

And he knows it's a mighty comfortable feeling to buy paint that has a guarantee on the can, signed by

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85

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PAQUET GUARANTEED CLOTHES

THE MOST PERFECT METHOD OF Clothes Making Yet Devised.

CLOTHES, to fit perfectly, MUST be made to measure. The old-fashioned, Ready Made Clothes are all made to fit AVERAGE types, not REAL men. That's why they don't fit YOU. PAQUET Guaranteed CLOTHES are NOT Ready made. They are cut to your exact measurements BEFORE they are made up. Our new method makes this possible. It is the most perfect method of Clothes Making yet devised.

PAQUET Guaranteed CLOTHES give you all the advantages of Custom Tailoring at HALF the expense. The materials used are of the highest grade procurable. They are sold direct to YOU at Wholesale prices, and are GUARANTEED to be the best value in Canada to-day at from $10.00 to $15.00—worth $13.50 to $20.00.

The most highly-trained experts only are engaged in the production of PAQUET Guaranteed CLOTHES.

THE SUIT ILLUSTRATED is made from absolutely PURE WOOL navy or black serge, best Indigo Dye, thoroughly shrunk and absolutely guaranteed to keep its color. The workmanship is unexcelled in this Country. The pockets are made according to our special process and will neither sag nor get out of shape. The real value is $13.50. Our Special Price, PREPAID to any part of Canada **$10**

Sizes 36 to 44 only. Larger sizes 75c per size extra.

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illustrating New York's latest models, and containing samples of the very newest materials for the present season. This book also contains our special self-measurement chart, which is so simple and concise that anyone using it is absolutely certain to be fitted PERFECTLY.

Write NOW! Don't put it off until another time—a postcard will do—you'll get the Style Book by return mail.

THE PAQUET COMPANY LIMITED.
QUEBEC, . . CANADA.

Result of Experiments.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

As the fertilization of crops is naturally being conducted more or less by most farmers at the present time, the following results may not prove uninteresting. These figures were obtained by averaging the results of 107 experiments, conducted in various parts of the Dominion, by reliable farmers, in conjunction with the Dominion Offices of the Potash Syndicate during the years 1907-1910 inclusive. These tests were made on various classes of soils and under varied climatic conditions so that the average obtained for the four years should have more than passing significance.

The crop chosen was the potato crop as it was considered that the results obtained would have a wider interest throughout the Dominion, as the potato is perhaps the most commonly fertilized of all the field crops.

While the amounts of the various fertilizer ingredients given are a little in excess of the quantities most generally used in practice, particularly where a dressing of barnyard manure is applied, they were considered satisfactory for this purpose.

The prices used in estimating the cost of the fertilizers were as follows:

Sulphate of Potash, $3.00 per 100 lbs.

Acid Phosphate, $1.00 per 100 lbs.

Nitrate of Soda, $3.00 per 100 lbs.

These prices are also slightly higher than those paid by most farmers, except where very small quantities are bought. A perusal of the table given, explains itself, should prove interesting.

No. of Plot.	Fertilizer applied per acre.	Average yield per ac. bush.	Increase over fertilized plot.	Value at 50c per bush.	Cost of Fertilizers.	Profit after deducting cost of Fertilizer.
1	Unfertilized..... Lbs.	175				
2	Sulphate of Potash.....200					
	Acid Phosphate.....400					
	Nitrate of Soda 150	260	85	$42.50	$14.50	$28.00
3	Acid Phosphate.....400					
	Nitrate of Soda.....150	216	41	$20.50	$8.50	$12 00

(Sgd.) WALTER SHIRLEY.

Fruit Crop Report No. 1.

(Continued from page 585.)

sert purposes than cooking purposes. They, therefore, occupy a special position in the market.

District 5 has comparatively few trees. The quantity of fruit raised here is not enough for home consumption, so that it need scarcely be taken into consideration in an estimate of the crop for commercial purposes. This district includes New Brunswick. The possibilities of orcharding in the St. John valley are so great that there is a probability in the future of having to make a separate division of this part of district 5 to secure greater accuracy in the estimate.

District 6 is an exceedingly important one in apple production. It includes the four counties of Hants, Kings, Annapolis and Digby in Nova Scotia. It would be quite possible, considering the high state of cultivation in which a large number of the orchards are kept, to have a surplus of five or six hundred thousand barrels for export.

It will be readily seen that this is a very important fruit district in estimating the marketable crop for any particular year. The Gravenstein forms the largest bulk of their earliest shipments. This variety, however, is being less planted, and the district is becoming more and more confined to the winter shipping varieties. The Blenheim Orange type appears to flourish better than the varieties so successful in districts 1, 2 and 3. These are extremely popular in the English market, and, therefore, are always likely to be in good demand.

District 7 embraces the rest of Nova Scotia not included in District No. 6. A few isolated and protected valleys, particularly in the counties of Lunenburg and Digby, are demonstrating their capacity for growing fruit in commercial quantities, but as a whole it may be said that there is not enough winter fruit grown for home consumption, nor is there sufficient quantity to affect appreciably any results obrained from the other divisions.

District 8 includes Prince Edward Island. There is a small quantity of which may increase somewhat in the near future, but is not enough at present to appreciably affect the market. This district still imports winter fruit for home consumption.

District 9 includes the valley of the Fraser River from Lytton southward, the lower coast line and the Island of Vancouver in British Columbia. This is a mild and moist climate, favorable to fruit growing which is carried on under very different conditions from those prevailing in District No. 10.

District 10 includes the interior valleys of British Columbia, which have a comparatively dry, warm climate. Irrigation is required in many of these valleys, and it is therefore desirable that they should be grouped together, inasmuch as though they differ among themselves slightly, yet for commercial purposes the fruit is simi,ar.

Districts 9 and 10 are becoming much more important factors in estimating the total crop of the Dominion.

The Effects of Spraying.

From all quarters comes the complaint that the apple trees are covered with worms which are eating leaves and buds and people are asking what they will do to save their trees. These worms are the ordinary tent caterpillar which is more or less plentiful every year and this seems to be one of the "more" years.

This pest never appears in a well cared for orchard and the demonstation work done by Provincial Horticulturist Turney at several orchards is bringing this very forcibly to the of fruit growers near these orchards.

Mr. J. W. Clark, part of whose orchard at Maugerville, is being used for demonstration work by the Provincial Horticulturist, reports that not a worm is visible in his orchard and that on that part where the strong lime sulphur spray was used before the buds opened that none of the eggs hatched. Other orchardists who have used only the weak lime sulphur and poison spray before the blossoms opened state that all the Caterpillars are dead. Orchards

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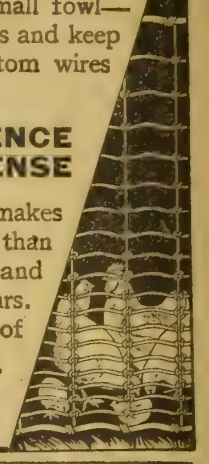

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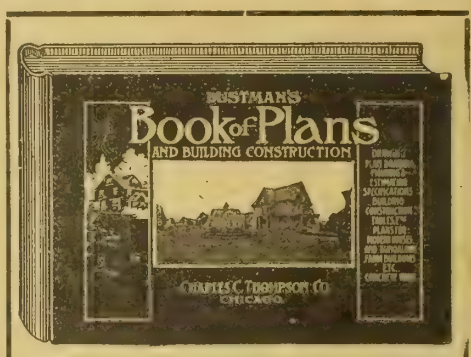

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THE MARITIME FARMER,
SUSSEX, - N. B.

where no spraying has been done are mostly alive with caterpillars that are working serious damage to the leaves and blossoms, and many enquiries as to what is best to do are coming to the Department of Agriculture.

As it is not wise to give a general spray while the tree is in blossom all that can be done until the blossoms fall is to try and kill or remove the caterpillars while they are massed on the limbs by hand, or to spray them with paraffine oil in the mass. As soon as the blossoms fall, a spray of Lime Sulphur solution in the proportion of one gallon Lime Sulphur to 40 gallons of water, or Bordeaux Mixture, with either 12 ounces of Paris Green, or 2 lbs. Lead Arsenate to each 40 gallons mixture should be given all orchards to kill caterpillars help prevent Black Scab and kill the Codling Moth Worm. This spray must be given before the calyx of the blossom closes up to be effective.

A Bulletin by Provincial Horticulturist, A. G. Turney, dealing with the care of orchards and giving full directions as to spraying is just off the press and now ready for distribution. It may be had free, on application to the Department of Agriculture, Fredericton.

Foal Troubles.

A Subscriber. I have a large seven year old mare that was due to foal on the 21st of April, but she dropped him on Easter morning. She had no milk although I fed her good hay and whole oats, three times a day. She had a foal two years ago and had plenty of milk. Would it be advisable to breed her again? How should a young foal be fed? How long should navel cord be cut? The foal in question lived only one week. He first took lame in one leg then in all legs and died after a few days. I find that the Maritime Farmer is just the paper our farmers need.

Ans.—Sometimes a mare will deliver a healthy foal and not furnish milk for it. The cause of the suppression of milk secretion is frequently obscure, but is often caused by a feverish condition due to some derangement of the digestive system brought about by insufficient succulent food or exercise, perhaps both. Will advise breeding her again and feeding her during pregnancy good hay, oats, bran mashes and some roots. Feed bran mash twice a week governing the quantity by the condition of the feces. Keep the bowels regular and the feces neither too soft or dry. Give well regulated exercise daily and water frequently and the probability of milk secretion will be good.

A young foal that is not fed by its mother and that the mother does not furnish milk for, should be fed cow's milk, warm and sweet, frequently every 3 or 4 hours at first, gradually lengthening the time between feeds until about eight hiurs when it is 6 weeks old. Set the milk and allow the cream to rise for a few hours, remove the cream and add a small quantity of sugar, warm the milk and feed from 3 to 6 ounces at a feed governed by size of colt and increase the quantity as the time between feeds is lengthened.

As to length of naval cord, when it breaks naturally, it does not require cutting and when it has to be cut, one or two inches is quite sufficient to leave. That gives sufficient length to apply a cord around the naval cord, which is generally necessary to prevent bleeding when the navel cord is cut and occasionally when it breaks naturally. It is also advisable to apply some antiseptic to the naval, as a five per cent. solution of creolin or carbolic acid in water yo prevent infection at that point. It is also advisable when a colt does not receive the first milk from its mother to give an injection per rectum of about half a pint of warm water and one ounce of glycerine mixed.—J. Standish, V. S.

A Mysterious Disease Among Bees.

A mysterious disease among bees which has devastated apiaries in the southern counties of England was discussed at the meeting of the Council of the National Fruit Growers' Association, held at the Horticultural Hall.

The disease is believed to be caused by a bacillus akin to that which causes plague in human beings. Whole hives are speedily affected, and the bees, first losing their power of flight, crawl out of the hives and die. No efforts have been successful in checking the disease, which first appeared in the Isle of Wight.

Professor E. S. Salmon said the disease threatened the fruit-growing industry unless adequate steps were taken to keep it in check, as it was necessary for bees to visit flowers if good crops were to be secured.

Mr. C. S. Martin said that unless steps were taken to cope with the disease it would spread all over the country in two years.

The Council passed a resolution asking the Imperial College of Science to make a thorough scientfic investigation of the disease. They pointed out that it had spread to apiaries in the fruit-growing counties, and was likely to cause considerable loss in view of the fact that crops of apples, pears, gooseberries, and other fruits were largely dependent on visits of bees to the flowers.

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G. C. ANDERSON,
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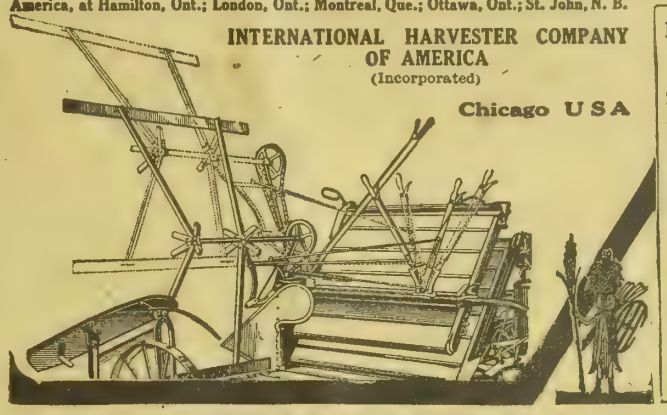

IHC Service Bureau

The bureau is a center where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development are collected and distributed free to everyone interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. Questions sent to the I H C Service Bureau will receive prompt attention.

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Butter Problems.

2. How much butter should I get from two gallons of separator cream?

2. I churned 36 pounds of cream and only had six pounds of butter, which I think is not nearly enough, one cow being a Jersey.

3. Is there any difference in separators? I have a ———and some have told me that they smash up the cream and are not as good as some other makes. I would like to know what is wrong knd why I do not get more butter out of the quantity of cream.

1. As separator cream varies a great deal in the percentage of fat which it contains, no definite answer can be given to this question. Butter also varies in its composition as to moisture, curd, salt, etc., making another factor in the question which causes difficulty in giving an answer. Then also there are losses in handling the cream, and in the buttermilk. However, assuming that the cream tests 25 per cent fat. such cream would weigh about ten pounds to the gallon; therefore, two gallons would contain 20 by 25 divided by 100 equal five lbs fat; and assuming further that the buttermaker is a skilful, careful person, he or she would be able to make an "over-run" of 20 per cent. which is one pound, making altogether 5 plus 1 equals 6 lbs. butter. Therefore, two gallons of average separator cream would produce about six pounds of butter. If the cream tested 30 per cent fat, a person could make about 7½ lbs. butter, and if it tested 40 per cent fat, over 9½ lbs. butter could be made from two gallons of such cream.

2. If 36 lbs. of cream produced but 6 lbs. of butter, the probabilities are that considerable butter (fat) was lost in the buttermilk. If the cream tested but 18 per cent. fat, then six lbs. butter would be a fair yield from 36 lbs. cream.

3. There is a very maked difference in cream separators of the various makes, and also quite a difference in machines of the same make. Some binders, mowers, etc., from a firm always work better than others, although apparently they are alike. Separators are similar.

I should advise having the skimmilk from this machine tested for fat. If the test is .05 or over, then the machine is not doing good work, and it ought to be remedied, or a new machine purchased.

If the speed were increased and the feed decreased slightly, condiitions would be more favorable for "clean skimming."—Answered in Ottawa Valley Journal by Prof. H. H. Dean.

What Constitutes Good Plowing.

The answer to this question will be modified by conditions that are more or less local in their application. These include the nature of the soil, its mechanical condition, the humus supply and the crop that is to be grown.

Humus soil with good, natural drainage will grow crops if turned over to a sufficient depth to cover all the stubbles and weeds that may be growing in them, regardless of the width of the furrow slice. With increasing heaviness in the soil comes increase in the demand for narrowing the furrow slice and for laying it on such an angle as will admit of harrowing down in due time the crest of the overturned furrow. The difference in the width of the furrow slice runs all the way from eighteen to seven inches.

Should the soils have good, natural drainage, they may be left as level as possible; but if they are liable to suffer from excessive wet, they should be plowed in lands or ridges that are highest in the centre. These ridges vary in width from ten feet to several times that width. When the land is plowed in ridges, it adds much to the appearance of the work if the furrows are drawn straight and even.

The mechanical condition of the soil materially influences plowing. Good plowing in sandy soil turns a shallow furrow. In stiff soil it turns a deeper furrow. In practically all soils the furrow slice should be turnded at an angle. In waxy soils the plowshare must be kept scoured, or it will not do good work.

The humus or vegetable matter in the soil affects the character of the plowing to be done. Especially is this true of land that has grown wedds or grass. No plowing is deserving of the appellation good that does not completely bury weeds and stubbles. When plowing sod land, if a skimmer is attached to the beam in front of the colter, grass will be completely hidden. A skimmer is a miniature colter.

The plowing should have a careful regard to the kind of crop grown. Some crops call for deep plowing, as corn and field roots, and some for plowing that is shallow. No plowing could be called good that is not adapted to the needs of the crop in regard to depth, whatsoever its other characteristics may be. On nearly all southern soils no plowing is really good that is not deep, and on the blow soils of the prairie no plowing is good that is deep. Thus do conditions affect plowing.

Damage by Cutworms.

At the beginning of the growing season the gardner often finds in the morning young plants cut off near the surface of the ground that the evening before were strong and healthy. On stirring up the soil near by he may find hidden in the ground a greasy-looking caterpillar, the culprit in the case. Cueworms, so called from this habit, are the caterpillar of dull-colored night-flying moths of a great variety of species and varying to some extent in their habits. As a general rule they are partly grown at the approach of winter and hide away in a torpid state during the cold weather; when restored to activity by the warmth of spring, which causes the buds to open and the growth of plants to begin, these worms come out in search of food and attack any kind of tender vegetation that they meet with. They are nocturnal in their habits and hide away during the hours of daylight under any shelter they can obtain or just below the surface in the loose soil of newly made beds. Owing to their destructive practice of cutting off a whole plant in order to devour a portion of its foliage, they do a great deal of apparently needless damage.

After they have become fully grown they change to the chrysalis stage in the ground and in early summer the moths appear, many of them making their presence known in our houses by their attraction to light. Before very long another brood of caterpillars comes upon the scene, often more numerous and more destructive than the first. Some of them climb into fruit trees and destroy the foliage, others attack farm crops, vegetables, grape vines, the plants in flower gardens, etc., while occasionally a single species appears suddenly in enormous numbers and sweeps like an army over the land devouring everything that comes in its way.

Happily a very simple and completely effective remedy has been found for these destructive creatures. It is called the "poisoned branmash" and is made in the following manner: Mix half a pound of Paris green in 50 lbs. of bran (the proportion for larger or smaller quantities is 1 to 100); the poison should be added to the dry bran little by little and stirred all the time till the whole is tinged with the green color, then add water sweetened with sugar or molasses till the mixture is sufficiently moistened to crumble nicely through the fingers. If bran cannot be procured, shorts or flour may be used, and for field work may be distri-

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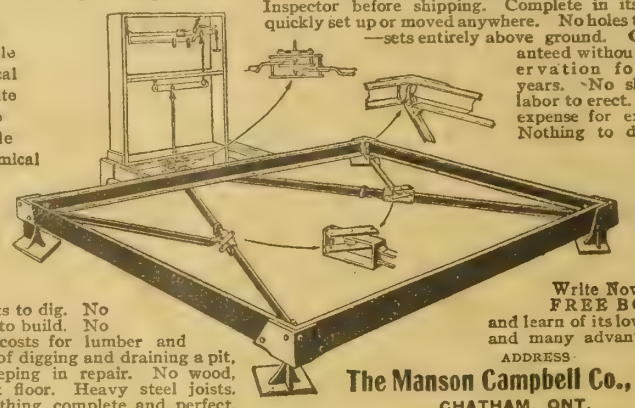

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There is nothing in the world like my Steel Shoes. Nothing can even compare with them. The soles are stamped out of a thin, rust-resisting, seamless, special process steel. This steel extends from heel to toe and up around the edges. There are no cracks or seams. The soles are studded with adjustable steel rivets which protect them from wear and give a sure, firm footing. When rivets wear out they can easily be replaced by yourself. Fifty rivets cost 30 cents and they will keep your shoes in good repair for two more years.

The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable, water-proof leather, fastened forever to the steel bottoms. Water or cold cannot penetrate my Steel Shoes. Thus they keep your feet always dry and comfortable! And Steel Shoes have inner soles of springy hair-cushion which gives elasticity to tread and absorb jar when you walk on frozen ground. But comfort isn't all. You

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Most every man puts more weight on one side of his foot than he does on the other. This causes heels and soles on leather shoes to wear down at one side—running over—giving an uneven standing surface—which throws the weight to one side—on your ankles—and puts the entire body out of balance. The result is crippled, sore, aching feet, tired ankles—every muscle strained and every step a strain and pain. Do you know the real reason why you get so tired standing on your feet all day tramping around? It is a hundred to one that you have broken down the instep of your leather shoes, making you stand flat-footed. There's where the fatigue comes in. Thousands of people have their shoes made to order putting in steel shanks to prevent this. Every pair of Steel Shoes that I make prevents it. But that isn't all. Steel Shoes protect your health in many ways. They are easy to wear and dry as powder. Cool in the summer, warm in the winter and dry all the year round.

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Note the quality of the uppers. See the turned-up steel soles—and how everlastingly they are fastened to the uppers. Note the adjustable rivets which can be replaced at a trifling cost when worn down. Examine every part carefully. Satisfy yourself that Steel Shoes are the only kind of work shoes fit to wear. Nearly every progressive, wide-awake dealer in Canada sells and recommends Ruthstein's Steel Shoes. Go to **your** dealer. If he can't supply you, order direct from me. I'll send you a pair—the size and style you want at these prices—and I'll send them out on free examination. Made in all sizes from 5 to 12, for boys and men. 6-in. high—$3.00. 6-in. high with **extra grade of leather**—$3.50. 9-in. high—$5.00. 12-in. high—$6.00. 16-in. high—$7.00—the best shoe on the market regardless of price. Boys' Steel Shoes—sizes 1 to 4. 6-in. high, Boys' Steel Shoes—$2.50 per pair. 9-in. high, Boys' Steel Shoes, black or tan—$3.50 per pair. In ordering give correct size. Boys' Steel Shoes will **please the boy and save you money** and worry.

I strongly recommend the 6-in. high Steel Shoes at $3.50 and the 9-in. high Steel Shoes at $5.00 per pair as they give the best possible satisfaction. For all classes of use requiring high cut shoes the 12 or 16-inch high Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable.

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buted dry by means of a seed drill. The mash should be scattered about the plants that are liable to attack in the evening, and strange to say the worms will devour it in preference to their ordinary vegetable feed. When they begin to feel the effects of the poison they wander off to find a hiding place, or burrow in the ground and there die. Their dead bodies will be readily found in the morning just below the surface of the ground, often in surprising numbers. Young plants such as cauliflowers, tomatoes, etc., may be protected when set out by wrapping a bit of newspaper around the stem between the root and the leaves and reaching a little below the surface of the ground. The worms will not attempt to bite through or climb over it.

Decreasing Fertility of Wheat Fields

In writing about the capacity of the wheat growing districts, it is often assumed that the soils are practically inexhaustible, but investigations show that, rich as the soils may be, each succeeding crop of wheat abstracts its share of plant food, and that, as time goes on, the crops grown on the rich prairie lands will gradually diminish.

This fact is brought out in the investigations of Mr. Shutt, the chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, who has been studying the Western prairie soils, their nature and composition.

We find that, with regard to nitrogen, although the cultivated soil is still very rich, yet when compared still very rich, yet when compared with the untouched prairie, it has lost practically one-third of this most important constituent.

A quite marked falling off in phosphoric acid is also to be noted, though what is perhaps of more significance is the reduction in the proportion of this element in the available condition. Since loss of phosphoric acid cannot be accounted for save in removal by crops, it would seem that in continuous grain growing the rate of abstraction exceeds that of conversion, a probability to which we have already referred.

In the "total" potash the differences throughout the series are not large, but, as in the case of phosphoric acid, we find that the percentage of "available" in the cultivated soil is considerably less than in that of the prairie.

Sure Sign.

The applicant told the boss farmer that he had been a farmhand for many seasons, and although the stranger had no recommendation, the boss set him a task. After hoeing all morning, the new man came to the house for dinner.

He washed at the bench outside the door with great vigor, splashing the water from the washbasin and rubing his face with energy of a true farmhand. The boss watched him.

When the other had hung up the towel and started for the house, the boss spoke.

"Say," he said, "didn't you tell me you had worked on farms before?"

"Sure I did."

"Well, look at that washbasin, will you?"

"What's the matter with the washbasin?"

"It's rinsed out and left clean for the next person—that's what's the matter with it, you counterfeit farmhand! There never was a real one yet that didn't leave the basin full of suds when he got through washin'."

Prevention of "Finger and Toe" in Turnips.

The problem of dealing successfully with the mysterious disease, known as "Finger-and-Toe" in turnips is perennial, and seems as insoluble as the prevention of the terrible cancer disease in man and animals. Eventually science may discover a remedy for both diseases, as experiments and investigations are continually being conducted.

The Professor of Agriculture at the West of Scotland Agricultural College, Mr. R. Patrick Wright, has just issued a report of a set of experiments carried out by him with the object of testing the effect of the application of substance, which have the reputation of being useful in warding off attacks of "Finger-and-Toe."

These materials are lime in different forms, sulphate of copper and kainit. The experiments were made on turnips grown in a field poor in lime and very much infested with the disease.

The report embodies full details of the results obtained, and the conclusions arrived at are well worth noting by our readers. They are:—

1. The destruction of the turnip crop by the disease known as "finer-and-toe" can to a certain extent be prevented by the application of suitable dressings of lime.

2. On land much infected, dressings of lime of less than 2 tons per acre cannot be relied on to produce much effect.

3. On land much infected, applications of 4 tons per acre are more successful, but will not entirely destroy the disease or save the crop.

4. Lime applied in the drills in spring is much less effective in preventing the disease than when put on the land in the preceding autumn.

5. Small dressings of lime applied either in autumn or in spring have little effect on disease.

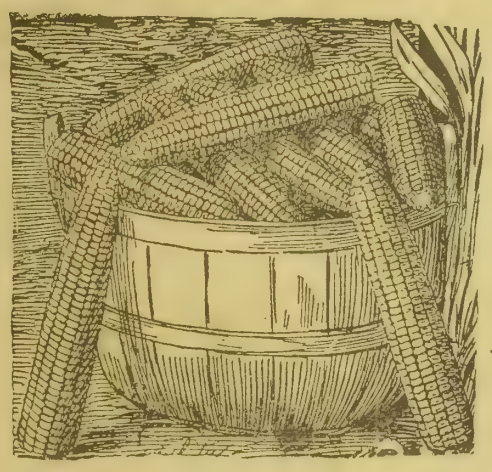
6. Lime slaked in small heaps by atmospheric moisture is distinctly less effective in preventing the disease than the same lime (CaO) slaked by pouring water over it when fresh from the kilns, and spreading over the land while it still remains in a caustic condition.

7. Ground lime is more expensive and no more effective than an equal quantity of properly slaked lime.

8. Sulphate of copper applied at the rate of half a ton per acre has no immediate effect in saving the turnip crop from the "finger-and-toe" attack, but is ultimately injurious to the disease fungus.

9. Kainit applied in the same quantity in spring to the turnip crop has no effect in protecting it from a "finger-and-toe" attack, but its subsequent action in the soil is detrimental to the "finger-and-toe" fungus, and beneficial to succeeding turnip crops.

BRUCE'S RELIABLE SEED, CORN, ETC.



	Bushel.
BUCKWHEAT.	
Silverhull	$ 90
Japanese	1 10
CORN.	
Compton's Early, 12 rowed	1 60
Angel of Midnight, 8 rowed	1 50
White Flint, Dakota, 8 rowed	1 50
Longfellow, 8 rowed	1 50
Smut Nose, 8 rowed	1 50
Golden Nugget, 8 rowed	1 50
King of Earlies	1 30
Legal Tender	1 30
Improved Leaming, Bruce's	1 25
Cloud's Dent	1 25
Mortgage Lifter	1 30
Cuban Giant	1 25
Mastadon	1 30
Reid's Dent	1 30
Wisconsin White Dent	1 30
Barley	1 30
Minnesota King	1 30
Early Butler	1 30
Leaming	1 00
White Cap Dent	1 25
Selected Giant Red Cob	1 00
Selected Mammoth White	1 00
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COW PEAS.	
Whippoorwill	3 75
New Era	3 50

	Bushel.
PEAS.	
Blue Prussian	$1 90
Grass	1 60
Golden Vine	1 35
Prince Albert	1 45
Canadian Beauty	1 75
Marrowfats, White	1 90
Marrowfats, Black Eye	1 90
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Extra Early Eureka	1 20
Extra Early Bovee	1 20
Early Monarch	1 20
Early King	1 20
Dooley	1 10
Pearl of Savoy	1 10
Gold Coin	1 10
Early Pink Eye	1 20
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German	2 90
Common	1 75
Japanese	2 40
Hungarian	1 75
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Regal, No 1 Standard	14 00
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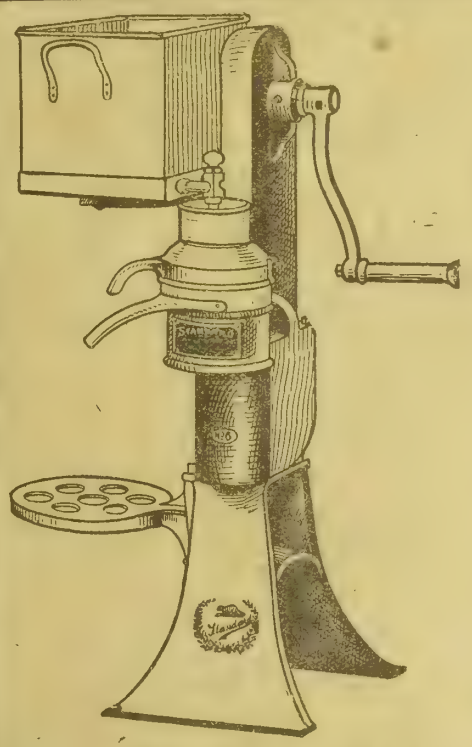

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EGGS FOR HATCHING from my prize winning and laying strain of White and Patridge Wyandottes. $1.50 per 15.—AARON MOREASH, Oakfield, Nova Scotia.

WANTED—Freehold, Timber and Pulpwood tracts. Send full particulars, and state best cash price. Address "TIMBER," Box 131, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE.—Eight pure bred registered sows from my best sows, also 15 registered Yorkshire sows and boars, from registered stock. Apply at once to PETER BRODIE, York, P. E. Island.

STRAWBERRY BOXES FOR SALE—$3.50 per 1,000, f. o. b. Hilden Station or Truro. Freight rates on application.—C. H. CLARK, Hilden, N. S.

DESIGNS, plans and bills of material prepared for Houses, Barns and Rinks of either timber, balloon or plank frame construction. Prices low. Write for particulars.—ALFRED A. GILMORE, Draftsman, Huntingdon, Que.

BAIN WAGON FOR SALE.—We are offering one heavy Bain Lumber or Farm Wagon for sale cheap, on easy terms. For particulars write M. A. MACLEOD, SUSSEX, N.B., or W. C. MACLEOD & SONS, LOCH LOMOND WEST, N. S.

ALL kinds of books on Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Gardening, Bees, Fruits Flowers, Vegetables, etc. Catalogue free.—MORGAN'S POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, London, Ont.

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G. M. PECK SON & CO, Nurserymen, Wolfville, have as yet on sale a few hundred No. 1 standard apple trees, each of Ribston, Cox's Orange Pippin, Wellington and Red Russett, which they are offering at the rate of $20.00 per 100 for the rest of the season.

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STOP RIGHT HERE, something new. $20.00 to $50.00 a week. Sells on sight. Big profit, no charge for territory; new Automatic Razor Sharpener, absolutely guaranteed for life. One agent without experience took 27 orders first day out (sworn statement.) 400,000 sold in four months; phenomenal money-maker, men everywhere interested over the mysterious accuracy and perfection of this little machine. Write for full particulars free, we want agents in exclusive territory at once. Address—THE NEVER-FAIL RAZOR SHARPENER CO., Box 333, St John, N. B.

Here's a Tremendous Bargain.

375 acres; only 2½ miles to depot; the wood, timber, white birch and pulp wood in market will sell for many times the low price of $1,900 for the farm; 50 acres in machine-worked fields, pasture for 30 cows, wire fenced, 200 fruit trees; 9-room house, running water, 60-ft. barn with cellar, stable; never again will there be such a bargain in this section; it's a marvelous opportunity; all details and travelling instructions to see this and another of 60 acres for only $700 in So. Maine, page 18, "Strout's Mammoth Farm Catalogue, No. 34" copy free.—E. A. STROUT, Kent's Hill, Maine.

Widow's 200-Acre Apple Farm.

500 standard trees will pay for farm in 2 seasons; cuts 35 tons hay, which will sell for sufficient to support large family in comfort; brook pasture for 15 cows; splendid market; good 7-room house, 50-ft. barn with cellar, horse fork; stable, ice house; price for all only $2,700, part cash, with the crops included if taken at once; picture, all details and travelling instructions, page 12, "Strout's Mammoth Farm Catalogue No. 34," copy free.—E. A. STROUT, Kent's Hill, Maine.

Advertised products usually possess special points of merit. That is why they are advertised. When you buy goods advertised in The Maritime Farmer you are sure of getting square deal.

A meeting of the Directors of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association will be held in the office of the Winter Fair Building, Amherst, N. S., on June 8th, 1911.

Crop Statistics.

Ottawa, May 10. A bulletin of the Census Office issued today makes the following report on the crops and live stock of Canada.

The seeding and growing season for the whole of Canada has opened late this year, and the month of April has been marked by hard frosts. But May has been favorable to cultivation of the land, and the rainfall has been sufficient for healthy vegetation.

Fall wheat, which is grown chiefly in Ontario and Alberta, showed an average condition of 82 per cent. at the end of April, being 89 per cent. in Alberta and 81 per cent. in Ontario. In Ontario however, the April frosts were destructive in some regions; and from 12 to 34 per cent. of the area sown has been reported as winter-killed. The central counties, north of Lake Ontario, suffered worst, the average loss as reported being 34 per cent. In the Western counties 27 per cent. of the area in crop has been destroyed. In the southern counties, north of Lake Erie, the loss is 10 per cent; in the northern counties and districts 12.6 per cent; and in the eastern counties between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, 15 per cent. For the whole of Canada the area winter-killed is reported to be 21 per cent, and the per cent condition of the growing crop is 82.

About 12½ per cent. of the clover was heaved out by the spring frosts, and the average condition of hay and clover at the end of April was 89 per cent. Alberta shows better than any other part of Canada, its average being 94½ per cent. Nova Scotia comes next, with 93.75; and in Quebec, Britsih Columbia and Saskatchewan the condition is over 90. In Ontario it is 86 and in Manitoba 85 per cent.

The percentage of total seeding completed at the end of April was 21.35 in Quebec; 44 in Ontario, 47 in Manitoba, 47.30 in Saskatchewan, 66.81 in Alberta and 76.90 in British Columbia. Manitoba and Saskatchewan had 70 per cent of the proposed area of spring wheat sown at the end of April, and Alberta and British Columbia 80 per cent. The Maritime Provinces had scarcely made a beginning of seeding operations at the end of April, and in Quebec barely one-fourth of the spring wheat, oats and barley were sown.

In Ontario 51 per cent of the spring wheat was in the ground, 44 per cent. of the oats and 42½ per cent of the barley.

The report on the condition of live stock is good for all the Provinces—being 95 for horses, 92.43 for milch cows, 90.56 for other cattle, 93.32 for sheep and 94.51 for swine. Alberta is below 90 for horses, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for milch cows, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia for other cattle, and Alberta and British Columbia for sheep; but generally the condition ranges about 90 per cent.—Archibald Blue, Chief Officer.

Hurry, Hurry,

and ask us for prices on Chatham Incubators and Brooders. Our prices are lower than any other standard make in Canada.

After June 1st we will sell settings from the following birds, at half price, $1.00 per setting: S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, R. C. White Leghorns, Black Leghorns, White Dots, Buff Dots, Houdans, White Faced Black Spanish, Blue Andalusians, Dark Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Black Minorcas, White Minorcas and Anconas.

HARTLAND POULTRY YARDS,

HARTLAND, - - N. B.

MAPLE FOREST STOCK FARM.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

ADDRESS:

S. J. GOODLIFFE, - Sussex, N. B.

Eggs For Hatching

From highest class Exhibition birds Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S.C. Rhode Island Reds, S C. Brown Leghorns winners of 70% of all first prizes in their classes at the Moncton and Hartland Poultry shows, 1911 large, healthy stock and record layers. Eggs from seventeen matings of selected birds including our prize winners, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed or order duplicated, free of charge. Mating list giving full description of matings and price of eggs from each one mailed free on application. Address,

GLENVIEW POULTRY YARDS, - Sussex, N. B.

COBEQUID FARM HOLSTEINS!

Offering some fine bull and heifer calves sired by Sir Rooker Posch Artis and Helbon Dekol's Prince, from cows and heifers that are producers. Can spare a cow or two bred to freshen next fall. Inspection solicited.

SAMUEL DICKIE, Central Onslow, Col. Co., N. S.

Aldermere Fruit and Dairy Farm.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

Book your orders now for Spring Pigs, ready for delivery April 15th. All pigs registered. Prices very reasonable.

P. L. MORSE, - - Berwick, N. S.

C. H. Wisener, Pictou, N. S., offers for sale Pure Bred Poultry.

No 1 Pen—Black Orpingtons, 10 pullets, headed by cock bird, weighing 10 lbs., beautiful bird, great color, also containing 1st pullet and 1st hen at Amherst Fair, 1910. Price $20.00.

No. 2 Pen—White Orpingtons, made up of 10 pullets and yearling hens, many of them prize winners, headed by a fine large well shaped cockerel. Price $15.00.

No. 3 Pen—Utility Buff Orpingtons, 10 pullets and yearling hens, headed by great utility cockerel. Price of these $15.00.

No. 4 Pen—Brown Leghorns, 13 hens and two cockerels, pullet and cockerel mating, great layers and high class exhibition stock. Price $15 00.

I will also sell 100 chickens from the above stock, price according to age.

C. H. WISENER, Pictou, N. S.

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We have now mated for this season's hatching twenty pens of specially selected utility R. I. Reds and B. P. Rocks for best market and laying stock. Eggs $3.50 per 100. Eggs from pens of birds mated for Exhibition stock, $1.00 per 13.

We will have some choice Cockerels from our breeding pens this month, at reasonable prices. Good chance to get one for next season.

SEED OATS!

Banner Oats for sale. The result of hand selected heads. True to type and free from other varieties, grains and weed seeds.

TAYLOR BROS.,
Willowdale Farm,
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I have for immediate sale young boars fit for service and some choice sows old enough to breed. Sire and dam imp. I am booking orders for young pigs from two imported sows not akin. All stock registered and guaranteed as described.

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Ayrshires of the choicest strains imported and Canadian bred, young bulls and females, all ages for sale. We made a personal selection in Scotland last summer and can supply your wants. We invite your inspection when visiting the College Farm. Come and see us.

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I have for sale several Chester White boars and sows, all ages. Pairs not akin may be purchased. Write at once.

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Headed by two imported Bulls. Stock all ages, for sale. Exceptionally fine lot of young Bull Calves from cows that won at Amherst 3rd in aged cow class. 1st and 4th in three year olds, 1st and 5th in two year olds.

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Inspection invited. Sussex, N. B.

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Pure Bred Guernsey Bull, "Linden of Orchard Hill," dropped Jan. 10th, 1909. Weighs 1,200 lbs. Active, docile and a sure stock getter Dam, "Linda of Eastview" 2nd. 2 C. G. H. B. Sire, "Diamond's Early Riser of Waumisit," 12054, A. G. C. C.

For further particulars apply to

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I have for sale several choice pure bred young Holstein Bulls, of various ages. Write or call for full information.

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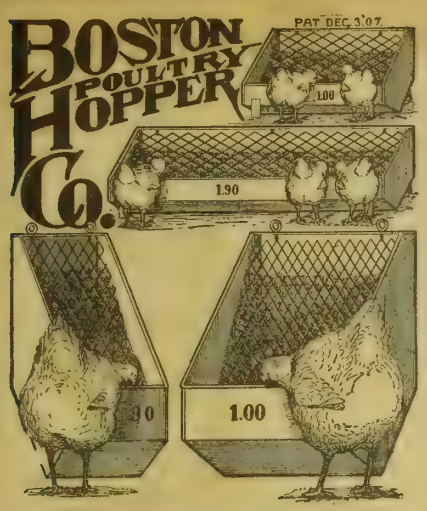

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W. J. M. McLeod, Loch Lomond, West N. S., Houdans and Silver Grey Dorkings and R. C. R. I. Reds

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Do you want a pure bred, registered Chester White boar or sow? We have two litters, A 1 stock, that will be six weeks old early in February. Price $6.00 per pig F. O. B. our station. Send your order today and if pigs are sold before it arrives your money will be returned to you. W. C. MACLEOD & SONS, Gold River Farm Loch Lomond West. N.S.

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Springdale Farm offers for sale the choice young Clydesdale Stallion, Flash Favorite 2nd. (11269), foaled June 1st, 1908; sire, Flash Favorite, (12147); dam, Felicia, (23167); both imported by N. S. Government. Flash Favorite 2nd was a prize winner at Amherst Horse Show, also Halifax Exhibition, 1910. Inspection invited.

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"Kingsdale" Baby Chick Food.

Put up especially for us by one of the best millers in Canada. Nicely ground, just the right size for the little chicks, no fine dust or dirt, but good, clean, wholesome grains. Write for prices, etc.

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Minorcas, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. Write for mating list.

KINGSDALE POULTRY & SUPPLY COMPANY,
Sussex, New Brunswick.

"HOMESTEAD FARM" HOLSTEINS.

Just now we can part with a few young bulls, fit for service, combining the blood of all of our best service bulls. We will also supply a few calves if desired.

We have a few Shropshire rams left that we will sell cheap in order to clear out this fall. Write or come and see them.

LOGAN BROS. N. S. 'Phone 602. AMHERST PT., N. S.

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Bellevue won male and female championships and all the herd prizes in Shorthorns at the 1910 fairs. The championship for Ayrshire bull has been held by us for three years with our Morton Main's Gerthrope, an Osborne bred bull. We have for sale an 18 month old bull, out of the Ayrshire cow that won first prize in the dairy test at the Amherst Winter Fair in 1910. All our prize winners, with the exception of our herd bulls were bred by ourselves. Write for prices or call and see us. We breed our winners and sell them too.

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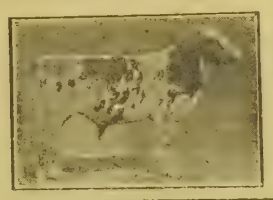
Will you kindly remove my ad. from your paper. I have had a perfect flood of enquiries for Seed Potatoes. It only appeared in three issues and I have received 77 letters and cards saying: "Saw ad. in FARMER." I booked orders for more than 1,000 bushels, answered every enquiry and am filling all orders booked as fast as possible.

I have had many repeat orders.

Yours truly,

GEO. A. FAWCETT.



Wish-Ton-Wish Stock Farm.

Breeders of High-Class Holstein-Friesian Cattle and Large English Berkshire Pigs. Just now we can offer a few good Bull Calves and a Heifer or two. We have some extra good young Berkshire Pigs of both sexes ready to ship the last of May, out of one of the very best sows we ever owned, and sired by an Imported boar of excellent quality.

HARDING BROS., Props.,
Welsford, Queens Co., N. B.

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I am offering for sale one pure bred Holstein bull, Eke DeKol Paul, Jr., three years old, dam, Lady Pietertje DeKol. Record day for milk, seventy pounds. Sire, Eke DeKol. This bull is also first cousin to Grace Fayne 2nd Homestead champion seven day cow of the world, 35.55 lbs. butter. Also a half-brother, six months old, out of same cow, sired by Ormsby Veeman.

Write for prices. First come, first served.

C. H. Giles, 'Phone 464, P. O. Box 119, Brooklands, Fredericton, N. B.

Sunny Brae Sheep Ranch.

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Breeder and importer of high-class Hampshire, Shropshire, Oxford, Southdown, Lincoln, Cotswold and Leicester Sheep. Sheep of both sexes, all breeds, for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

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Champions of Canada. Champion of World.

In show ring we are champions of Canada. We have defeated the very choicest selections made in United States. We will be shipping a car of Jerseys to the Maritime Provinces early in May. Write at once.

B. H. BULL & SON, - Brampton, Ont.

Meadow Brook Stock Farm.

Chatham, N. B.

Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns, Berkshires. Look over our winnings at late Amherst Horse Show and you will be convinced that we have the stock. Send your Pure Bred Mares to be bred.

J. B. SNOWBALL COMPANY Limited, Proprietors

JOHN BENNETT,
Superintendent.

Holsteins for Sale.

Maple Green Farm offers for sale, in registered Holsteins: Bull, No. 1, 18 months old; bull, No. 2, 29 months old, is in fine show shape and has been first prize bull in his class, both as a calf and as a yearling. Could also spare a few cows that have large yearly official records. For particulars, write

R. L. HICKS, - Dalhousie Jct., N. B.

Dairy — Shorthorns.

FOR SALE.—4 Bulls and some choice Heifers with calf, colors dark red or roan, ages from seven months to two years. The head of this herd is an imported bull from Cumberland Co., England; and was the best calf from one of the best dairy herds in that country. Inspection and enquiry solicited. Address W. T. WOOD, Highfield Farm, - - - - Sackville N. B

Craig Bros. B. P. Rocks.

Leaders again. A clean sweep of the four cockerel prizes at the last big Fair; 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen, 3rd pullet. In Utility Class 1st Pen, 1st and 2nd pairs of Cockerels, 1st and 2nd pairs of Pullets with the reward of Rhodes Cup. Price of eggs and stock gladly given on application to

BOX 447, Amherst, N.S.

Shorthorns For Sale.

We have sold eight pure-breds and have a choice lot of roan and reds left, ages from 13 to 26 months. Also a large red bull, 3 years old.

C. C. H. EATON,
Canard, N. S.

Eggs for Hatching

from Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, R. C. R. I. Reds and Imperial Pekin Ducks, also Chicks, two to three days old, 12c each. Some nice breeding stock to go after June 1st.

EGBERT DEYOUNG,
Box 120. Dartmouth, N. S.

Eggs for Hatching.

Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds and S. C. Brown Leghorns. Both matings $1.50 per 15 eggs. Columbians and Wyandottes $1.00 per 13 eggs. 120 Egg Incubator and Brooder for sale.

W. H. HENRY,
Shubenacadie, N. S.

FOR SALE!

One Pure Bred Durham Bull, sire Emma's Fashion; aged one year. For particulars write to

CHAS. H. RIPLEY,
MT. PLEASANT, Cum. Co., N. S.

FOR SALE!

Bees and Queens. Instructions to beginners free.

Profit one hive $37.00, 1910.

Seed Potatoes, Green Mountain.

Early Irish Cobblers, $1.00 bush.

All first prize silver medals Dominion Fair, 1910. TODD BROS.,
Milltown, Char. Co., N. B.

Orchard Hill Farm Offers for Sale

One registered Yorkshire Sow, bred to "Hillside King," No. 32448, due to farrow Sept. 11. Also Peerless 200 egg and Chatham 120 egg Incubators.

Orchard Hill Farm, Brown's Flats, N. B.

FOR SALE!

One Guernsey Bull, 26 months old, and three Guernsey Bull Calves, dropped in December, (See stock notes.)

One Ayrshire Bull, 15 months old, and a few young Ayrshire Females.

Two Chester White Sows, farrowed in December; young Pigs, 4 weeks old. One Sow to farrow later.

J. F. ROACH, "Sunny Side Stock Farm,
Phone 111. Sussex, N. B.

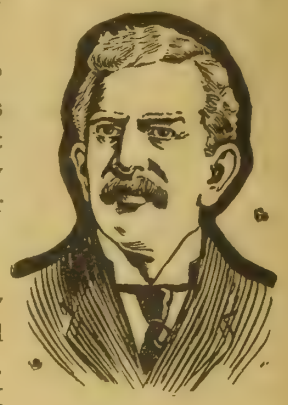
I Wish YOU Were Like Mr. Fraser

I WISH you'd do as he did—for your own good. Like a great many other people he had seen many of our advertisements. Had read some of them, just as you are reading this one. The time came when he was figuring on a new roof and he read one of our advertisements very carefully.

He thought, as maybe you do, that a wood shingle roof was the least expensive, and though not the best nor most durable, was at least "good enough" for him. But our ads. said that Oshawa Steel Shingles cost about the same as wood shingles and were less expensive to put on. That sounded promising.

Further he read that slate cost six times as much, and so-called "ready roofing" cost thirty-three times as much. That Oshawa Steel Shingles were fire-proof, leak-proof, rust-proof, rot-proof, rain-snow-and-wet-proof, need no painting, no patching.

In fact Oshawa Steel Shingles, according to our advertisements, seemed to be everything man could desire in a roof—the absolutely perfect roof. So good that he doubted the truth of our claims. "It sounds too much better than ordinary roofs" he thought. (He'd heard other roofing people talk extravagantly, and thought "Oh, yes, it's easy to talk big, but will the roof make good ?") Then he read my guarantee. That impressed him as being very straightforward, dependable. "If that means all it says: "A perfect roof for 25 years, or a new one free" he thought, "why this advertisement is no idle boast." "By using Oshawa Steel Shingles I settle the roofing question definitely for at least 25 years. If this concern is financially responsible that guarantee seems to cover everything."

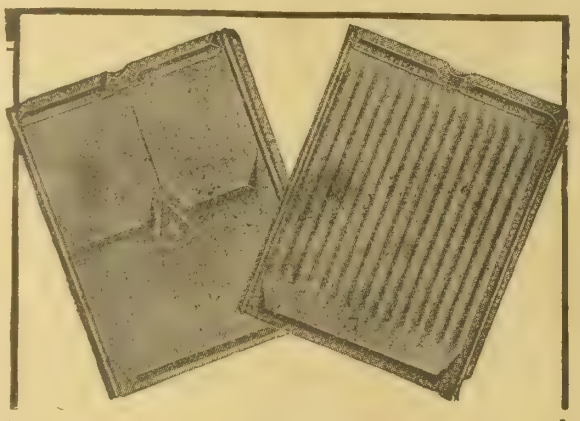


G. A. Pedlar

"Guess I'll send for their booklet anyway and look into the facts a little further." And he did. He got all the facts before deciding. That's where I wish you were like him. I want you to get all the facts about Oshawa Steel Shingles. THEN you can decides. You only fool yourself if you doubt one word I say about our Steel Shingles. You take no risk. My guarantee protects you against disappointment—absolutely. You'd not think of using any other kind of roofing if you actually KNEW how good a roof my Oshawa Steel Shingles make.

How Do You Figure ?

Figure the cost now, material and time, for every kind of roof you know anything about. Oshawa Guaranteed Steel Shingles, you'll find are as cheap to begin with as the poorest wood shingles. It's a fact. Figure the cost per year of each kind of roof. Compare the **estimated** life of other roofs with the **guaranteed** life of Oshawa Steel Shingles, and your figures will show you which is the best and cheapest roof for you to buy.



When I say "Guaranteed for 25 years" I mean it —No "Ifs" About it.

Some makers of metal shingles (notice they don't say "steel") talk boastfully about roofs of theirs which have stood the test for 25 years back. But if you buy their shingles do they positively guarantee to you a perfect roof, no leaks, no rusted holes, no need for paint, no bother whatever, for **the next twenty-five years ?** That is what you are interested in—**yours own roof—not** some other fellow's. Do they ? Pedlar does. You may know people who have lived to be eighty, but that is no guarantee of your life. Oshawa Steel Shingles are the **only kind** that are clearly, positively guaranteed for **any** period.

Here Are Pictures of Two Patterns of Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed)

They come in squares 10x10 ft.—covering 100 square feet of roof at a cost of only $4.50. They are stamped from heavy sheet steel—28 gauge steel—then galvanized with zinc, so thoroughly that all kinds of weather can't make a rust-hole in them for longer than your lifetime.

PEDLARIZE All Your Buildings, Inside and Out

By "Pedlarizing" I mean doing for the whole building what Oshawa Steel Shingles do for the roof. I make other kinds of sheet metal building materials—for ceilings, side walls, outside—that make your whole building more fire proof, more sanitary, more beautiful, more substantial. You should know about them. May we send you a booklet and pictures that tell the whole story ? It's free. Write for it to-day.

Rain-snow-wind-proof. Fire and lightning proof. No painting, No patching

No bother at all with your Oshawa Shingled roof once it's on your building. Notice we don't merely **say** this. We **guarantee** it, with a guarantee that is legally binding—good for a new roof right up to the last day of the twenty-fifth year. That means it must be absolutely weather-proof. Also it is fire-proof, wind-tight, safe against lightning, and keeps the building warmer in winter and cooler in summer. And you need never worry with repairs. Isn't this the kind of roof you want?

What More Can You Ask of a Roof ?

A roof that is practically one big seamless sheet of tough, galvanized steel, without a crevice or crack anywhere for water or wind to get into, that keeps out the heat of summer and the cold of winter—an absolutely perfect roof for the next twenty-five years. Why should you even consider **any** other kind ? Certainly you should not fail to get **all** the particulars about a roof **like this.** Don't you think so ? Then write for our book—to-day. It is free—from our nearest office.

Write to address nearest you. Ask for "Roofing Right" Booklet No. 17.

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa

Established 1861

HALIFAX 16 Prince St.	ST. JOHN 42-46 Prince William St.	QUEBEC 127 Rue de Pont	MONTREAL 321-3 Craig St.	OTTAWA 423 Sussex St.	TORONTO 111-113 Bay St.	LONDON 86 King St.	CHATHAM 200 King St., W.
PORT ARTHUR 45 Cumberland St.	WINNIPEG 76 Lombard St.	REGINA 1901 Railway St. S.	CALGARY Room 7, Crown Block	EDMONTON 633 Fifth Ave., North of Jasper	VANCOUVER 319 Pender St.	VICTORIA 434 Kingston St.	

313 ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE. WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME SECTIONS. WRITE FOR DETAILS. MENTION THIS PAPER.

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The MARITIME FARMER

AND CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYMAN

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Published twice-a-month in the interests of the Farmers of the Maritime Provinces of Canada

Vol. 16. SUSSEX, N. B., JUNE 13, 1911 No. 17

25 Year's Use

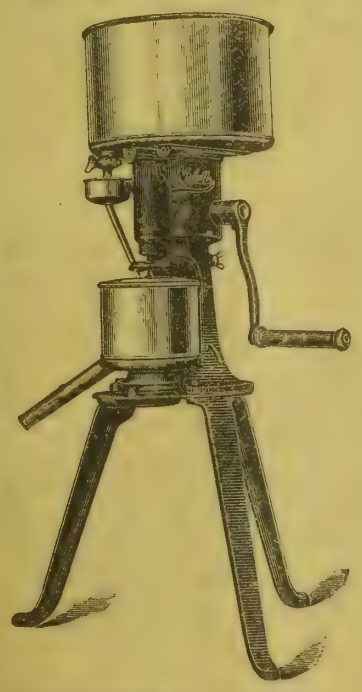
in the Dairies of Half a Million Customers Demonstrates That

THE MELOTTE

is the

MOST EFFICIENT, SERVICEABLE and PROFITABLE

CREAM SEPARATOR ever constructed



Cap. 280-720 lbs. per hour.

The "Melotte" pays its original cost within 12 months from date of purchase in EXTRA CREAM alone and there is NO COST for repairs.

The "Melotte" skims more milk with LESS POWER, in LESS TIME, and, under all conditions MORE EFFECTIVELY than other Cream Separators.

"MELOTTES" are ALWAYS READY to separate. Ask your neighbor to prove this statement.

If you want a Cream Separator, TRY A MELOTTE, then you'll BUY IT and be a SATISFIED USER.

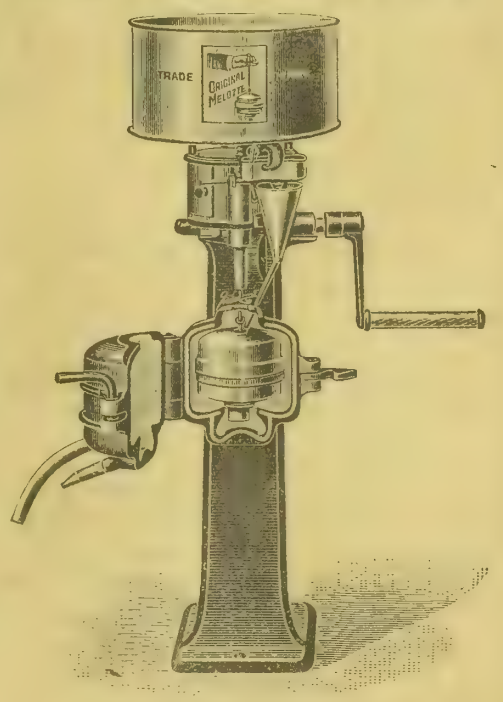
It's a TIME-SAVER, MONEY-EARNER, SATISFACTION-GIVER

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

MELOTTES are all GUARANTEED to give entire satisfaction, and every machine can be operated before being purchased when in doubt.

Write for NEW RECOMMENDATION BOOKLET which is ALL TRUTH.

ADDRESS "SALES MANAGER"



Cap. 400-1300 lbs. per hour.

R. A. LISTER & CO., Limited,

82 Water St., ST. JOHN, N. B., or 62 Stewart St., TORONTO.

YOU Can Furnish Your Home FREE!

ANY housewife buying goods at the stores mentioned below may have their cash purchases apply on **Asepto Soap Premiums.** Every cent you spend counts toward a premium. A sure and mighty convenient way to save without increasing living expenses. Over 300 premiums of honest value to select from. The list will be increased every few weeks. Furniture will be offered next. The old way was to allow premiums to apply on Soap Wrappers only. Now at any of these stores—no matter what you buy—everything has its equivalent in Soap Wrappers. That is every five cents spent counts the same as one wrapper, while purchases of our goods as here advertised entitles you to two coupons—the one the merchant allows and the ones found in or on our goods themselves.

Dr. White's Honey Balm.—A cough syrup that is safe and sure. We are positive that no other cough syrup equals it. Price 25c. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.

Pendleton's Panacea.—The best hot medicine, in use nearly 100 years. Every person knows it is good. Price 25. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.

Brown's Cutilive.—A witch-azel cream for chapped hands, sunburn, etc. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

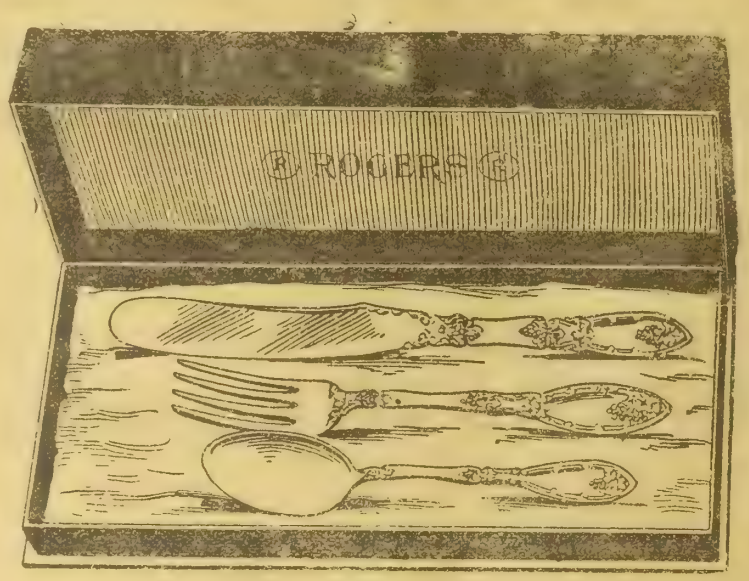
Scott's.—Salts, Senna, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Borax and Alum in 5c packages. Equal to 1 soap wrapper.

Brown's Spearmint Tooth Paste—Sweetens the breath, prevents decay, hardens the gums and whitens the teeth. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Napatho Soap.—A pure laundry soap, containing naptha and incorporated by a process that prevents it from hurting the hands, as other Napatho Soaps do. The wrappers count for Premiums.

Sapid Tea.—A blend selling at 40c, in 1 lb. packages only. Blended by J. Harvey Brown, one of the most competent tea men in Canada. Each package carries a coupon equal to 8 soap wrappers.

Dr. Scott's White Liniment.—The largest bottle and best liniment. Price 25c. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.



Banner Flavoring Extracts.—All flavors and from 10c to $1.25 per bottle. Coupon on each bottle.

Herner's Dyspepsia Cure.—The only kind that tells you to eat what you like while taking it. Money back if not good. Price 35c. Equal to 7 soap wrappers. Price $1.00. Equal to 20 soap wrappers.

Brown's Stomach and Liver Pills.—A good family pill. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Scott's Furniture Polish.—Renews the life of old furniture. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Asepto Soap.—Is equal to the best and contains the same anti septic features that Asepto Soap Powder does. The wrappers count for premiums.

Scott's.—Nitre, Glycerine, Iodine, Iron, Squills, Friar's Balsam, Carbolated Oil, Camphorated Oil, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Oil of Tar, Sewing Machine Oil, Spirits of Camphor. Price 10c per bottle. Equal to 2 soap wrappers.

Scott's Fruit Syrups and Lime Juice.—Pure and excellent flavor. 10c, 15c and 25c. Coupon on the bottle.

Ebony Polishes—None better, both paste and lustre. Coupon on each box. Try them.

Banner Spices.—In packages only. Absolutely pure. ¼ lb. packages carry coupon equal to 2 soap wrappers.

Venus Floating Soap.—Made from pure vegetable oils and unexcelled for the toilet and bath. Price 25c. Coupon counts for premiums.

Asepto Soap Powder.—Has been the greatest success of any soap or powder ever put on the market. This is the best evidence of its quality. It is antiseptic as well. It absolutely sterilizes every article washed. Think what this means to a family. Price 5c, and the trade mark counts for premiums.

The following stores are now in a position to explain to you what this offer means :—McLeod & Spence, Port Elgin, N. B.; F. L. Rayworth, Bayfield, N. B.; W. H. Chapman, Northport and Amherst Shore, N. S.; The Sussex Mercantile Co., Ltd., Sussex, Petitcodiac, Penobsquis, Elgin and Havelock, N. B.; R. G. Innis, Norton, N. B.; W. H. Martin, Waterside, N. B.; F. C. Fillimore, Riverside, N. B.; Thorne & Perry, Cody's, N. B.; J. S. Robinson, Narrows, N. B.; H. G. Turnbull, Digby, N. S.; Baird & Craig, Hartland, N. B.; I. M. Tompkins, East Florenceville, N. B.; E. Foster Nicholls, Clyde River, Shel. Co., N. S. Others are being added continually. If your dealer has not got coupons see that he gets them.

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ASEPTO SOAPS, Ltd., - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

Come again, Pie Time, and often. For wholesome, *digestible* "eats" —give us PIE.

At its very *best* wrapped in a FIVE ROSES crust.

Upsets Pie Prejudice *without* upsetting the Eater's Insides—FIVE ROSES flour.

Great for Pie Crust — top and bottom.

And Puff Paste and *Difficult* Things.

Close-grained — melting — even textured.

Flaky, too, and crinkly — crisp yet *tender*.

Put into *your* bake things the rare nutlike sweetness of *Manitoba* wheat kernels.

All soppy with the rich red juice of the cherry—or lemon pie—or apple—or healthy custard—meat, may be, or mince—

Put the FIVE ROSES "crust end" about 'em.

See the hungry *wedges* fade behind busy milk teeth.

At Pie Time—

Use FIVE ROSES.

7

Five Roses Flour

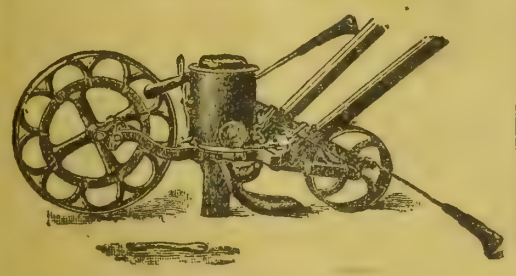
Not Bleached — Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED MONTREAL

Theshers & Hay Presses

If you are thinking of buying either of the above, it would be as well for you to write us now and get quotations, so that we may have them ready for immediate delivery when you want them.

GARDEN SEEDERS
"The Handiest Implement on the Farm."



This machine has a marker for each row, makes the drill and covers the seed as you go along. It is arranged so that by turning a disc any sized seed may be sown accurately. 200 in stock, ready for shipment. Write for picture showing details of this handy machine.

Our line of Plow Castings is complete and are suitable for any of the different makes of Plows.

Our "Star" Feed Boiler is built to suit your requirements. It is the Boiler you should use if convenience and economy are of interest.

The Sussex Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
Sussex, - N. B.

FARMERS !

Between Seed Time and Harvest Time

is a good time to ask your neighbors to become subscribers to

"The Maritime Farmer"

You can earn liberal commissions or valuable premiums by doing a few hours' work for us.

If you have not our rates, send for them to-day.

R. D. ROBINSON
THE PUBLISHERS, LTD.,
SUSSEX, - - New Brunswick

DURABILITY.

"Although I am only in the prime of life, I am satisfied my

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

will last longer than I will."
H. TREBELL, Cannington, Ont.

That's only one of the things you get in De Laval quality.

Send for Catalog. Agents everywhere.

The DeLaval Separator Co.
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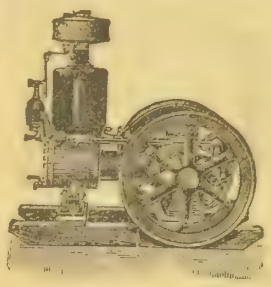
THIS IS THE STICKNEY.

The Simplest Gasoline Engine on the Market.



You can learn to run it in ten minutes.

It is always ready—always willing.

It will start at once and stay running as long as you wish.

If you want a complete course in Gasoline Engineering, send for our blooklet No. 57. It's free. Send a post card to-day.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
G. J. Barrett {Sales Agent} 32 Dock St. St. John, N. B. Branch at Fredericton, N. B.

DR. WILSON'S "DERBY" CONDITION POWDERS

are the result of many years' experience.

Recommended and prescribed by the best veterinarian in Canada, for horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. Produce great results in short time.

DR. WILSON'S VETERINARY GALL CURE

should be in every barn. An invaluable preparation for healing galls, scratches, sore shoulders etc., and all irritations of the skin.

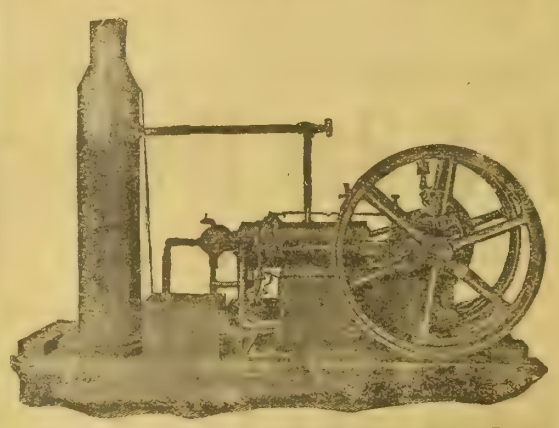
Ask your dealer. Refuse substitutes. Insist on Dr. Wilsons

—Manufactured only by—

THE BRAYLEY DRUG CO., Ltd., St. John, N.B., Can.

Farmers of Quality

Want Quality!



Stationary and Mounted, in 1 1-2 to 30 Horse Power

Readers of THE MARITIME FARMER are of the quality stamp; we realize their discerning ability to pick an article of machinery that is correct in every mechanical detail. That is the reason why such care is taken to see that the **Ideal Gas and Gasoline Engines** are what we claim for them.

Every part of the **"Ideal"** is interchangeable—a mighty strong feature. The cylinder, instead of being cast with the base, is cast separate and bolts on the base. The valves, instead of sealing directly on the cylinder head are enclosed in a valve cage, and the valve cage is inserted in the cylinder head, so that when the valves become worn, the valve cage and valve can be taken out and ground without removing the cylinder head.

The idea of casting the cylinder separate from the base is a good one, for when the walls of the cylinder become worn, you don't have to buy a complete new engine, you only require a new cylinder that can be bolted on the base. Another good feature is an extremely long piston with double rings instead of using three rings. We use three sets of two rings each on the Ideal.

Another thing, there is a speed regulator on this engine which enables you to run the engine at any speed, and, of course, when you reduce the speed of the engine, you also reduce the fuel consumption. For instance, if a man had a 6 H. P. engine and wanted to run a cream separator with it, he could reduce the speed and thereby cut down his fuel consumption to suit the work.

All these are points to consider when looking for a gasoline engine of quality—one that stands without a peer.

"Ideal" Gas and Gasoline Engines are built on honor and built to give their operators satisfaction, and they do it. We do not build a cheap or low grade engine, but do cater to that class of buyers who wish a first class article at a reasonable price.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

Write for Information

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Ltd., - Brantford, Ont.

Maritime Address--29 Dock St., ST. JOHN.

J. A. Pugsley & Co., St. John, N. B., Agents.

THE MARITIME FARMER

AND

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYMAN.

Official Organ of The Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, The Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations, The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association and The Maritime Bee-Keepers' Association.

Volume 16. Sussex, N. B., June 13, 1911. Number 17.

The Use of Kelp and Rock-Weed as a Fertilizer

By the Newfoundland Agricultural Board.

THE following article on "The Use of Kelp and Rock-Weed as a Fertilizer" prepared by the Newfoundland Agricultural Board will prove of interest to all our sea coast farmers, who have been following the practice of collecting these products of the deep for fertilizing purposes. We have often seen the beach in some sections of the Maritime Provinces, in the fall of the year, swarming with men and boys busily engaged in collecting and stacking Kelp to be hauled to their farms as they got the opportunity. We have also seen the fruits of their labors in the bountiful crops harvested from soils on which these fertilizing materials had been applied.

"The Newfoundland Agricultural Board in its researchs to acquire information concerning methods and means employed elsewhere in agricultural operations that could be adapted to aid our efforts in like direction are pleased to find that countries in the forefront of agricultural development such as Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, the United States and France are realizing the worth of kelp and rock weed as a fertilizer and are using it extensively.

"As we all know, kelp and rock weed abound everywhere on our shores, and as a matter of fact have been used by us to a limited extent in certain sections of the country for fertilizing purposes.

"As a rule, however, kelp, when used in Newfoundland has been applied direct to the ground and generally in the spring and for potato crops.

"Where the employment of kelp has been carefully tested as in the countries named, this method of using it is not approved.

"All authorities agree that for growing potatoes, kelp rightly mixed, makes the best possible manure, as it contains a considerable percentage of potash, which is a chief constituent in the growth of potatoes. The United States Department of Agriculture in a recent bulletin, states that a ton of kelp is worth for manuring purposes a dollar and forty-two cents according to present prices of artificial, or chemical manures in that country.

"This means that a ton of kelp would be worth very nearly a dollar and eighty cents in Newfoundland, as artificial manures are dearer here than in the United States.

..."Kelp has an additional value in that it imparts humus freely to the soil. Humus is a very valuable necessary constituent in any soil and with us is chiefly derived from farmyard or stable manure. When a soil is rich in humus it is what we describe as being in "good heart" or "tilth"—in other words it contains decayed vegetable matter that imparts the loamy appearance that we desire to see in soil.

"Kelp, if we may use the term, is a disinfected manure, as it is free from weed seeds, eggs of insects and germs of plant diseases, and in this respect it is to be preferred to farmyard manure. Where the latter is available the bulletin in question recommends its being used on grass and the kelp manure on ploughed land.

"Whilst advocating so strongly the use of kelp as a manure, the authorities do not recommend it being applied direct to the ground in the raw state in spring when used for growing potatoes.

"Kelp, if we may use the term is of a substance called chlorin and this substance is very undesirable in soil, especially in soils where potatoes are grown, as chlorin makes potatoes "wet" and gives them an undesirable flavor.

"This agrees entirely with the reports gathered by the Agricultural Board from enquiries made in this country as to the results from the employment of raw kelp in growing potatoes. It is stated that kelp used raw that is as it comes from the water, gives a fine clear-skinned crop but that potatoes thus grown are less desired for table use than those grown on other manures.

"The information that we now gather as the result of the experiments made by the United States for growing potatoes, when it is pro- and other countries, enables us to strongly recommend the use of kelp perly mixed with the other substances here named, but that when it is not practicable—for want of time or other cause—to mix the kelp with the fish offal and bog and the kelp must be spread on the ground in the fall, for the next year's crop, and dug or ploughed in. The chlorin is thus washed away by the rains and melting snow of the winter and the potatoes of the following year's crop protected from its ill effects.

"It is difficult to overestimate the value to us of this reliable information as to the value of kelp as a manure. It very greatly enlarges the scope of our agricultural possibilities. The world over a goodly supply of manure is the demand of the farmer and the keynote to success in his labors; and this knowledge of the best way of using it assures us of an least possible cost.

Scenes in the Government Illustration Orchard at Riverside, Albert Co., N. B.

abundance of the best manure at the

"Of late we hear a lot of the wonderful results from "intensive" farming—well intensive farming is simply the lavish use of manure. This is plainly shown by the relative yields of wheat per acre in the United States and in Great Britain. In the United States the average yield is only 13½ bushels per acre, whilst in Great Britain the average yield is 30 to 31 bushels.

"This difference is accounted for by the methods pursued in the two countries. In the United States the natural fertility of the soil is being drawn upon to the point of exhaustion, and it is only a question of a few years to the time when the United States, which was looked upon as the world's granary, will be importing food stuffs.

"In Great Britain soil improvement is considered of first importance and in every way possible, by rotation of crops and the free use of manures, its fertility is kept up, as the above quoted yields show.

"Now if manures can give such results we have every reason to be very hopeful of the future, agriculturally—as we have in our kelp, fish

An Old Timer.

Trees of this size and age should be yielding good crops of large clear fruit. Too many, however, are let go wild and their chief function is that of harboring insect and fungous pests. When trees of this kind have been impruned for years, it is better to take three years to them, cutting the wood out as desired.

offal and peat bog, an abundance of the best materials to supply our needs. We only require to bring them together, to properly mix them in the proportions of three loads of finely chopped peat bog to one load of fish offal and one load of kelp, to secure the best possible manure for general farming operations.

"Newfoundlanders are given credit for being a people of great natural intelligence. The recent pronouncement by all the authorities as to the value of kelp would seem to confirm this as we have been using it in parts of the country for a considerable time and have proven its value. Now that the experiments of other countries enable us to use it to greater advantage and to get rid of its one undesirable quality, we have as it were suddenly leaped into the possession of a priceless heritage, as this source of agricultural wealth is verily and literally lying in abundance at every man's door.

TO COMPOST KELP.

"Haul three loads of peat bog or good clay—if peat bog chop it up fine with the edge of a shovel and level it off to a uniform height on this spread a load of kelp and a load of fish heads or caplin. Then begin at one side and turn the entire heap, casting it in a pile of less size and 2½ to 3 feet in height.

"The quantity can be increased in like manner to the extent required.

If squid be used instead of fish heads or caplin half a load will suffice.

"The entire heap should be turned over twice at least before using."

Result of the N. S. A. C. Final Examinations.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

The following is a list of the Senior and Junior students, with their addresses and the marks by them, who have taken the spring examinations at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College.—M. Cumming, Principal, N. S. A. C.

SENIORS.

J. M. McKenzie, Hartsville, P. E. I., 83.7; E. S. Leonard, Paradise, Annapolis Co., N. S., 82.9; Austin Scales, St. Eleanor's, P. E. I., 77.3; W. L. McFarlane, Fox Harbor, Cum. Co., N. S., 74.7; G. E. O'Brien, Hebron, Yar. Co., N. S., 74.4; George Magee, Truro, Col. Co., N. S., 70.3; J. H. Ross, River John, Pictou Co., N. S., 68.7; W. G. Oulton, Lorneville, Cum. Co., N. S., 68.5; J. R. Cunningham, Bayhead, Col. Co., N. S., 58.8; Richard Creed, Albion, P. E. I., 58.1; B. P. Webster, Edinburg, Scotland, 57.2; *E. D. Colpitts, *J. A. Black, *W. L. Faulkner.

JUNIORS.

O. Schafheitlin, Canning, Kings Co., N. S., 83; H. S. Cunningham, Tatamagouche, Col. Co., N. S. 81.1; A. McDonald, West Merigomish, Pic. Co., N. S., 77.8; C. E. Chute, Waterville, Kings Co., N. S., 74.4; Vernon Durning, Lawrencetown, Annap. Co., N. S., 73.6; C. A. Brown, Regent Park, Glasgow, Scotland, 73.6; C. Henry, Kingston, Jamaica, 73.5, M. A. Scovil, Gagetown, N. B., 72.6; C. N. Dickie, Kentville, Wings Co., N. S., 70.3; H. Johnson, Newton Mills, Cum. Co., N. S., 68.9; W. E. Dickson Chatham, N. B., 68; W. H. Dearborne Boylston, Mass., 67.1; C. J. Shipton, Moschelle, Anna. Co., N. S., 66.3; A. C. Christie, Valley Station, Cumb. Co., N. S., 64.4; J. E. Campbell, Truro, Col. Co., 61.7; Wm. Chisholm, Loch Lomond, Rich. Co., N. S., 61.7; M. Johnson, Newton Mills, Cum. Co. N. S., 59.6; W. V. Smythe, England, 59.1; C. Chappell, Amherst, Cum. Co. N. S., 58.4; W. Churchill, Yarmouth, N. S., 58.3; E. Cameron, South Brookfield, Queens Co., N. S., 57.7; I. E. Best, Waterville, Kings Co., N. S., 57.4; David Moore, Shubenacadie, Hants Co., N. S., 56.2 L. A. Higgs, Nappan, Cum. Co., N. S., 55.5; *F. M. McKenzie, Nerepis, N. B., 55.2;*H W. Campbell, Truro, Co. Co., N. S., 53.3; *H. A. Stuart, Belle River, P. E. I., 44.8; *C. S. Weber, Kensington, England, 41.7.

* Must pass Supplemental Examinations.

Hollow Horn in Cattle.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

In your issue of April 11th, I noticed an item on what to do for hollow horn. That disease is caused by worms in the tongue of the animal affected. The first symptoms if noted will be a wabbling of the hay in chewing, owing to soreness of the tongue, soon followed by loss of appetite and the breath smelling feverish.

The remedy is simple.

Let one person hold the animal's head steady while another takes hold of the end of the tongue and gently draws it out on one side, drawing it downward over the jaw; this will cause the heads of the little worms to pop up. Then take a dull case-knife and scrape the tongue taking care not to injure the tongue, this will take the heads off, then apply a mixture of pepper and salt to the tongue. In bad cases this may need to be repeated in a day or two.

I have treated a number of cases and have never failed of a speedy cure.—N. P. Whitman, Anna Co., N. S.

The foregoing letter was referred to our veterinary editor, Dr. Standish, and following is his comment:

In compliance with your request I am writing this comment on the so-called hollow-horn trouble. I noticed the clipping "What to do for Hollow-Horn" in the Maritime Farmer, of April 11th, and while it is not wholly correct in some respects, yet it contains sufficiently benefical advice to make it valuable. One mistake is where it says the horn is not hollow. The horns of cattle, when in normal condition, always have a hole or hollow in the bone. It seems strange that so many people suppose the horn solid in health and that when hollow the animal is diseased, particularly when the actual condition can be so easily and cheaply discovered by visiting a slaughter house, when a healthy cow or ox, having perfect horns, is being slaughtered for beef. Shortly after the animal is killed, take a saw and saw through the centre of the horn from the tip to the base when a hollow will be found extending from the skull nearly to the tip of the horn, or shell which is solid from the point backwards for lengths varying from one and a half to four inches. This hollow in the horn continues through the frontal sinuses and nasal chambers communicating with the external air. If any doubt as to this exists, bore a hole into the perfect horn of a healthy animal and inject colored luke warm water and you will find it escape by the nose, providing the hole is bored to the centre of the horn and sufficient colored water is injected. Hollow horn, as a disease, is imaginary, a myth.

I have known ignorant veterinary pretenders to claim many diseases to be hollow horn. Many cases of pneumonia, catarrh, diseases of the digestive system, once in the case of a cow, the property of the late Judge Kingsmill, that had swallowed a ladies hair pin, the points of which had passed through the walls of the stomach, another, a bull, the property of Cargill and Son, that had a darning needle imbedded in his liver, post mortem examination revealed these conditions. A cow with a piece of wire penetrating her jaw the removal of which remedied the disease and many other diseases were said to be hollow horn.

A favorite quack theory is that a grub gets into the end of the tail and works its way through the hole in the bones of the tail and back bone to the head, there causing the hollow horn; but as there is not a hole in the tail bones of cattle, nor is there ever found a grub in the tail, unless the switch at the end of the tail becomes so filthy that the fly deposits eggs there and maggots develop, which is very rare, the supposed worm that is discovered when the tail is split is the termination of the tail bones, a white ligamentous substance which is mistaken for a worm. A careful examination will reveal the mistake.

As to the theory of worms in the tongue, which I heard advanced once at Lawrencetown, N. S., it is as ridiculous as any, and on my saying I had never heard of the like, let alone seeing it the advocate of the condition said he had several suffering at the time which he would show me. I drove to his place only to discover they all had recovered and he could not show me the worm— another case of not recognizing the normal popilla of the tongue, which are large on cattle's tongues. As there is no such disease as hollow horn of cattle, treatment is out of the question. When an animal is diseased, the best thing to do is to discover what the disease is and remedy it. To enable a person to diagnose diseases it is necessary for them to be familiar with the healthy condition and if as you say in your issue of Aprill 11th, "Treat by destroying lice if present, attending and toning the system when necessary, which will be seldom, if good food, water, exercise and stabling be given the horns, tail and tongue may be allowed to care for themselves.

Correction.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

In your issue of April 11th, I see the results of the Prince Edward Island Dairy Herd Competition given by John Anderson, the Secretary.

I wish to call your attention to the place I am given in the Queens Co. competition. The number of cows given for my herd is correct, and the amount of milk is correct, but the average for my herd is wrong to the ?xtent of just 1000 lbs. Instead of 2558.1 lbs. the average per cow, should be 3558.1 lbs. I should have third prize in place of fourth, as given in your paper of the 11th. I can scarcely understand how Mr. Anderson make this mistake. The difference in the prize is only trifling, but it makes a big difference in the showing of my herd, and also in the average for the county. I trust in your next issue of the Farmer you will make the correction. Certainly my average is low, but when you know that four of my cows were heifers, two two-years-old, and two three-year old, two freshened 15th June an two 1st July, and one, an old cow, 14 years old, and 13 months in milk before the first of June when the competition opened, it does not look so bad.—D. N. McKay, Springfield, P, E. I.

Poor Food a Cruelty to Animals.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

I am sending you one dollar to pay one year's subscription to the Maritime Farmer. I am much pleased

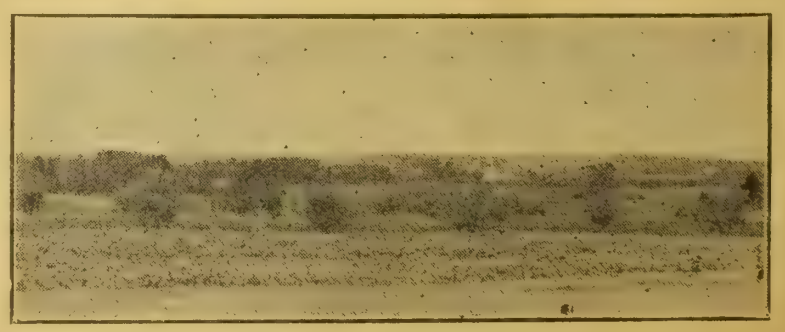


Illustration orchard on farm of Col. T. L. Alexander, Fredericton Junction, N. B. Three years set. Note uniform growth of the trees and the splendid crop indicating excellent care.

Seven Year Old Yellow Transparent Tree at Baltimore, Albert Co., N.B.

with the informntion I receive from your paper.

I am agent for the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Our duty is to prevent cruelty to animals. The want of proper care in curing the food for our dumb animals is one form of cruelty that should be avoided as much as possible. If people had to eat the food our animals are fed, it would be prepared with greater care. I believe our hay is not, as a rule, cut young enough. I farm a few acres, and my cows are eating young cut hay. They fill themselves and are in good order. When I used to farm more extensively, we never got our hay in as a rule any too early, and nearly always some, or a large part of it was too late in cutting. It would be better if more people would commence earlier, especially if the weather is fine. My experience was that if there was much white top it was better to cut that very early, when in bloom. If conditions are favorable, don't go to the back fields, where the grass is light and you have a long, but cut the best that you have, especially if the weather is fine. You can get three times as much hay if handy and good. I am referring especially to up-land farms, but it will apply as a rule, to low-land farms and even to marshes. The whole business, in my opinion, is cut too late.

I have had some experience on all kinds of land in the past. You may say, "my grass is growing." Yes, that may be, but before you get through with it, it will be losing in quality. Since leaving the farm and coming to town and having to buy my hay, I find that sometimes it is about all it is worth to give it barn room. Instead of the leaves being green and pliable it is black and dry. Last year I rented a field for a few years so as to get some good hay for my horse and cow. We should be careful to give our dumb animals the best food we can, by preserving the food in the best possible condition. We should feed our mother earth very liberally and it is a big mistake for farmers or farmer's wives to sell the ashes for a little poor soap, when they can be put back in the soil to better advantage.—Rev. B. Colpitts, Carleton Co., N. B.

Alfalfa and Buckwheat.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

Two years ago I sowed one row of alfalfa and it done well last year. I did not dig any up to see if there were nodules on the roots. Last year I sowed two acres of oats and seeded it down with alfalfa. When I cut the oats it looked yellow but by fall it got its color. I top dressed it in the fall with good barnyard manure. I don't know how it will do. Later on I will let you know.

If I was going to sow it again I would not sow a nurse crop with it and then I would plow a piece of clover sod down about the 20th of June, and manure it well. I would harrow it once a week until the 12th of July, then sow it with culture. I would not cut the first crop, but leave it on all winter as it would keep it warm.

I had 15 acres of poor land that had given a very poor crop the year before. Last year I plowed it about the 15th June then it came in wet and I did not get my buckwheat in until the 1st July. I used grain fertilizer and a seeder to sow it. I mixed one bushel grain and 100 lbs. of fertilizer together and put it in a seeder and started to sow it, but failed as the seeder would not sow it properly. I got discouraged and took it out of the seeder and sowed one acre without fertilizer and had five bushels of buckwheat on that one acre. At tea time I took the seeder into my shop and made an arrangement inside the box to shake grain and fertilizer down. I sowed 14 bus. grain and 14 bags, holding 1400 lbs.

Tree Top-grafted to Gravenstein on Farm of S. L. Peters, Queenstown, N.B. Note where Scions were inserted and desirable head produced.

of fertilizer through seeder in drills, and in the fall I had 380 bus. grain which I thought paid me all right. I gave $1.50 per bag for the fertilizer. After I got through sowing I had 12 bags left. I sowed it on one-half of the field by hand and a boy harrowed it in. The grain on the latter piece was no better but grass seed took better. I may get a better crop of hay. If you would like to know, I will let you know in July, if nothing happens. I think if there was more of this kind of work done there would be less heavy feed imported and drawing money out of the place.—W. M. Starkey, Starkey's, N. B.

Preparing for the 1911 Winter Fair.

A meeting of the Directors of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association was held in their office in the Winter Fair Building, Amherst, N. S., on the evening of June 8th.

Lieut.-Col. H. Montgomery-of the Association occupied the chair and a great deal of routine business in connection with the Winter Fair and Horse Show was discussed. The other members of the executive, who were present were: F. L. Fuller, C. A. Archibald, R. S. Starr, W. W. Black, S. A. Logan, Jas. F. Roper, Gavin Harding, Albert Boswell, Jr.; B. M. Fawcett and M. H. Parlee.

Secretary Fuller read the Financial Statement of the recent Horse Show and on motion it was unanimously adopted.

The committees appointed to interview the respective Local and Federal Governments re increased grants for the Horse Show and Winter Fair reported progress. The final outcome of their solicitations will be announced later.

It was decided to hold the 1911 Maritime Winter Fair on December 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th. The prize list will be practically the same as last year. A section for "Heifer, 1 year old" has been added to each one of the dairy classes and prizes of $12.00 $8.00, $6.00 and $4.00 are offered in first, second, third and fourth places.

The Silver Cup donated by Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, for the best grade beef animal, which was won outright last year by Mr. W. W. Black, is again generously offered by the winner for competition. It was decided not to rent the poultry coops to other poultry associations.

The following rules have been amended to read as follows:

Rule 8. All animals must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor from the date of entry. If required by the management an affidavit to that effect must be made.

Rule 11 is discarded and

Rule 10 now reads: Arrangements will, if possible, be made to have a stated interval elapse between the feeding and killing of animals shown in the block test, and only animals duly entered for such test will be slaughtered.

Rule 18. All animals except those exhibited in the dairy classes shall be judged from a breeder's, feeder's and consumer's standpoint and the awards so placed.

The town of Amherst, having generously voted a sum of $1,500 towards extensions and alterations to the Winter Fair Building, a new dairy wing will be erected to give ample and appropriate quarters for the ever popular dairy test. The slaughtering room and cold storage section will also be remodelled.

The executive are ready to receive donations of cash, silver cups and other goods for special prizes in the respective classes. What can you Mr. Reader, do to swell the list of Special Prizes?

Field Crops in Canada.

A Bulletin of the Census and Statistics Office issued on June 10th states that the season this year has been favorable for field crops in all parts of Canada, and excellent reports have been received from all the provinces. The lowest percentage of condition is made for fall wheat, which suffered from in adequate protection in the winter months, and also to some extent from spring frosts. The areas of fall wheat are greater than last year by 4.50 per cent. and of spring wheat by 13.70 per cent. total area in wheat is 10,503,400 acres, as compared with 9,294,800 in 1910 and 7,750,400 in 1909. The per cent condition of fall wheat at the end of May was 80.63, and of spring wheat 96.69. The area in oats is 10,279,800 acres and its condition 94.76, as compared with 9,864,100 acres and 93.95 per cent condition last year. Barley and rye each show a small decrease in area, but the condition is higher than at the same period last year. Slight decreases are also seported for areas of peas, mixed grain and hay and clover, with per cent. condition of over 90. Hay and clover have a reported condition of 91.45 for the Dominion, being practically 100 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The area of the field crops named is 32,051,500 acres in 1911, compared with 30,554,200 acres for 1910 and 28,194,900 acres for 1909. In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta the area in wheat, oats and barley was 3,491,413 acres in 1900, 6,009,389 acres in 1905, 11,952,000 acres in 1909 and 13,809,300 acres in 1910, and it is 15,355,500 acres this year. The increase of these crops from 1900 to 1911 was 2,663,699 acres in Manitoba, 7,364,315 acres in Saskatchewan and 1,836,073 acres in Alberta.—Archibald Blue, Chief Officer.

Treatment for Unthrifty Horses.

J. D. McR., P. E. I.:—Please advise through the columns of your journal treatment for four-year-old horse that is well fed, but looks unthrifty. He passed a few worms about 12 inches long and as large as a lead pencil.

Ans.—Give one dram each of powdered Nux Vomica, Genitan and Sullphate of Iron, night and morning in food or as a drench in water for one week. Then give only bran mash and water for 12 hours after which give as a drench one pint of raw linseed oil and one ounce of oil of turpentine well mixed. Feed only bran mashes and give water frequently for twenty hours after giving the oil. Then give the powder advised above once a day, and one ounce of Fowler's solution of Arsenic, once a day for a week. Give the powders at night and the Arsenic in the morning.—J. Standish, V. S.

Top-grafting, Second year of growth. Too much of the original tree was cut away at one time leaving the new scions to take too much sap flow, tending to a rapid slender growth, which is very liable to break off with the wind.

THE MARITIME FARMER

And Co-operative Dairyman.

Semi-Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

Official Organ of The Farmers, and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association The Nova Scotia and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association; The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association; The Maritime Bee-Keepers Association, and The New Brunswick Poultry Association.

Subscription Price $1.00 per year. When paid in advance 80 cts. Persons taking advantage of the 80 cent rate when subscribing are only entitled to it by paying in advance each year. When subscription gets in arrears, $1.00 per year will be charged. Subscribers are requested to bear this in mind. This paper is sent to subscribers unless a definite order for dis. continuance is given.

The date after your name on the little green label on front Page is, in every case, the time to which your subscription is paid.

OUR GUARANTEE.—With each subscriber to the MARITIME FARMER, we positively guarantee, while his subscription lasts, that no advertisement is allowed in our columns unless we believe that any subscriber can safely do business with the advertiser, and we agree to make good any loss which any such subscriber may sustain by trusting any such advertiser who may prove to be a deliberate swindler; but we do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and responsible advertisers. To take advantage of this guarantee, written complaint must be made to the publisher within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proof of the swindle and loss, and within one month from the date when the advertisement appeared, and the subscriber must prove that in writing to the advertiser be said :—**"I saw" your adv. in the MARITIME FARMER.**

Photographs of farm life, when accepted, will be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each, Communications on all subjects connected with farming and stock-breeding are invited. The publishers will pay a reasonable rate for matter of practical value and for agricultural news. Photos and matter not accepted will be returned on receipt of postage.

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SUSSEX, N. B.

Notice to Advertisers—Changes for ads. should reach this office one week before date of issue, in order to insure insertion.

The Circulation of this issue is 10,000 Copies Every one going to a bona fide subscriber.

JUNE 13, 1911.

Dates of Issue.

June..... —27
July..... 11—25

VALUE OF MOISTURE.

The most ignorant farmer knows that a certain amount of moisture is absolutely necessary for the growing of crops, but what that amount is none of us have more than vague ideas. We all know that too much moisture will prevent growth and maturity of most kinds of vegetation, and that too little will have as serious effects. To overcome the effects of too much moisture, the farmer practices drainage if he has studied the subject, but it is only in very recent years that the agriculturist has attempted in a scientific way to overcome the effects of a lack of moisture in the soil in any other way than the artificial method of supplying that lack by irrigation.

Now, however, the scientific agriculturist—and every agriculturist must now be a scientist—is putting to practical use the knowledge that the soil absorbes moisture very tenaciously; that it can be kept from evaporation by the proper treatment of the surface of the soil.

Observation first made it known to the farmer that continued shallow cultivation in the time of a drouth would keep a crop green and growing when other fields without it would dry up and refuse to produce anything. This resulted in the experiments and investigation which demonstrated the practical moisture conserving possibilities of the dirt mulch, for that is just what shallow cultivation makes. This mulch, acting as any other kind of a mulch would, will keep the moisture in the soil from escaping and divert it to the roots of the growing crops.

The practical value and the actual results of this kind of cultivation have often been seen in fields of growing crops located on adjoining farms. In the one field the thorough going farmer has given continued and thorough cultivation throughout the dry summer. He has not put away his cultivators and hoes simply because the weeds have been cut down and the dry weather does not encourage them to grow again. He recognizes the fact that conditions which are discouraging to the growth of weeds must be still more discouraging to the growth of the vegetable or grain crop from which he desires results, and he continues to encourage the soil to do its best, for he knows there is a large amount of common sense behind the old joke about tickling the ground with a hoe. The result is that his ground continues to smile with the green promises of a harvest when his neighbor's ground shows only the parched and somber features of a pessimist.

This particular theory of farming is no longer simply a theory. Every progressive farmer who has made any study of the question knows that treatment of that sort will give results, and it is the secret—an open secret—of the large crops which we a few years ago would have called phenomenal. After all, they are still phenomenal, perhaps, for it is only a small minority even in these days who are growing anything like the amount of crops which the land is able to bear, and to bear easily.

The problem of the conservation of moisture is not really a problem; it is in these days almost an exact science, the practice of which will, should and does bring with a great deal of certainty the results aimed at, and the principles of which may be known and applied.

BRAINS AND THE COUNTRYMAN.

The townsman has often a very confused idea of the intelligence of the farmer, and criticises in ignorance farming operations which he does not understand.

To the average person life on a farm has many attractions. It is without doubt the most healthy life a man can find; and as to its advantages to the nation, a moment's consideration will suffice to show that farming is our greatest national industry, and on its success and prosperty depends the comfort of many millions of people.

The farmer is one of the few real producers. In addition to producing food for man and beast, farm life produces men—such food and such men as our country needs.

The farmer's business actually calls for many qualifications in a man. He must be scientific nowadays, and cultivate his fields on scientific principles; he must understand machinery and be something of a mechanic, as farming machinery is every year becoming more costly and varied. It goes without saying that he must understand stock of all kinds, their ailments and how to treat them in times of urgency; he must organise his work so as to get the best results from his land and his workpeople, and he must also be a man of business and a man of some means. He does a good deal of buying and selling; has to know what he is doing when he calls on the local bank manager, and it is well for him if he is a good book-keeper and accountant—able to show by his farm books which fields, which crops, and which flocks and herds have paid him best.

Surely few businesses call for more all-round ability and never-flagging energy than that of the farmer.

THE EVIL OF WASTED EFFORT.

The poet, Walt Whitman, gives us in a single line, an understanding of the meaning and scope of evil:

"Nothing out of its place is good; nothing in its place is bad."

Here we can see as at a glance that what we call evil in this world comes from a perversion of good, the right thing in the wrong place. Brought down to the common affairs of life, to the business of the farm, how true it is. Good work at the wrong time means wasted labor. Poor tools in place of right ones means wasted labor.

A lack of order, carelessness, a place for everything and everything out of place, means wasted labor Live stock of a kind not fitted to the purpose of the farm means wasted labor. A poorly informed mind not knowing, and maybe not caring to know, the real meaning of the forces that it is dealing with means wasted labor. Badly constructed buildings where animals are forced to live in an unhealthy, unsanitary condition means wasted labor.

And so out of this enormous sum of wasted labor, ignorance in place of knowledge, comes the growing evils of a wasted soil, wasted opportunities and finally a wasted life, with but little to repay for the long years of toil it has cost.

It all comes back to things out of place. A lack of fitness. What a triumph of mind over matters, of human accomplishment, it is to be able to establish on the farm an assemblage of right things in their right places. A good word should be spoken for the humblest farmer who strives to this end.

THE WEED CROP.

Did you ever stop to think of the tax you are paying to keep up the weed crop? If the state should levy a tax on your crops, equal to 25 per cent of the value, you would rebel in righteous indignation. Wouldn't you? Yet a good many of us permit a stand of 25 per cent of weeds to occupy our fields and think we are doing pretty good farming, too.

Why not grow grain or some other good crop where that weed tax is now growing. The weed gives no return. They draw more heavily on the water supply and plant food supply than paying crops. Paying crops and weeds cannot occupy land at the same time. Let us grow paying crops and get profits, rather than pay taxes.

Pound for pound, the plant food required by crops and by weeds is almost the same, but weeds are better food gatherers. The greatest difference comes when the question of water arises. Weeds not only require more water, but are able to get it. From 300 to 700 pounds of water are used in producing a pound of dry matter in our common crops. Weeds require even more. If it comes to a contest as to which will get it, the weeds win every time.

They are the real children of the soil, the crop's usurpers, and backed by the right of inheritance they make a determined fight, which we are sorry to see so often won by them.

TO SOW AND TO REAP A NATURAL INSTINCT.

We hardly know a city man who is not longing during this siren season to have at any rate a little garden or some trifling section of fertile land in which he can plant things and nurse them and see them grow. This desire to cultivate the soil and act as nurse and protector to some living growth is as natural in man as the instinct of maternity in woman. It shows that the roots of the human race are struck deep in the loam. Women are more eager to minister to the wants of a flower bed or to something ornamental and fit for the "front yard"; but man would rather, in his natural state rear something which can be garnered in the autumn and stored away in the cellar against the empty days of winter. It is his instinct to provide for the household; and he likes to do it, even when it costs him a hundred dollars in "made earth" and hired labor and fancy seeds to do ten dollars worth of providing. The farmer has the primal joy of being engaged in an occupation which satisfies one of the strongest hereditary passions of the race.

How Can Alfalfa Growing Receive a Boost in the Maritime Provinces?

Where to Grow Alfalfa.

Where will alfalfa grow and how should it be started? Alfalfa will grow on any good soil that is well drianed; in sand it will not do so well, and hard pan interferes with its root growth. Standing water is death to it. When starting alfalfa it must be kept in mind that alfalfa has bacteria living in nodules on its roots. These germs furnish the plant with nitrogen which they take from the soil and air. They put it into the form that the plant can use and so supply the alfalfa with the nitrogen that it needs and more too. The alfalfa plant has in a measure lost the power of taking nitrogen from the soil as the other crops do, so it can not make much growth alone. It in turn furnishes the germs with food of a different kind so it is a co-operative affair, each furnishing that which it can secure easiest. When the alfalfa is starting it does not have the germs on its roots and so is very delicate and must be given good care. The germs will multiply faster in the soil if it contains manure, and if the germs are not in the soil it may be necessary to introduce them. The best way to do that is to get some soil from a field that has been growing the alfalfa successfully for a few years and sow it on the new field at the rate of 200 pounds per acre.—N. D. Extension Bulletin.

Alfalfa in Favor.

Although alfalfa has been before Ontario farmers for many years it has not been taken advantage of and grown generally. Many of the older men who attempted to grow alfalfa 25 and 30 years ago did not succeed any too well with the crop. At that time the needs of alfalfa were not well understood. It was -not known that bacteria was required for the alfalfa roots before the plants would grow their best. It was not recognized that alfalfa would appreciate a dry, deep, rich soil and that lime and manure added greatly to the yield of alfalfa. Methods of curing were at fault and the alfalfa was allowed to get too ripe. It became too woody and the leaves dropped off, leaving coarse, woody stalks, which did not make the best of feed.

During the past few years a great number of progressive farmers in various parts of Ontario have experimented with small acerages of alfalfa. It is hard to find one of these men who has grown alfalfa on suitable soil and has grown it according to the modern, approved methods of culture but has been successful with alfalfa and now wishes he had more of it. Hundreds of these farmers are planning to see increased acerages to alfalfa this spring. Alfalfa has proved itself to be a money crop beyond preadventure. There is no reason why each and every farmer should not grow at least a reasonable acerage of alfalfa.—C. C. C.

What Alfalfa Will do for Hog Raising Industry.

Alfalfa will give better results for hog grazing purposes than any other forage known. It is a nitrogenous forage, rich in protein and calcium, and therefore furnishes the necessary protein and mineral matter for the highest development of bone and muscle. It is a very excellent early forage, since it begins growth early in spring. When supplemented with corn to the extent of one-half of a full ration or to the extent of 2 per cent of the weight of the hogs, the best results are obtained. When alfalfa is fed alone it is about equal to a maintenance ration; so when corn is fed with it every pound fed will be used for the production of gain. Alfalfa and corn, we believe, will produce a greater net profit to the farmer than any other combination known.

Under ordinary conditions alfalfa will forage from ten to twenty shoats per acre. A new seed should be pastured very lightly the first season. No larger number than ten shoats per acre or one sow and her litter should be used. After the first season as high as twenty head per acre or two sows and their litters may be pastured on it throughout the season. In any event, it should not be pastured so closely that no woody growth will take place. A very good rule to go by is not to pasture it so closely but that one cutting of hay may be taken off in the forepart of the season.

Alfalfa for Sheep.

All sheep love alfalfa, either green or dry. The very nature af the animal makes alfalfa a suitable food for it. Sheep need foods rich in protein. It takes such food to make good wool, red flesh, bone, milk. Sheep are usually young and growing or else are ewes giving milk or pregnant and developing within their bodies unborn lambs. Growth calls for protein. Milk calls for protein. Wool calls for protein. The protein requirements of the sheep is greater than with the cow. This much for theory.

The practical part of it is that experience has shown that sheep dearly love alfalfa, green or dry, and thrive exceedingly on it. In fact, it is hard to make profit in America in sheep farming unless one has alfalfa hay to fall back on. The best shepherds are provided with it. It is fed during winter time in the sheep folds; ewes were on a diet of alfalfa hay; they suckle their lambs with milk made chiefly from alfalfa; they go sometimes to pasture composed of a mixture of grasses and alfalfa; the lambs are fattened on alfalfa hay and grain. The sheep industry in America with alfalfa taken away would almost collapse. Millions of sheep are fattened mainly on alfalfa hay. It is the very foundation stone of the industry.

The secret of successful grazing of sheep on alfalfa setms to lie in following a few well defined rules. First, the alfalfa ought to be fairly well grown. It is much better if it is near the blooming stage when they are turned into it. It is a decided mistake to turn them into a field in early spring to gnaw off buds from the crowns as they start to grow. That is a practice bad for the alfalfa and not very helpful to the sheep.

Second, the sheep should be filled up full of green feed before being turned in on the alfalfa. If, in addition, they are given some dry grain, provided they are accustomed to this all the better. They should be turned in at about ten or eleven o'clock in the morning of a sunny day.

Third, they should have salt before them at all times. It is thought that it is better to mix with this salt air slacked lime about two parts of lime to one of salt.

Liming Soils for Alfalfa.

To what extent Indiana soils are in need of liming in order to successfully produce alfalfa is not definitely known. It is known, however, that alfalfa will not thrive in soils that are sour and that there are many such in the state. In some of the experiments conducted during the last few years, liming has been found to increase the yields of alfalfa, while in other cases the lime produced no apparent effect.

Soils that produce good crops of clover will probably not be seriously in need of liming for alfalfa. On the other hand, where there is trouble in getting a stand of clover, or where this crop does not otherwise succeed well, it will usually pay to lime the soil, and liming may be actually necessary before alfalfa will do well, because the alfalfa bacteria will not thrive in acid soils.

In the case of soils that are sour because of lack of drainage, liming alone will not be sufficient. Drainage must receive first attention. The soil must also be otherwise put into good physical condition by proper tillage methods, the addition of humus, etc. After these things have been attended to, if the soil is in need of lime this substance can do its work properly.

The most satisfactory method of determining whether or not a soil is in need of liming, is to make a small trial application of lime on a patch sown with alfalfa, some time before seeding the whole field. Such an experiment may result in saving the expense of liming and is well worth making, where there is serious doubt, because in many instances there is a sufficient natural supply of lime in the soil. In some portions of the state where there is an abundance of limestone, the soils may, nevertheless, respond to applications of lime because they bear no direct relation to the rock upon which they rest.

Where liming is necessary, an application of ground limestone will usually be most economical, although other forms of lime will give equally good results. The amount that should be applied will depend upon the needs of the soil, but probably not less than two tons of ground limestone per acre should be used, and double this amount may be profitable. It may be applied at any time but the longer before sowing the alfalfa the better. It is a good plan to begin preparing the ground for alfalfa a year or so in advance and in that case the lime may be applied when preparing the soil for the preceding crop. If the ground for alfalfa is to be plowed in the fall, the lime may be applied at that time. In spring preparation, the lime should be applied immediately after plowing and disked into the soil so as to give it as much time to act as possible before seeding.

The Time to Sow Alfalfa.

If the weather conditions are favorable and the soil is in good condition and free of weed seeds, it does not seem to make any important difference when the seed is sown so long as there is sufficient time for the young plants to thoroughly establish themselves before winter, and good results may be secured at any time from April to August. Trouble with weeds is most likely to arise the earlier seeding, while with the later seeding there is liable to be an insufficient supply of moisture in the soil to permit of proper soil preparation, and the germination of the seed and the development of the plants may be seriously delayed by periods of drought. In the Experiment Station's trials with late summer seeding during the last five years, periods of drought have been occasionally encountered in different parts of the state, which have more or less seriously interfered with getting a satisfactory stand or a sufficient amount of growth before winter to insure success, it therefore seems wisest to sow somewhat earlier. Seedings made in April or May, on the other hand, are so liable to be troubled with weeds that such early seeding is not advisable, even with the use of a nurse crop, unless the ground is known to be free of weed seeds. On this point we would especially caution farmers, as few realize how full of weed seeds the soil really is. Trouble with weeds has caused more alfalfa failures than any other one thing.

On account of the danger of trouble with weeds in spring seeding and the liability of interference by drought in late summer seeding, it is undoubtedly safest and best, where it can be done, to spend the spring in ridding the ground of weed seeds and then sow the alfalfa alone about the end of June or early in July. In this case the ground should be plowed in the spring, turning under some manure if possible and then harrowed every 10 days or two weeks until seeding time. Each successive harrowing will kill the weeds that have started and put a fresh lot of seeds in position to germinate until, finally, all weed seeds near enough to the surface to grow will be sprouted and killed.

When spring seeding is to be practiced, a light seeding of oats or beardless barley, about a bushel and a half per acre, may be used as a nurse crop. This nurse crop should usually be cut for hay soon after heading and removed from the field. With summer seeding a nurse crop should not be used.

Preparing the Seed-Bed and Killing Weeds.

Preparation of the soil for alfalfa should usually be begun with the preceding crop, applying any needed lime at that time. What the preceding crop is does not seem to be important so long as it will permit of thorough soil preparation for the alfalfa. A corn crop which can be given a clean culture will usually be best, though for summer seeding any spring sown crop which can be removed early in the summer may be used. Early potatoes, peas for canning, clover and small grain crops can all be used to precede summer sowing. In any case, a fine, mellow seed-bed with a firm sub-face should be prepared and weed seeds killed by repeated harrowing. Extra deep plowing is not advisable. Where alfalfa is to follow peas or early potatoes, a good seed-bed can usually be prepared without plowing.

Cutting for Hay.

When alfalfa is used for hay it should be cut whenever the new shoots at the crowns of the plants are well started. This is a better guide as to the proper time of cutting than the appearance of blossoms. Whenever the tops turn yellow, or the leaves become seriously affected by "leaf spot" it should also be cut, even though the fresh shoots have not started.

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HORTICULTURE

To Transplant a Tree.

When trees die after planting it is usually due to carelessness in transplanting. Some kinds of trees transplant much easier than others and some of those that are planted more commonly than others, such as the hard maple and American elm, are among the easiest to transplant, hence one is likely to become careless through success with these. Trees and shrubs should be dug as carefully as possible so as to retain a large proportion of the roots. The more roots there are the surer one is of getting the tree to live. The roots should not be allowed to become dry from the time of digging until the trees are in the ground again. They must be prevented from drying in transit by protecting them with wet moss or wet sacking. If the roots of evergreens, especially pines, become dry even for a short time the trees are almost sure to die. When planting, a hole should be dug large enough so that the roots may be spread out and not crowded or doubled up, and deep enough so that the tree or shrub will be from one to two inches deeper than it was in the woods or nursery. By planting a little deeper than it was before, provision will be made for a little heaving which often takes place the first winter, but planting too deep is almost as bad as planting too shallow. It is important to have the tree at least as deep as it was before digging and, as stated, best to have it a little deeper. The soil when thrown out of the hole should be put in two separate heaps, the surface or good soil in one and the subsoil in another. If the soil is all poor, to get the best results some good soil should be brought to at least partially fill the hole. The tree is now placed in an upright position and the good soil is first thrown gently back about the roots of the tree. As it is important for the soil to come in close contact with the roots it should be trod firmly down with the foot, when thrown in. If there is not enough good soil available to fill the hole the poorer soil may be placed on top of the good. Manure should not be put in the hole with the soil as it may burn the roots and make the soil so loose that it will dry out easily. Better apply the manure to the surface of the ground in the autumn and dig in the shortest of it the following spring into the surface soil. After planting the tree or shrub should be cut back well, the amount of heading in depending upon the amount of roots on the tree. If a large proportion of the roots are cut off a large proportion of the top should be removed, otherwise the large leaf surface will transpire so much moisture that the tree will dry up before the roots begin to take in more. This is why shade trees are cut back so severely when planted, but it is not necessary to reduce the trees to mere poles as is to frequently done, causing a bad crotch in the tree later on where the stub dies back and where rot is likely to get in.

Evergreens are not headed back like deciduous trees as it would disfigure them too much and they have usually a fair supply of roots.

Before leaving the tree the surface soil should be loosened again so as to leave a thin mulch of loose soil on top which will prevent the moisture evaporating as rapidly as it would do if the ground were left hard. The surface soil should be kept loose throughout the summer and the best growth will be obtained by keeping a circle of from two to three feet or more in diameter around the tree free of grass and weeds, where the soil will be kept loose and where the rain and air may find a readylentrance. If trees and shrubs are transplanted with care they should usually live. Eearly in the spring is the best time to transplant most kinds of trees and shrubs, evergreens included. Evergreens may be transplanted in summer, but greater precautions must be taken to do it successfully and it is not recommended. Both evergreens and deciduous trees may also be planted in the autumn successfully, but on the whole they do not do so well as if planted in the spring.—W. F. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm.

How to Diagnose Orchard Troubles

In order that we may understand the effects of disease and the relations between diseases and their symptoms, it will be necessary to consider first the normal course of events in a healthy plant. A plant lives its life in constant change, in response to the surroundings in which it happens to be placed. If the weather is warm enough, the absortion of water and the other life process of the plant, will go on in one way, and if the weather becomes cooler, they will be modified to suit the conditions. Let us suppose that all the outside conditions are best possible, and that the plant is living along healthily, its life pocesses will include the following things, stated very briefly. The very youngest smallest roots absorb water from the soil, and along with this water they take up certain mineral plant food substances. This crude sap, as we may call it, is carried upward by the root and stem to the leaves. In the leaves, most of the water is given off by evaporation, even as large a quantity as a quart of water in a day from a single medium-size plant of corn. The mineral substances that were in the sap, are worked over by the leaves into plant food. They are worked over by the addition of carbonaceous matter from the air and this plant food is distributed to all parts of the plant and used in the growth of new parts. In due time the plant blossoms and blossoms are pollinated, and fruit is set and seed produced. All of these processes, the absorption of water and mineral substance, the working over of the crude material into plant food, the growing of new parts in the plant, and the blossoming and production of fruit, are carried on in relation to the external conditions.

Let us suppose that the plants have had their roots injured, or perhaps they are in a soil that is too cold and wet for their proper growth; then it comes about that they cannot absorb properly the water and plant food from the soil. There is not enough mineral matter carried to the leaves. The leaves may be doing the best they can, but they cannot manufacture enough plant food from the materials furnished them. As a result, the growth of new wood is very small; consequently the sap conducting power of the plant is reduced, and this again tends towards starvation. If this condition has not gone too far, and if the cause can be removed; that is, a better soil provided for the plant to grow in, the plant will in time recover itself. In the same way, other unfavorable conditions may injure the plant, and if any parasitic fungus or insect obtains a foothold it may continue the injury and make it worse, then we say the plant is diseased. All plant diseases can attack the plant more readily if it has been injured by a lack of proper care.

For the purpose of our discussion we can divide plant diseases into two kinds—those which injure the crop and those which injure the plant. Those which injure the crop may do a certain amount of damage, but this damage is only for one year. Those which injure the tree, in the case of orchard fruits, do a great deal more damage, because they injure all future crops by making the tree more or less unfitted to bear them. Further than this, the crop damaging diseases are in many cases also damaging to the tree, and it is the tree damaging phase that is of the most importance. Apple scab is an example of this. It forms spots on fruits and makes them unfit for market, but in addition to this it forms spots on the leaves. A large amount of it on a tree will so far cut down the leaf surface as to cause a diseased condition of the tree, due to the spots on the leaves.

There is one more way in which we should look at plant diseases in order to have an understanding of the way to diagnose them. We should look at the plant disease in relation to the orchard as a whole. It attacks only certain trees in the orchard according as they are susceptible or not, or according as the disease is spread across the orchard by the effect of wind or insects carrying it. This fact enables us to tell by observing the distribution of a disease in an orchard whether or not the trouble is above ground or below. If the trouble is above ground, a parasite that attacks the body or the leaves like San Jose scale, then we will usually find it scattered over the orchard, or spreading from a point of original infection. For instance, San Jose scale may come in from a neighboring orchard, and it will be found to spread outward from a point where it first entered. On the other hand, there are certain diseases of the roots. They usually depend upon soil conditions, living in a poorly drained or poorly cultivated place. Consequently we find them in the swales and low places in the orchard, or in a spring place where the moisture does not dry out of the soil readily after a rain. Such troubles are root rot and woolly aphis.

Look for a sufficient cause. Do not be too willing to jump at a conclusion and decide that you have found the cause of your trouble when you find the first insect or fungus which you may come across in the orchard.

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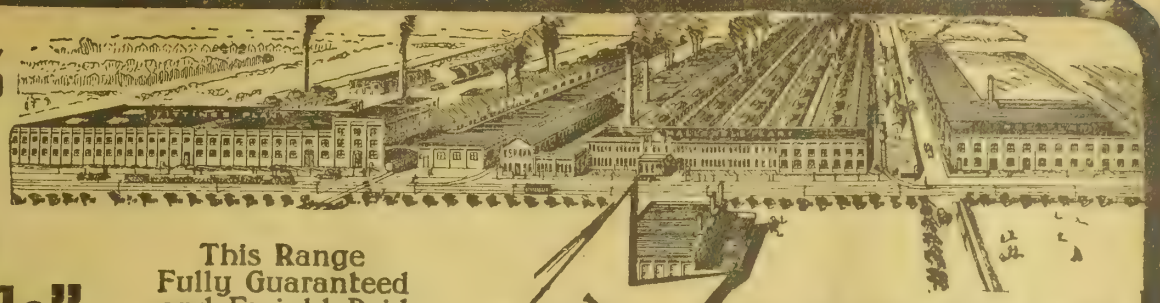

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Leaf spots, or any other trouble confined to a small portion of the plant are a sufficient cause for disease only when they are very numerous. San Jose scale, as serious a disease it is, is dependent upon the number of individual insects for the trouble it causes. A few scattered scales do not do much harm. They are a warning, however, that you shall look for trouble in the near future, unless you get rid of them. A scale on one side of a tree, if it is small, is not sufficient cause for serious disease of the tree. If it is large, or if it girdles the tree, or girdles a branch, then it is sufficient. If the roots of a tree are nearly all rotted away with root rot, that is sufficient cause for a diseased condition of the plant.

Now, after you think you have found what is the cause of the trouble, and are convinced that it is a sufficient cause, what is the next thing to do? Finally, it is to use every possible means to get rid of the disease which you have found. Spraying is one of the most important things in this connection. It is necessary, however, that you shall

(Continued on page 645.)

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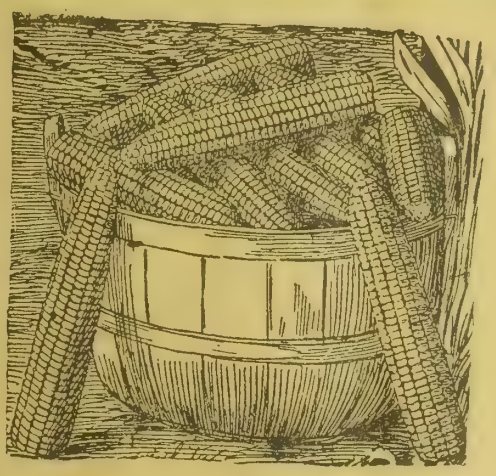

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How to get Better Cows.

When a milk producer becomes fully convinced that there are cows in the world whose production of milk and butter and, therefore, of cash, is greater than those which he owns; the great question will be how to get these great producers. It is to be greatly regretted that this condition of mind does not come to the average cow owner nearly as often as it should; but if it does come how is he to proceed? He soon finds out that good cows sell for good prices, often prohibitive to the beginner. Then let him reason a little as to how these record breaking cows have been produced. The amswer is easy and very plain. Breeding, feeding and selection, perhaps for hundreds of years, have all helped this work along and the end is not yet, for new records are being made every year and almost every day. "What man has done, man may do." This axiom has been carved upon the ruins of some of the first structures built by human hands; and it has never yet been disproven. Again a certain Good Book says, "No man can pick figs from thistles," the lesson being that if figs are wanted figs must be planted. This reasoning is just as true of dairy cows as of figs. Hence we see the importance of the right kind of a start. Uncle Hiram Smith, one of the best dairymen of Wisconsin, said that the first and the right thing for a beginner in the dairy business to do was "to buy a bull." Brother Smith has gone to his reward but those who heard him then knew very well that he meant a dairy bred animal and if they followed his advice—and some did—they never regretted it.

Suppose this beginner has ten common cows, which are enough to start with, for the best way to gain experience in any business is to start near the bottom and work up. These cows must be bred to keep up a milk flow. Now, instead of trusting to luck and his neighbor's scrub bull, let him secure the services of a dairy bred bull whose female ancestors for at least two generations have been good producers at the pail. In the meantime, and if possible before his calves come, let him, by carefully using the scales and the Babcock tester, find out which are the best cows. Even with ten cows one is sure to find that some are more than twice as good as others. By carefully noting the build, contour and general characteristics of these best cows as compared with the poor ones, one may be able to buy a good producer now and then whenever he disposes of his poor ones. To learn to judge a dairy cow on sight is an excellent thing for a dairyman but it can only be learned where a lot of other things are—in the school of experience. By raising the heifer calves from his best cows he should, in about three years, be able to note some improvement provided, of course, he gets the female calves. But because of this element of uncertainty as to sex, do not invest in any of the sure things sometimes advertised to regulate this very important matter, for with all our learning we moderns can no more control the sex of our unborn stock than could the herdsmen of Abraham and Lot when they were contending over mavericks on the range of Palestine.

Excepting for this element of uncertainty as to the sex of calves from the right cows, this plan for both as individuals and collectively, both as indibiduals and collectively, is just as sure as anything can be in this rather uncertain world—as the sowing of seed or the planting of an orchard, for instance. The writer has tried it many times, always with good results. The experiment stations of the world are trying it all the time with some wonderful successes; all the breeds in all the years of the past have been and are still being improved in precisely this manner. Why, then, should the individual hesitate? Perhaps he is in doubt as to which breed is the best. This is really a small matter. Any of the dairy breeds are good if he gets something that is not only dairy bred but of a dairy type as well; but when he starts with a breed let him stick to it. Changing breeds is a little like changing wives— of little benefit and sometimes expensive. Now comes the all important question of this materialistic age. "Will it pay?" Here is just a small indication a sign of the times, as it were. In one issue of a well known dairy paper under the head of "Cows Wanted" were offers of about 1,000 young dairy cows, mostly for carload lots, one party even going so far as to say that price was no object provided they could show the right kind of records. As to the satisfaction there is in the matter, that depends somewhat upon whether one just wants to keep cows or have his cows keep him. The dairyman is said to be tied to a cow's tail anyway, and if this is so, methinks the tail of a good cow is preferable.—N. S. French.

Picking Out Good Dairy Cows.

There was some strong addresses at the recent annual session of the Vermont dairymen's association. That of Prof. Cook, of New Yark on the dairy type was especially well received. A cow from the university stables was brought on the platform and the discussion thoroughly illustrated. The speaker opened the address with the statement that there are different opinions as to the ideal type of a good cow. Not all good cows would be of the same conformation for the one selected for the

Cream Profits That Stay in Your Pocket

THERE was a time when the first cost of a cream separator was a big factor in deciding which separator a cow owner should buy. But now it is different. Men have found it the best investment to pay a LITTLE MORE at the start rather than to be paying the difference constantly afterward in cream profits lost and in repairs necessary. Men have learned that in the

Empire Disc

Frictionless Empire

Empire Line
Of Quality Separators

they can get not only the style and size separator they want, but also the one that nets the greatest returns for the money invested for the longest term of years—the one that makes profits that STAY in their pockets.

Seventeen cents a Year was the average cost of repairs on all of the hundreds of thousands of Empire Cream separators in use last year. And the majority of these Empire machines have been in use for many years. It's the TIME test and repair cost that tell whether a separator is a paying investment.

Let us also PROVE that Empires turn easiest, are simplest, most sanitary, highest quality and most satisfactory. Write postal now.

We also handle Gasoline Engines and Rock Island Dry Batteries. Write us for prices first mail.

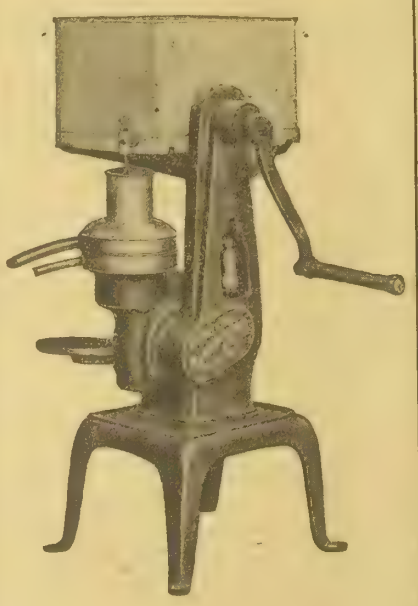
Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Ltd.

Sussex, . . New Brunswick

Farmer Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

THE CAPITAL CREAM SEPARATORS.

THEY MAKE COWS EARN MORE.



STYLE A—Made in 2 sizes, Nos. 6 and 8, Capacities, 500-750 lbs per hour Ball Bearings used throughout. Splash system of oiling. Tank 36 inches high.

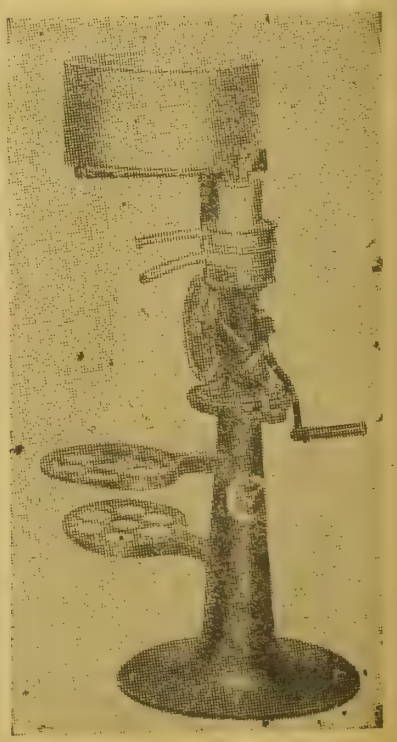
We now have to offer two types of The Capital as the cuts show, yet the same bowl is used in either machine. The Capital bowl is acknowledged to be the lightest, most compact, easiest washed bowl on the market. It weighs less than four pounds—has five parts—can be taken apart, washed and assembled in a couple of minutes This bowl, in the Capital Separator, is partly responsible for the Capital winning 20 PRIZE AWARDS since 1901, in the countries of Denmark and Sweden—the real dairy countries. The Capital is the easiest separator, of equal capacity, to operate—it is the only woman's separator on the market. The light, easy running bowl, together with the arrangement of the strong simple gears, make it the easiest running separator, and last, but not least, the Capital is a close, clean skimmer. This we guarantee.

Both styles equipped with the Capital clutch device—the gears stop running instantly when you drop the handle. We save YEARS with our GEARS by saving all the running down wear. A postal will bring you full particulars. Address nearest branch.

The National Manufacturing Company, Ltd.,

Maritime Branch—MONCTON, N B.

OTTAWA, TORONTO, REGINA, SASK. EDMONTON, ALTA.



STYLE B—Made in 2 sizes Nos. 3 and 5 Capacities, 350-500 lbs. per hour. Phosphor Bronze Bearings and Bushings throughout. Tank, 44 inches high.

We will accept other makes of Separators in purchase price of the Capital.

It Is Miserable To Be Dyspeptic.

Dyspepsia is one of the most prevalent troubles of civilized life, and thousands suffer untold agony after every meal.

Nearly everything that enters a weak dyspeptic stomach, acts as an irritant; hence the great difficulty of effecting a cure.

The long train of distressing symptoms, which render life a burden to the victim of dyspepsia, may be promptly relieved by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. John Sherrett, Fortier, Man., writes:—"I was troubled with dyspepsia for years. A friend of mine told me about Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got a bottle to try, and before I was half finished I could eat anything without suffering, and when I had used two bottles I was sound and well. Now I feel just fine; indeed I can't say too much in favor of your medicine."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Cattle and Sheep Labels.

Metal Ear Labels with owner's name, address, and any numbers required. They are inexpensive simple and practical The greatest thing for stock, Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample, Send your name and address to-day,

F. G. JAMES,
Browmanville, Ont.

MAXWELL

HIGH SPEED CHAMPION WASHER

MAXWELL'S HIGH SPEED CHAMPION

is the Washer for a Woman

In the first place, Maxwell's "Champion" is the only washer that can be worked with a crank handle **at the side** as well as with the top lever. Just suit your own convenience.

Another Maxwell feature—Lever and Balance Wheel are so accurately adjusted and work up such speed that the washer runs along even when you have stopped working the lever. There's no doubt about Maxwell's "Champion" being the easiest running washer on the market. Write for new illustrated booklet if your dealer does not handle Maxwell's "Champion" Washer.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,
St. Mary, Ont.
92

Spring Cleaning

is considered a necessity by everyone and ye they fail to eradicate from their blood the accumulated impurities, whose presence is indicated by listlessness and loss of energy and by the occurrence of canker and pimples. If these impurities are left in the body it is in a suitable condition to fall a prey to tuberculosis and other diseases.

For this purpose thousands of people take 2 bottles of

GATES' LIFE OF MAN BITTERS

And 1 of Gates' Invigorating Syrup every Spring

These increase the activities of the organs which remove wastes from the blood, and thus the system is fortified to withstand the summer exertions.

Sold everywhere at 50c per bottle
AND BY
C. GATES & SON,
MIDDLETON, NOVA SCOTIA.

Six Dairy Essentials.

On the recent trip which the Missouri agricultural college special Burlington train made over the state cards were distributed giving the following six essentials for improvments in dairy farming:

Feed your cows liberally enough to allow the good ones to show up.

Cut out those that do not make a profit and keep the best. ...At least one-third of the cows in Missouri are unprofitable.

Weigh the milk of each cow regularly and have it tested monthly, if possible, by the Babcock test.

Use only a purebred bull of a strictly dairy breed and from the best cows with great care.

Feed your cows silage, clover, cowpeas or alfalfa hay and one pound grain to three pounds milk produced. kind of cow you wish to raise.

Raise the heifer calves from the demonstration. After an experience of a lifetime, Prof Cook believes the only sure way to tell a good cow is to bring out the scales and Babcock test.

One cow that came pretty near beeligible for the booby prize had to her credit 500 pounds butter for the year. Prof. Cook mentioned this to show how impossible it is to judge a cow entirely on her looks. As a man looks the dairy cow in the face, she should show a good head and a fine eye, not too prominent. The lips should be strong and the nostrils large with good openings Strong should be wide between the front legs and have a good length of body. My experience is, a good dairy cow has good, heavy shoulders, not beefy for, in fact, there should not be a bit of fat on the dairy cow.

THE UDDER AND MILK VEINS.

The ribs should be far apart. The mammary veins do not always indicate what the cow will produce, but they come pretty close. Milk veins should be prominent and many of them. This indicates a good blood circulation. Contrary to the impression of many, there is no milk in the milk veins. They are filled with blood returning from the udder to the heart. I always like large milk wells or openings. I like to see milk veins on the udder.

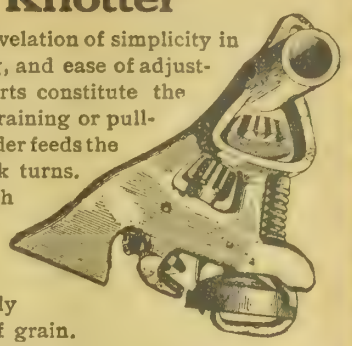
The skin of the animal should be loose, and snap back when released. Watch out for a thin-skinned, papery hide; such an animal is likely to have poor digestion and unable to reproduce herself. I never saw a hide too thick if it snapped back on quick release. I do not want a thin, small tail, and do not take much stock in an extra long one. Many make a sad mistake in feeding cows too heavily before they freshen. They should be placed on a diet two weeks before parturition. It is a terrible shock to the cow when the blood flows from the fectus to the udder.

Use great care in selecting bulls to head the herd. The bull should have the opposite conformation of the dairy cow. If he has thin, peaked hams his heifers will be sure to have the same. As to the cow's udder, much can be told by the texture as to what will be done inside. It is a great mystery to know just why, how and when one cow does remarkable stunts at the pail, while another does little or nothing. Some men wearing a No. 6 hat will turn out more work and results in one day than a man wearing a No. 7 hat will in one year. No one knows just why.

So it is with the udder of the dairy cow. There seems to be a peculiar functional activity with the udder of some cows to turn out a lot of work. They have the peculiar ability to take a lot of nourishment from the blood as it passes through the udder. That is why we urge farmers to select the cow with extra good circulation. If the milk veins are prominent on the abdomen and udder it indicates a good circulation, and the probability that a lot of nourishment is being utilized through the udder. A soft, velvety or silky udder is as good an indication as I know of what is going on inside.

McCORMICK

A Simple Knotter



THE McCormick knotter is a revelation of simplicity in construction, accuracy in tying, and ease of adjustment. Only two moving parts constitute the working mechanism. There is no straining or pulling of the twine because the twine holder feeds the twine in the direction the knotter hook turns.

The cutter bar has guards in such a position that the machine can be tilted to cut close to the ground without pushing trash and stones ahead of the knife. It cuts smoothly and perfectly in all conditions of grain.

The McCormick reel has a wide range of adjustment. It successfully meets the conditions encountered in any field, whether the grain is tall or short, standing, down, or tangled. Grain filled with green undergrowth is forced upon the platform.

The McCormick floating elevator handles grain of any length or weight without clogging, even when the grain is filled with vines or green undergrowth.

There are many other features and advantages of McCormick binders. The McCormick agent will tell you about them. He will tell you about the wonderful strength of each individual part and of the strength of the binder as a whole—of the skilled workmanship backed by many years of experience that enters into the construction of every McCormick binder. Why not see him today? Ask him about McCormick haying machines and tools.

If you prefer, write to the nearest branch house for catalogue and any special information you desire.

EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES:—International Harvester Company of America at Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Ont.; or St. John, N. B.

IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago **U S A**

HOLMAN, "The Gypsum Man."

Sells Gypsum Direct to Farmers and Farmers' Clubs.

Gypsum (Land Plaster) stops the tremendous waste that annually occurs in your manure heaps; use it liberally in your stables and help to keep them in a sanitary condition; sprinkle it on your potato sets and it will keep them without shrivelling and in a vigorous condition for growth, even if they are cut a long time before they are planted; use it on your dry soils to conserve moisture and on your wet soil to help sweeten it.

Gypsum is cheaper than lime and has a more favorable effect on the soil, as it does not liberate the stored up plant food in excessive quantities.

I have installed a plaster mill and am now prepared to grind Gypsum at my Sussex quarries. Write me for prices on car, ton or hundred weight lots. It would be extravagance to farm without using Gypsum when I can quote you such low prices.

Wm. A. Holman, "The Gypsum Man,"

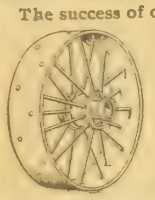
Sussex, - - New Brunswick.

Load This Wagon To the Fullest Capacity.

Every dollar invested in a T-K Handy Farm Wagon will be repaid over and over again in saving work loading and unloading, besides this wagon will carry as heavy a load as any pair of horses can draw, without tiring them. It earns money for you and makes farm work easier.

TK Handy Farm Wagons and Wide Tire Steel Wheels

The success of our Wide-Tire Steel Wheels has been unprecedented in the history of wheel manufacture. They solve the problem of getting over the worst roads without lightening the load or tiring the horses. Mud won't clog them, bad roads won't injure them, yet they are cheaper than wooden wheels.



TUDHOPE-KNOX CO., Ltd., Orillia, Ont.

LIVE STOCK

The Sow and Pigs.

The first thing I would do if the sow has just farrowed, would be to give the sow a good drink of warm water, if it was in winter, and cool water if it was in summer. In a few hours I would give the sow a light feed of shorts made into a slop or mash by using water or milk and add a little tankage if you have any on hand. Feed about the same again at night. Next morning increase the feed a little and give a little chops or corn in addition to the shorts, etc. From this on I would gradually increase her feed until I had the sow on about a full ration or the milk flow satisfied the pigs.

As you increase the feed, the pigs should be watched closely on account of the scours. One heavy feed for the sow will ruin a litter of pigs sometimes on account of the scours. If at any time any sign of scours is noticed, cut the feed to about one-half or one-third of the amount, and feed dry for two or three feeds and then increase as before, always trying to feed not too much or too little. I believe it is better to feed not quite enough and be sure, than to feed too much and run the risk. Would use a shallow trough, so the pigs could eat when they get old enough, as they will learn to eat much quicker by getting to eat with the sow and by the time they are six or eight weeks old they can be weaned if you prefer, and they will hardly know it if you use the proper feed, judgment, etc.

In conclusion. I will say that I breed the first time they come in afwant to breed my sows I usually breedthe first time they come in after farrowing, which is about eight or ten weeks. In about ten days or two weeks after they are bred, the pigs had just about as well be chewing on rags for what they get, as to be trying to get milk from the sow. The pigs soon find out the same thing. If I don't want to breed the sows, it won't hurt the pigs to suck until they are about ten weeks old, and then the sow will wean them; that is, in most cases.—Coleman's Rural World.

Laying the Foundation for a Good Herd of Cattle.

If there is one animal more than another which does not get its just deserts on the average farm, it is the calf after weaning time. This is especially true of the one dropped in the spring and too often the neglect it suffers during the first winter dwarfs or stunts it so that whether intended for beef or for the dairy it never attains to the best it would have been capable of with better treatment.

The up-to-date cattleman makes good provisions for his calves, so that growth is continuous, recognizing that the sooner an animal can be hurried to maturity the greater will the profits be. The well-informed dairyman has also learned the lesson that he cannot make record-breaking milkers from calves that receive a setback in growth at any period, and the sooner everyone who owns a calf or calves recognizes this, the sooner will he be able to add to the profits from the live stock branch of his farming.

Whether there is only one calf or more, the first thing is to make provisions for feeding away from older stock, for the youngest and weakest are invariably crowded away from manger or feed rack and get only the leavings when the stronger are satisfied. The same is true of shelter. Give the calves the warmest corner of the stable or barn and do not expose them to all kinds of weather.

Of course, they must have exercise, but this can be had when it is not raining or snowing, and they must by all means have a warm, dry bed at night. Comfort means money for it is only the warm, well-fed animals that thrives.

As to feed, there is nothing better than alfalfa, clover or cowpea hay for a part of the ration, for all young animals must have protein to build up bone and muscle. In addition to above, shelled corn, chopped corn or even corn on the cob, if chopped in small pieces, makes a fairly well balanced ration, as it furnishes the carbohydrates demanded.

If timothy hay and corn fodder constitute the roughage at hand, then the protein must be furnished in the shape of bran, oil meal or other commercial feed stuffs, but it always pays to raise such a variety of crops as will furnish a balanced ration for the farm animals from the home products, thus saving middlemen's profits, freight and other charges.

Given comfortable shelter, opportunity for exercise, proper feed for growth as outlined above, and water at regular intervals, with salt before them at all times, there is no reason why the calves should not come out sleek and thrifty, ready to make the best possible use of the luxuriant feed which spring will bring. On the other hand, if not so cared for, the poor creatures are rough-coated, skinny and listless, and it takes weeks of spring sunshine and green grass to put them where they should have been at the close of winter. It is easy to see then that good care of the calf pays.—D. C. Cornman, in Farmers' Review.

Pig Eating Sows

"Some sows are cannibals by habit," says Wallaces' Farmer; "others eat their offsprings simply because their ration has been unbalanced. Sows which habitually eat their pigs should of course never be bred, but should be fattened and sent to market as soon as possible; but with some, which have offended but once, the cause is probably an unbalanced ration. We would keep them, giving good feed and care till farrowing time. The feed should be corn balanced by some protein feed such as oil meal, bran or shorts. If just a straight corn ration is given, the sow can hardly be blamed for devouring her pigs, since her system cries out so strongly for protein and ash, the compounds which are found in such large amounts in the bodies of the young pigs.

Sows which receive o proper ration before farrowing rarely eat their pigs; but when sows are considered to be in danger of forming the habit, some of the following remedies, which have been recommended in a week before farrowing time, place the past may be used: First, about the sow in a pen by herself, and give in her feed, every other day, for three times, two tablespoonfuls of common soda. A Keokuk county, Iowa, correspondent recommends this as a sure preventive. Other subscribers have suggested feeding a pound or a pound and a half of salt pork, in order to overcome the soX's craving for flesh food. Still another subscriber suggests smearing kerosene very lightly over the little pigs, by means of a flannel cloth. We have not tried any of these remedies but all of them have been recommended as being successful.

PEOPLE use ML Floorglaze for the hulls of sailboats and motor-boats, and are satisfied with the way it looks and lasts.

That proves M L Floorglaze is water-proof. A good all-purpose finish, therefore.

PEOPLE use ML Floorglaze on vehicles, too, and find it looks better and lasts longer than any kind of varnish or paint.

That proves M L Floorglaze is fade-proof and weather-proof. The perfect protector for all woodwork, therefore.

PEOPLE find that ML Floorglaze helps housewives keep floors dust-free because the surface stays glass-hard and glossy.

M L Floorglaze doesn't mind wet, sun, scuff of feet nor dragging of furniture across it.

ML FLOORGLAZE is the best thing you can get to help renovate the whole house. Fine for all woodwork, indoors and out. Makes old furniture look new again. Goes farthest, too—gallon covers 500 square feet.

Choose among 17 pretty colors in solid enamel—seven Lacs to imitate hardwoods—and Transparent for natural finish. Comes in little and big tins. Easy to put it on right. Ask at your dealer's or write us for news of the hundred uses you could make of M L Floorglaze. The Imperial Varnish & Color Co., Limited, Toronto

Don't Out Ration.

The season between hay and grass is a critical one for the dairyman. The use of the expression "between hay and grass" has by custom become common to a great many people who realize little of what it really signifies. The man to whom hay and grass are vital necessities in his business finds this expression full of deep meaning.

It often happens that a farmer finds that his store of hay and other roughage is falling short about this time of the year, and to such a man the significance of the expression we have used is fully apparent. Although it is the season between plenty of hay and plenty of grass, it is, however, still the season of hay, and that fact should not be lost sight of by the dairyman who expects to make something out of his cows.

There is frequently a temptation when the farmer finds that his hay is running short, to economize on his feeding in anticipation of the season of plenty which is rapidly approaching. The theory is, of course, that it will be chegper to shorten the allowance of feed for the cows for a brief season than to buy expensive feed in the attempt to keep the milk flow up to the normal with the belief that it will be all right when the full feed of green pasturage comes on. This is a dangerous theory to work on, for it will undoubtedly be found, if comparison is made, that the diminished flow of milk which results from a shorter food ration in the between seasons will be made up again only by a greater final cost than would have been required to keep the flow where it was originally.

The man who has a silo is not likely to get caught in such a condition as this, or to have this problem for solution. It is better also to have just a little too much hay in the barns when the spring is fairly early and the succulent grass feed comes on in good season than to run short of hay in the late spring, making it necessary to rustle around to make up the deficiency.

The cows will enjoy being turned out into the field to browse around a little, as the weather gets warm, but if they are expected to keep right on making a profit they will not be hurried out where they will be compelled to hustle for their living in the early spring. Such advice as this is superfluous to the good dairyman, but there are men who will do just such things as this, seeming to believe that whatever the cows can be induced to eat will do the work.

Used in Canada for over half a century —used in every corner of the world where people suffer from Constipation and its resulting troubles—

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills,

stand higher in public estimation than any others, and their ever-increasing sales prove their merit. Physicians prescribe them. 8

25c. a box.

Elegant New Premises.
Large Classes.
Large Staff of Skilled Teachers.
Best Courses of Study.
No Summer Vacation.
Can Enter at Any Time.
Catalogues Free to Any Address.

The St. John Business College

S. KERR
Principal.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

The Grand Trunk Railway has issued a circular authorizing all Agents in Canada to sell Homeseekers' Excursion tickets to points in Western Canada. This is interesting information for those desiring to take advantage of these excursions on certain dates from April to September 1911. The Grand Trunk Route is the most interesting, taking a passenger through the populated centres of Canada, through Chicago, and thence via Duluth, or through Chicago and the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Ask Grand Trunk Agents for further particulars.

MUMFORD BROS.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MUMFORD'S BUILDING, ARGYLE ST.,
Halifax, N. S.

Personal attention given to sales of Butter, Eggs, Hogs, Beef, Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables etc., Consignments solicited. Proceeds of sale remitted promptly, Halifax prices sent on application. TELEPHONE 1905.

BETTER THAN SPANKING.

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 892, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

Gasoline for Sheep.

Five years ago, 30 percent of my lambs and 10 percent of the breeding flock died, and on examination found hosts of stomach and intestinal worms, besides some tapeworms. Losses had gradually increased in the years preceding. Of the lambs that did not die, none were fat, and many were worthless.

I began to drench with gasoline, and used one gill of turpentine to ten pounds of rock salt kept before the flock. The gasoline and turpentine used persistently lessened the mortality and improved the tone of the flock each year. From my own and the experience of others, I doubt if any remedy can clean up a flock badly affected with stomach worms. I know that gasoline is sure death to tapeworms. Last April I secured 100 pounds of tobacco dust and mixed one part tobacco or two parts of salt and kept it before the flock all the time, having the box low so the two-weeks-old lambs could reach it.

Results: I have not lost a sheep or lamb since, and the lambs at six months average 100 pounds. Since using tobacco, have drenched the lambs once at weaning with gasoline. I shall continue to feed tobacco. A year ago many of my sheep coughed badly and discharged much from their nose; the trouble increased so that 75 percent were affected. I drenched every sheep twice in three days with a tablespoonful of turpentine in one gill of milk. In a week's time the cough stopped and thir noses were clean. —American Sheepbreeder.

Sheep Notes.

Don't start into the sheep business too heavily. Start with a few at first, and grow, yourself, as the flock grows.

Don't let the sheep get wet. Takes a long time to dry out their heavy coats of fleece. Provide shelter. In case of storms, it pays big.

Look out for sore teats on ewes with lambs. When such conditions are discovered, rub the affected parts twice a day with salted butter.

Healthy, well-conditioned sheep do not readily become infested with worms or other parasites. Feed is more beneficial than worm powders or prepared tonics.

Give the sheep exercise every day. Feed them their fodder outside, even on cold days. They are well clothed and will keep warm.

Before lambing time all of the tag locks should be clipped from the udder so that the little fellows will have no trouble in finding that they want.

Hog Notes.

As a rule, when properly fed and cared for a mature sow will keep in better breeding condition and will give her owner more years of profitable service if she farrows two litters of pigs a year than if she has only one.

If the trough for the sow is made flat and shallow, and the slop fed the sow is sweet and warm, the pigs will begin to eat at three weeks old; but if the food is cold and sour, they will refuse it as long as the plans of nature give them warm sweet milk.

To give the pigs a good start in life, the sow must be well fed, both before and after farrowing. It is not necessary that she should be kept very fat, but she should be kept in good flesh, thrifty and vigorous. After farrowing, the mother's food may be carefully and judiciously increased as the pigs increase in size.

RUBEROID ROOFING

Trade Mark Registered. Pronounce it RUE-BER-OID.

PROTECTS FROM FIRE

When Campbellton, N. B., was destroyed by fire on July 11th and 12th, 1910, the only business building left standing in the town was roofed with RUBEROID. An all-night shower of sparks and burning brands failed to ignite the Ruberoid.

When the Brussels International Exhibition Buildings were practically wiped out on August 14th, 1910, five kiosks roofed with RUBEROID remained intact right in the centre of the fire-swept area

Why not use RUBEROID and be safe?

Ask your dealer for Ruberoid samples and Booklet G. or write us and we will mail them direct.

"SOVEREIGN" Sheathing felt is the best interling you can put in a house.

Ask for sample and booklet.

THE STANDARD PAINT CO. OF CANADA, Limited,

286 St. James St., Montreal.
179 Bannatyne Ave. East, Winnipeg.
25 Pender St. West, Vancouver.

Dealers Everywhere.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhœa or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete 10 days' treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhœa, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all woman's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day as you may not see this offer again. Address:

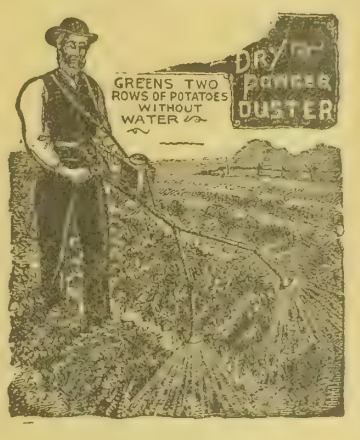
MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H. 309 • • • • WINDSOR, Ont.

NOTHING BETTER ON THE MARKET.

Will green two rows of Potatoes at once, as fast as a man walks.

Adjustable to any width of row.

Wide or narrow planting.



In general use many years.

Thousands sold annually.

The length of the Duster is such that the poison is kept a safe distance from the operator.

ILLSLEY & HARVEY CO., LTD.,
PORT WILLIAMS, - Nova Scotia.
General Agents.

THE BEST LINIMENT

OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's

Caustic Balsam

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For the Human Body —It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, or Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Boils, Corns and Bunions CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for

Sore Throat
Chest Cold
Backache
Neuralgia
Sprains
Strains
Lumbago
Diphtheria
Sore Lungs
Rheumatism and
all Stiff Joints

REMOVES THE SORENESS--STRENGTHENS MUSCLES

Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than $120.00 paid in doctor's bills." OTTO A. BEYER.

Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Booklet R.

The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

THE HORSE

Raising an Orphan Foal.

A correspondent asks that we offer some suggestions as to raising a motherless foal. It is not a hard trick, but it is one on which great care must be expended. Indeed, I have always thought that a good woman was better fitted to bother with an orphan foal than any man that ever lived. It is a job that requires everlasting patience and vigilance—that sort of maternal fussiness that has insured the propagation of the human race from the Adamic era to the present day. I have raised several motherless foals. Two of them never drew a drop of milk from their mothers. One of the mares in question was hooked to death by a band of big steers in an open yard. She lay down to foal not far from the bars. The steers smelled the unwonted odors incident to parturition went crazy, as is the wont of such villainous brutes at such times, smashed down the bars and the railf?nce, and hooked the poor prostrate mother to death. How the little one ever managed to get into a manger which protected him against the onslaught of the crazy cattle is a mystery to this day unsolved, but he did and I reared it to a maturity that sold for $200.

The other case in which I had to deal with a foal that never sucked arose in a still more miraculous manner. A mare owned by the man for whom I worked was not in my charge and, when right close to her foaling she was placed in a field. Next morning the foal was found on his legs in the field, and the mare stone dead just over the wire fence on the strip of sod along the road. Whether the mare had foaled in the pasture and subsequently escaped over the fence, or wether she had broken out foaled on the highway and the foal scrambled over the wire fence I never knew. Th?re were no breakages of the fence, no abrasions on either mare or foal, save a little scratch on the inside of one of its forearms. But the wax was yet on the dead mare's dugs, so I knew the foal had never sucked. Nor was there sign of struggle. She lay there as peacefully as though she had stretched out for a sleep. Such other cases as I have had to do with were foals whose dams died after giving of their colostrum to their young. I mention these details to show that the few bits of advice offered hereafter are the result of personal, practical experience, not of anything I ever read in a book. Indeed I would not know where to go, save to my own work, for any information on this subject.

Men have told me that they have knocked on the head foals whose mother is dead in parturition. Such men should be sent to the penitentiary. There is no reason why a foal so suddenly left an orphan should not be kept alive and made to grow and thrive and finally make up into a good horse. Suppose we start with a foal that never sucked its dam. It is a fact of which there is no disputing that the new-born young needs little if any nourishment right at the start. Hence we must begin with an infinitessimal quantity of cow's milk. The milk of the mare shows usually not quite 3 per cent of butter fat. The average cow's product somewhat more, or let us say 4 per cent. The difference is not very great after all, but the more nearly we can come to getting the milk of a newly calved cow the easier our task will be. The poorer in butter fat the cow's milk is the better for our purpose. Never use Jersey milk with its 5 or 6 per cent of fat to rear an orphan foal.

For the first nourishment we offer our "orphling" take a tablespoonful of the best white granulated sugar and dissolve it in a little warm water. Then add three tablespoonfuls of limewater and enough warm, fresh cow's milk to make a pint. Get a baby's bottle or better still an old China teapot over the spout of which has been stretched the thumb of a worn kid glove. Pierce the kid with a darning needle in many places. The bottle, of course, will be fitted with a rubber nipple. See that the apparatus is scalded so that no infection may be conveyed, and let the youngster have half a tea-cupful of the mixture described for his first attempt. The milk should be at about body heat—neither colder nor warmer Let him have a chance to suck his nipple every half-hour at first—not more than half a tea-cupful at a time. Oh, yes, it is lots of bother an trouble, but there is much at stake and, though trite, the saying may be repeated whatever is worth doing is worth doing right.

If a foal scours, which he probably will, discontinue the milk altogether. Give a dose of a couple of ounces of castor oil and let him have two or three feeds of the limewater and sugar, with plain spring water in place of the milk, always at body heat. If nothing at all is fed for an hour or two hours after giving the castor oil, no harm will be done. All foals reared by hand will scour to some extent, but the castor oil, and the elimination of the milk will generally prove a penacea for that evil. As the youngster increases in age increase the amount fed day by day, going very slowly at first. To begin with he will require a vast number of feedings, then later the times of nourishment may be cut down to eight, then six, then four times a day by the time he is three weeks old. Now he may be fed the milk and limewater from a bucket and the sugar may be eliminated entirely. Watch keenly for signs of scouring and when they appear, cut off the milk entirely, and give caster oil in doses of three to four ounces. Invariably keep fresh well or spring water where the foal may drink at will.

From this it may be seen that it is an abominable chore to try to rear an orphan foal, but it is a job that is well worth doing. No animal that is bred on the farm is in its extreme youth half so interesting as a foal. He will teach the man who essays to raise him a world of lessons in patience, for, contrary and delicate as calves can be at times, they are not in the same class as a long-legged, gangling sprig of the equine race. There are more ways they can think up whereby to handicap and annoy their caretakers than could be counted in an hour, but they are lovable little beasts at the worst, and once you get them started aright they simply swell in size and growth and seem to be working time and overtime to make their feeders whole.

As soon as he will nibble at it let him have oatmeal. Pet and coddle the orphan in every possible way and at every possible opportunity. Fondle him, put a little, well fitting halter on his head, and early teach him that you are his very best friend on earth. Never let him get lonely. At two months old some sweet skimmed milk may be substituted for the whole fresh, warm milk from the cow. The amount fed must be governed by the eye of the master. No hard and fast rules can be laid down for the amounts necessary. It is best always to err on the side of frugality rather than of excess, but if the foal is supping up his lacteal ration with avidity and clamoring for more, why, increase judiciously. If the substitution of the sweet skimmed milk is judiciously done, by the time the youngster is three months old he may be fed skimmed milk entirely, and he may have all he wants to drink three times a day, always from a bucket that has been thoroughly scalded and is therefore free from foulness of all sorts. Remember that point. Sour milk or the residue of sweet milk, left in the bucket to sour and breed bacteria, is a sure foal-killer. Better take the little one out and shoot him dead in the head than try to rear him on sour clabber fed out of dirty utensils. A strenuous job, my masters, every foot of the way, but by the time we have the little chap drinking all the sweet, skimmed milk he wants three times a day, the task is nearly finished.

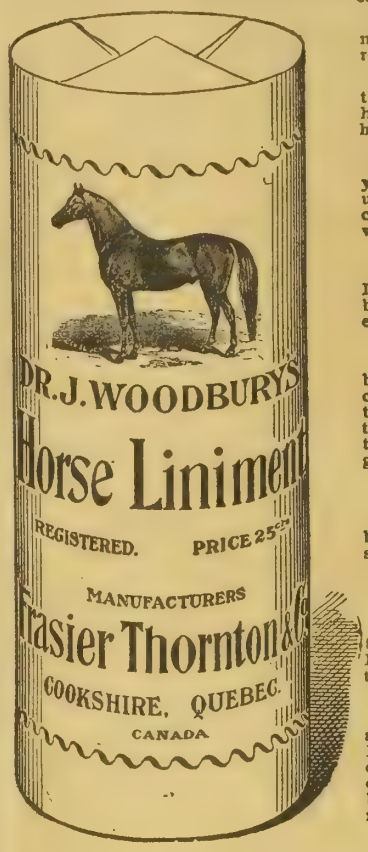
He should have grass and he should have companionship. A runty calf made a splendid mate for one of the orphans I once raised. Company he must have, for a foal is a playful thing and hates solitude. Pet and coddle him whenever possible and—quoting from "The Horse Book"—"treat him as every orphan should be treated, with loving kindness and care. Don't jam him in a little stall. Give him the run of a little lot with some grass in it. Don't let the older horses bully him. Never turn him out, a stranger with them. They will worry him to death and the mares may fell him into eternity by well planted kicks at any moment. He is a sort of a thing apart for the time being. He will play with his little bovine companion by the hour. He will race to meet his feeder. Summing it all up the rearing of an "orphling" foal is more in the man or woman who sets out to do the job than inany sets of rules that I, or any other living man, can set down on paper. Of course, he should have all the grain he wants to eat and likewise all the dry hay in addition to the grass. Give him all the grain he will eat—that is the main thing—and let him drink the skimmed milk as long as you wish. Finally, taper off gradually, reducing the milk-supply until the grain he is eating is keeping his flesh up to the mark and his growth just as it should be. And so endeth the lesson on rearing orphan foals.

DR. J. WOODBURY'S Horse Liniment.

INFALLIBLY THE REMEDY.

For the removal of Splints, Bog Spavins, Enlargements of any and every description it has no equal, Given internally, it will promptly relieve and remove any and every character of Cough, Enlargements of the Glands, Affect ons of the Kidneys. For Distemper, Strangles and Colic it is infallibly the remedy.

All horses that are stabled should have an applicatiou of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment to the hoofs of the fore feet to prevent their becoming feverish, dry, brittle, hard, contracted or otherwise injured.



Insist on having Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We warrant it to effect that for which it is recommended when used according to directions.

Its beneficial effects are so prompt and decided that it has excited the admiration of the leading horsemen of the Dominion and secured their highest confidence.

Bear River, N. S.

Dear Sirs :—We do not hesitate in recommending your Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We have used it in the woods for coughs, colds, distemper and cuts, and would say that no lumberman should be without it. Yours truly, CLARKE BROS.

Hubbard's Cove, N. S.

Dear Sirs :—I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment in my stable for years and consider it the best liniment on the market for both internal and external use. Yours truly, C. C McLEAN.

Truro, N. S.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment with the very best results for colds, coughs, distemper and all lung diseases. It is the best thing to give horses in the spring to keep them in condition It purifies the blood, cleanses the lungs from impurities, which may exist, and gives the system healthy action.

NEWTON LEE, Owner "All Right" 5817.

Elmsdale, N. S.

Dear Sirs :—Kindly send me 6 dozen Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. I have not a bottle in the store and it is the only kind my customers will take.

Yours truly,
ELMSDALE MERCANTILE CO.,
Elmsdale, N. S.

Dear Sirs :—I cured my horse with Dr. J. Woodbury's Liniment. It was a bad case of distemper. I always recommend this liniment to my friends as the best for all diseases of the horse. Yours truly,
H. R. WHITEHEAD.

Dear Sirs :—One of my horses had a bad cough, and I made a complete cure with three bottles of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. The cough was of twelve months' standing. In my large experience with horses, I consider this liniment to be the best made for all diseases in the horse, and I recommend it to my friends.

E. J. ANDERSON, Truro, N. S.

Manufacturers :
Fraser Thornton & Co., - Cookshire, Que., Can.

LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble can be stopped with

ABSORBINE

Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle. $2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 9 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1 a bottle, removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Old Sores, Allays Pain.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 124 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

THE UNDERFED

How Children of the Ignorant Are Robbed of Oatmeal

A canvass made among the intelligent shows that seven homes in eight serve oatmeal. Among the ignorant another canvass shows that not one home in twelve serves oats. The children grow up incapable because bodies and brains are starved.

Nature stores in oats more energy food, more brain food, more nerve food than in any other grain that grows. That's why children crave oatmeal. There is nothing to take its place.

This is a food on which it doesn't pay to be careless. There is a very wide difference in oat foods—a difference in richness and food value. Don't serve the common kind.

Only the richest, plumpest grains are used in Quaker Oats. They are selected by 62 siftings. Only ten pounds are obtained from a bushel. The result is a food rich in all the oat elements—the utmost in oatmeal. Yet the cost to you is but one-half cent per dish.

Made in Canada. (171)

POULTRY.

Farm Fattening Poultry.

W. A. Lippincott, of the Poultry Department of the Iowa State College, writes that his department has undertaken to investigate the farm fattening of chickens and for the past three years has been carrying on experiments to find out just what could be done with profit on the farm. While the experiments will need to be repeated a good many times to determine exactly what is best to do, we can say with reasonable assurance that fowls may be farm fattened with good profit. The amount of profit varies with the section of the country. If one is in touch with the city markets, the profits may be considerably more than those secured in these experiments.

While a great many different rations were tried out, only those giving the best results will be mentioned. The poultry department purchased seven dozen Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels from a local produce man at 13 cents per pound. These ran in weight between 3 and 3½ pounds. They were placed in slatted crates. These crates were 20 inches deep and 16 inches high, divided into three compartments. Each compartment held four birds. For convenience we used portable houses 8 by 12 feet which held four crates. In practice on the farm, any shed that affords shelter and fresh air without draughts may be used. The birds were fed in troughs just in front of these crates. These troughs were removable so that they might be easily washed and cleansed.

The ration which gave us the greatest as well as the most economical gains was made up of equal parts by weight of corn meal, ground oats, hulls removed, ground barley, hulls removed, and beef scrap. To this was added twice its weight of buttermilk. No water was given. The same amount of well soured milk in place of buttermilk gave nearly equal results when mixed and allowed to stand twelve hours before feeding. The birds were fed twice daily as much as they would clean up in twenty minutes. The high art of fattening poultry seems to rest with the feeder's ability to sense when the fowls have had almost enough, but would like one or two mouthfuls. When that time is reached, remove the food at once. It is better to underfeed a trifle than to overfeed. If fowls are overfed they "go stale," refuse to eat well, and so fail to make good gains.

We fed these birds for two weeks. They uniformly made greater gains the first week than they did the second. They also uniformly ate more food the second week than they did the first. In other experiments it was shown that the birds would make gains the third and even the fourth week of feeding, but they were not great enough to pay the expense. At the end of two weeks the birds that had received the best ration had gained more than 20 pounds per dozen. The cost per pound gain did not in any case exceed 6 cents and was generally nearer 5 cents.

We sold the birds to the same man we bought them of, at 15 cents per pound, although the price for springs had dropped half a cent. The difference paid was because of the improved quality. In round numbers the profit per bird over cost of feed was 25 cents. This was made in a western town of about 4,000 inhabitants and is a conservative figure. If situated near a large place, where quality brings a greater premium, the margin would naturally have been greater. However, if the farmer can by a reasonable amount of labor add $25 in two weeks to his profits in marketing 100 spring chickens, it is decidedly worth while.

Where the birds are kept in such confinement it is necessary to keep the coops, feeding troughs, and shed absolutely clean. If a contagious disease should be introduced it would have an excellent opportunity to sweep through the flock. The danger of disease, however, where the farmer raises his own birds and raises them right, is less than it is where one buys promiscuously. We found from our experience that it stimulates the appetites of the fowls to give them succulent green food, as young clover, two or three times during the feeding period. Grit and charcoal were also fed twice during the period.

The type of bird that has fattened best for us has been of the stocky short shanked, broad and deep bodied, wide, but short headed sort. The narrow bodied, long legged, crowheaded kind will not fatten well.

Charcoal for Hens.

There is nothing better to keep fowls in healthy condition than charcoal. Indeed it will astonish one not accustomed to feeding it to see the quantity the birds will eat, if it is kept where they can get it if wanted. It will keep their digestive organs in good working order and overcome in a great measure mistakes in feeding or over-feeding. A sour, hard crop and drooping head with purple comb is seldom seen where hens have charcoal. If there is any clearing of land burning charcoal may be procured there by drenching the fire with water as soon as it burned down to coals. These, broken to the right size, answer the purpose very well and hard-wood ashes in which are small pieces of coal from the fire are much liked by fowls. A shallow box filled with such ashes will materially decrease in a short time and seem to exercise the same power as charcoal.

Coal ashes are liked to dust in and fowls will eat the hard stony pieces of a size that they can swallow but they are not so healthful as charcoal or hardwood ashes. In buying charcoal get the coarse ground kind and place it where the birds can go to it at will. If the powdered kind is used it must be mixed with the mash and is not so nice to handle.

Chicks, if allowed to, will often eat too much and die of indigestion. This may be prevented by plenty of charcoal and sharp grit.

Lame shoulder is almost invariably caused by rheumatism of the muscles and yields quickly to the free application of Chamberlain's Liniment. This liniment is not only prompt and effectual, but in no way disagreeable to use. Sold by all dealers.

Poultry Fencing that is Stronger than Seems Necessary

We make our poultry fencing close enough to turn small fowl—then we make it extra strong, so it will last for years and keep the cattle out. The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires hold it taut and prevent it from sagging.

PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE SAVES EXPENSE

It is well galvanized so as to protect it from rust. It makes such a firm, upstanding fence that it requires less than half the posts needed for the ordinary poultry fence, and that means a big saving to you. Write for particulars.

We make farm and ornamental fences and gates of exceptional quality. Agents wanted where not now represented.

The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.

Dept. K Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

THE DOMO SEPARATOR

The Cheapest and the Best.

Prices and Capacities.

	Capacity	Suitable for	Prices
Domo B	110 lbs.	1 to 2 cows	$15
" O	150 lbs.	2 to 5 cows	$20
" 1	200 lbs.	3 to 7 cows	$30
" 2	280 lbs.	5 to 10 cows	$35
" 3	450 lbs.	10 to 15 cows	$50
" 4	670 lbs.	15 to 30 cows	$65

Sent on trial to responsible parties.
For particulars of Free trial offer write to

J. de L. Tache,
General Canadian Agent, St. Hyacinthe Que.

Agents Wanted all over the Maritime Provinces

Poultry Notes.

Kerosene oil is an effective remedy against lice, mites and fleas. Spray the house, runs and roosts occasionally with kerosene oil and these insects will give you no trouble.

Do not feed the little chicks with the other fowls. Provide coops or separate places for feeding the young chickens so that they will not be disturbed by the other fowls while eating.

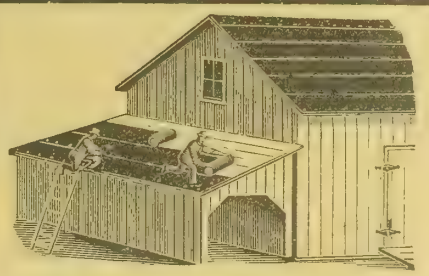
Mineral matter in sufficient quantity to assist the growth of bones and to furnish material for eggs is essential for both layers and young chicks. Bone meal, ground oyster shells and crushed egg-shells will answer.

Are you keeping a record of the fowls this year? If not, begin now. Put your hens on a trial and give them a fair chance to a place on the farm. The farm is no asylum; it should not be required to support indigents.

Kitchen Scraps for Hens.

Keep every inch of bacon rind, meat refuse and gristle, as well as all other kitchen waste for the fowls. Where only a few hens are kept in town the kitchen waste is a big factor in the production of eggs. We have seen housewives burn the trimmings from their meat just to get rid of them. It made long to ask her if she didn't have a neighbor who would gladly carry them home for her chickens. Chop up your rinds for the hens. Never feed them whole, as they sometimes choke on them. Inch pieces can be handled nicely by an ordinarily active hen. On many farms attempts are still made to use up the meat scraps for the making of soap. A little figuring will show that it is worth more as a food for laying hens.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will brace up the nerves, banish sick headache, prevent despondency and invigorate the whole system. Sold by all dealers.



MICA ROOFING

For steep or flat roofs, waterproof, fire proof; easily laid; cheaper than other roofing.

Send stamp for Sample and Mention this Paper.

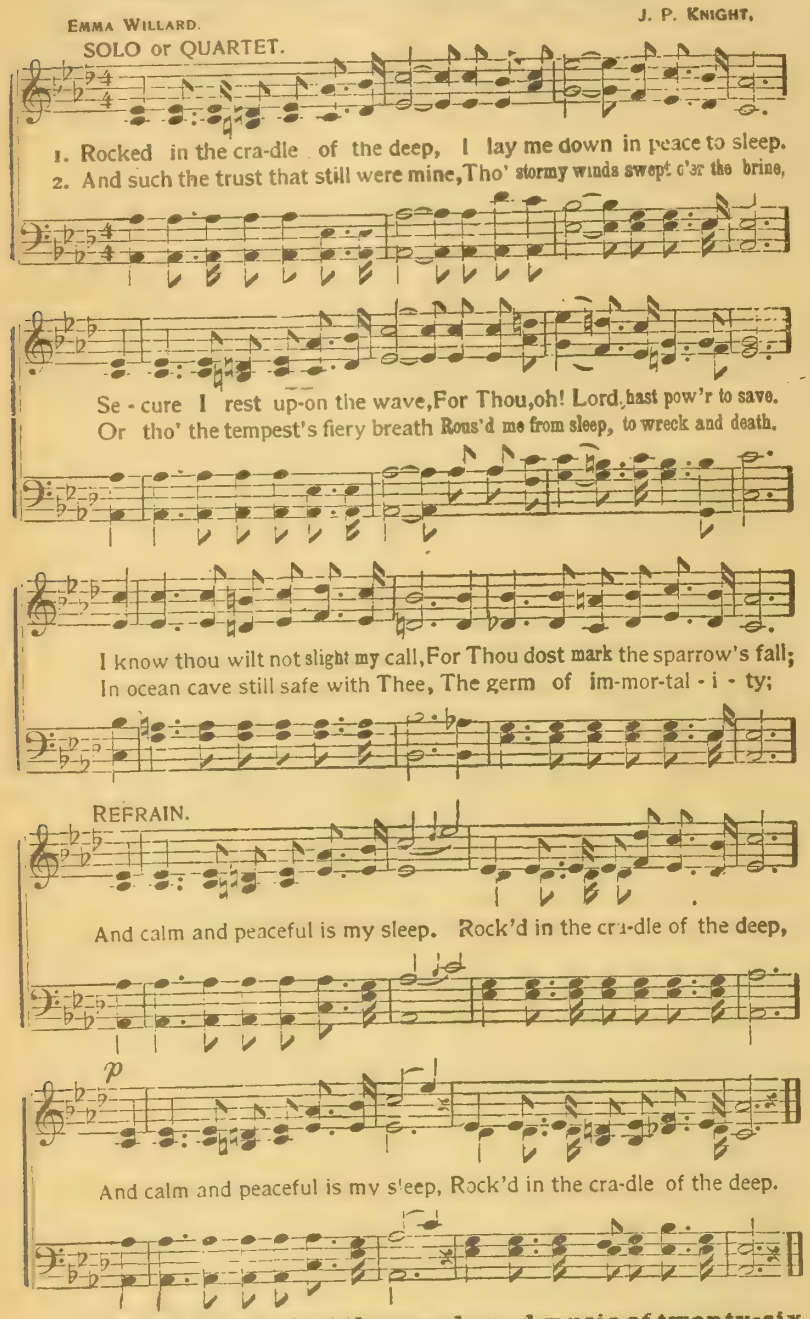
HAMILTON MICA ROOFING CO.

101 Rebecca St., - Hamilton Can

THE FARM HOME

This Department is now being edited by a very competent lady, who will be pleased to answer all inquiries. She solicits the aid of all who are interested in home making. This aid may be given in the form of short articles dealing with your experiences, questions or timely suggestions. Ladies, this department is yours. Use it to the best advantage.

Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep.


EMMA WILLARD.
J. P. KNIGHT.
SOLO or QUARTET.
1. Rocked in the cra-dle of the deep, I lay me down in peace to sleep.
2. And such the trust that still were mine, Tho' stormy winds swept o'er the brine,
Se - cure I rest up-on the wave, For Thou, oh! Lord, hast pow'r to save.
Or tho' the tempest's fiery breath Rous'd me from sleep, to wreck and death.
I know thou wilt not slight my call, For Thou dost mark the sparrow's fall;
In ocean cave still safe with Thee, The germ of im-mor-tal - i - ty;
REFRAIN.
And calm and peaceful is my sleep. Rock'd in the cra-dle of the deep,
And calm and peaceful is my sleep, Rock'd in the cra-dle of the deep.

A book containing the words and music of twenty-six beautiful old-time melodies, will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents by Clark Bros., Moncton, N. B.

Love's Barrier.

(Continued from last issue.)

She wiped the flour from her hands took off her large white apron, and crossed the hall to the study.

"I want you a moment, dear," he said gently. "Just close the door."

She did so, great,y wondering.

"I shall have to go away this afternoon, Jane, for a couple of days.

"You will not return till Friday? What takes you away?"

"I have to go to Colchester, in Essex, in consequence of a letter I received this morning from a person I met in Paris."

"It is a long journey from here to Essex. You will have to go to London first?"

"Of course I shall go up by the three ten, sleep in London, go down to Colchester to-morrow morning, and return on Friday. Will you go over to Iffley and get Thorpe to take the service for me to-morrow night."

"Yes, dear, I will," she replied readily enough, but, though her tongue was silent, her eyes were full of questioning and somewhat apprehensive.

"I shall get dinner half an hour earlier, and put your things together in the little bag. Is there anything particular you wish to take?"

He shook his head, and began to search his pockets.

"Money. I'm afraid. Do you happen to have two sovereigns in the house?"

Sovereigns were not plentiful in Midcar Rectory, but Jane was able to supply the need. About half past two Secretan departed, carrying his Saturday-to-Monday bag, after having bidden a somewhat strained good-bye to his sister. Both knew that a crisis of some sort had come.

Jane, watching his tall figure swinging down the road, felt a shadow creeping about her heart. Had her vague thoughts been crystallised they might have been expressed in these five words—"A woman in the case."

CHAPTER IIIf
THE ETERNAL ISSUE.

Secretan did not know Essex at all, and the first part of the journey from Liverpool Street disappointed and depressed him. London seemed to have no end, and the dreary rows of workmen's dwellings were not improved by the dripping fog which almost hid them from view.

But when they left the suburbs behind, and the train began to speed through a more delightsome land, where the sun did not disdain to shine, and sweet little country towns dotted the landscape, he was able to realize, in part at least, the Essex Constable had loved. By the time he reached Colchester he had decided that it was quite a worthy setting for the woman he loved. The woman he loved! Secretan had not yet admitted that portentous factor to himself, but in his heart there was a hidden sweetness which could have no other meaning, though he stoutly protested to himself that it was simply as a friend he had been called to Helen Revell's side; to redeem his promise made that memorable morning in the gradens of the Luxembough. He wore his clerical garb on this occasion, perhaps with the idea of accentuating the office of healer. He wore it well, too, with conspicuous dignity and grace, and was undeniably a handsome man.

A considerable number of passengers alighted at Colchester, and Secretan quickly learned that there was a short walk between the station and the town. In no way pressed for time, he made his way leisurely on foot, and, arriving at the High Street, was delighted with its quaint, old-fashioned appearance. The low, bow-fronted shops, the overhanging eaves of the houses, and the ancient landmarks here and there, filled him with interest and satisfaction. It was now half past twelve. He had not written to Helen, and, reflecting that it would perhaps be inconvenient to make a call at a strange house at such an hour, he decided to lunch first at "The Baldfaced Stag," an old-fashioned chop-house with a weather-beaten sign swaying and creaking in the breeze. Secretan, naturally a shy man, secretly shrank from seeking Helen openly at her own home, especially as she had not in so many words bidden him come. He felt himself in an unusual position, but after prolonging his meal as long as he dared he sallied forth once more into the busy High Sereet to find the number on the card.

A little farther up the shops came to an end, and dwelling-houses of a delightful old-world type took their place. He found ninety-six to be a tall, narrow house with many small windows, and a heavy oaken door, adorned by a large and rather terrible griffin knocker. The casement windows were swathed in soft yellow silk, which harmonized exquisitely with the subdued coloring of the walls and the dark woodwork, and gave the house an air of distinction. It had a cloistered look; one could not imagine a prying eye peering behind those close draperies; it suggested the life austere, individual, and apart.

He stood still, lifted the knocker, and let it gently fall, but immediately sonorous echoes sounded within. After a brief space the door was opened by a cherubic-faced page boy in brown livery, who waited with a charming air of friendliness to hear the stranger's business. Beyond him, Secretan caught a glimpse of dim recesses, softly lit, of rich carpets and pictures.

"Miss Revell?" he said inquiringly.

"Not at 'ome," replied the imp promptly.

"Do you mean that she is not in Colchester or merely not in the house?" demanded Secretan, in no mind to be treated so cavalierly.

"Not in the 'ouse, sir, not at 'ome till tea-time."

"When is that?"

"Depends on missis, but generally speakin', sir, it's about half past four. 'Oo shall I say 'as called, sir?" inquired the page anxiously.

"It is of no consequence, I can come back," replied Secretan as he turned somewhat disappointedly away. Repulsed by his reception, he wondered whether his visit might not be regarded as an unwarrantable intrusion. After all, Helen had merely asked his friendly advice, not his personal intervention in her private affairs. He walked rapidly away and when well out of range of the house he had left he drew a penny guide book from his pocket to discover what of interest he might see in Colchester while he waited. Since Helen was in the town, it would be obviously foolish for him to leave it without seeing her. But part of his enthusiasm was gone. He had decided to explore the old castle, and bent his steps towards the ground, through which the Colne, a placid, well-filled stream, meandered noiselessly. It was very quiet there, being November, there were no sightseers. So far as he could discern, he appeared to be the only person about. Taking advantage of the fact he drew Helen's letter from his pocket to peruse it once more, though he already knew it by heart. While

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thus engaged, and oblivious of things around him, someone spoke his name.

He started confusedly, and there she was in front of him, a gracious and very graceful figure in a coat and skirt of homespun, her little hat pheasant's wing poised at a most becoming angle on her plentiful and shining hair.

"Mr. Secretan, is it possible! I could not believe my eyes at first. Have you actually come all this distance to see me?"

He answered quite simply:

"I came because of your letter. I thought it would be easier and probably more satisfactory, if we talked things over. Besides"— and now his eyes frankly devoured her looks—"I wanted rather badly to see you again."

She looked away suddenly, so that he did not catch her expression.

"You are not angry, I hope?" he said humbly. "Perhaps it is an intrusion."

"An intrusion! How can you say that? I was only thinking that, among all the people I know, there is not another who would have done as much for me."

"You are hard upon the world," he answered.

"No, merely just in this instance. But how long have you been in Colchester?"

"I arrived by the twelve thirty-five."

"And have you had any lunch?"

"Yes, I ate at 'The Baldfaced Stag', and afterwards called at your house, to be informed that you would not be at home till tea-time."

"That was right. Did you see any body?" she asked jealously. "Anybody, I mean, besides Bates?"

"No one else, if Bates is the page-boy."

She appeared relieved.

"Well, where shall we go now? Would you care to walk somewhere? The environs of Colchester are not very pretty. We are surrounded by the military roads."

"Can't we stay here? The air is astonishingly mild, and it seems very quiet."

"It always is just at this hour. We can follow the path. It goes some distance by the river. Tell me, were you surprised when you got my letter?"

"I was honestly glad, at least."

"But now that you have come I hardly know what to say to you. WhenI wrote two days ago I was exasperated, desperate, and the end of all things seemed to have come."

"So bad as that?" he asked. "The strain has lifted then?"

"Very little. Do you remember our talks in Paris—that one particularly about the superflous women, of whom I am one? Do you still hold the view that no human being is, or can be, superfluous; that we are all parts or units of a great plan?"

"Yes, I do hold that view," he answered, his face flushing at the idea that any words of his should have been remembered or cherished by her. "I am surprised that you should have remembered it."

"I forget nothing that happened in those days. As I told you, I have not so many friends that I can afford to despise the most sincere one I have ever met."

Secretan's face flushed anew, and his heart beat, but she appeared to notice nothing.

"It is astonishingly mild, as you say, for November and this is the thirteenth, I remember because it is my birthday. I am glad you came on my birthday. It is the best thing that has happened on it so far."

"Your birthday!" he repeated. "I wish I had known."

"I am glad you did not; I don't particularly welcome birthdays now. This is my twenty-ninth."

"It is impossible to believe you twenty-nine," he said uttering the commonplace with the earnestness of conviction.

"It seems quite possible to me. To-day, I assure you, I feel many years older than twenty-nine."

"That is because you are brooding over some real or imaginary trouble."

"I have no imaginary troubles; all mine are real," she said sharply.

"Tell me some of them. If I can

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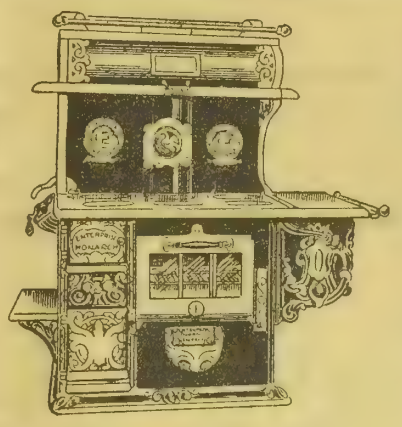

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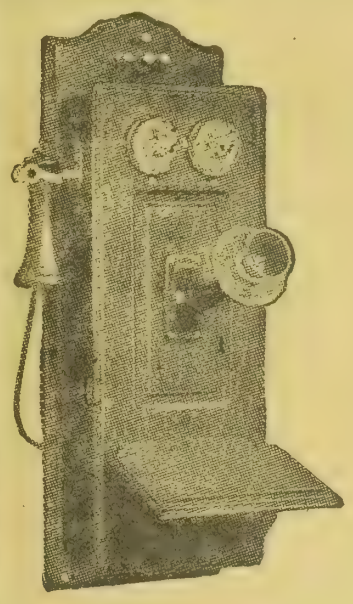

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help you, I will. It is what I have ome for."

"I wonder whether I dare! Heavens, what a relief it would be!" she ried passionately. "My chief object in writing was to ask whether you knew of any markee where my feeble qualifications would command a price. Listen, and you shall hear them. I am a good needlewoman; I can play the piano, sing passably, and make a few daubs with a brush. The only thing I can do really well is to keep house on limited means. I have inherited from my mother a sort of sixth sense which enables me to get the best possible value out af the most meagre materials. Do you know of any market for these wares?"

She smiled upon him a little mockingly, and observed actually for the first time how handsome he was.

"I want to hear first what has led up to this. If you grant me the rights of a friend, I may ask first what has happened to carve those fresh lines about your mouth?"

"Are there fresh lines? My stepmother is always insisting on my passe looks. Life—the life she and I share together—has suddenly become impossible; that is all."

"Life seemed intolerable to me when I got back to my parish," he said unexpectedly. "But I have lived it down."

"Ah, you are a man, and master of your fate!" she said bitterly. "Listen, and I will tell you my story. It will not take long, I promise you, and it is only by having patience to listen you will be able to understand."

"My father was a soldier," she began after a moment's pause; "and I have spent all my life in garrison towns. I was actually born in India, however, where my mother died when I was four years old. I never missed her; my father was more than ten mothers to me, and I was the happiest girl in the world until I was eighteen. We went for a trip abroad that year. My father's health needed bracing after his long Indian career, and we went to Les Avants for a couple of months. Do you know Les Avants?"

"No, I have never been in Switzerland."

"Well, it was there the tragedy of my life took place, at least the beginning of it; it was there we met the woman who wrecked my happiness, who got my father in her toils, and finally induced him to marry her. He was a brave soldier, but he was a very simple, high-minded gentleman, with old-fashioned, chivalrous ideas about women, and he had no chance against an adventuress. She was very pretty, with the helpless, appealing ways that attract men of a certain type, but after marriage she altered and the misery began. She imagined, because my father was Colonel Revell, that he must be a rich man, and when she found how actually poor we were she was furious. She simply lived her own life, made a lot of talk in the regiment with her flirtations with other men, while at home she was nothing more than a nagging demon, who drove my darling to despair. I was glad when he died. I believe he was worn out with the strain. I could not go into details of those seven frightful years. I remained at home because I was the one comfort in my father's life. When he died Mrs. Revell affected to be very sorry for the past, and begged me not to leave her. I had no resources other than the small income I mentioned to you, and by joining forces we just managed to keep on the old house and to make a decent appearance. I had to take a share in the lease, so that I have been fast

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bound. It has been a horrible life. We have no tastes in common, her friends are not my friends, and the set she has about the house keeps nice people away. I have tried to do my duty by the children, to be patient, tolerant, charitable. Do you follow me?"

"I follow quite. What you ought to have done was to have separated when your father died."

"Yes," she answered with a sigh. "One realises things too late; but reflect on my microscopic income and my meagre accomplishments! Besides the old home was dear to me. Pride dies hard in the Revells. I could not bear to go out into the world like that. I am wiser now."

"How long has this unbearable condition of things lasted?"

"It will be three years next month since my father died."

"And now you feel that the arrangement must come to an end.?"

She was silent a moment and he observed her brave, sensitive mouth quiver. Her face had paled since they sat down, and her eyes were darkly shadowed.

"I have not told you everything. If your patience is not exhausted, I am coming to the reason why I must get away from my life here. Soon after my father died, a new regiment came to Colchester. As you do not know the life of garrison towns, you don't understand what a flutter the event makes in dovecotes, what possibilities are suggested, what hopes raised in expectant breasts. Among the newcomers was a man called Captain Hunt, who had an introduction to us from his aunt, Lady Arabella Hunt, who, before her marriage, had been a friend of my mother's. He was made very welcome, and became a constant visitor; in fact, every spare moment of his time was spent with us. Mrs. Revell thought at first he admired her; she is still a very pretty woman, looking younger than I, and her widow's dress gives her in the eyes of some a particular charm. But I knew that it was me he came to see.

Her voice dropped to a lower key, and a grey pall seemed to settle swiftly on Secretan's heart. Somehow he had not expected this, and for the moment there was something that was not sympathy in his eyes. But she had apparently forgotten or become indifferent to the effect she might produce. The whole woman was changed, her being instinct with the memory of the passion which had wrecked her life.

"I must tell you I have never been popular among women. I was brought up by men, and was always more at ease in their company. I liked Captain Hunt from the first day I saw him, and very quickly our friendship deepened into something warmer. I knew he loved me, though he often deplored his poverty, and said his circumstances would necessitate his marrying a rich woman. I only took it as a jest. For more than a year we were all the world to one another, pledged by every vow of constoncy, and I would have gone to the world's end for him, or Rith him, without a question or a doubt. Looking back, now, I know how selfish he was all through; he did not care how people talked, and he was never careful as a good man is over the reputation of the woman he loves. I think I told you something of the lying and the cruelty of a garrison town. I suffered from it to the full, and had, besides, my stepmother's persecution in the background. I was only able to bear it because I was sure of Captain Hunt's love, and looked forward to the day when I should be his wife, and he would take me away from it all. Well, I am too long; let me hasten on. One day the bomb came. The

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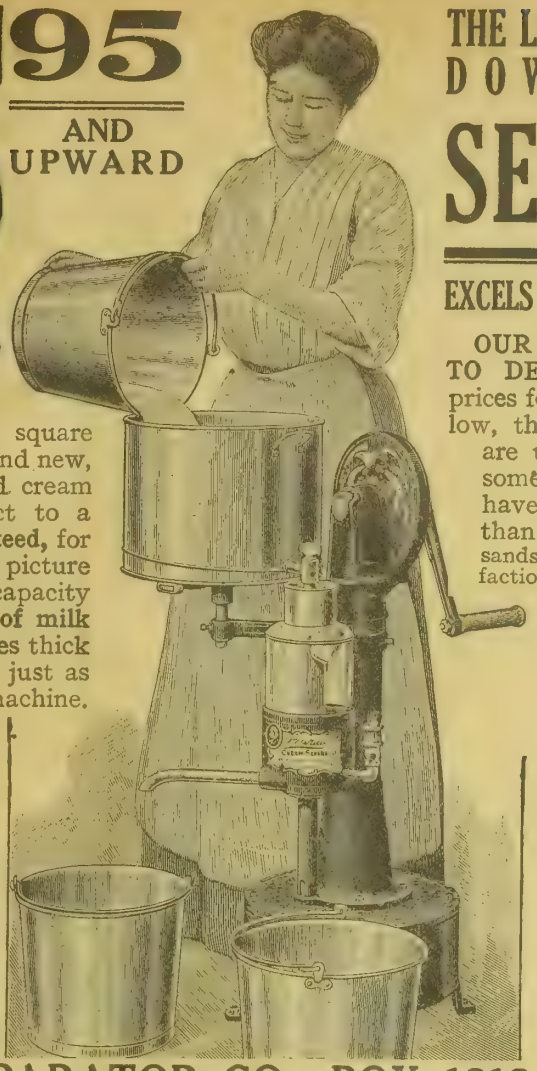

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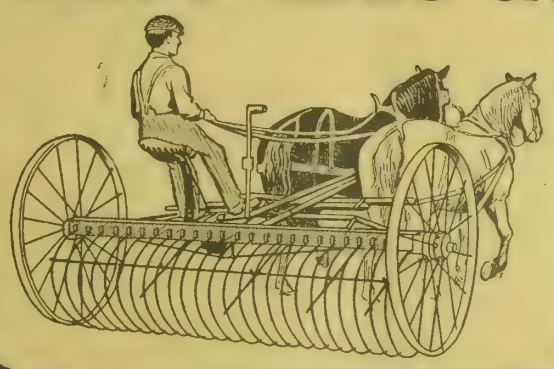

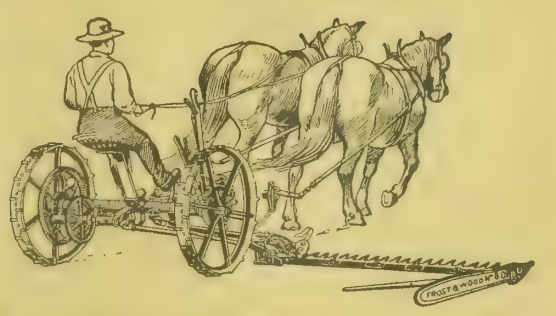

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is that housekeepers try to do too regiment was ordered to India, and would you believe that, leaving before his company, Captain Hunt did not even bid me a personal farewell? He wrote a hurried letter from Southampton on the eve of embarkation, bidding me good-bye, regretting that it must be an eternal one, and hoping I would forgive him for any pain he might have caused me, and that I would find someone worthier of me. You know the sort of letter a man like that can write to a defenceless woman."

Secretan leaped to his feet, and clenched his strong right hand, but Helen proceeded as if unaware of the interruption.

"It made a good deal of talk, of course, and I was under a cloud. I am under a cloud still. My stepmother did not help me at all. Her reproaches have sometimes driven me almost to the verge of desperation. And now it appears there is a chance of a second marriage for her, and she has indicated to me very plainly that she will be glad when I leave the house. She never knew just how I stood with Captain Hunt. She keeps on as if I had lost him through some stupid fault of my own."

"How bad it has been for you to live with that woman so long!" exclaimed Secretan. "That has been the grand mistake."

"Realized too late," she admitted. "We hate each other as only women can hate," she added with a faint, melancholy smile. "And now there is not even the semblance of courtesy between us. It is open warfare. You see, a greae part of the things in the house belongs to me, my mother's silver, and some of the best furniture, which my father prized and left specially to me in his will. She says I can have nothing. But I see you are wearied with this sordid tale, and I will come back to the main issue. Where am I to go? Tell me what to do?"

Secretan walked away from her for a few paces, appearing to ponder deeply. Watching him idly, she admired his fine figure, his manly air, and was strangely comforted by the idea of his strength. He was not one to leave a woman in the lurch; his nature, as well as his calling, would make him kind, helpful and sincrer.

Presently he came back and xtood directly in front of her, a little pale, his face set in newness of purpose. Whatever counsel he had taken with himself appeared to be final.

"You said to me once in Paris, that I was one of the few who could befriend a woman without the eternal issue coming between, but you were wrong. I am just like other men. I love you. I want you. I have not been able to do my work for thinking about you. Will you be my wife?"

(Continued next issue.)

Woman and Home.

Many a woman feels like chanting "the melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year," when she glances around her house these days and sees the disorder attendant upon house-cleaning. That this clearing away of the dust and dirt accumulated during the winter months is necessary to health and comfort has long been admitted even by the easy going housekeeper who would il she could shirk the trying task. But house-cleaning like other labors, is greatly lessened by system. How many houses there are where every room seems to be undergoing the cleaning process at one and the same time! There is not a room where one may sit down in comfort, on the contrary disorder and confusion are everywhere in evidence. The trouble is that housekeepers try to do too much at once; they like to work day and night almost until every room is finished and then they are ready for a case of nervous prostration. There is a happy medium, however, and it is well to take it. Have all the help you can afford, work carefully, but not with a feverish energy that soon wears out every nerve, and stick to "union hours." In other words don't overdo, just for the gratification of getting through a bit sooner. For when your nerves are worn to a frazzle, your temper gives way, and everybody suffers.

In house-cleaning, as in everything else, th?re is a sensible way, as well as a foolish one, and since it is unfortunately true that houses must be cleaned, it is well to try and accomplish the work with as little fret and worry and waste of energy as possible.

If I Knew.

If I knew the box where the smiles are kept,
No matter how large the key,
Or strong the bolt, I would try so hard,
'Twould open I know, for me.
Then over the land and the sea, broad-cast,
I'd scatter the smiles to play,
That the children's faces might hold them fast
For many and many a day.

If I knew a box that was large enough
To hold all the frowns I meet,
I would like to gather them, every one,
From nursery, school and street.
Then, folding and holding, I'd pack them in,
And turning the monster key,
I'd hire a giant to drop the box,
To the depths of the deep, deep sea.

Cook Pork Thoroughly.

Trichinosis is a disease that has been known for a long time in Europe, but that has been little heard of in Canada. It has, however gained a foothold in America, and cases of it are coming to the attention of the medical profession. This is sufficiently the case that the U. S. government has just issued a bulletin dealing with this trouble.

The cause of this disease is the presence in the human system of a microscopic parasite commonly known as trichina or flesh-worm. It has been proven in the U. S. that an average of one or two per cent. of the hogs slaughtered in that country are infested with this parasite. When transmitted to human beings, trichina may cause serious illness, some times resulting in death.

The proper preventive measures to guard against trichinosis in the human family is to see that all pork is properly cooked. A temperature of about 160 degrees kills the parasite, therefore pork may be eaten without any danger of infection. Fresh pork should be cooked until it becomes white and is no longer red in color in all portions of the piece, at the centre as well as near the surface. Dry salt pork, pickled pork, and smoked pork previously salted or pickled, providing the curing is very thorough, are practically sare so far as trichinosis is concerned, but as the thoroughness of curing is not always certain, such meat should also be cooked before it is eaten.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is sold on a guarantee that if you are not satisfied after using two-thirds of a bottle according to directions, your money will be refunded. It is up to you to try it. Sold by all dealers.

"No hard, rough hands for dat bride"
Aunt Salina
¶ A bride appreciates a sensible gift from her friends. So many wedding gifts are useless.
¶ Something that will relieve her of the back-breaking, nerve-racking worries of ordinary household duties
—a
New Century Washer
for instance. It sweetens a woman's disposition. It enables her to get cheaper help and keep them longer. It saves the clothes and thoroughly cleanses them, because it forces the water through the fabrics without rubbing. It prevents disease entering the home from public laundries.
¶ Write for "Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy."
¶ At the busy store in your town or direct.
CUMMER-DOWSWELL
HAMILTON, ONT. Ltd.

The Woman's Part.

There are many problems connected with the farm and farm life, but none of them is of more vital importance than the problem of the farmer's wife, her position upon the farm and her relation to its management. Just how much of the work on the farm the wife should take upon her shoulders in addition to taking care of the house and preparing the meals, is possibly a question that never will be settled, and never should be settled except by each individukl and for individual cases.

Perhaps most of those who read this will say that the whole question is nonsensical, for the farmer's wife is not expected to do any of the farm work. Perhaps most farmers think that the wife does not do any farm work, but is it not a fact that when the wife is taking care of the poultry, working in the garden, feeding the pigs or helping to pick peas or berries for the market, she is doing actual farm work? The premises being well settled, therefore, we can look at the subject in better light.

It is very probable that many, perhaps most farmers' wives like to do some of this work for the real profitable assistance they may be in the struggle to make the farm pay, and in this they are to be commended. If the wife is physically strong, is not only able but willing and anxious to do some of the work about the farm, there are often many things that she can do as well or better than any of the men folks, but the amount of farm work which she does should be graduated to correspond to the amount of responsibility that she has indoors.

The great mistake is often made in looking upon a certain class of farm duties as being essentially the work of the farmer's wife. For instance, it has been pretty generally understood on the average farm that the handling of the milk, from the time it left the barn, was the work of the housewife, whereas, if butter, cream or cheese forms any part of the income of the farm, the handling of those products is really a part of the farm work.

The care of the poultry from the time the old hen is set upon her thirteen eggs until the marketable eggs or dressed poultry are ready to be taken to town, is in many places looked upon as the woman's work. Not infrequently the care of the farm garden or berry patch devolves upon the farmer's wife. Maybe the farmer plants the garden and gives it some cultivation with the hoe or other implement, but how many cases there are in which this part of the farm work would be neglected at extremely critical times if it was not performed by the wife. How often the garden would quickly become a tangle of weeds if it was not kept clean by the woman of the house.

The average farmer's wife is an energetic, industrious, and as anxious for the success of the whole enterprise as the farmer himself, and there are a great many of these things that it is often possible for her to do and do well, and which she will enjoy doing if she has the things convenient to do with and if the job is not made too big. The mistake that is usually made in such cases is in considering some such works as these an essential part of the duties of the housewife, and allowing them to be neglected if she does not attend to them. —Maine Farmer.

Method and Rate of Seeding

(Continued from page 637.)

Probably the best method of sowing alfalfa seed is with a drill, as by this means it may be covered most uniformly. When a nurse crop is sown with it, as in the case of spring seeding, the alfalfa seed should be put into the grass seed attachment and dropped ahead of the drill shoes. In the case of summer seeding, without a nurse crop, drilling the same as wheat, with the drill set to run as shallow as possible, will usually be best. If the drill cannot be adjusted to sow small amounts, enough coarse corn meal may be mixed with the alfalfa seed to increase the quantity so that the drill will handle it properly. When drilling is not convenient, the seed may be sown broadcast and lightly covered with a harrow.

The rate of seeding should be about 20 pounds per acre.

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That Heifer Calf.

So much has been said about the opportunities for the increase of the dairy interests and the opportunities for the making of profit in raising stock of all kinds, that it seems as though every farmer would by this time be impressed with the thorough advisability and wisdom of raising every heifer calf which is dropped this spring.

It is a well-known and much lamented fact that there has been a great decrease in the number of dairy cows in the past few years. The reasons for that decrease probably do not exist any longer. It is also well-known that a great many farmers would like to buy more dairy cows if they could find them to buy without paying the fancy prices that the owners of pure bred stock want.

Of course, the breeders and owners of pure bred stock can sell and do sell all the stock they can raise, at fancy prices, so that even if the ordinary farmer was able or willing to pay these prices for his working stock the situation would not be relieved, because only a comparatively few of such animals are available. They are being purchased for the purpose of laying the foundations of herds or improving existing herds.

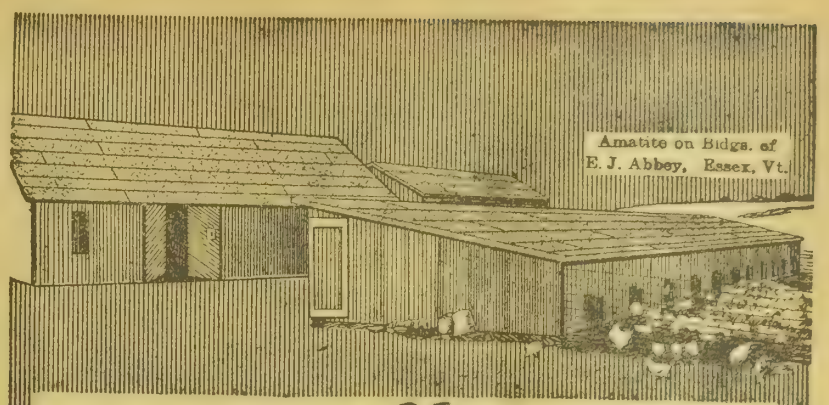
We all know that there are some cows which cannot make a profit in the dairy herd, and there may be some reason for thinking that it would not be profitable to raise all the heifer calves which are dropped, but, on the contrary, it is likely that the calf which is dropped from the cow which the dairyman has found it advisable to keep, will make as good a cow as its mother, and if it is sired by a good pedigreed bull of the dairy type, it will be likely to make a better cow. A heifer whose pedigree and ancestry record gives promise of dairy ability can always be sold for a large price, even before it has had the opportunity to make good.

There is no doubt that it is and will continue to be profitable to raise veal for the home market; and not every man who raises cattle wants to be in the dairy business. The men who are in the dairy business, however, should not allow the butchers to get possession of any of the little heifer calves which some day should have the chance to prove the wisdom of their raising.

It would seem to be necessary only to hint at the wisdom of the dairyman's raising his own heifers to have it recognized and accepted, for it is an open secret that a good dairy cow, one that will make a profit for its owner, is mighty hard to find. The dairyman who sells whole milk will, of course, hesitate before using any of his milk product for the purpose of raising heifer calves, but there are many milk producers who believe that it is wise to take enough of the milk that would otherwise be turned into immediate money to give the bossies a good start into the world and gradually, as soon as possible, change them over to some of the approved methods of raising by hand.

There are methods of feeding calves to be raised for dairy cows which eliminate milk, except in small amounts, and some of these methods have been used by milk producers who wish to raise their own heifers without being required to use the milk which is their regular source of income. It would seem to be the height of extravagance for the milk producer to dispose of all his heifer calves, because he does not wish to use the milk that would be necessary for the first few weeks of their babyhood, and then, at the time when the calf should be a producing cow, pay probably a hundred dollars for an animal which perhaps would not be as profitable. The entire amount of milk that would be necessary for the first part of the little animal's life could be worth only a few dollars at the most.

There will be various opinions on



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It will keep flies away from the cows. It will keep lice and nits away from the poultry, make everything sanitary and increase their output.

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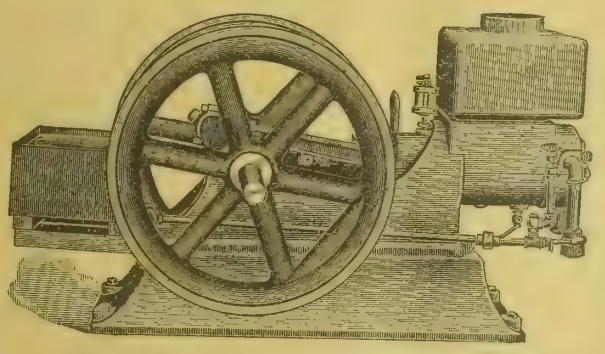

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Every Engine guaranteed to run satisfactorily.

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If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 309, Windsor, Ont.

Agents Wanted!

We want farmer agents in all parts of the Maritime Provinces to sell the Acme Steel Ladder.

It is one of the best propositions ever offered to a farmer who wants to make money during his spare moments.

Write to-day for particulars as to territory, etc

The Acme Steel Ladder Co.,
Sussex, N. B.

Cost of a Boy.

I have recently seen figures which go to show that it costs at least $25,000 to carry a boy up to the time he is capable of earning his own living! This seemed to me absurd until I was told by several well-to-do people that the figure is probably too low. There are many of us who probably cost their parents less than $500. With my experience and knowledge of human nature, I should say that one of the quickest ways to ruin my boys would be to spend $10-000 in fitting them to be self-supporting. I am told by those wealthy men that from infant food to graduating suit, their sons multiply their own original cost by 10. One of my boys had trouble with his teeth and went to a dentist. Supposing that "the old man" was back of the job the dentist named a high figure for the gold work. The boy spoke up and said: "Now, I must pay for this with money earned by my own labor. If a cheaper metal will do for the present, what will that cost?" The dentist "looked again" and said—$10. The boy comes to me for a job to earn the money and I shall give it to him. He will take better care of his teeth if the price means crystalized sweat, and he can not begin too early in life to realize the value of a dollar. Some of these $25,000 beauties may come to be great men, but I would rather have muscle than money back of them. I have had a good business man tell me that he could hire plenty of college bred men at $10 or $12 a week, and expensive at that. I have had rich men tell me that they would give half they are worth if their could only be obliged to struggle as they had to 30 years or more ago. When I saw these pampered and over fed young sprouts, I knew just how the old gentlemen felt; but with all their nerve and success, they didn't have the courage to give their money away and put the boy on a working basis. What did it cost to raise you and put you on a self-supporting basis, and what does it cost you to put your boy or girl in a similar situation?—Rural New Yorker.

To Fold Men's Clothes

This is not an easy task, and if badly done, the garments present a creased appearance when unfolded. For trousers, place the two innermost buttons on the top of each other, when the trousers will lie flat. Double them from the lower end upwards, and if then too long to fit the trunk or suit case, fold the legs in two, not inwards, but outwards. Coats must have the collars turned up before being folded, as this precaution prevents an ugly crease. Place the coat inside downwards, and fold the sleeves in two towards the shoulders. Then fold the coat, shoulder to shoulder, then double it once more from the lower end to the collar. Frock coats are treated in the same way, but folding the coat over from the lapels down over the sleeves before doubling the first time. The tails are folded up towards the collar, before folding for the last time.

"It cured me," or "It saved the life of my child," are the expressions you hear every day about Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This is true the world over where this valuable remedy has been introduced. No other medicine in use for diarrhoea or bowel complaints has received such general approval The secret of the success of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is that it cures. Sold by all dealers.

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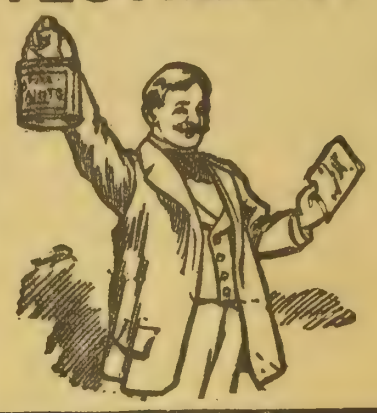

When you paint this spring let this testimony help you. All over this broad Canada are thousands of customers holding up high with gratitude the old reliable brand of

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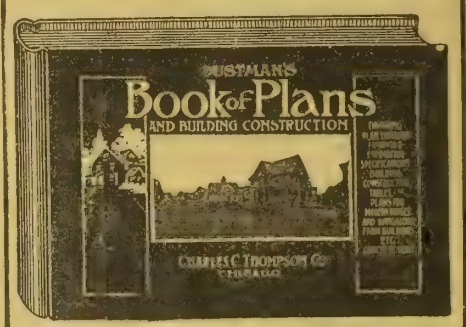

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Everyone interested directly or indirectly in building should have this book. 250 pages; oblong size, 9x13 inches; bound in blue cloth; white hand stamping—150 plans for modern houses, bungalows, barns, farm buildings, store fronts, store buildings, garages, etc., etc.

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A Moth Preventative

The season will soon be with us when winter clothing, woolens and furs must be stored, and this is recommended, says The Commoner, for their protection: A cedar chest is best, but if you have no cedar chest, and have access to cedar trees, try this: Sun, brush, beat and shake well everything that cannot be washed. See that all grease or oil spots are removed, as moths love grease spots. Wash cleanly and carefully all washable articles, to remove all dirt and have these perfectly dry. Strip from the cedar trees the young twigs and green pickl?s called leaves; put them into thin muslin or cheese cloth bags and have plenty of them; you will want quite a lot. Then, into the bottom of your trunk, or chest, put a layer of the cedar trimmings, and lay over this a strip of cheese cloth, then put in your garments and wollens, and distribute the little cedea-filled bags plentifully among the folds and lay over the top another strip of cheese cloth, and pile the cedar chippings tightly on that; then close the trunk tightly and moths will hardly seek the inside.

Bleeding and How to Stop It.

Many a mother has had a terrible fright by a child running in with its clothes, hands and face all smeared with blood. It is astonishing what a mess a child will manage to make with a little blood. You will find, most probably, when you have washed it with cold water that the amount of injury is a mere trifle. It is difficult to stop the bleeding, a most valuable remedy is the common whiting or pipe clay.

Put a thick covering of either of these on the wound, then a bit of dry lint, and press it closely for a few minutes. Let what sticks to the wound remain there, and cover with a bit of plaster.

Bleeding from the nose, unless it goes too far, need not alarm you; nay, in many cases it may prevent something much more serious: but when it requires to be stopped, let the child sit upright, bathe the neck and face with cold water, and dissolve a little alum in water, and squirt it up the nostrils. If this does not succeed send for the doctor.

Brushing a Garment.

In brushing a garment that holds lint and dust place it upon the ironing board and sweep it with the whisk broom, always in the direction of the weave, which should be from the band to the hem. Even this process will not always insure a perfectly clean skirt, for the broom and brush scatter dust particles, but you will meet with good results by going lightly over the goods with a dry sponge. This sponge will take up all pieces of lint. It can be used to brush the collar and cuffs of a coat and is very convenient for dusting dandruff from a man's coat collar.

To Paper Room With Low Ceiling.

When the ceiling is low—not more that eight and one-half feet—wall paper should not have a border, nor should the ceiling paper be brought down on the sides. It would be best to keep the walls plain, without moulding an inch wide, at the top, dado or plate shelf, and use picture in the angle.

Anchor SHINGLE STAINS

The Best Preservative of Undressed Wood

Anchor Shingle Stains indefinitely postpone, if not absolutely prevent wet or dry rot. They show up the grain of the wood, giving delicately artistic finish, not only to the surface coated, but to the entire building.

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Anchor Shingle Stains are being very largely used on the roofs, and in many instances also on the bodies, of the most attractive houses in our midst; they are also employed with excellent results from an economic standpoint on sheds and other outbuildings.

If your dealer cannot at the moment supply Anchor Shingle Stains, please write us to arrange for you.

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Standard Wire Fence

In the "Standard" Wire Fence, you get the durability that comes with strength. Made of all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, well galvanized—which means no rust and long wear.

"The Tie That Binds" hooks on the running wire and locks smooth on both sides.

Then—there's the Standard Steel Fence Posts that hold the wires without staples—won't rot and are very durable.

We make a specialty of Galvanized Gates, too.

Our new books are chock full of fence facts. Write for free copies and sample lock.

The Standard Wire Fence Co. of Woodstock, Limited

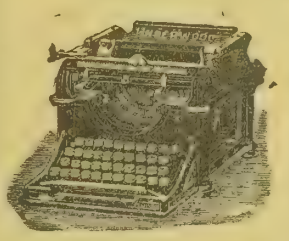
Woodstock, Ont. Brandon, Man.

THE TIE THAT BINDS

17

Before. After.

Why Every Breeders hould Have a Typewriter.



After working hard all day in the stable, the field and in the woods, the average breeder goes home at night to find mail waiting him that demands prompt attention. Your hands are naturally calloused and you would rather handle a pitchfork than a pen. If you had a Typewriter you would find it much easier to manipulate. The key board, showing letters plainly, is very simple. It may take a little longer at first to write your letters, but you can "speed up" with little practice. Then again, a Typewriter is better in a home where there are growing children, especially girls, than a piano. If they learn to operate it will not take nearly so long for them to get through business college if they know the use of a Typewriter. Right here is where you will probably save the cost of a machine. They last a lifetime with care and the fact that your correspondence is written on a Typewriter will give give you a standing with prospective buyers that cannot be obtained in any other way. We have lots of new machines ready to ship and have several second hand ones that have been rebuilt. If you are interested write for further information with regard to cost, etc., mentioning The Maritime Farmer.

United Typewriter Co., Ltd..

Prince William St., - St. John, N. B.

the question of whether it is wisest for the farmer to raise or buy the cows for his milk dairy, but it is probable that all the argument for economy will be found to be on the side of the home raised heifer.—Maine Farmer.

Water Cooling vs. Air Cooling.

There are yet many milk producers who seem to think it unnecessary to set the milk in water for cooling during the winter when the air is cold,forgetting that the water transfers the cold much better than does the air.

At a dairy school, Daleum, Denmark, Instructor K. Jensen demonstrated, first as to the development of bacteria, that when the freshly drawn milk had 1,400 bacteria, it would, if kept for eighteen hours at 48 dgs. F., have 2,100; at 54 drg. F. 5,600; at 59 dgs. F. 156,000; at 64 dgs. F. 500,000 and at 70 dgs F. 6,750,000 bacteria.

With the temperature of 49 in water and 28 in the air, the morning's milk was 87 dgs. F.; the same in both at noon but at 2 p. m. that in water was 52 dgs. F. The next two hours with wattr of the same temperature while the air was 32, the milk in water had dropped to the temperature of the latter 49 dgs. F., while that in the air was only cooled to 61 dgs. F.. The next morning that in the milk was yet the same temperature as the water which had dropped to 48 dgs. F. and that of the milk in the air was finally of the same temperature as the air (40 dgs. F.)—J. H. Monrad, Denmark.

Rhubarb.

Rhubarb Pudding No. 1.—Place a layer of rhubarb in the bottom of a baking dish and sprinkle it thinly with sugar and grate on some nutmeg, then a layer of bread cut up, the same size of the rhubarb, and so on until the dish is full; then beat up the yolks of two eggs, half a cupful of sugar, one pint of milk, flavor with nutmeg and pour over all; bake until done; beat up the whites of the two eggs, frost the top of he pudding and brown it lightly. Delicious.

Rhubarb Pudding No. 2.—Wash and cut into inch pieces enough rhubarb to fill a three-pint pudding dish. Mix half a nutmeg, grated and three cupfuls of sugar; butter the dish quickly with cold butter, put in a layer of soft bread-crumbs, then a layer of rhubarb, then a layer of the sugar, with a tablespoonful of butter cut into little bits; repeat these layers, having a thick layer of breadcrumbs at the top, in which a little butter is mixed. Bake about an hour, slowly at first. To be served hot or cold as one prefers. Serve with hard sauce: —One half cupful of butter well beaten; stir in slowly one cupful of fine sugar and beat to a cream. Put on a small dish, grate a little nutmeg over it and keep cool.

Rhubarb and Fig Preserve.— For this take 3 lbs. of rhubarb, 2½ lbs. of sugar, ½ lb. of figs, and 2 ozs. of candied peel: wipe the rhubarb, cut it into inch lengths, and place on a large dish. Chop finely the figs and candied peel and scatter them over the rhubarb: lay on this the sugar and stand till next day. Boil the preserve slowly for an hour or longer if necessary, adding a small piece of ginger for half an hour.

Stewed Rhubarb.—Peel the rhubarb, cut the stalks into small pieces and place in a granite stewpan. Add sufficient water to cover the rhubarb or nearly, and allow a cupful of sugar to each pint of rhubarb. Stew until tender and serve cold.

Care of the Eyes.

Teachers and parents should watch children when reading and studying Is the book held close one moment and away the next? Do they wink often and rub their eyes? Do they stumble along in reading? Do they turn from side to side to catch the best light? Do they complain of their eyes at night? Are the pupils of their eyes large? Do they suffer from severe headache while attending school or after reading for some time which is not relieved by usual means? The eyes may look clear and natural as any, yet there may be malformations in shape of the balls. Question them closely and while they are reading place your hand over one eye, then over the other, and see if there is any difference in vision. Notice whether either eye turns to right or left, and if any action or function is wrong take the child to an expert optician for examination and to learn how sight can be improved through care and attention. Many a child has been punished for bashfulness and stupidity, when the fault was in the eyesight!

Cross eyes can be made straight and sight preserved with use of proper lenses if employed in time. Neglect will cause loss of sight in one eye, even if the eyes are straightened by surgery in after life.

The Dairy Cow.

The dairy cow does more than bring financial success to the dairy farmer. She makes him a better citizen that he would otherwise be. Her influence upon home conditions is a most pleasing contribution to those factors which kre responsible for the changed conditions which prevail in the farm homes of today. Thousands of these homes are now characterized by comfort and happiness, where formerly they were blighted by drudgery and unhappiness.

Better financial conditions have contributed to this change, and the dairy cow has been in no small measure responsib,e. She has contributed in still another way. The dairy cow teaches kindness. Her owner soon learns that only by treating her kindly can he secure the highest possible returns from her, and she responds quickly to kind words and proper care. Her disposition is one that the human family might well emulate. She is patient and long-suffering, acquiescing mutely in the arrangements made by her owner for carrying on the dairy business, striving at all times to repay him for every effort made for her care and comfort.

The members of the family, as they come in contact with her and her kindly disposition, are influenced for good. As they appreciate the financial benefit to come for caring for her well they take a deeper interest in her. In doing so they unconsciously cultivate those qualities which make them better citizens.

The dairy cow—the prototype of man's best friend—is wielding a greaterinfluence than she is generally credited with. She has always been found in the front ranks in the march of civilization and no agricultural country can long prosper without her. She is a potent factor in the upbuilding of such a country, financially and socially, and a wise people will appreciate her and encourage the industry of which she is the foundation.

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He is 55 Years "Young."

Yes, 55 years young; not 55 old for my Health Belt poured vitality into his blood, nerves and tissues until

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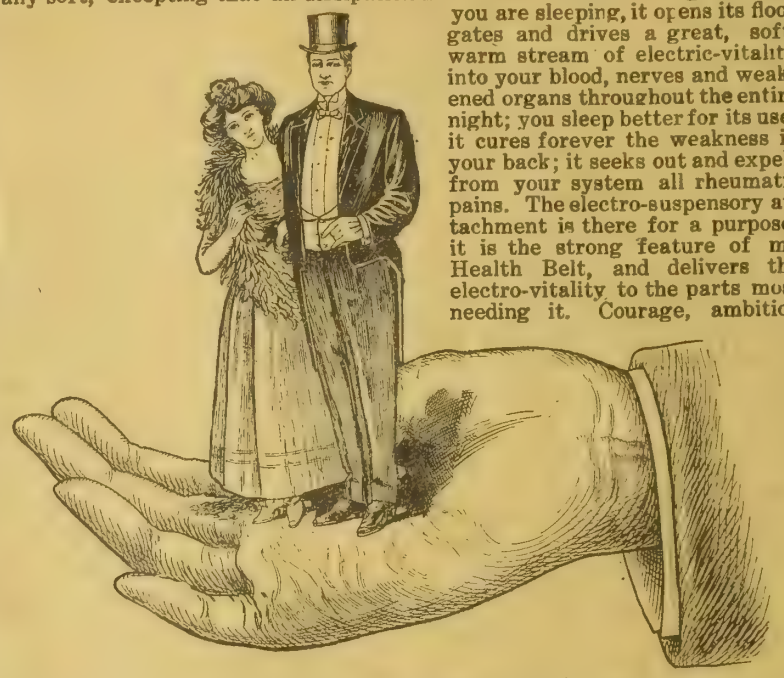
My marvelous HEALTH BELT is a Wizard Worker, a mechanical self-treatment of the highest therapeutic value. It stands by you and never abandons its task until you are brought back to a state of vigorous Manhood, without an ache, pain or weakness. No drugs, no dieting, no restrictions of any sort, excepting that all dissipation must cease. Worn during the time you are sleeping, it opens its flood gates and drives a great, soft, warm stream of electric-vitality into your blood, nerves and weakened organs throughout the entire night; you sleep better for its use; it cures forever the weakness in your back; it seeks out and expels from your system all rheumatic pains. The electro-suspensory attachment is there for a purpose; it is the strong feature of my Health Belt, and delivers the electro-vitality to the parts most needing it. Courage, ambition



and a new view of life, with full, self-confidence, surely result. It makes you young and keeps you young, with the fire and vigor of the biggest, fullest blooded man you ever saw. The "HEALTH BELT MAN" cannot grow old, for he knows the secret of perpetual youth. It will place you in the "feeling fine class." "I am a man again, thanks to your wonder-working Health Belt. Use my name as you see fit." So writes C. L. Snell, of Middleport, N. Y. So have said thousands before him.

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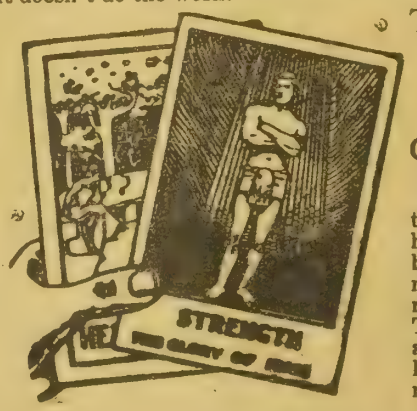
If you're sceptical I'll prove it first. I'll take all risk by letting you have the Belt on Free Trial, not to be paid for until cured. Send it back if it doesn't do the work.



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Tainted Eggs.

It is a theory long since proved by facts, that dirty or foul water will taint the eggs as quickly as anything, and hence, apart from the necessity that pure water is to a fowl's health, it is also a necessity if one would ensure fresh tasting and good quality eggs. Fresh water must be given daily; in winter before the fowls come out in the morning, so that they will not have old or soiled water for their morning drink; and in summer when the birds are up before their human attendants, fresh water should be given the last thing at night. From now till the end of autumn all water vessels should be placed in the shade; sun-warmed water is very injurious to the birds, and anything that affects their health affects the quality, if not the quantity of their eggs. One of the greatest aids to the desirable richness of egg and yolk is to feed the laying hen on an abundance of fresh green grass, clover, or lucerne, chopped and given to the fowls in their soft food. Plenty of green food is essential to the production of rich eggs, and though fowls on a farm may have no difficulty in getting this, as they usually have the run of some field or other, chopped clover should be given them several times a week in their meal food, as there is no feeding more abundant in rich egg formation, and it also contains a large supply of highly nourishing properties.

As necessary as pure water and proper food is an abundant supply of grit and shell-making material. Fowls having no teeth, the food passes at once to the crop, or first stomach, without undergoing any change. From the crop it passes to the gizzard, where digestion proper begins. The gizzard is lined with strong membranes, by which, with the aid of grit, the food is masticated. The gizzard also secretes a powerful liquid that is capable of dissolving stones and other hard substances. Without grit in the gizzard the work of digestion is thrown on the liver and stomach, thus resulting in indigestion and liver disease. As a tonic I recommend charcoal, in the shape of burnt wood cinders. The dealer and consumer have great antipathy to thin-shelled eggs, and the egg of quality has not this fault. To avoid it the hens must be supplied with oyster shell or lime. Old mortar or plaster can always be obtained, and should be placed where the birds can pick it when they please. Under proper feeding conditions, a hen's system usually contains enough lime for the shells of five or six eggs. If lime is withheld, the hen will cease laying, or if lime in limited amounts is given, the shells will be thin in proportion. Old crockery broken up into small pieces, say the size of a grain, is the best grit that one can give one's fowls and it has the added virtue of being cheap and easily procurable.

Dates to Remember.

Canadian National Dairy Show, Montreal, Oct. 2nd to 7th, 1911.

Chatham Exhibition, Chatham, N. B., Sept. 11th to 16, 1911.

Prince Edward Island Provincial Exhibition, Charlottetown, P. E. I. September 19 to 23, 1911.

Fredericton Exhibition, Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 16 to 23, 1911.

Yarmouth County Exhibition, Yarmouth, N. S., Oct. 4, 5 and 6, 1911.

Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition Aug. 30th to Sept. 17th, 1911, Halifax.

How to Diagnose Orchard Troubles

(Continued from page 629.)

know how to spray for each individual trouble. It is necessary that you should know just what kind of machinery to use and just at what season the spraying should be done, just what mixtures to use. If any of these things are not known and observed accurately to the letter, then spraying is apt to be a failure. Pruning is another thing that helps in getting rid of disease. It should go hand in hand with spraying, because all of the diseased parts should be cut away, as spraying only prevents the spread of disease—it does not cure it.

Last, it is well to bear in mind a few general principles, that, though they are not directly connected with the diagnosis of disease, if they are carefully observed they will prevent your having any disease to diagnose. Prevention is better than cure. If this saying was ever of any value. It is certainly of value in this case. Plant diseases can far more easily be kept out than driven out. A poorly cultivated orchard is subject to disease. Poor cultivation nearly always causes the roots of plants to come near the surface of the ground, and then they suffer from dry weather, and then diseases set in. Poorly drained soil is a large factor in producing orchard troubles. Root rot of the apple tree can nearly always be traced to drainage, or rather to the lack of drainage. Many diseases arise from the planting of fruit trees upon soils that are not adapted to them. Peach trees on a too heavy soil are particularly subject to disease.

Finally, it is well to look over your orchard for symptoms, whether you know it to be diseased or not. Look over it every year, and make a habit of observing any little irregularity in the way the trees grow, and then practice a proper rotation of crops, both in the cover crops that are used in the orchard, and in the main crop itself. In removing an old orchard, or a berry plantation or small fruit plantation, put the land into something else for a few years before putting it back again into orchard or berries. This is because where a crop remains on the same land for any considerable length of time, the diseases will get in, and are hard to get out again. By rotating crops, we can starve them out, so to speak, and begin anew.

Abstract of paper read by Prof. J. Lee Hewitt, before the Arkansas State Horticultural Society, at Little Rock, Ark.

Green Plant Lice.

The green plant lice will soon begin their depredations on the apple, plum, rose and other plants. These insects can be controlled by a kerosene emulsion spray of an 8 or 10 percent strength. Another excellent control consists in the use of one pound of whale oil soap, to four gallons of water, used as a spray. Nicotine solution also kills plant lice and can be made by steeping tobacco stems or leaves in water for about one hour, being careful not to allow the water to boil. The solution should then be diluted before applying to the plants. Soap suds added to the nicotine solution greatly increases its effectiveness. The lice should be looked after early in the garden, also. Keep them off the peas and lettuce.

FLORICULTURE

A Subscriber to the Maritime Farmer wishes to know "how to make Geraniums bloom," also has Tube Rose bulbs that grow well but do not bloom.

Turn your Geraniums out of the pot or box and examine the ball of roots. If that is in good condition, the possible cause of failure to bloom results either from too large a pot and too much root room and over watering, or else keeping the plant in a shady situation. Any of those conditions being more favorable for producing foliage than bloom. For moderately pot bound water only when needed, which is whenever the top soil shows slightly dry, then water well. Give them all the sun you can and if slightly pot-bound occasionally a dose of weak manure water. Treated in this manner, Geraniums should give abundance of bloom.

The reason that your Tube Roses do not bloom, is that the centre of the flower stock is rotted. This is not an ucommon occurrence. If the crop of Tube Rose bulbs were not properly cured when lifted and dried out, a large percentage of the bulbs will lose the flower germ. Such bulbs will throw up foliage and make off shoots or young bulbs, but will never bloom. The young bulbs, if planted in a good rich soil for two seasons will become blooming bulbs, but such cheap bulbs do not pay. Throw your old bulbs away and get new ones.

Inquirer writes from Rothesay:—Please tell me the names of the plants from which leaves enclosed were taken; also if they are good house plants. And what is the best plant for cemetery grave, that will flower all summer and when should it be planted. Will Nasturtiums planted as late as this be of any value this summer; also do they require sunny or shady places?

The leaf that looks like a Spotted Maple is Abutilon Savitzii. The grass leaf is Dracena Indivisa, and the Geranium is Madame Salleroi. All are good house plants. The best flowering plant, an annual, for covering a grave is probably the Dwarf Alyssium or Tom Thumb or Little Gem. They make a carpet of

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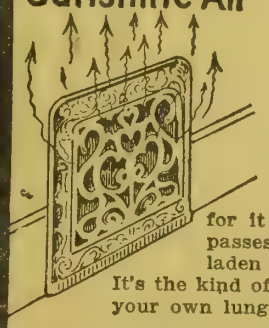

PEOPLE living in homes heated with ordinary furnaces often claim they cannot grow plants with any degree of success. This is due to the fact that ordinary furnaces are not provided with an Automatic Gas Damper. There is nothing to prevent coal-gas, which is deadly to plant life, being forced up through the registers.

Now, when the gas in the combustion chamber of the Sunshine reaches a certain pressure it *sways open* the *Automatic Gas Damper* and *passes up the chimney*, consequently there is no chance for it to escape through the registers. Instead, the air that passes through the registers is pure, warm, Sunshine air, laden with the proper degree of moisture from the water-pan. It's the kind of air that makes plants thrive and is good to breath into your own lungs.

If you want to guard your home (and who doesn't?) against evil-smelling, deadly coal gas order our agent to install the Sunshine furnace (*guaranteed*) in your cellar. 43

SUNSHINE FURNACE
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sweet smelling white flowers all the summer. Should be planted as soon as possible.

Nasturtiums planted now will be all right, only a little late.

They require a sunny situation to give the best results as regards bloom.

G. A. L., St. John, writes:— My Hardy Roses had hardly leaved out, before the enclosed insect appeared. Last season they turned the leaves all white eating out all the green part. What can I do for them?

The insect is the Rose Slug and it is most extraordinary to have them so early. Sprinkle them at once with hellebore; a large spoonful to a gallon of water. This should be applied once a fortnight, from now on.

Many persons who have had no experience in the care of plants, would like to cultivate a few plants for the house, but do not know what class of plants to select for that purpose or how to care for them. To such we offer a few hints. For a sunny south window, a free blooming Tea Rose, a Carnation, a Heliotrope, two or three good Geraniums and a Cala Lily will be enough for an ordinary sized window. For a north or east window, one or two Rex Begonias, one or two Ferns, one or two Blooming Begonias and for a hanging-basket or pot Asparagus, Sprengerri or a Boston Fern. All these will do fairly well in the ordinary temperature of a dwelling and if you will leave the selection of the varieties to your florist he will make a better selection of plants for ypur purpose than you could. The plants this season should be healthy and clean. The Rose, Carnation should be washed or sprayed every sunny day and if the green fly appears on Rose or Carnation fumigate the plants with tobacco smoke or wash with tobacco tea. Look over your plants at least twice a day and water whenever they need it, keeping them always on the moist side. When in active growth and especially if root bound, give air daily. If you have room add two Chinese Primroses to your east window as they are persistent winter bloomers.

Do not allow water to stand on top of pots and never rely on placing water in saucers. After watering turn out all surplus water in saucers as it will rot the roots of many plants.

Examine the drainage holes in your pots occasionally and always keep the drainage perfect.

Do not repot your plants until the soil is crowded with roots. When plants are root bound if fed twice a week with weak manure water they can be carried along some time in this rondition and many blooming and foliage plants do their best under this condition as long as the water will penetrate in portions of the ball of roots.

Turn your plants around every few days so they will not grow one-sided. If you will give them the care I have indicated you will have no trouble in having good healthy plants.

Stocks and Mignonette seem especially affected by the cool nights. The first blooms on such plants should be snipped off and branching encouraged.

Do not apply any fertilizer until the last of July until growth has become well established.

If Sweet Peas look well they should receive some support in the way of trellis. sticks or wire netting in way of trellis as soon as six inches high. A little heaping up of soil around them is a great help.

Look out for cut worms.

A Prize Contest open to the farmers of Canada

$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

READ the conditions of the Prize Contest we are conducting for the farmers of Canada. $400.00 in prizes will be awarded to each Province. These prizes will be divided into four groups, consisting of:

PRIZE "A"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911 the greatest number of barrels of "CANADA" Cement. PRIZE "B"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who uses "CANADA" Cement for the greatest number of purposes. PRIZE "C"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with the photograph showing the best of any kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement. PRIZE "D"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who submits the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of work (shown by photograph sent in) was done.

Every farmer in Canada is eligible. Therefore, do not be deterred from entering by any feeling that you would have little chance against your neighbor. For remember, Prizes "C" and "D" have no bearing whatever upon the quantity of cement used.

As a matter of fact, your success in this contest will depend to a great extent on your careful reading of our 160-page book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." In this book—sent free on request to any farmer, full instructions are given as to the uses of concrete, and plans for every kind of farm buildings and farm utility. You'll see the need of this book, whether you are going to try for a prize or not. If you have not got your copy yet, write for it to-night. Simply cut off the attached coupon—or a postcard will do—sign your name and address thereto and mail it to-night.

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Horses that Haul the Circus.

The public gives little thought to the horses that haul the great circus wagons through the streets. Attention is riveted upon the imposing wagons themselves and the curious animals and luggage with which they are loaded. Yet everyone who views the parade is conscious of a feeling of awe as the magnificent teams and heavy wagons pass by. The draft horses form fully half of the imposing picture presented a curious public. Recollections of the event carry in bold relief the image of numerous and beautiful horses. The horses contribute a potent force toward creating the general impression that the circus is "immense, suburb, wonderful, gigantic, ponderous, magnificent, tremendous, extraordinarily splendid, stupendous." Those who are privileged to witness the impressive display of concerted power, when owing to soft ground it may be necessary to put on 20, 30 or 40 big horses to a single wagon, carry away a vivid recollection to intensify their belief in the oft repeated announcement that the circus is "momentous, incredible, sensational, exciting, marvelous, spectacular, thrilling." For a large collection of high-class draft horses of one stamp and color, impressively hitched and suburbly handled nothing excels the big modern circus.

The two great historic circuses now owned by Ringling Bros. are handled when on the railway cars by gray draft horses. The drafters make up a large numerical proportion of the 1,600 horses used altogether in connection with these three shows. It is absolutely necessary to have the wagons furnished with abundant power to take them through any kind of roads and streets and up steep hills. The circus m ust go at the hour set, no matter what the weather or footing; it brooks no delay, for dates are set far ahead. The wagons are heavy and even the generous number of horses customarily allowed for each is not always enough. The largest wagons weigh as much as 10 to 12 tons with their loads. One time it was necessary to put 40 horses on one of them to take it through a muddy road, and even then it was necessary to stop every couple of rods to shovel out the mud in front of the axles which were buried in the mire. Imagine any other type of horse than drafters pulling together steadily enough for such a job. Each horse has a name and each throws his weight into the collar at the word, and hangs there until the load moves. It is significant of the efficiency of draft horses that they handle satisfactorily this important transportation problem.

Their advertising value is also one of the great assets of the circus equipment. Horses are selected for their striking appearance and attractive beauty of form and color, and they are adorned with handsome and brass-mounted harness. The shrewd business calculations of the show managers have settled upon dappled gray as the most impressive color. The stable managers believe that it has been found that as a rule the grays are the best feeders, quiet on the cars and in the stable, quick to learn and easily managed in harness in large teams. They are also declared to be more serviceable than horses of other colors, especially in keeping sound and enduring the summer heat and vicissitudes of travel without sickness. Only geldings are used as they are quieter than mares.

These grays last a long time under this strenuous life. There are six-horse teams that have all worked together for seven or eight years. Many of the horses have never missed a feed in that time and are habitually as round and fat as dumplings. Comparatively low set wide thick-muscled smooth, full-made horses are chosen for this business. Only those horses are accepted that stand upon the greatest and cleanest of bone. Big sound feet are an absolute necessity. The quality chosen is outstanding, and not only must the hair on the legs be as fine as silk but the shorter it is the better.

Every year of late the contract for fresh horses has called for more weight and quality. This year an experiment is being tried with 12 roans as a novelty for the band wagon. These roans and 34 grays were recently delivered to Ringling Bros. by Abe Klee & Son. The consignment made the best and most uniform lot of big horses seen in Chicago in many months. They were all bought in Illinois, mostly in the central and northern part.

In former years a few horses have been picked from other localities, but when they were put beside the Illinois horses it has been found that they did not measure up to the same high standard. The horses were collected early in the winter and fed in small lots at several points in northern Illinois to put on the requisite finish. For this fattening process they were put into box-stalls so as to allow enough exercise to avoid getting filled hocks, stocked legs and soft muscles. The weights averaged about 1800 pounds; some weighed as much as 1,925 pounds after shipping to Chicago and none weighed less than 1,600. The contract price is supposed to have been somewhere around $400. Every horse was guaranteed absolutely sound and satisfactory. The average size of the roans and the grays was about the same, but the grays were more uniform in quality. When the horses arrived in Chicago an offer of $425 was promptly refused for one of the roans.

The method of feeding these horses is simple. Results show that it is healthful. Horses are seldom sick. They are habitually given all the timothy hay they want to eat, but with the improvised stables and frequent railway travel the opportunity for quiet eating are not the best. When spring opens and the season's itinerary is begun the horses are put upon a ration of whole oats mixed with bran. This is dampened slightly just before pouring it into the feed-boxes. It is dealt out three times a day, giving about all the horses will eat. Bran mashes are fed as occassion requires. No corn is fed in summer, as it is thought the horses stand the heat, work and heavy feeding better on oats. The summer line is one of hard work, and heavy feeding is necessary to keep up the flesh.

When the circus is loaded upon the railway, the draft horses are put by themselves into long cars. They stand crosswise, crowded closely together without partitions, 24 to 28 in a car. Some of the cars are 50 ft. long. Each horse has a D ring in the front of his halter noseband, and into this is snapped a chain about a foot long which is fastened to the side of the car.

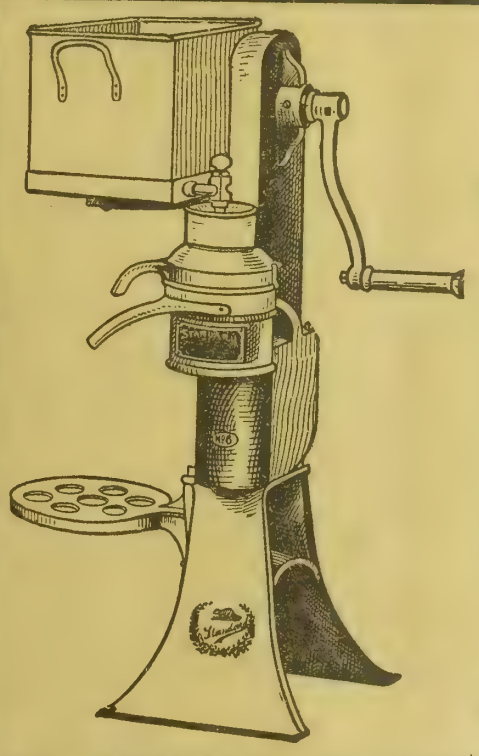
When the horses go into winter quarters at the end of the show season the shoes are all pulled off. Each pair of horses stands in a double stall with a 2x4 in. plank hung between them to prevent kicking. They are fed corn, preferably on the cob, twice a day, and all the timothy hay they will eat. Each horse is fed separately even in winter and the amount of corn given is regulated by the condition, the object being to put on flesh gradually during cold weather so as to have a reserve to go on during the next summer and to have all the horses as presentable as possible by spring. The horses are turned out during the middle of the winter days for exercise in a lot regulated according to the number of the horses. One barn holds 236 horses, another 200; other have less capacity. Each barnful is turned out into a lot just large enough to allow them to move around easily but not to run and fight. The result is that during the whole time they are out a constant milling motion of the herd is maintained. The active horses force the others to move about and all get exercise sufficient to keep them in good condition but not violent enough to afford risk.

A notable feature about the work of circus draft horses is that its intermittent features are even more violent than the alternations of hard and easy work on the farm, and it necessitates to even a greater extent the frequent hitching of teams together in unusual and large combinations. The fact that big draft horses, combining powerful build with enduring quality, have proved by long experience best adapted to the exacting circus life, indicates that this type of horse should also best for farm work. In the development of the Ringling Bros.' business from a little traveling company to a combination of three great circuses the draft horse has been indispensable. He is needed for work, and he does it more economically than any other type of horse. So true is this that there has been a steady increase in the size of horses used. Through mud, rain and heat these horses take their loads. They drink all kinds of water, they work far into the night, they keep irregular hours and spend their rest time largely jostling about in the cars; but their tempers are unruffled, they are always ready for a long hard pull, and always ready for their feed. There is really not a great deal of effort expended upon these horses but they perform an immense amount of heavy tiresome work.—E. T. R., in Breeders' Gazette

Sheep Shearing Machines.

A. S. M., P. E. I.:—Are shearing machines preferable to hand shears? Would a machine pay for itself with one hundred sheep?

Ans.—When machine shearing is once introduced into a district it rapidly takes the place of hand shearing for the reason that it does the work more quickly and better. It leaves a smooth finish and when carefully exercised the skin is seldom cut. In some localities each owner of a flock of fifty or more sheep usually has a machine of his own. In some cases a travelling shearer does the work for the smaller owners at a price of about ten cents per head. With a boy to turn the machine an experienced shearer will clip five or six sheep in an hour. Machines are made in various sizes costing from about $10 to $15 for a hand machine and up to $100 for a power machine. For a flock of 100 sheep a hand machine would do the work quite satisfactorily.



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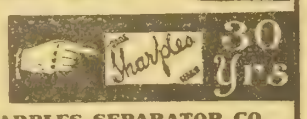
You can own and use a Tubular for less than any other. How can you afford the expense of any "peddler's" or other (so called) cheap machine that lasts one year on the average? Our local representative will show you a Tubular. Ask us his name. Write for catalog No. 194



THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

Dainage Waters and the Absorbtion for Soluble Manurial Compounds.

By what agencies are the soluble phosphatic and organic nitrogenous compounds and the soluble salts of ammonia and potash absorbed by and retained in the soil? There is some difference of opinion as to which substances are most potent in this respect, but it is agreed that the causes of absorption are both physical and chemical. It has long been known that ordinary loamy soils act as a very efficient filter for sewage materials, while even pure sand will remove common salt from solution if the filtering column be made long enough; and in these and similar cases the changes are probably chiefly, if not wholly, physical, akin to what happens when charcoal is made to act as a deodoriser, or destroyer of noxious smells. Thus, at the Manchester Sewage Works in 1900, when the sewage was allowed to percolate through 5 feet of soil, the organic nitrogen was reduced from 0.36 to 0.056 parts per million, and the free ammonia from 1.89 to 0.92. It must always be borne in mind, however, that such nitrogenous organic compounds, occuring in farmyard manure, sewage, seaweed, etc., readily undergo change to nitrates wherever the conditions are suitable, and loss is then liable to take place.

In the absorption of ammonia salts such as sulphate of ammonia, at least three classes of chemical reactions are involved, while it is no doubt also partly due to some physical process. It is generally recognized that the continued use of sulphate of ammonia results in a gradual exhaustion of lime from the soil, and this is due in the first instance, to a chemical reaction which may be represented as follows:—Sulphate of ammonia, plus carbonate of lime, equal sulphate of lime, plus carbonate of ammonia. The sulphate of lime readily passes into the drains, while the ammonium carbonate is held up in the soil. Why the very soluble ammonium salt should be retained, and the out, is not clearly shown. At Woburn, for example, on a light, sandy soil, the repeated application of sulphate of ammonia resulted in almost comulete exhaustion of lime from the soil, and a dressing of lime became absolutely necessary in order to restore the fertility. The ammonium carbonate may possibly undergo some further change whereby it is rendered insoluble, or it may be retained by some physical process, or it may be nitrified, and the latter process will involve a further demand upon the soil lime.

A similar reaction to the above may occur with humus, or organic matter, present in the soil, the ammonia going into combination with the complex humic acids and lime or other base coming into solution as the sulphate.

The third chemical change depends upon the presence of small quantities of leolites, which are hydrated double silicates of alumina, with one or more secondary bases, such as potash, soda, lime, or magnesia, held in a loose state of combination, and readily replaced by other bases. With sulphate of ammonia, then, the ammonia displaces one of these bases, and forms an insoluble compound, while a sulphate again goes into solution. It is further contended that hydrated iron oxide, which is usually present in greater or less proportion in all soils, has the power of absorbing ammonia by forming an insoluble compound with it.

Very similar reactions to those above described take place in the absorption of potash salts. Carbonate of potash is said to be absorbed, probably by some physical process, without undergoing any change; but in the case of the sulphate or chloride which are the forms usually met with in potash manures, a reaction first occurs with the lime or humus carbonate of potash being formed, and sulphate or chloride of lime appearing in the drainage waters. Leolites and the oxides of iron and alumina are also said to play a prominent part in potash absorption. In some cases the application of potash salts is found to be followed by the appearance in the drainage waters of corresponding amounts of soda, but in most soils it is lime which is turned out of combination and washed into the drains. In the case of soluble phosphates the causes of absorption are more easily understood, as there are in the soil several substances, e. g., carbonate of lime, iron oxides and silicates of alumina, which readily form compounds with the soluble monocalcic phosphate, which are insoluble in water, and therefore not easily washed out. But this difference should be noted—with lime, a phosphate is formed which, though insoluble in water, is easily soluble in water containing carbonic acid or weak organic acids, and hence is available for plant growth; whereas iron and aluminium phosphates are only very slightly soluble in weak acids, and so are not readily available to plants. Hence, where soluble phosphates are being used, it is well to see that sufficient lime is present to ensure their retention in an available form.

One further point in connection with the retention of potash and phosphoric acid deserves notice. It is clear that the efficiency of these absorptive processes will depend very largely upon whether the salts are retained in the surface layers of the soil or in the subsoil, and Dyer has made careful investigation into this aspect of the question. In the case of potash, he found that only about one-half of the surplus potash added is retained in the top 9 inches of soil, and a part of it reaches a depth of 27 much less soluble sulphate washed inches before it is absorbed. This means, of course, that part of the potash does get beyond the range of the plant roots, but it must be remembered that it is always liable to be brought to the surface in the capillary water, and hence it cannot by any means be looked upon as lost—as it would be if washed into the drains. With phosphoric acid, again, Dyer found that about 80 per cent. is retained in the top 9 inches of soil, and about 40 per cent of this is held in easily available forms. The practical significance of these facts is that many highly manured lands may contain accumulations of potash, and perhaps phosphates, in the subsoil, and such soils might be much improved by stirring up the subsoil in order to induce a better circulation of water, which would facilitate the rise of these substances into the surface layers, where they would be available to crops.

The chief practical corollaries of the above facts may now be summarized as follows:—(1) Lime and nitrogen are the most important and valuable constituents of drainage waters. The loss of lime is unavoidable, as several of its chief functions in the soil depends upon the formation of soluble salts which are readily washed out; but by a judicious use of manures containing nitrogen, and by adopting a proper system of cropping, the loss of nitrogen, as nitrates, may be very largely controlled. In this connection we must bear in mind that organic nitrogenous compounds and ammonia salts, although themselves quickly absorbed by the soil, are always liable to undergo the process of nitrification, after which the nitrogen may be lost as nitrates. (2) Soluble phosphates and potash salts are quickly and almost completely absorbed by ordinary soils, and may be applied almost at any season of the year without any danger of serious loss occurring. The best time to apply any manure containing either or both of these substances will depend chiefly upon the nature of the manure and the crop on which it is used. Thus kainit should be applied in winter for potatoes and in spring for oats, while sulphate of potash should always be applied in spring. Again, superphosphate will usually give the best results on all crops when applied in spring. (3) It is not enough that manurial salts should be retained in the soil, but they must be held (a) in an available form, and (b) within the range of plant roots of average depth. Thus, soluble phosphates may be retained by combination with iron orides, but such a compound is only slowly available; while a fair proportion of soluble potash salts may be washed into the subsoil out of reach of plant roots before they are ultimately fixed in it.—Scottish Farmer.

Eradicating Couch.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

In reply to your inquiry regarding couch grass, might say that we have had quite a lot of experience with it, but we don't mind it much or find it very hard to eradicate.

For a number of years, after my father died, as I was but a boy, we did not do much cropping, and sold the hay off the farm. Consequently couch got a bad hold in some fields. We find, however, that since we have been getting our farm into a regular rotation of crops that we have gotten quite clear of it.

Our practice is, starting with a hoe crop of potatoes, turnips, mangolds, etc., to follow with oats or mixed grain seeded down to clover for third year. The fourth year we get a crop of good clean timothy, then turn out to pasture for one or sometimes two years before working up into roots again. Our practice used to be to take a crop of grain of the green sward before the hoe crop, but we have dropped that as we find it especially conductive to the growth of couch grass and other weeds.

As regards eradicating a field where it has a stronghold, grazing for two years will be a great help to smother it. Following with a crop of potatoes will almost annihilate it. Potatoes seem to do very well in couchy land too, as I suppose, the sod and decaying roots tends to keep it open and supply humus. The couch must be kept down however, by cultivation. We put our potatoes in with a double mouldboard plow, in good sized rows, so we can harrow them down, plow them up and harrow them down agin before they come up. Then if they are kept cultivated and have one good thorough hand hoeing around the plants the couch will have no chance and one will have an ideal field for mangels, parsnips or small

Mid-Summer Agricultural Meetings.

The following list of meetings has been arranged by the New Brunswick Provincial Department of Agriculture, at the invitation of the various Agriculture Societies, at the various points mentioned.

It is proposed that at each place a field meeting shall be held in the afternoon where the subject of Soil Cultivation will be practically taken up and discussed, as well as lessons given in Live Stock Judging.

The ladies of the district will also meet during the afternoon when the lady delegates will give a demonstration and lead a discussion upon matters connected with Domestic Science It is understood that the Cooking of Meats will be one of the subjects taken up.

The following include some of the speakers who will attend the various meetings:

Messrs. Andrew Elliott, Galt, Ont.; Theodore Ross, Charlottetown, P. E I.; Seth Jones, Sussex, N B.; A. G. Turney, Provincial Horticulturist; Secretary for Agriculture and others.

The speakers and demonstrators on Domestic Science will be Miss Bessie Elliott, of Galt, Ont., and Mrs. A. E Dunbrack, of Fredericton, N. B.

In the evening a joint meeting will be held at which addresses will be given.

JUNE.

Monday, 12th—Andover.
Tuesday, 13th—Florenceville (Consol. School.)
Wednesday, 14th—Debec.
Thursday, 15th—Waweig.
Friday, 16th—Leverville.
Saturday, 17th—St. Stephen.
Monday, 19th—Harvey.
Tuesday, 20th—Prince William.
Wednesday, 21st—Hoyt Station (afternoon) Fredericton Junction (evening.)
Thursday, 22nd—Stanley.
Friday, 23rd—Chatham.
Saturday, 24th—Coverdale.
Monday 26th—Hillsboro.
Tuesday, 27th—Port Elgin.
Wednesday 28th—Upper Sackville (B. M. Fawcett's Farm)
Thursday, 29th—Petitcodiac.
Friday, 30th—Kingston (Consol. School.)

JULY.

Saturday, 1st—Jeffrey's Corner.
Monday, 3rd—St. John.
Tuesday, 4th—Welsford or Summer Hill.
Wednesday, 5th—Jerusalem.
Thursday, 6th—Hiberuia.
Friday, 7th—Cambridge.
Monday 10th—Upham.
Tuesday 11th—St. Martins.
Wednesday, 12th—Midland.
Thursday, 13th—Chipman.
Friday, 14th and Saturday, 15th—Sussex.
Tuesday, 18th—Bathurst.

The following meetings will be addressed in the French language and the speakers will be Messrs. Emile Plante, St. Jerome, P Q.; L. C. Daigle, Moncton, N B.; the Commissioner of Agriculture and others.

JUNE.

Monday, 12th—Balmora,.
Tuesday, 13th—Durham.
Wednesday, 14th—Petit Rocher.
Thursday, 15th—Grand Anse.
Friday, 16th—Caraquet.
Saturday, 17th—Pokenouche.
Monday, 19th—Shippegan.
Tuesday, 20th—St. Isidore.
Wednesday, 21st—Tracadie.
Thursday, 22nd—Riviere des Caches.
Friday, 23rd—Rogersville.
Saturday, 24th—Acadieville.
Monday, 26th—St. Louis.
Tuesday, 27th—St. Charles.
Wednesday, 28th—Richibucto Village.
Thursday, 29th—Ste Anne.
Friday, 30th—Ste. Marie.

JULY.

Saturday, 1st—St. Paul.
Monday, 3rd—Cocagne.
Tuesday, 4th—Grand Digue.
Wednesday, 5th—Barschois.
Thursday, 6th—Upper Aboujagane.
Friday, 7th—Memramcook West.
Monday, 10th—Drummond.
Tuesday, 11th—St. Leonards.
Wednesday, 12th—St. Basile.
Thursday, 13th—St. Jacques.
Friday, 14th—St. Hilaire.
Saturday, 15th—St. Francis.

vegetables the next year.

We have put a couchy field right into turnips using a chain harrow. This is not a very rommon implement, but is made up of a lot of links about four inches square. They are joined togetherand spread over about ten feet square. Dragging this over the ground knocks all the mud off the roots and rolls them up into bunches that can be gathered with a fork and carted off the field. Of course, we prepare the land some the fall before by plowing shallow, as soon as we get the cows off it onto the grass, and then cross plowing late in the fall generally with a sidehill plow, as it turns the furrows all one way leaving no dead furrows. This leaves the sods and couch turned up to the action of the frost and rains of the winter and spring, so that it tears to pieces quite easily when we commence to harrow.

I think much the better and cheaper way, though, to get rid of the couch, is to kill it by cultivation and the potato crop, as the decaying couch roots makes quite a bit of humus which if carted off, will be lost. I dare say summer fallowing with cultivation would kill it, but land is most too valuable here in these provinces to do without a crop for a year.

If a short rotation is followed and the hoe crop properly attended to, there will be no trouble with couch. Some farmers may say that they can't raise enough grain by just having the one grain crop in the rotation, but it is the only way to get a farm clean of weeds and we find it better to sell some vegetables and hay and by some grain and mill feeds than to try to raise enough grain, which is practically the same as raising all our own feed on one's own farm which we hear preached about so much.—Hugh A. Dickson, Central Onslow, N. S.

Good Poultry Records.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

I read with interest the letters from "V. P." and others re the egg record of their hens and as you have asked others to send in their records I give you mine as follows:

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911
January.....	65	150	62	94
February.....	144	137	142	110
March.....	441	342	370	354
April.....	425	351	414	....
May.....	414	288	408	....
June.....	374	367	390	....
July.....	321	205	348	....
August.....	288	128	388	....
September....	271	180	338	....
October.....	133	142	123	....
November.....	.....	60	59	....
December.....	.....	62	56	....
Totals	2876	2412	3098	....
No. hens kept	24	24	25	22
Aver. per hen	111.5	100 5	124.8	..

These hens are Barred Plymouth Rocks, and are pure bred as I can get them. I feed them in winter with grain in the mornings, warm bran mash at noon, and grain at night. They also get plenty of warm water or milk, oyster shells, gravel and Golden Tankard Mangels cut in slices. They are exceeding fond of these sliced mangels and will eat this kind before touching any other kind. In summer they get about the same kind of feed but less of it, as having the run of the farm they pick up quite a lot. The grain mentioned includes oats, peas, wheat and cracked corn. I think the cracked corn the best feed of all. The eggs are gathered three times a day.

Trusting the above records and notes may interest some of your readers and hoping to see others send in their records I will close, but first I must say that I appreciate the Maritime Farmer very much.

We think that each issue is an improvement on the previous one. — Farmer Boy, Pictou Co., N. S.

A Comparative Test of Canadian Alfa fa in England.

The Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England for 1910, contains the final report of an interesting experiment conducted at the Woburn Experiment Station in the testing of varieties of lucerne grown from seed of French (Provence), American and Canadian origins.

The test was begun in 1905, and in 1910, the fifth and final year, the report says, "the plots were all dug up in preparation for a more extended experiment with Lucerne, the Provence and American varieties having, to all purposes, come to an end, though the Canadian variety would have continued to yield a crop for some years more."

In every year, the yield of the Cabadian variety was markedly higher than that of either of the others, the excess over its nearest competitor, the American, being 5 tons, 10 cwt. in 1909 and 7 tons 6 cwt. in 1910.

Three varieties from the Argentine were also tested in 1908 and 1909 but failed completely, being attacked by a fungus from which the earlier sown plots were free.

The luxuriant growth of the Canadian sort kept down the weeds effectively, while the lighter yield on the other plots resulted in their being over-run with them.

The name of the Canadian seed originally used in this experiment is not known, but the test is being renewed this year with Canadian seed of known origin, in comparison with varieties obtained from Turkestan, Provence and other countries.

Teat Plugs.

Subscriber, Fredericton, N. B.:—Where can I procure a teat plug such as is frequently recommended as a remedy for hard milkers in the columns of your paper.

Ans.—Teat plugs are frequently found for sale in drug stores. If your druggist does not keep them, send 27 cents to us and we will forward you one. State whether obstruction seems to be near the point of teat or near udder. Your other questions have been forwarded to our veterinary for reply, and will appear in our next issue.

Outline of Mid-Summer Agricultural Meetings.

Following is a copy of a letter sent to Agriculturial Societies by W. W. Hubbard, Secretary for Agriculture.

"Between 12 June and 15th July next it is proposed by the Department of Agriculture to provide speakers for between twenty-five and thirty meetings to be held throughout the English speaking districts of the Province, if the various Agricultural Societies, or people where there are not societies, desire to co-operate by arranging for the meetings and securing an attendance.

"In addition to purely agricultural matters at the request of a number of farmers' wives who have expressed their views, it is proposed to discuss, the woman's part in the making of the farm home, and two ladies experienced in this work will be sent.

"The proposed programs for these meetings would be expected to include:

"In the Afternoon: Demonstrations of Cultivation and Live Stock Judging for men. Andrew Elliott, Galt, Ontario, will be one of the speakers. Also during the afternoon the ladies of the district will meet at a hall or residence, where the women delegates will discuss with them the work of Women's Institutes as carried on in Ontario and elsewhere, and give practical demonstrations on the selection and cooking of meats to bring out a discussion upon the best methods of preparation and cooking that the greatest food value may be secured and the dish presented in the most attractive form.

In the Evening: A joint meeting will be held, when short addresses will be given by both men and women delegates and the fullest discussion invited from the audience.

"It is suggested that those who come to the afternoon meeting might arrange for picnic supper so that all could remain for the evening session.

"Would your Society like to arrange for one of these meetings? The Department will be glad to receive suggestions as to any special subject you might wish discussed. These meetings will be arranged as far as possible to meet the requests of the societies and they will be considered in the order in which replies to this letter are received, due regard being given to the distribution of the meetings so that no county will be overlooked.

See list of dates elsewhere in this issue.

MEN! I'LL CURE YOU BEFORE YOU PAY ME

Let any man who is weak, broken down, old and decrepit in physical weakness, full of pains and aches, gloomy, despondent and cheerless—any man who wants to be stronger and younger than he feels—let him come and tell me how he feels, and if I say that I can cure him and he will show that he is honest and sincere, he need not pay me a cent until I cure him.

I don't want money that I don't earn. I don't need it, and I am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in the quest of health. Look at these poor wrecks of humanity that are spending all they can earn on drugs—dope that is paralyzing their vital organs—that have spent all they have earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

That is the money that I am after, because for every dollar I take I can give a thousand per cent. interest. And I don't want it at all until I have cured you, if you will secure me. I have cured so many cases right here that I can prove my claims to you, but if that proof is not enough, I'll cure you first and then you can pay me. Is that fair?

Most of the Belts that I am selling now are to men who have been sent here by their friends whom I have cured. I think that is the best evidence that my business is a success from the standpoint of cures, as well as on the dollar side.

Just lately I have received letters of praise from these men :—

J. DAHAL, SS. "Mima," Halifax, N. S., completely cured of Rheumatism.

W. Y. PYKE, Red Bay, Nfld., cured of general debility.

WM. J. BYERS, Nipissing, Ont., restored his strength, after being unable to work for years.

JOHN NOBLE, Hanover, Ont., cured of Rheumatism.

If you will come and see me, I'll explain it to you. If you can't call, let me send you my book, full of the things a man finds inspiring to strength and courage. Free if you send this ad.

M. K. McLaughlin, 214 St. James St., Montreal, Can.

Dear Sir : Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Office Hours—9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p. m.

Wirte plainly.

The Hay Situation.

Notwithstanding the large export demand from the United States for Canadian hay our farmers have a considerable amount yet to market between now and the new crop, although the best qualities are pretty well all picked up, and American buyers have now to be satisfied with second best grades, and they are very glad to get them. An American buyer was prowling around on the north shore last week, when he called upon a farmer in that district and asked him what hay he had left. The farmer replied:—"Why some time since you looked at the same hay I have in the barn, and you said it was not good enough for you." "Oh well" said the American, "I may be able to use it, as my customers are taking that class now." The result was that the farmer received $1.00 per ton more than he was offered by a Montreal firm. American buyers are said to be paying $11.00 to $12.00 per ton for Canadian hay at country points for what they call good. No. 2; but which a short time ago they would not look at, and only classed as No. 3. The prospects are that this province and Eastern Ontario will have a fair crop of hay, but not as heavy as that of last year. Last week prime Canadian hay fetched $10.00 in New York and No. 1, $27.00 to $28.00, but since then it is said $27.00 was about all buyers would pay for No. 1.

Danish Treatment of the Cows.

The million dairy cows of Denmark are confined almost exclusively to two breeds the Danish red or Zealand and the islands, and the Jyske, or black and white cow of Jutland. Both of these have been developed within the last thirty-five years from the native stock of the country by careful selection for milk production.

The development of the breeds to such a high degree in twenty-five to thirty years has been due to the farmer's skill, intelligence and common sense in selecting and breeding for milk production alone, and the efficiency of these cows is a most striking example of what may be accomplished in a short time if good, systematic work is done and common sense and judgment are exercised.

While many of the bulls used are young and untried, they are always individuals of merit, and from cows with large records. Only the best heifers are raised, and with the record of the dam and the qualities of the sire known, their selection is comparatively simple, and better cows can be raised than can b bought on the open market. The price of the cows is from £16 to £18, some of the best averaging as high as £20, so that it is also profitable from the financial standpoint to raise the young stock to replenish the herd Heifers drop their first calf at from two to two and a half years of age, and if they prove to be good producers, are usually kept in the dairy until twelve years old, when they are are fattened for beef.

The cows are treated with kindness and every effort is made to have them comfortable at all times. On many farms the cows are generally groomed. Tethering the cows on the grass is usually commenced the fore part of May, for a portion of the day at least.

Many of the dairymen on the small farms milk three times a day, having ten cows to the milker. On the large farms they usually milk but twice a day, having from fifteen to twenty cows to the milker, requiring two an a half hours night and morning to do the milking.

The cows are allowed to go dry from six to eight weeks. To supply the Danish export trade of butter, an even flow of milk is required the year round and most of the cows freshen from September to May. The male calves and any heifers not needed for future cows are sold for veal at from three to four weeks old. Calves are not allowed to suckle their dams. They are fed whole milk for the first week. After this it is gradually changed to skimmilk, and this is fed to the heifers until they are four to six months old. From this time on they are raised on pasture during the summer and in the winter are given hay, straw and roots and sometimes a little oil cake.—Ex.

A Catechism on Tuberculosis.

Dean H. L. Russell of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, who is one of the foremost bacteriologists of this country, and Professor E. G. Hastings of the same college, have issued a circular, No. 23, "On the Nature and Testing of Tuberculosis." Oves sixty questions pertinent to the most practical survey of this disease are considered and answered in the best scientific light obtainable. Among them are the following:

What is tuberculosis?

A transmissible disease caused by a specific kind of bacteria. The organisms leave the body of the diseased animal in various ways and enter the body of a second healthy animal.

What animals have tuberculosis?

All warm blooded and some cold blooded animals. In the northern portion of this country it is the most important disease of cattle. Of the domestic animals, cattle, hogs and fowls are most often affected; sheep, horses, dogs and cats, but rarely. Most of the wild animals in captivity die of tuberculosis.

Is one breed of animals more susceptible to tuberculosis than another?

Cattle of any breed, beef or dairy, acquire tuberculosis quickly and easily, when once brought in contact with diseased animals giving off tubercle bacilli. The reason why more dairy than beef cattle have been found to be affected is because of the much greater exchange, the longer period for which they are retained and the closer confinement to which they are subjected.

How is the disease introduced into a herd?

1. By the purchase of diseased animals.

2. By feeding mixed factory by-products, such as raw, creamery skimmilk and whey.

3. By direct contact with an affected animal.

What per cent. of domestic animals have tuberculosis ?

It varies widely in different countries and in different parts of the same country. From July, 1908, to July, 1910, over 90,000 animals, largely milch cows were examined for tuberculosis in Wisconsin and about five per cent. were found to be diseased.

What is the tuberculin test ?

If a tuberculosus cow has a small quantity of tuberculin introduced beneath the skin, a temporary fever will result, which can be detected by taking the temperature of the animal a healthy animal shown no such fever.

Does the use of tuberculin injure animals?

Tuberculin has no ill effect whatever on healthy animals, and no harmful effect on tuberculous animals. It does not, in the amount used in testing, have any effect on the progress of the disease in the animal, nor can it in any way produce the disease. With many of our best herds it has been used regularly for 10 or 15 years with absolutely no injurious effects. The statements that the tests causes abortion or other ailments are without foundation. The flow of milk is not changed to any appreciable extent, even in the case of tubercular animals.

How can a diseased herd be freed from tuberculosis ?

Test the whole herd. Remove all reacting animals. Retest all suspicious animals in three months, and the entire herd again in one yeat, and annually thereafter. Disinfect the stable.

How can a herd be kept free from tuberculosis?

Test annually or at least every two years, and retest all suspicious cases in three months. Test every animal introduced into the herd at the time of purchase, and again in three months. Use a farm separator or feed only skimmilk and whey that have been heated.

Bloat in Cattle.

Now that alfalfa and other green feed is coming on, bloat or tympany, of the rumen, will begin to deplete the herds. In spite of the accurate knowledge possessed by most cattle owners in regard to this subject, there are still those who will turn hungry cattle from dry feed into a field of young alfalfa, and then wonder why they die so quickly.

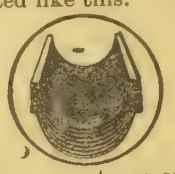
A good rule, followed by most men, when a green pasture is to be used for the first time, is to let the cattle fill up on dry hay, first, and then, after the dew is off, turn the animals into the pasture for a short time, better not more than a half hour the first day.

During the first few days it is good policy to watch them closely. A trocar near at hand at this time will be found to be worth more than a hundred stored away in some veterinarian's case. If any animal bloats seriously, do not hesitate to tap, as usually time is only wasted in giving medicine. The other animals must be removed immediately.

No farmer should be without a trocar in this case, because even though

PEDLAR NESTABLE CORRUGATED GALVANIZED CULVERT

THESE culverts of mine are a great thing for the farming world. They not only make good roads possible, but they serve the farmer in many other ways. And they are so simply laid. They come nested like this:



This compactness saves freight and makes it easy to handle them. You put the sections together like this:

Then you clamp the flanges together like this:

And you've got a piping that will outlast anything of the kind there is. Better get the book and sample and study it.

G. K. Pedlar

Saves Farmers' Money
Betters Roads—Lowers Taxes

JUST give me the chance to prove to you that my Culvert is so far ahead of any other in everything that makes a culvert good, that you won't be satisfied until your township authorities have read my book —sent free—and are also convinced of its superiority. You will benefit through better roads, lower taxes and prevention of washouts. My Culvert actually costs less than even the cheapest and most unreliable wooden culverts. Outlasts and excels wood in durability and reliability, and all other materials in economy, strength and genuine utility. Write for my Free Book and read the facts—then do what you can to have Pedlar Culvert used in your township

Pedlar Culvert is put together and in place in one-third the time required for any other culvert. No special skill needed; no bolts, no rivets. Easiest to install, and by far the most economical and most durable.

Pedlar Nestable Culvert also has

A Score of Uses On YOUR FARM

Makes the best possible well curbing or cistern lining, and keeps your water supply pure. Makes it easier to water your stock. Use Pedlar Culvert to drain any swampy spots or for irrigation ditches and under-drains. Or to instal a permanent sanitary sewage system. Or to pipe water from springs or windmill tanks. Get my book and read how it "fills the bill" and saves your money.

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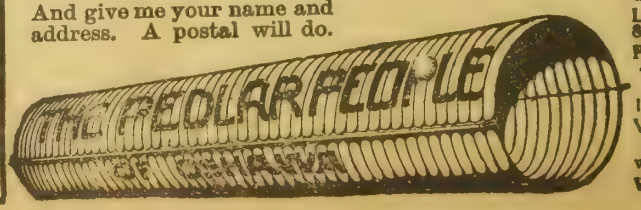
Ask For Free Book No. 60 And Sample Culvert

And give me your name and address. A postal will do.



ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE

HALIFAX 16 Prince St. — ST. JOHN, N.B. 42-46 Prince William St.
QUEBEC 127 Rue du Pont — MONTREAL 321-3 Craig St.
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LONDON 86 King St. — CHATHAM 200 King St. W.
PORT ARTHUR 45 Cumberland St. — WINNIPEG 76 Lombard St.
REGINA 1901 Railway St. South — CALGARY 1112 First St. W.
VANCOUVER 821 Powell St. — VICTORIA 434 Kingston St.

WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME LOCALITIES. Write for details. Mention this paper.

to be of any use as the animal will time will ordinarily not permit him to be of any use, as the animal wi,l likely die before the veterinarian can reach the place.

A great variety of drugs has been used to stop the bloating, with more or less success, but usually in these acute cases from green feed, the trocar is the only remedy that can be depended upon.

The location for tapping is not nearly so difficult to find as some suppose. Most anywhere between the hip bone and the last rib, on the left side, will do, as it is well to keep in mind that the organ you are trying to,tap, ordinarily holds from 40 to 60 gallons. About half way between these two points is preferable. —I. E. Newson, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

A French Remedy for Contagions Abortion.

One of the most serious troubles dairymen and stockowners have to contend with is contagious abortion among their breeding animals. A treatment for the prevention of contagious abortion in cattle, which is said to have been attended with very highly satisfactory results, has been practiced in France for a number of years, and has at last attracted the attention of veterinary surgeons throughout that country. This treatment was first made public in the journal of the Veterinary School of Lyons, as far back as 1897, by Mr. Ch. Geuin, agricultural engineer, and president of the Agricultural Society of Gourgoin.

Mr. Geuin gives the following description of his methods of conquering the disease: "It consists of subcutaneous injectuons of 2 per cent of carbolic acid (20 grammes of acid in 1000 grammes of boiling water) every 15 days, to all the in-calf cows from the fifth to the seventh month of gestation. The injection is made in the animal's neck, just below the dewlap; the quantity injected is 20 cubic centimeters. The process is simple, with out danger, as it is without pain to the animal; it has this advantage that it may be employed by any handy person, and it costs very little. The result of this treatment has been that in my herd abortion has completely disappeared since it was first applied in June, 1895."

During the previous four years the disease was so serious that 75 per cent of the breeding cows in his herd aborted. His cow byres were built on the most approved plan. They were kept scrupulously clean, the walls were frequently whitewashed with lime and sulphate of copper, and the cows were washed almost daily with antiseptics. Notwithstanding these precautions the disease still remained. There are many corners. in a byre in which the germs of the disease may remain, no matter how carefully the premises are disinfected and there are many agents for the dissemination of those germs, of which flies are certainly the most active. Mr. Geuin concludes with the following remarks:—"From the time I used the first injection to the present day, there has not been a single instance of contagious abortion in my herd. On my recommendation, many cattle breeders ihave adopted the process, and in all cases with the same success."— New Zealand Dairyman.

Scours and Other Calf Questions.

In raising pure bred calves from cows, who give a high test of butterfat, has it come within your observation, that if these calves are allowed to suck from birth, scours occur in nearly every case. Will you please give me a detailed advice on the following points:

1. Should a calf be allowed to suck a cow at all? If so, how long?

2. Should a calf be given treatment to counteract the scours in the ?vent of their being allowed to suck?

3. If the calf is not allowed to suck, should it receive the mother's milk, or should it receive milk not containing colostrum?

5. Ifithe calf be allowed to suck for several weeks, is there any effect on the milk production of the cow after the,calf is taken away? ...

6. Is there any difference in the growth, stamia and health of a calf raised by hand, than the one that is allowed to,suck a cow for several weeks, not only in the near future, but in the development of the calf to maturity.

Ans. There has been more or less complaint of scours in all breeds but probably more of this malady in breeds and herds noted for high per cent of fat in the milk. And this is no more than could reasonably be expected when due consideration has not been given to the circumstance that such milk contains a much larger amount of total solids. For example, in 10 lbs. of milk carrying 3.5 per cent fat there are approximately 1.2 lbs. of total solids. Whereas in 10 lbs. of 5.5 per cent milk there are about 1.5 lbs. total solids, or 25 per cent more. Hence 7½ lbs. of the richer milk contains more nutriment than 10 lbs. of the 3½ per cent. and if fed in equal amounts will almost invariably produce indigestion, the common forerunner of scours.

This may well account for the greater proportion of the cases of scaurs, but we confess that it is quite common among dairymen and veterinarians to attribute the cause simply to the inability of the calf to take care of the larger fat globules in the richer milk. But since the overfeeding of skimmilk will produce the same kind of scours, we are inclined not to accept in full the theory that it is only the fat itself in the rich milk which causes scours.

Passing to the specific questions we are inclined to answer as follows:—

1. Our personal practice is to let the calf suck from three to five days but other dairymen practice taking the calf away as soon as dropped and feeding it the fresh colostrum milk from its dam.

2. If unfortunately scours develop the first thing to do is to cut down sharply on the amount of milk. A mild dose of castor oil may be given to help expel the fermenting undigested food in the digestive tract. There are many other remedies proposed, but in a general way it may be said that the treatment may follow almost without variation such as would be given a young child in the same condition.

3. See answer to the first question. The colostrum should not be ommitted.

5. The cows will give much less milk during the remainder of the lactation period, and with some cows during subsequent periods.

6. If properly fed there will be no appreciable difference, except for the first few weaks. The nursing calf usually overtake the calf that has more glossy appearance, but later when the milk diet is withdrawn, the hand-raised calf does better and will usually overtake ehe calf that has run with its dam. And for the dairy purposes the hand-fed calf on skimmilk is to be preferred.—E. K. B. in Hoard's Dairyman.

The Removal and Disposal of Cows that have Aborted.

Recently "G. B.," in the course of a general question relating to the association between epizootic abortion and breeding failures among members of the herd, referred to a cow that had aborted, which he had shut in a building quite away from other cows, and intended to "feed for killing." This isolation, if really effective, which would include the provision of a separate attendant, who must not come near any of the milking cows—an important item commonly overlooked on the farm—would be a most useful proceeding, the proposal to feed out for the butcher is not in accordance with the most recent recommendation or practice. Isolation and fattening-out used to be considered the correct thing to do; but now, as pointed out in reply to "G. B.," the aborted cow is considered a valuable asset to be retained and bred from again in place of selling out and buying in fresh cows, whether in calves or newly-calved cows from clean herds. It is to be feared— and we attribute it largely to the comparatively little interest excited among farmers by the appearance of the reports of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Baord of Agriculture and Fisheries to inquire into epizootic abortion in cattle—that this aspect of the case is not properly appreciated. It used to be quite a prevalent custom to feed for the butcher cows which had aborted; in fact, it is the custom now where farmers are sufficiently alive to the seriousness of the disease which unfortunately many are not, to determine to get rid of it at any cost. It is also customary to sell such cows alive in open market. Referring to these practices in Part I. of their report, the committee deprecate the selling of aborted cows alive in open market as likely to introduce the disease to other establishments. and unless the animals have ceased to discharge it is considered that they should be kept for at least three months after abortion before being sent for sale. The practice of feeding for the butcher is, of course, much less objectionable from the point of biew of preventing its extension to other farms and cowsheds, but it is now considered that a cowkeeper is much more likely to get rid of abortion from his herd by keeping such animals than disposing of them, and bringing in new ones before his entire herd is free from disease. The report says:—"There can be no doubt that in most cases an attack of the disease greatly increases an animal's resistance to future attacks, and that in a large proportion of the affected, probably in the majority, this resistance is sufficient to fortify them against infection during their next pregnancy. It is beyond doubt that a considerable proportion may abort twice in succession, but it is not improbable that inoculation methods may now be successfully employed to exalt their resistance. In the midst of infection there is no better guarantee against the disease than the possession of an immune stock, and for this reason we consider that on infected premises the animals that have already aborted are to be looked upon as valuable assets for purposes of eradication, much more valuable than the new and susceptible animals brought in."—M. R. C. V. S. in Mark Lane Express.

How to Figure the Amount of Butter Fat.

Farmer's Wife, Vic. Co., N.B.:—Can you give me data on how to figure the butter production from cream, say a cow gives 500 lbs. of milk, in seven days, testing 5 p. c. That, of course, would make 25 lbs. of fat. Now, how much butter of 80 p. c. fat would that make and how do they get it?

Ans.—If no allowance is made for the unavoidable losses in creaming and churning 500 lbs. of 5 p. c. milk will make 31.25 lbs. of butter 80 per cent fat.

When butter contains 80 per cent. fat, the overun, that is, water, salt, curd, etc., is 25 per cent. If 25 is divided by 4, we get 6.25. Add this to the 25 and we have 31.25 which is the amount of butter that can be made containing 80 per cent fat from 25 lbs. of fat. Taken in another way, 25, the amount of fat in 500 lbs. of milk is four-fifths of the number of pounds of butter that can be imade containing 80 per cent fat. If 25 is four-fifths, then one-fifth is one-fourth of 25 or 6¼. Five-fifths is 5 times 6¼ or 31.25.

Depraved Appetite.

J. K. M., Richmond Co., N. S.:—I have a cow that eats dirt. Please let me know what will stop this.

Ans.—She craves something not given in her rations and should be given a variety of food. Also in feed twice daily a tablespoonful of a mixture of two parts powdered wood charcoal and one part each of hydrastis and granular hyposulphite of soda. Better keep her where she cannot eat earth.

Getting at the Sense of the Situation.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has upset the judgment of an Ontario Court which awarded damages to a man who was injured while riding without authority on a railway train. The Privy Council held that while a railway by its sale of a ticket contracted to safely carry the holder it had no contract with a man who had no ticket, and was in fact a trespasser, who might have been prosecuted for his act.

The case in point happened on a train which was backing from one Station at London, Ontario, to another in a different part of the City and on which a trespasser jumped on the rear platform to steal a ride between the two stations, There was a collision and the man was seriously injured, resulting in a suit against one of the railways The Trial Judge and Jury acquitted the railway. The Higher Court reversed this judgment and the railway appealed. The Court of Appeals in Ontario sustained the Higher Court, after which it was taken to the Privy Council, and the Lords of the Judicial Committee reversed all the judgment but the Trial Judge. The defendent had to pay the costs in all the appeals.

Occasionally it pays a railway to fight a damage claim. It may get the case before a Court which gets at the sense of the situation.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Breakwater at Dalhousie, N. B.," will be received at this office until 4 00 P. M., on Wednesday, July 5, 1911, for the construction of a Breakwater at Dalhousie, Restigouche County, N. B.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tenders obtained at the offices of E. T. P. Shewen, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N. B.; Geoffrey Stead,. Esq., District Engineer Chatham, N. B., and on application to the Postmaster, at Dalhousie. N. B.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for two thousand six hundred dollars ($2,600.00), which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender,

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Work,
Ottawa, June 6, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

1 Cent a Word.

This department is one of the most valuable in the MARITIME FARMER. At a cost of only one cent a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange. The address must be counted as part of the advertisement and each initial or a number counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order and advertisement must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office. Copy must be received not later than Friday before the date of issue, which will always be found on the editorial page of the proceeding issue. No black faced type or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small ad. as noticeable as a large one. The rate for this column is one cent a word, each insertion. MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Orpingtons from my prize birds Whites, $2.00 per 13; Black's $2.00 per 13; Buffs, $1.50 per 13—E. H. PARSONS, Box 458, Springhill, Nova Scotia.

REMEMBER! Reeves Munroe, Consulting Electrical Engineer, Taymouth, N. B.

WANTED—Freehold, Timber and Pulpwood tracts. Send full particulars, and state best cash price. Address "TIMBER," Box 131, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE.—Eight pure bred registered sows from my best sows, also 15 registered Yorkshire sows and boars, from registered stock Apply at once to PETER BRODIE, York, P. E Island.

DESIGNS, plans and bills of material prepared for Houses, Barns and Rinks of either timber, balloon or plank frame construction. Prices low Write for particulars.—ALFRED A. GILMORE, Draftsman, Huntingdon, Que.

BAIN WAGON FOR SALE.—We are offering one heavy Bain Lumber or Farm Wagon for sale cheap, on easy terms. For particulars write M. A. MACLEOD, SUSSEX, N.B. or W. C. MACLEOD & SONS, LOCH LOMOND WEST, N. S

ALL kinds of books on Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Gardening, Bees, Fruits Flowers, Vegetables, etc, Catalogue free.—MORGAN'S POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, London, Ont.

THREAD POWER FOR SALE.—One second hand two-horse Moody thread power for sale cheap. First set of planks still on the machine. Write POWER care of MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Barred Rocks; 1st pen is headed by one of the finest narrow Barred cockerels in the province, mated with six large well Barred hens, yellow beaks and legs; 2nd pen pullets headed by a very fine cock. Eggs $2.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.—EDWARD JORDAN, Kentville, N. S.

MARKETS.

With respect to feeds, a remarkably good demand is reported. On account of raising more cattle and going in more for dairying operations as a result of the recent encouragement of high prices, there is more feeding being done. Stocks are consequently taken up about as quickly as they arrive. Middlings are scarce, but bran is more plentiful. There has been an advance at milling points in cornmeal and feed flour.

Flour, $4.45 to $6.10.

Beans—Prime, $1.95 to $2.10.

Peas—$4.75 to $6.00.

Oatmeal, Standard, in bbls., $5.40 to $5.50; Oatmeal, Standard in bags, $5.20 to $5.30; Rolled Oats, in bbls., $4.90 to $5.00; Rolled Oats, in bags, $4.70 to $4.80; Middlings, $26.50 to $27.00; Bran, $24.50 to $25.00; Shorts, $25.00 to $25.50; Feed Flour, bag 98 lbs., $1.70 to $1.75; Cornmeal in barrels, $3.10 to $3.20; Cornmeal in bags $1.45 to $1.50; Feed Oats, in bags, 50c to 52c; Hay, $10.00 to $12.00.

PROVISIONS.

The Chicago National Provisioner, of last Saturday, says that the average price of hogs in Chicago for the previous week was $5.91 per hundred, which was nearly ½c. a pound under the preceding week and slightly more than 3½c. per lb. under last year at the same date. With the exception of the corresponding week in 1908, the quotations for the week mentioned were the lowest since 1905. The average was about 50c. per hundred under the average for the same week during the past 9 years.

The packing of hogs at Western United States centres for the week mentioned was 560,000 against 455,000 last year, and the total pack for March, Appril and May was 6,825,000, as compared with 4.825,000 last year.

A strengthening feature of the situation, however, is the grain crop outlook in the United States. While conditions were favorable for seeding, and the planting of corn was advanced under very favorable soil conditions, the dry weather which has prevailed has caused some little apprehension, and as a result, there has been an advance in the price of all kinds of feed stuffs, such as corn and oats.

The low prices of hog products have been favorable to a large export trade and there has been a large movement of lard from American parts to the old country.

The beef market is slightly easier, but in the opinion of live stock men in the west, we are on the eve of an advance in cattle prices. However, time will tell, and business locally at this time of the year is so light that there is not the same concern with regard to market changes as there would be during the spring and fall months.

BUTTER, CHEESE & EGGS.

In sympathy with foreign markets the price of butter in Canada is easier and the fact that the output this season is likely to be large does not make the prospect for an improvement in values any too good. Australia and New Zealand are still shipping large quantities to the English market and prices in Liverpool are lower than they have been at this date for some years. The United States market too has an oversupply of stock, so that there is no outlook for the Canadian production save the consumption of our own country, which is not large enough to absorb the output of the different factories as it is produced from week to week. Next week will probably see the first offerings of field grass butter, and what speculators will be willing to pay for this article and put it in storage we are not in a position to predict. So far as the Maritime Provinces are concerned the production will be more than is necessary for local needs and jobbers say they are being offered as much or more stock than they need for immediate requirements.

All the Maritime Provinces cheese factories are now in operation. There is, however, no surplus as yet, as the market has been able to absorb supplies about as fast as they have come forward. The market is steady at a fractional advance on the prices quoted by us two weeks ago.

Eggs are in good supply, the weather of late being very favarable for a large production. If anything the market is a little easier, jobbers paying about 17c. for fresh stock.

Creamery prints, 26c. per lb.; creamery, solids, 25c per lb.; dairy solids, 18c to 22c per lb.; dairy rolls, 20c to 22c per lb.; cheese, twins, 13½c per lb.: cheese, large, 13c per lb.; new laid eggs, 19c.

VEGETABLES.

Lettuce, per doz. heads, 60c; cabbage, new American, per crate, $4.00; beets, per bbl., $2.00; carrots, per bbl., $2.25; potatoes, P. E. I., per bag, $2.50; potatoes, N. S., per bag, $2.25; apples, per bbl., $3.00 to $5.00; parsnips, per bbl., $2.00; American squash, bbl., $3.75; parsley, per doz., 60c.; native rhubarb, per lb., 1½c; asparagus, American, per doz. bunch 55c.; tomatoes, American, per crate, of six, $4.50; cucumbers, each, 10c; strawberries, 17c; cherries, per box, $3.25.

CHEESE.

There has been a steady movement of cheese at enhanced values since our last report, sales aggregating 10,000 boxes, being reported to us of Western at 11 1-8c to 11 3-8c as to quality and Eastern at 10 3-4c to 11 1-8c. One shipper, however, stated that he found it difficult to get over 11c for finest Eastern. The Western dairy boards have raised their prices during the week, the ruling rates on most of them being 10 15-16c to 11c. The quality of goods arriving is said to be excellent and very little cutting has been necessary. Prices are a trifle higher in this market than they were a year ago. English buyers are loth to increase their limits, although they are being dragged up gradually.

Hurry, Hurry,

and ask us for prices on Chatham Incubators and Brooders. Our prices are lower than any other standard make in Canada.

After June 1st we will sell settings from the following birds, at half price, $1.00 per setting: S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, R. C. White Leghorns, Black Leghorns, White Dots, Buff Dots, Houdans, White Faced Black Spanish, Blue Andalusians, Dark Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Black Minorcas, White Minorcas and Anconas.

HARTLAND POULTRY YARDS,
HARTLAND, - - N. B.

MAPLE FOREST STOCK FARM.
YORKSHIRE SWINE.
ADDRESS:
S. J. GOODLIFFE, - Sussex, N. B.

Eggs For Hatching

From highest class Exhibition birds Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S.C. Rhode Island Reds, S C. Brown Leghorns winners of 70% of all first prizes in their classes at the Moncton and Hartland Poultry shows. 1911 large, healthy stock and record layers. Eggs from seventeen matings of selected birds including our prize winners, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed or order duplicated, free of charge. Mating list giving full description of matings and price of eggs from each one mailed free on application. Address,
GLENVIEW POULTRY YARDS, - Sussex, N. B.

COBEQUID FARM HOLSTEINS!

Offering some fine bull and heifer calves sired by Sir Rooker Posch Artis and Helbon Dekol's Prince, from cows and heifers that are producers. Can spare a cow or two bred to freshen next fall. Inspection solicited.
SAMUEL DICKIE, Central Onslow, Col. Co., N. S.

Aldermere Fruit and Dairy Farm.
YORKSHIRE SWINE.

Book your orders now for Spring Pigs, ready for delivery April 15th. All pigs registered. Prices very reasonable.
P. L. MORSE, - - Berwick, N. S.

FOR SALE!

One Guernsey Bull, 26 months old and three Guernsey Bull Calves, dropped in December.
One Ayrshire Bull, 15 months old, and a few young Ayrshire Females.
Two Chester White Sows, farrowed in December; young Pigs, 4 weeks old One Sow to farrow later.
J. F. ROACH, Sussex, N. B.
'Phone 111. "Sunny Side Stock Farm."

SPRING BROOK FARM AYSHIRES.

Headed by two imported Bulls. Stock all ages, for sale. Exceptionally fine lot of young Bull Calves from cows that won at Amherst 3rd in aged cow class. 1st and 4th in three year olds, 1st and 5th in two year olds.
MCINTYRE BROS.
Inspection invited. Sussex, N. B.

FOR SALE!

Pure Bred Guernsey Bull, "Linden of Orchard Hill," dropped Jan. 10th, 1909. Weighs 1,200 lbs, Active, docile and a sure stock getter. Dam, "Linda of Eastview" 2nd. 2 C. G. H. B. Sire, "Diamond's Early Riser of Waumisit," 12054, A. G. C. C.
For further particulars apply to
H. P. Banks, Waterville, Kings Co., N.S.

Sea View Stock Farm.

I have for sale several choice pure bred young Holstein Bulls, of various ages. Write or call for full information.
J. D. IRVING,
Bouctouche, N. B.

Chester Whites.

I have for sale several Chester White boars and sows, all ages. Pairs not akin may be purchased. Write at once.
WM. A. ERB,
Sussex, N. B

Chester White Pigs for Sale!
Do You Want One?

We are booking orders for two litters of pure bred registered Chester White Pigs, due about the 14th June, $6.00 each or $11.00 per pair, at from six to eight weeks old. Send your order to-day.
W. C. MACLEOD & SONS.
"Gold River Farm."
Loch Lomond West, N. S.

Keyes Davis Klean Drink Fountain.

Works equally well with water, grit, shell or small grains.
Maritime Poultry Supply Co.,
Moncton, - N. B.

Breeders Directory

Our charge for inserting names in this Directory is $1 per year for each line under each heading. Money must be paid strictly in advance. Names taken out promptly when time is up. Stamps taken.

Jersey Cattle.

Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Guernsey Cattle.

John N. Chute, Berwich, N. S.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex, N. B.
Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Holstein Cattle.

F. W. C. Nase, Nerepis Station, Kings Co., N B.
Jos. R. Taylor, Upper Dorchester, N. B.

Ayrshire Cattle

John A. Hughes, Petitcodiac, N. B.
The S. H. White Co, Ltd. Forest Glen, N. B.
Hon. W. Owens. 4026 Dorchester St., Montreal.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex N. B.
Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N. S.

Shorthorn Cattle.

C. C H. Eaton, Canard, N. S.
Isaac Chipman & Son, Chipman's Corner, Kings Co., N. S.
Walter E. Eaton, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N.S

Oxford Down

Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N S.

Cotswolds.

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SWINE—Berkshire.

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Do you want a pure bred, registered Chester White boar or sow? We have two litters, A 1 stock, that will be six weeks old early in February. Price $6.00 per pig F. O. B. our station. Send your order today and if pigs are sold before it arrives your money will be returned to you. W. C. MACLEOD & SONS, Gold River Farm LochLomondWest. N.S.

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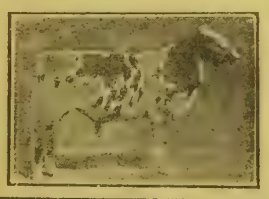

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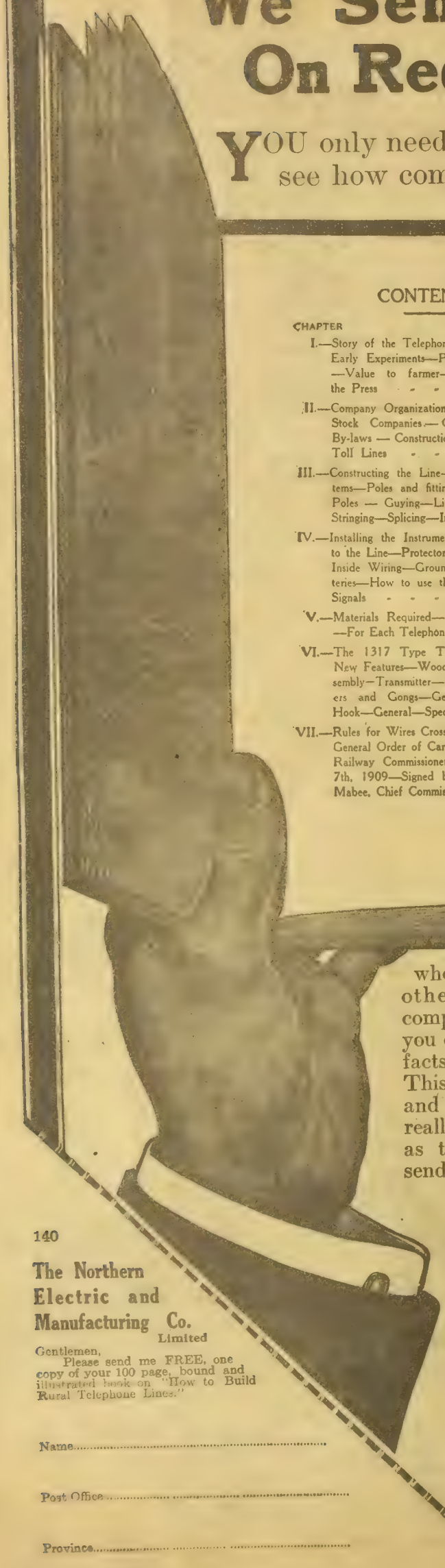

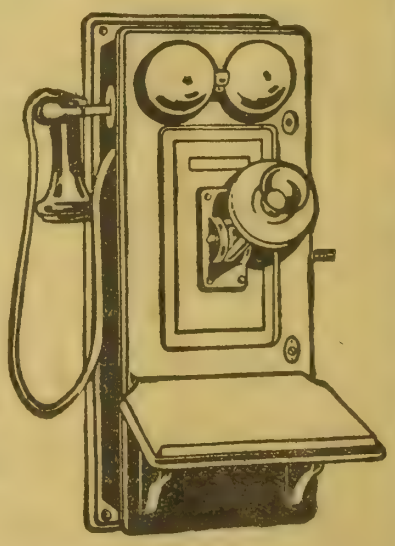

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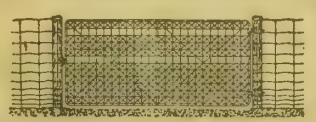
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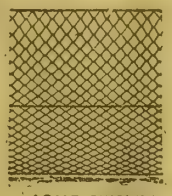
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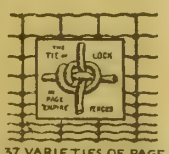

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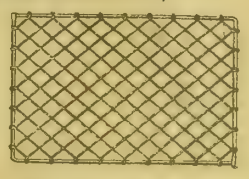
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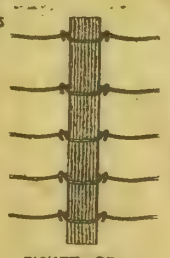
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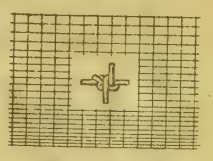
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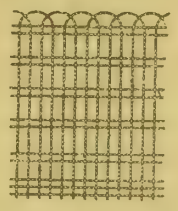
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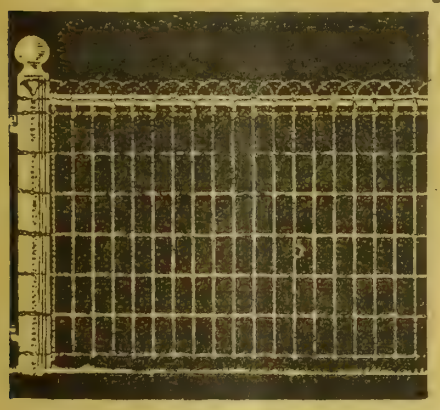

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Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms; the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for two thousand six hundred dollars ($2,600,00), which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned

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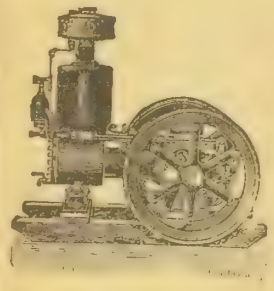

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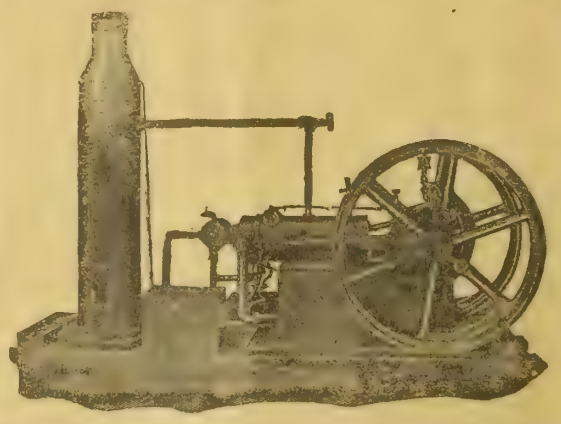

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Official Organ of The Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, The Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations, The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association and The Maritime Bee-Keepers' Association.

Volume 16. Sussex, N. B., June 27, 1911. Number 18.

Farming in the Wake of the Lumberman.

FOR many years New Brunswick forests have rung an echoing response to the woodman's axe and the clang of circular saws in the busy mills, where the logs that are usually floated down the rivers are manufactured into various classes of lumber. The forests of the province cover a large area and scores of lumbering companies operate very extensively, in various sections, from the Fundy tide-washed shores on the south to Chaleur Bay and the Province of Quebec on the north.

The lumbered areas, in many cases, contain some extensive tracts of soil, eminently suited for grazing and cultivation. The keen observer can readily picture a possibility of carrying on the farming industry on a progressive scale on these areas when our own young men and immigrants from foreign lands realize the noble heritage that New Brunswick's fertile soils can give.

We venture to make the assertion that many of the strangers who seek a home in Canada and who are too frequently rushed past us to the West could find more congenial homes for themselves and their families in New Brunswick, where there are hundreds of opportunities for progressive young men, who wish to follow an agricultural calling and where farm lands may be purchased at terms to suit any well intentioned, industrious man.

One of the extensive lumber operators in southern New Brunswick is the S. H. White Co., Limited, whose president, Mr. S. H. White, of Sussex, is considered to be one of the most progressive business men in the province, and who is intimately connected with not a few other industries, that help to make New Brunswick industrially, what it is.

About thirteen years ago, the S. H. White Co., Ltd., purchased a mill and a large acerage of timber lands, on the banks of the Pollett River, in the counties of Albert and Kings, and continued operations much more extensively than their predecessors. The log drives come down the river, for distances of upwards of twenty-five or thirty miles, to the mill pond which furnishes the power for the wheels that drive the clanging saws in the mill at Forest Glen. As the logs are ripped into their respective classes of lumber, the finished product is hauled to a nearby siding of the Havelock and Elgin Railway from whence it is shipped to home and foreign markets.

When the property was purchased, some thirteen years ago, there were

FOREST GLEN STOCK FARM.

A FARM CUT OUT OF THE FOREST.

The Lumber Mill at Forest Glen owned by the S. H. White Co., Ltd.

The Forest Glen Farm Dairy Barn.

only about two acres of cleared land in the vicinity of the mill. Mr. C. R. Colpitts, an intelligent, industrious man was secured as foreman for the lumber and milling operations.

A careful survey of the property revealed an extensive area of undulating land in the vicinity of the mill. This land consisted of a light clay soil with a stiff clay subsoil and although virgin it was not considered by local "wiseacres" to be any too fertile. It had not, however, been tried or proved. As the marketable timber was cut down the land was greadually cleared, crops of various kinds were sown, and, ere long, abundant yields from small areas testified to the fact that the soil was such as would handsomely reward the tiller's toil.

The river bottom meadows, woodland glades and hillsides the grazing grounds for centuries of the lordly moose and timid deer, yielding an abundance of succulent grasses and clovers were well suited for grazing lands and as the cultivated acres were not extensive enough to engage in the dairy industry, the company decided to follow the beef raising industry until such a time as they would have enough land cleared and cultivated to make it worth their while to engage in the dairy business, the backbone of the farmer's avocation in Kings county.

The rough pastures, already referred to, were soon stocked with Hereford cattle. The Herefords throve and grew fat on the succulent grasses and were finished off for market after the summer grazing. As the cultivated areas were enlarged and appropriate dairy feed was grown, the Herefords were gradually supplanted by grade dairy cattle and these in turn, during the last three years are rapidly being replaced by a magnificent herd of purebred, registered Ayrshires.

A representative of the Maritime Farmer, who visited Forest Glen last week went over the pasture lands, cultivated fields and through the barns and pens with Mr. Colpitts, the energetic manager of the lumber, milling and farming operations, found everything in shipshape and learned of the changes that have been placed there during the past thirteen years.

The plow has followed in the wake of the woodman's axe until an area of nearly 150 acres is included in the well-kept cultivated fields. The greater part of the cultivated portion has been ditched and the few stray stones on the surface have been carted away so that practically no obstructions

Chesley R. Colpitts Manager for the S. H. White Co., Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B.

"Chesley" is well liked by all the employees and consequently there never is any trouble in the ranks.

are in the way of the plowman. Consequently, instead of the patchwork system of farming that is so often seen in the Maritime Provinces, large areas are gone over and devoted to the respective crops en bloc.

Sixty-two acres are devoted to the growing of hay, giving an average yield per acre of nearly two tons. This amount of hay is not sufficient for the seventy-five head of stock, and consequently about thirty acres are sown to oats and cut green, when in the milk stage, to supplement the hay. From 3,000 to 4,000 bushels of turnips and about 200 barrels of potatoes are grown each year. No grain is fed to the cows while at pasture but an area of from two to three acres are sown with oats and peas and used for soiling purposes as soon as the pastures fail to furnish sufficient food to keep up the milk flow.

In their system of rotation of the crops they plan to sow a liberal quantity of clover seed mixed with a small quantity of timothy seed at the time the oats are sown, from which as a rule, they get a good crop of clover during the first season and a crop of timothy and clover the following season. The land is then plowed again and used for a crop of green straw after a liberal dressing of branyard manure has been incorporated with the soil.

Last year about an acre of alfalfa was sown using oats as a nurse crop. About one-third of this area has survived the winter and at the time of our visit was about two feet high. Mr. Colpitts is quite an alfalfa enthusiast and feels confident, that the lessons he has learned from a close study of his alfalfa plot and avoiding some of the mistakes he has made in the past, will help him to grow alfalfa successfully at Forest Glen.

The turnip fields are manured in the fall. All the rest of the manur? is hauled out in the spring from a cellar under the dairy barn where it is mixed with liberal quantities of sawdust and other absorbents to conserve all the liquid manure.

Nearly all the work on the farm is done with one team of Clydesdale horses that yield a good revenue by working in the lumber woods during the winter. About the time farming operations begin in the spring, the lumbering operations are completed and, as a rule, the log drives are in the company's mill pond, and a few extra horses are always available for a few days work during the rush season preparatory to seeding.

The company cuts about 4,000,000 feet of lumber per year, the refuse from which is burned in a large furnace and all the ashes are hauled out and spread thinly as a top-dressing on the hay fields by the use of a manure spreader. The results are quite satisfactory. This with the growing of clover reduces the fertilizer bill to a minimum. Labor saving machinery of nearly all kinds are found on the farm and used to good advantage.

One of the most profitable branches of the Forest Glen farm is hog raising. About fifteen brood sows, pure bred Yorkshires and Berkshires are kept and upwards of 150 young pigs are sold each year for breeding purposes. Both the Yorkshires and Berkshires are of exceptionally good quality and their owners are careful not to send out any specimens for breeding purposes that would reflect any discredit on their breeding or that would be a detriment to securing future orders. The company's experience so far has been that one pig sold is an advertisement that can sell other pigs in the same locality. During the summer season the sows are pastured, which with a liberal amount of skim milk keep them in a good, thrifty condition, capable of giving strong, healthy litters and consequently very few pigs are lost at farrowing time. The hog house is roomy, well ventilated, and has an over-head trolley system that reduces the labor of cleaning out the pens. The farrowing pens can be heated, at any time, should occasion so demand.

The Dairy Barn is well equipped, and is one of the most modern barns in the county. Water is brought by the gravity system from springs. The houses are supplied by this system and the cattle have water before them at all times. Owing to the proximity of the barns to the refuse furnace, when a strong westerly wind blows the buildings are in danger of fire, indeed several years ago one of the barns was burned to the ground. One of the most valued modern conveniences used in connection with the company's buildings is the Acme Steel Ladder. Only last spring, the roof of the dairy barn caught fire, a hole was burned through and the fire gained access to one of the hay mows. The mill crew mounted the Acme Steel Ladder forming a bucket brigade and after a strenuous fight of several hours duration they managed to extinguish the blaze and save the building, which would certainly have been burned to the ground were it not for the carrying capacity of the Acme Steel Ladder. The brigade on the ladder at one time numbered twenty-five men. The company has no hesitation in recommending the Acme Steel Ladder to our farmer friends.

The dairy herd consists of 75 head, all ages, of which twenty-five head are now milking. Last year the milking herd numbered twenty and gave a total of 67,000 pounds of 3.5 per cent. milk which was separated on the farm and the cream shipped to the Maritime Dairy Company, Sussex, of which the Forest Glen Farm, is one of the largest contributing patrons. The milk from each cow is tested for butterfat once a month, but each individual milking is weighed and a careful record is kept.

When this system was first inaugurated at the farm some of the hired help thought it a sort of a new-fangled idea that was not worth attending to. Now, they are all converted to the idea so that if any one of them were to become manager or owner of a herd they would not think of getting along without keeping records.

The Mill, Barns, Manager's and Employees' residences at Forest Glen. The Manager's home is the middle residential building in the picture.

Although the records are not as high as some claim, still when the reader considers that the Forest Glen herd is still in its infancy and that a large percentage of the herd was made up of heifers the showing is not too bad. It is the company's aim to work up a herd of good average production.

A strict record is kept of the expenses of every animal on the farm, and woe betide the animal whose yearly production account does not show a profit over its maintenance account.

The weeding system is being consistently enforced, not by the unloading on unsuspecting buyers, but by sending the non-paying animals to the butcher's block by the shortest route.

There are some exceedingly good producers in the herd and the offspring of these, that can be spared are sold at prices that are within the reach of any person who is anxious to get an Ayrshire herd header or a few females. Production is what the company is looking for. They do not purpose exhibiting at the fairs, as they do not believe the qualities of an animal either in body or production is enhanced by being pampered and fitted for exhibition purposes.

For the information of our readers we can say that there are individuals in the herd that would make some of the good ones at our exhibitions, if we may be allowed to use the common expression "go some."

The milch cows are pastured in the pastures on the home farm but the younger stock and dry cows are sent away to pasture on the mountainsides, near the head waters of the Pollett River.

Separate accounts are kept of the lumbering, milling and farming operations. Each account bears a proportionate part of the manager's wages. When the team is used in connection with the lumbering end of the business their maintenance is charged against that account. In a similar way the farm has to pay for any extra help obtained from any of the mill hands during a rush season.

The manager's home is fitted up with all modern conveniences and is an ideal farm home. While the company does not claim any large profits from the farm, they do claim that were it not for the farm the lumbering and particularly the milling operations would cost them very much more than they do at present.

The S. H. White Co., Ltd., has set a pace worthy of the emulation of other large lumber operators. May the example they are setting be an incentive and an example for other firms and individuals to follow so that instead of devastation following in the wake of the woodman's axe, it may be followed by the inte,ligent use of the plow and the virgin soil made to bear bountiful harvests to handsomely reward the toil of the industrious husbandman.

Repelling Flies.

A subscriber who wants a mixture for spraying cattle to keep away the flies, will find the following formula a good one: Fish oil, 100 parts; oil of tar, 50 parts; crude carbolic acid, 1 part. This mixture may be applied with a hand sprayer every day or two. The cost is from 25 to 35 cents a gallon, varying according to the profit demanded by the dealers, and will be found to be a great comfort maker for the single cow, or entire herd.

A part of the Forest Glen Dairy Herd at Pasture.

A Fine Quintet of Ayrshires. The Pride of the Forest Glen Dairy.

Treatment of Muck Soils.

Muck soils are widely distributed, in large or small areas. When properly drained and handled they are in many cases extremely productive. The amount of muck land reclaimed by drainage and brought under cultivation is rapidly increasing, and it is becoming a matter of considerable importance to know the best methods of utilizing such lands. Extensive areas of muck soils are found in Florida, and in a recent bulletin of the Florida Station, A. W. Blair summarizes the results of his study of these soils and makes suggestions regarding their treatment which are of general interest. He states that "muck soils are formed by the decay in low wet places, of grasses, weeds, twigs, leaves and even trees. Being so largely formed from vegetable matter, they are much richer in nitrogen than ordinary soils. They usually also contain small amounts of phosphorus and potassium."

It is recognized, of course, that proper drainage is a necessary prerequisite to the use of muck soils, for "if muck soils are to be cultivated it is obvious that they must first be drained. This is necessary in order that they may become the home of the various kinds of micro-organisms that play an important part in the making of a fertile soil. These micro-organisms need moisture, but they can not develop in mud or standing water."

The method of cultivation requires particular attention.

Cultivation should be deep, especially at first, in order that the air may thoroughly penetrate the soil. Muck soils often contain substances that are injurious and even poisonous to plants. When these poisonous substances are exposed to the air they are probably oxidized to a considerable extent and thus destroyed. A free circulation of the air also improves the conditions for the development of the useful micro-organisms.

Muck soils are generally acid or sour, and this acidity must be corrected before they will be productive.

Suitable materials for this purpose are finely ground limestone, air-slaked lime, wood ashes and marl. Finely ground limestone (the native rock) is to be preferred to the forms commonly used, since it is effective, is more easily handled, and harm is not likely to result from the use of amounts in excess of what is needed to neutralize the acids

It will be necessary in most places to use larger quantities (of neutralizing material) on muck soils than on upland soils. If limestone is used 2 to 6 tons per acre should be applied. If lime is taken, a ton and a half or two tons may be used. The material should be thoroughly worked into the soil one or two months before the crop is planted. This will give time for the lime to neutralize the acid.

The importance of destroying the acids can be better appreciated when we remember that the micro-organisms that convert organic nitrogen into a form that can be used by plants can not develop in a highly acid soil. The limestone and lime also furnish a suitable base with which the nitric acid that is formed may unite, thus producing calcium nitrate which can be taken up by plants.

If muck is to be used for fertilizing purposes, on upland soils, it is also necessary for the acids to be destroyed. This can be done either by composting it with one of the materials already mentioned, or by applying the latter when the muck is applied, or afterwards, and thoroughly mixing both with the soil by cultivation.

A Bunch of Pure bred Ayrshires owned on the Forest Glen Farm.

Muck may be improved by simply drying and thoroughly airing it. This is especially true of mucks that contain iron compounds. We can not expect a satisfactory yield of such crops as celery and lettuce on muck land until the acids have been largely destroyed.

It occasionally happens that a muck deposit is underlaid with marl, or is in close proximity to a limestone formation. In such cases it is not so likely to be acid, and might not require the treatment with lime.

Muck soils being especially rich in nirtrogen should, one would think, require but little, if any, of the nitrogenous fertilizers. Experience, however, has shown that in many cases they do require added nitrogen. This is because they are so strongly impregnated with acids that the bacteria which would otherwise convert the inert nitrogen of the organic matter into soluble nitrates can not live. When this unfavorable condition has been corrected, less nitrogen in the form of commercial fertilizer will be required. If a quick-growing vegetable crop is being produced, nitrate of soda may be used to good advantage, as may also stable manure, since it introduces beneficial bacteria; but sulphate of ammonia and organic forms of nitrogen (such as cotton-seed meal and castor pomace) should not be used; the former because it will aggravate the acid condition and the latter because there is already enough organic nitrogen present. Phosphoric acid and potash may be used liberally if desired. For phosphoric acid, ground bone is an excellent material; while a ton or two of finely ground phosphate rock (floats) would also be helpful; not so much, however, for immediate results as for future crops, since the acids in the muck will very gradually convert the insoluble phosphoric acid into the available form. For potash any of the potash salts will suit. Kainit has been used on the muck soils of Illinois with good results. Hard-wood ashes are an excellent source of potash, if they can be produced on the place or bought at a reasonable price.

Curing Clover Hay.

In view of the difficulty generally encountered in securing properly cured clover hay, it is believed that the suggestions on this subject by W. P. Brooks of the Massachusetts experiment station will be of interest and value to many who are engaged in the growing of clover for hay. Prof. Brooks points out, in a government report that the first consideration is the proper degree of maturity of the clover and states that clover is often allowed to stand too late to give best results when cured as hay.

If it be suffered to remain until a considerable proportion of the heads are brown and the seed ripe, there will be but little rowen, while there is much danger that the roots of the clover will die after the crop is cut. Relatively early cutting, then—before many of the heads are brown—is desirable, both because a better rowen crop will be secured and because the clover will persist in the mowing longer. Good weather is essential for the satisfactory making of clover hay as it is, indeed, for the satisfactory making of any hay; but it is far more important in the case of the clovers than for timothy, on account of the fact that the clovers need much more drying. The best hour in the day for cutting, is late in the afternoon. Whatever the hour, it is essential to keep in mind the fact that in the curing of clover hay it should be handled but little after it begins to dry. It is generally well understood that too much handling as the crop dries results in the breaking off of the leaves and heads, which are the most valuable portion of the crop.

Whatever the hour of cutting, then, the fact should be kept in mind that this crop should be tedded little in curing. If cut late in the afternoon, the crop may be tedded once the following forenoon. If the weather is particularly fine, it will then be ready to rake and put into cocks late in the afternoon of the same day. If the clover is curing more slowly it may be best to leave it in windrows over one night and to turn these carefully with the fork the next afternoon and to cock on the afternoon of the second day after cutting.

The use of hay caps in curing clover hay should be more general. It is desirable to leave the clover in the cock for a number of days, sometimes as long as a week. The hay is coarse and if exposed to rain it is badly damaged unless the cocks are protected by caps. When examination shows that the clover in the cock is apparently cured, it should be slightly opened and turned up from the bottom on the forenoon. Clover hay cured in this manner should hold substantially all its leaves and heads, and should cure of a bright green color. Such clover is one of the most valuable forage crops, whether for cattle, sheep or horses. Well-cured clover hay, popular opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, is a safe and valuable food for horses, which will need much less grain when fed such hay than when timothy hay is used.

A Peculiar Disease.

C. E. F., Sable River,—Please answer through the columns of the Maritime Farmer the cause and cure of the following:

Heifer thirteen months old, last Saturday started swelling on the left side of jaw, and continued to swell across underside of jaw to right side, then down the throat to foreleg. One foreleg swelled to the knee the other to the foot. The swelling continued along the underside of belly to flank. It would start in blotches and spread until they would meet, somewhat like hives on a person. On Tuesday morning she died. As I think this will be of interest to the general public I shall look for an answer through the columns of the Maritime Farmer.

Ans.—The description is too vague

(Continued on page 680.)

Four promising Ayrshire Calves from the Forest Glen Herd.

THE MARITIME FARMER

And Co-operative Dairyman.

Semi-Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

Official Organ of The Farmers, and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association The Nova Scotia and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association; The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association; The Maritime Bee-Keepers Association, and The New Brunswick Poultry Aassociation.

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Photographs of farm life, when accepted, will be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each, Communications on all subjects connected with farming and stock-breeding are invited. The publishers will pay a reasonable rate for matter of practical value and for agricultural news. Photos and matter not accepted will be returned on receipt of postage.

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SUSSEX, N. B.

Notice to Advertisers—Changes for ads. should reach this office one week before date of issue, in order to insure insertion.

The Circulation of this issue is 10,000 Copies Every one going to a bona fide subscriber.

--JUNE 27, 1911.

Dates of Issue.

July..... 11—25
August..... 8—29

WEED SEEDS AND BAD POTATOES.

Mr. P. G. Butler, Secretary of the St. John's Newfoundland Agricultural Society, has sent us a copy of a letter that Mr. H. Cowen, President of the society, sent him. The letter is self explanatory and a due warning to shippers that the Newfoundland people will not be imposed on or allow their island colony to become a dumping ground for inferior seed. The sooner our farmers, who raise seed oats for sale, realize this, the better it will be for all concerned. A few unscrupulous dealers may ruin the reputation of all the honest efforts that have been put forth to remedy the bad seed evil. Our advice to all farmers, who have oats or other seeds for sale, is to sell the goods for what they are. If oats contain so many weed seeds that they cannot be honestly classed as first class seed, for goodness sake do not try to palm them off as seed oats; sell them for feed oats and you will not be lowering the reputation of your neighbors, who may have a first class article.

The letter reads in part as follows :

"My attention has been called to the weed seeds in the oats imported from Prince Edward Island for seed, and to the wretched sample of "Beauty of Hebron" potatoes from Dicksons and I am desirous to ask you to write to the senders of the oats and let them know this and that Dicksons be asked to compensate the one ton of potatoes not being worth half the money charged as they were both soft and bad."

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS AND WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.

A series of highly successful agricultural meetings are now being held in various parts of the province of New Brunswick. An interesting feature of these meetings is the part that is being taken in them by farmers' wives and daughters. For a number of years several of our lady correspondents have been advocating, through our columns, for the organization of Women's Institutes, along the lines followed in Ontario. One of the strongest advocates for this cause that we had was Mrs. Jas. E. Porter, Andover, N. B., and we are glad to note that her wishes are being fulfilled as will be seen by the following account of the first meeting of the series held at Andover, N. B., on the 12th inst. :

"Yesterday was a field day with the farmers in and around the village of Andover, who assembled with their wives at Beveridge's hall and the residence of Wanan James to hear addresses and witness demonstrations from the institute speakers, sent by the local government. W. W. Hubbard, secretary of agriculture, accompanied the speakers.

"The speakers were Mr. Elliott, from Ontario, who visited this locality last year, and his daughter, whose special mission was to tell of the work of Women's Institutes in Ontario and to induce the farmers' wives of the province to organize and take up the work; Mrs. A. E. Dunbrack, of the department of agriculture, Fredericton, to instruct on cooking, hygiene, etc., and Seth Jones, the provincial poultry expert.

"At 3 o'clock the ladies held a meeting in Beveridge's hall to listen to Miss Elliott and Mrs. Dunbrack, and the gentlemen accompanied Mr. Elliott and Mr. Jones to the barn, where Mr. Elliott talked on the different field crops and emphasized the raising of corn and the use of the silo. His address was very interesting.

"The result of the meeting in the hall was that Miss Elliott enthused the ladies with the necessity of taking up institute work as was being done in Ontario, that they organized themselves into a Ladies' Institute and chose the following officers : Mrs. James E. Porter, president; Mrs. D. W. Pickett, vice-president; Mrs. J. E. Wright, secretary-treasurer. An enrollment of twenty members. Meetings are to be held on the first Wednesday in the month.

"After the organization of the institute the audience was entertained by an interesting and instructive address from Mrs. Dunbrack on hygiene, and the importance of well cooked food, and gave a demonstration of the best methods of cooking meat, which was highly appreciated by those present.

"In the evening a meeting was held in the hall, which was addressed by Mr. Hubbard and the institute speakers. J. E. Porter, ex-M. P. P., occupied the chair. Mrs. Dunbrack spoke on the Woman's Institute as a means of improving the social life of the community; Miss Elliott spoke on What Young Canadians Should Read; Mr. Jones urged the claims of poultry as a money maker on the farm, and Mr. Elliott wound up the meeting with an earnest and eloquent plea for a higher and truer education for the boy on the farm.

"The ladies brought baskets and had a social picnic supper that was enjoyed by all.

Similar encouraging reports have reached us in regard to meetings held in other sections.

THE MARITIME FARMER wishes the good cause every success and trust that the ladies of the Maritime Provinces will ere long be an united body, working for a common cause.

THE FARM ACCOUNT BOOK.

Every farmer ought to consider that what is making his neighbor money may not be adapted to his own cause, and here is where the farm account book should be the guide board.

Many a farmer would find, by keeping a strict account of the cost of feeding his dairy herd, that his cows are not even paying for their keep; while another farmer would find them the most profitable branch of agriculture.

And the same is true of every other business on the farm—cropping, stock raising, poultrying and fruit raising. Sometimes the failure or success is a result of individual management; sometimes it is a result of marketing facilities, soil conditions, and a dozen other reasons, but in all cases, the keeping of an account book will show concisely and clearly whether one should continue in any line of work or choose another.

WEEDS ARE ROBBERS.

Wherever there are weeds in the fields there can always be expected correspondingly lighter crops. The weeds take plant food and moisture from the soil which should be conserved for the crops, and in many other ways they are detrimental.

In order to fight weeds to best advantage they should be studied and their habits understood. When one has an enemy of any kind it is always desirable to learn its name and as much about it as possible, so as to be able to take advantage of any weak point. Just so with the weeds. They are our enemies. We should know their names so that they may be discussed intelligently. Their habits should be well understood so that advantage may be taken of their characteristics in combating them.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

On the opposite page will be found photos of their most Gracious Majesties King George Fifth and Queen Mary, who were crowned on the 22nd inst. Appropriate ceremonies were held in all parts of the British Empire to commemorate the important event and the unanimous heart felt expressions on the lips of all their loyal subjects was and is "God Save Our King and Queen."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The time to advertise is before the other fellow gets ahead of you. The time to advertise is all the time.

Have a purpose. No one ever reached great things without trying for them. Thoughts of what is great, love for great ideals, daily acts done in a great spirit, prepare the hero's hour and brings it to him. Purpose makes or mars life. Purposelessness ruins life.

Enthusiasm is the power behind the throne of success. Enthusiasm exalts the mental faculties, and we think better, invent more, are more resourceful and accomplish things. An enthusiast never says a thing cannot be done—he does it. Obstacles never stop a man filled with enthusiasm, because he uses them as stepping stones to accomplish great results. The enthusiastic man does not watch the clock.

Before locating any buildings on the farm or before making any changes, give the subject careful study for there is a great advantage to be found in the well arranged farmstead. The buildings will stand where they are put a great many years and they should be arranged as economically as possible.

It requires about the same amount of feed to produce one pound of flesh on a steer as it does to make one pound on a sheep, but sheep will thrive on weeds and grass that cattle will not touch, and besides, they produce a clip of wool every year in addition to the mutton.

Those who persist in living as their fathers did and in farming like they did a century ago will soon be so far behind the procession that they will give little trouble. Let them drop behind and get out of sight.

There seems to be an impression that anyone can run a dairy but the people who start out with that idea soon find that it takes just as much wisdom and business sense to manage a dairy as it does to carry on any other line of work.

Give earnest heed to all the things that have been said in favor of good cultivation lest at any time you let them slip.

How Can Alfalfa Growing Receive a Boost in the Maritime Provinces?

Alfalfa Meal.

One of the novel manufacturing developments of the West has been the establishment of alfalfa meal mills throughout the alfalfa growing country. The chief market for the product of these mills has been in the East and Central West, where wheat bran is a standard dairy cow feed.

Alfalfa is so nearly equal to bran in its nutritive value, and can be bought where it is grown for so much less, that there has been a good field for capital in reducing it to meal and shipping it in sacks to sections where it is not grown.

Coincident with the development of this trade have come numerous inquiries as to whether it will pay a farmer who grows alfalfa to cut or grind the hay for feeding on his own place, or whether it will pay him to haul his hay to a nearby mill and have it ground.

In response to these inquiries, the Colorado Agricultural College has conducted experiments with cut or chopped hay for a number of years, and is now entering upon a series of experiments with ground hay.

These experiments are being carried on with steers, lambs and shoats, and the object is to find whether there is enough saving in nutritive material in the meal, or enough additional gain made by the animals consuming it, to more than pay the cost of grinding the hay.

Three lots of yearling Hereford grade steers, 10 in each lot, are being fed on rations precisely alike, save that one lot gets whole hay, anather lot cut hay, and the third lot ground hay.

Three lots of lambs, 100 in each lot are being fed on a similar plan. And four lots of spring shoats are being fed to test the value of alfalfa meal for fattening hogs. One lot is being fed corn and wheat shorts, equal parts by weight; another is being fed ground alfalfa hay, one part, and hulled barley, two parts; a third is getting ground alfalfa hay, one part, hulled barley, four parts; while a fourth lot is on ground alfalfa hay, one part, and hulled barley, six parts.

These experiments will give a good idea as to the relative value of ground, cut, and whole hay. They will be repeated in order to assure correctness in results, and it is believed that they will furnish much needed knowledge concerning the value of ground hay.—G. E. Morton, Colorado Agricultural College.

King George V.

Queen Mary.

CROWNED JUNE 22nd, 1911.

Heart Trouble

Caused Dizziness, Weakness and Smothering Spells.

Through one cause or another a large majority of the people are troubled, more or less, with some form of heart trouble. Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will be found to be the most effective medicine on the market.

Mrs. F. Leslie Craig, 114 Erie Ave., Brantford, Ont., writes:—"It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered greatly from heart trouble which caused dizziness, weakness and smothering spells. I used a great deal of Dr.'s medicine but received no benefit. A friend advised me to buy a box of your pills, which I did, and before I had finished one box I felt so much better I co inued their use by taking two boxes. I highly recommend these pills to any one suffering from heart and nerve trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

HORTICULTURE

Conquering Potato Blight.

When one puts to me the blunt question, can potato blight be entirely eradicated in one's field or not? I answer yes and no. There are seasons when the weather conditions are favorable and spraying is thoroughly and scientifically adhered too, that no signs of blight will appear on the sprayed field. This will involve spraying five times, beginning when the potatoes are but a few inches out of the ground, by spraying every two weeks this will cover about three months, allowing for weather conditions, this is all that can possibly be done in one season. On the other hand there are other seasons when the conditions will not permit five sprayings. Every spray, however, is effectual if not followed by hard rains

WHAT IS LATE BLIGHT.

I have received so many inquiries on the matter of late blight or rust that the following statements seem timely; this disease is caused by a fungus, a kind of mildew, which is carried through the winter in seed potato and so far as known only in this way. Where such affected potatoes are planted the fungus develops in the potato shoots and finally causes the blight of the leaves, provid weather conditions are at all favorable. The germ or spores are produced in enormous numbers on these blighted leaves and by these the infection is spread to the neighboring plants. Many of the spores fall to the ground also, and invading the tubers, cause the rot. Spraying with Bordeaux kills these spores, and so prevents both blight of the leaves and the rot of the tubers.

TWO KINDS OF ROT.

Many potato growers do not understand that there are two different kinds of rot, and that while the old fashioned soft rot is certainly preventable by spraying, the dry rot is not preventable by spraying. As a consequence, some have condemned the spraying of potatoes as a failure. I believe that the spraying of late potatoes with Bordeaux is a profitable operation and that it will prevent early blight and rot blight, blight and discourage flea beetles, but it should be borne in mind that there are other blights and rots of the potato which cannot be prevented by spraying.

DRY ROT PREVENTION.

To prevent dry rot we must depend upon the rotation of crops and the use of healthy seed. Where dry rot has been prevalent potatoes should not be again planted for three or four years. The selection of seed also is important. Do not use seed from bins in which many of the tubers are affected with dry rot; and in all cases before planting, the tubers should be given either the corrosive sublimate or the formalin treatment as for scab. Either treatment will prevent the introduction of scab and lessen the liability to dry rot and the various forms of decay which attack the seed tubers.

Use one ounce corrosive sublimate to seven gallons water and soak the tubers one and one-half hours. For the formalin treatment, mix one-half pound formalin with 15 gallons water and soak the tubers two hours.

A FIVE YEAR SPRAYING TEST.

For five consecutive years of testing, potato spraying has proven a profitable practice with me. The test of 1906, was in my part of my state the least favorable of the five for the development of the principal potato diseases, late blight and rot, yet even in that year the test showed good returns for the money expended and labor applied.

The following will show the profit of five years' experiment with one acre of sprayed potatoes, as compared with one acre of unsprayed:

Notice that the final results of spraying show an average gain of 90 bushels of potatoes per acre and an average profit of $50.44 per acre. Any farmer can test these figures by planting one acre of ground for two or three years so as to allow for seasons when late blight and rot are less prevalent. The whole acre should receive the same attention as to the work and fertilization, except that one-half must be sprayed anywhere from two to five times. The unsprayed must also be kept free from bugs to warrant a fair test.

As the average expense of spraying per acre for the five years was only $2.84, which includes all material and labor, it ought to convince every grower of potatoes that it is a much better paying crop when spraying is thoroughly and scientifically practiced. Also take notice that the profit per acre each year above all expenses was $47.60.

Bordeaux mixture is the only remedy used, except Paris green for bugs, which must be used on the whole acre each year. The poison can be used in the Bordeaux mixture, thus concentrating the work and lowering the cost between the sprayed and unsprayed plots.

Some one man in the neighborhood could make a business of spraying and secure enough fields to keep him busy throughout the season. This plan combines several advantages. The farmer need not learn how to spray, one outfit will do for a considerable area, the materials can be bought in large quantities, and there by more economically, the professional sprayer will become expert and do the work better and faster than the grower himself and the farmer will be relieved of all extra work connected with the spraying.

Year.	Price per Bu.	Sprayed Acre. No. of Sprays.	Cost.	Bu. per Acre.	Value.	Unsprayed Acre. Bu. per Acre.	Value.	Gain per Acre. Bu. per Acre.	Value.
1903	$0 50	2	$2 10	$2 54	$127 00	160	$ 80 00	94	$47 00
1904	45	4	4 00	2 88	129 60	180	81 00	108	48 60
1905	60	3	2 85	2 56	153 60	140	84 00	116	69 60
1906	55	5	4 25	2 70	148 50	220	121 00	50	27 50
1907	70	1	1 00	2 40	168 00	155	108 50	85	59 50
Average	56	3	$2 84	$2 61	$145 34	171	$94 90	90	$50 44

TIME TO SPRAY.

Finally, if thorough spraying is the object it would be best to begin when the plants are 6 or 7 inches high and to spray every ten days or two weeks thereafter as long as the plants remain green. If rain comes before any application is dry on the vines, the treatment should be repeated; but spraying should not be stopped because it looks like rain. Just after a rain, especially a warm rain followed by muggy weather, blight spreads fastest and the plants most need protection. It requires only a short time for the mixture to dry on the vines and then it takes a heavy shower to wash it off. Every effort should be made to complete the spraying before the rain comes. If only three applications are to be made during the season, delay the first until it is necessary to treat the potatoes for the beetle or slugs, or shortly before the middle of July. In no case should one deliberately wait until blight appears; but if this has been done and the spread of the disease is not rapid when first discovered, a single application may do much to preserve the remaining foliage.—Sylvanus Van Aken in Successful Farming.

New Idea in Orcharding.

A feature of the apple industry in Nova Scotia ever since it commenced to assume large proportions has been the purchase by speculators of apples on the trees. This method of marketing has been embraced by many fruit growers, who have found it advantageous because it gave them an asssured income without having to worry about market fluctations or even to bother about picking and barreling. Possibly the growth of co-operation in the marketing of apples will have a tendency to check this custom; for while the farmer who sells his crop on the trees and lets the speculator take the risk knows exactly what he is getting for his apples often before they have ripened, there is a disposition for farmers to join hands in the enterprise of marketing. The principle of co-operation, we understand, has been more extensively adopted in this province than anywhere else in Canada, and it is working advantageously in raising the standard of Nova Scotia pack and in securing the most satisfactory returns for the farmers. But now a new idea is making its appearance in the orcharding industry. It has not shown itself in Nova Scotia, so far as we are aware, but it is a marked feature of the industry in Ontario this year. We refer to the system of letting orchards on rental. In addition to this many apple dealers have changed their methods, and instead of buying the fruit in the orchard as in former years they have proceeded to rent the orchards. It is said this has been done on so large a scale that it cannot fail to materially affect the quantity and quality of apples produced in Ontario orchards. Nearly all such rented orchards will be thoroughly sprayed and many of them have been pruned. In

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Is better, in every way, than any other spray for Worms, Codling Moth, Potato Bugs, Asparagus Beetle and other leaf-eating insects.

VANCO sprays easier, sticks to the leaves better, does not burn the foliage, and always kills the insects. Contains guaranteed amount of Arsenic Oxide — of uniform strength and highest quality.

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If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 309, Windsor, Ont.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is sold on a guarantee that if you are not satisfied after using two-thirds of a bottle according to directions, your money will be refunded. It is up to you to try it. Sold by all dealers.

most cases there is a stipulation for cultivation of the ground as well. We draw attention to this as a new idea that may ultimately enter into orcharding in this province. Still another feature to notice in connection with it is the influence it may have on crop estimates. Only the less progressive orchardists are likely to do business with their trees in this way, which being the case, it means that many orchards more or less neglected in the past will be better cultivated and made consequently more productive. The same thing would obtain in Nova Scotia in case the same system were to come into vogue. If all the trees now producing were cultivated as they ought to be the apple production of the Annapolis Valley would no doubt show an immediate increase.—Maritime Merchant.

Why Plants Wilt.

If you cut a flower off and put it in a glass of water it keeps its head up pretty well for a long time. If you do not put into water at once it wilts. Why? In the first place the plant takes up water and keeps stiff and erect. In the second place, it wilts because it can get no water, and what is in the plant soon leaves through the stomata. That is, the water is pumped out by the dry air and with none to replace it, the plant wilts. Water is all that keeps tender plants or tender parts of trees from wilting or collapsing.

Force water through a hose and it has a tendency to straighten out. Cut off the water force and it collapses. This is exactly what happens when a plant fails to get enough water.

Severed grass soon becomes good hay if it is handled right. Try this for a lesson in hay making. Cut a handful of clover and put it in the hot sun to dry. Put another handful in the shade where it can't dry out so fast. In three hours see which is the best hay. Take the handful of hay and twist it in your hands. In one case, the sun-dried hay will have brittle leaves and green, juicy stems, whlie the shade cured hay will be more thoroughly cured and not be so britle. It is the best hay and will keep best. Why?

Well, the sun dries the leaves to a crisp the first thing so they can't pump the water out of the stems. The shade-cured hay had a chance to stay green long enough to quite thoroughly pump the water from the stems through the leaves before they wiltedf

So if you want good hay don't lay it out thin in a hot sun. Better soon rake it into loose windrows so the bulk of it will be shaded and the wind can go through. Any hay will keep if it is cured so you can't wring any juice out of the stems when you twist a handful.

Orchard Cultivation.

The neglect of farm orchards throughout the country accounts very largely for the fact that the crop of apples decrease in some orchards.

It is a recognized fact that orchards require more care and attention to produce good fruit now than formerly. Good, healthy, vigorous trees are less susceptible to injury by insects and diseases than weak trees. Cultivation is the most essential factor in producing good trees and fruit.

The principle reason for cultivating an orchard is to conserve the moisture both by establishing a dust mulch on the ground and by keeping the weeds down. Cultivation should not begin in the spring until the trees have started to grow, otherwise you may force out the tender growth which may be injured by cold.

In cropping a young orchard always

A Dirty Carpet Or a Clean Painted Floor! WHICH IS BETTER?

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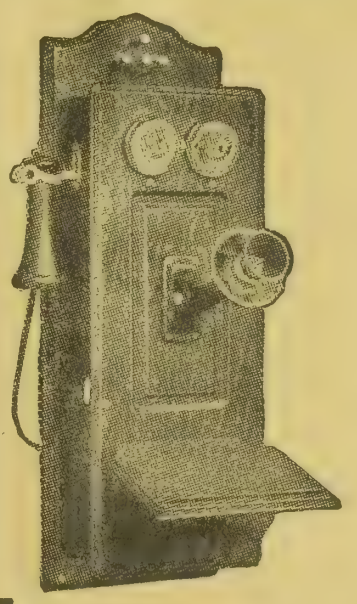

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Why spend money for some cheap machine? Separator quality is more important than first cost. Our local representative will show you the Tubular. If you don't know him, ask us his name.

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leave plenty of space between the crop and the young trees for cultivation and as the trees grow older widen this area.

In old orchards, no crop should be planted in the spring and in case a cover crop is on the ground, it should be turned under. The first cultivation of an orchard should be about four or five inches deep, followed by a harrow so as to pulverize the soil. In case of large trees, the disc harrow, and preferably the extension reversible disc, is best adapted to the first one or two cultivations. The subsequent cultivations should be such as to keep a good soil mulch on the soil throughout the summer in dry sections of the province, or dry seasons. In moist sections or seasons it is advisable to plant a cover crop the latter part of the summer to remain on the ground the following spring.

DAIRYING.

A Commendable Score Card.

The score card is coming to be something of a factor in dairying these days. There have been many attempts made to devise a sensible method of scoring. As a farmer, I am somewhat doubtful as to what kind of a scoring system is most desirable. Possibly one that is most readily and reasonably applied and is the most readily understood is the best. The accompanyimg card is in use by the Borden Condensed Milk Company and has the recommendation of being understandable and reasonably brief. With this card it is difficult for two people to score greatly different in desiring to score according to directions. True, there are items that a person might construe rigidly or in a more lax manner, as for instance, the matters of good health, clean cows, clean windows, etc, also good flesh. As a whole it seems to be about as reasonable as anything I have noticed.

The policy of the company seems to be reasonable in applying the score. I have not seen very much use of the card, but what I did see could hardly be criticised severely. In one barn I saw a few cobwebs and was curious to learn how this matter of cobwebs would be treated. I was informed that this barn had not been whitewashed for nearly six months, and that it would be whitewashed inside of thirty days. The cobwebs and dirt were not bad, the inspector said, and he would score the stable as a clean one. If he were to find such a condition within a short time after the stable had been whitewashed he would be more severe in the score, or if it were not to be cleaned shortly he would score closer. If that method of common sense adjustment could be carried out in all such work and, particularly, if there could be some cool-headed advice and consultation between the man with the score card and pencil and the man with the cow there would be a good deal less of friction that we now hear in some quarters.

Below is given a copy of the score card referred to. The dairies where this is used are supposed to score somewhere from 85 p. c. to 100 p. c. I think that some dairies may not reach even 85 p. c. but if not I should expect there would be some missionary work undertaken shortly.

SCORE CARD.

COWS.

If in good health, 10; one point off for each 10 p. c. or fraction thereof found diseased.

If cows are clean, 10; if one or more are dirty, 0 (——dirty).

If cows are in good flesh, 5; if poor 0.

STABLES.

If thoroughly clean including windows, 8; otherwise, 0.

Cubic space, 100 cubic feet, per cow, 5; one point off for each 800 cu. feet per cow under 500.

Ventilation—outlet shaft and inlet pipe, 7; outlet shaft only, 4; neither, 0.

Window area—4 square feet per cow 5; one point for each 20 p. c. less than 4 square feet per cow.

Thoroughly whitewashed, 5; 50 p. c. whitewashed 2; less than 50 p. c. whitewashed, 0.

Cement floor ( ), good condition, 5; poor condition 0; plank ( ), stone ( ) floor, good condition, 3; poor condition, 0. Dirt ( ) floor, 0.

Manure hauled on fields daily, 5; removed at least 30 feet from stable and piled so cows can not get at it, 3; within 30 feet of stable or where cows can get at it, 0.

WATER SUPPLY.

For cows. Spring ( ), stream ( ) or well ( ) water, if unpolluted, 10; otherwise, 0. From buckets ( ) in stables, if clean, 3; otherwise, 0; from pond with no outlet, ( ) 0.

For milk house. Running water, pure and clean, 5; otherwise, 0. Still water ( ) pure and clean, 2; otherwise, 0.

Any danger of water becoming contaminated? If so what?

MILKHOUSE AND DAIRY UTENSILS.

Milk house not attached to any other building ( ), if clean, with tight sound floor, and lighted and ventilated, 10; otherwise, 0; or

Attached to another building (! under good conditions specified above 6; if otherwise, 0; or

Built in an ice house ( ) under good conditions specified above, 4; otherwise, 0 or

Opening from another room or building ( ), 0; or if no milk house ( ) 0. (Half score allowed ( ) if house is deficient in light only.)

Proper pails and strainers used for no other purpose, kept clean and kept in milk house or on suitable outside rack when not in use, 5; if otherwise 0.

Proper care of cans on return from factory, 5; if improperly cared for or used for any other purpose whatsoever, 0.

Total Score,

Remarks and suggestions by veterinarian.

Remarks and suggestions by superintendent.

It would be difficult to devise any score that would not be criticised. Foe example, it might seem that a milk house attached to another building, under good conditions, ought not to be cut in scoring. Also if built with an ice house under the same good conditions, there should be no complaint. This score card is the result of much practical experience and is therefore entitled to special consideration although not, of course, beyond criticism.— Hoard's Dairyman.

Cow's Udder a Manufactory which Produces while you work.

Most persons think that giving down or holding up the milk by the cow is a volunatary act," says John Burroughs, the well-known naturalist. "In fact, they fancy that the udder is a vessel filled with milk, and that the cow releases or withholds it just as she chooses. But the udder is a manufactory; it is filled with blood from which the milk is manufactured while you milk. This process is controlled by the cow's nervous system; when she is excited, or in any way disturbed, as by a stranger, or by taking away her calf, or by any other cause, the process is arrested, and the milk will

WINDSOR TABLE SALT

Salt goes in or on practically everything we eat—which shows the importance of using only pure, wholesome salt.

Windsor Table Salt is pure salt—all salt—and nothing but salt. It is the standby in all Canadian homes. 35

Your grocer is sure to have it.

"BANNER"

Cold Blast Lantern

Patent Lift Lock.

No jammed fingers!

Send coupon in Lantern for calendar.

Costs no more than inferior Lanterns!!

ONTARIO LANTERN & LAMP CO., Limited, Hamilton, Ontario.

Cattle and Sheep Labels.

Metal Ear Labels with owner's name, address, and any numbers required. They are inexpensive simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

F. G. JAMES, Browmanville, Ont.

"SOVEREIGN"
SHEATHING FELT
(Trade Mark Reg.)

is really light-weight Ruberoid Roofing. It is made of the same fabric with wool in lighter weight, saturated and coated with the same **Ruberoid Gum.**

SOVEREIGN Sheathing Felt is clean, odorless, waterproof, germ and vermin proof, fire-resisting and practically indestructible.

Its insulating properties are far superior to those of ordinary building or tar paper. It compares with them somewhat as a blanket does with a sheet. The use of "Sovereign" Sheathing Felt means a far warmer house in winter, and a yearly saving in coal bills. Thus the small extra cost is more than returned to you.

Ask the nearest Ruberoid dealer for sample, or write us direct for sample and booklet G.

The Standard Paint Co.
OF CANADA, LIMITED.
Makers of Ruberoid Roofing.
Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

At the Yarmouth Y. M. C. A. Boys' Camp, held atTusket Falls in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sun burn an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES,
General Secretary.

not flow. The nervous energy goes elsewhere. The whole process is as involunatry as is digestion in man, and is disturbed or arrested in about the same way."

The Milk Escutcheon.

In an article under this heading published in the Rural New Yorker, F. G. Taylor says: The escutcheon or milk mirror was first discovered by M. Guenon, a Frenchmen. In studying the anatomy of cows in regard to the production of milk, he concluded that the milk was dependent upon the circulation of blood to a certain extent and that the large artery that supplies the blood to the region of the udder must be in proportion to the amount of milk produced. This has been borne out by later studies given the matter by learned men. This artery also supplies blood to the skin around the udder and the posterior region, and in consequence the hair on these parts is soft and short. If a person would stand behind a Jersey cow and, holding her tail to one side, study the hind portion of the animal, he will soon notice two lines made by the hair growing in different directions. These lines commence near the perineum and extend downward and outward to a point on the thighs, then turn sharply and pass inside the legs, extending under the belly. The two lines form a shield in shape, from which the name escutcheon is taken. For a good milker this escutcheon should be large, wide at its corners where the hair lines change directions, and should extend well towards the front quarters.

It is generally thought by those using this system that the width of the shield at its widest point denotes the amount of milk and the length, the deep milking quality of the animal. That is, a cow showing great width of shield and the lines joining just forward of the udder, would give a large amount of milk, but would be more apt to go dry sooner than a cow having lines extending well under the body.

A Common Sight.

Prof. R. M. Washburn of the Vermont Experiment Station asks if we ever saw a farmer get up in the morbing, and, without washing, take two pails of swill from the house to the hog house, handle the tools contained in the hog house, then go to the horse stable, spank the horses over, feed them grain, curry them and possibly harness them, then go to the cow stable and after catching and tying up a calf, sit down to milk without washing his hands. I say: Did you ever see him do all this without washing his hands? I have, we all have, and we all know that to milk absolutely dry handed is exremely difficult on may cows, and hat not infrequently the lower portion of the hands becomes well ashed during the milking process. Where does that dirt go? Into solution in the milk and being in solution it cannot be strained out hrough any amount of cheese cloth r even absorbent cotton.

Now imagine with me for a moment that the good housewife beat ggs, mix cake, knead bread or did ny other similar piece of food work regularly in so dusty and ill-favored place as the ordinary cow stable. ow many of us young men would e willing to marry into that famy? As a matter of fact, however, the detrimental effects which could possibly result from such work, which we would immediately pronounce fearfully dirty, would be nothing of consequence, for the reason that all these foods are thoroughly baked and thereby sterlized before being consumed, whereas milk is consumed raw.—Maine Farmer.

Cream Profits That Stay in Your Pocket

Empire Disc

THERE was a time when the first cost of a cream separator was a big factor in deciding which separator a cow owner should buy. But now it is different. Men have found it the best investment to pay a LITTLE MORE at the start rather than to be paying the difference constantly afterward in cream profits lost and in repairs necesary. Men have learned that in the

Frictionless Empire

Empire Line
Of Quality Separators

they can get not only the style and size separator they want, but also the one that nets the greatest returns for the money invested for the longest term of years—the one that makes profits that STAY in their pockets.

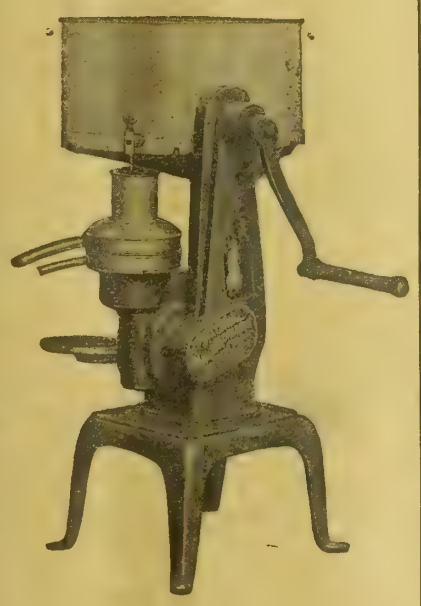
Seventeen cents a Year was the average cost of repairs on all of the hundreds of thousands of Empire Cream separators in use last year. And the majority of these Empire machines have been in use for many years. It's the TIME test and repair cost that tell whether a separator is a paying investment.

Let us also PROVE that Empires turn easiest, are simplest, most sanitary, highest quality and most satisfactory. Write postal now.

We also handle Gasoline Engines and Rock Island Dry Batteries. Write us for prices first mail.

Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Sussex, . . New Brunswick
Farmer Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

THE CAPITAL CREAM SEPARATORS.
THEY MAKE COWS EARN MORE.

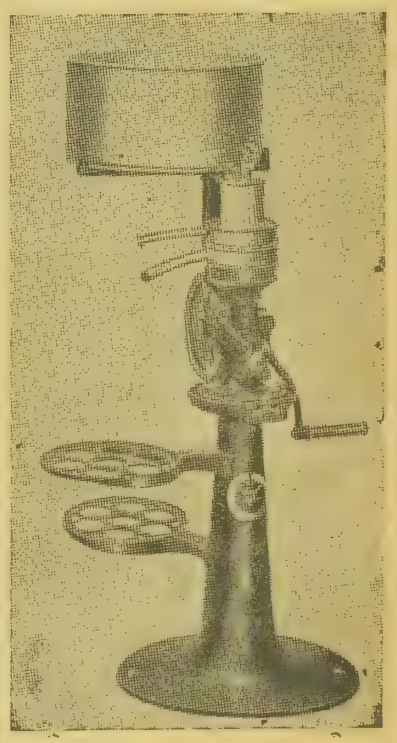


STYLE A—Made in 2 sizes, Nos. 6 and 8. Capacities, 500-750 lbs. per hour. Ball Bearings used throughout. Splash system of oiling. Tank 36 inches high.

We now have to offer two types of The Capital as the cuts show, yet the same bowl is used in either machine. The Capital bowl is acknowledged to be the lightest, most compact, easiest washed bowl on the market. It weighs less than four pounds—has five parts—can be taken apart, washed and assembled in a couple of minutes. This bowl, in the Capital Separator, is partly responsible for the Capital winning 20 PRIZE AWARDS since 1901, in the countries of Denmark and Sweden—the real dairy countries. The Capital is the easiest separator, of equal capacity, to operate—it is the only woman's separator on the market. The light, easy running bowl, together with the arrangement of the strong simple gears, make it the easiest running separator, and last, but not least, the Capital is a close, clean skimmer. This we guarantee.

Both styles equipped with the Capital clutch device—the gears stop running instantly when you drop the handle. We save YEARS with our GEARS by saving all the running down wear. A postal will bring you full particulars. Address nearest branch.

The National Manufacturing Company, Ltd.,
Maritime Branch—MONCTON, N. B.
OTTAWA, REGINA, SASK.
TORONTO, EDMONTON, ALTA.



STYLE B—Made in 2 sizes, Nos. 3 and 5. Capacities, 350-500 lbs. per hour. Phosphor Bronze Bearings and Bushings throughout. Tank, 44 inches high.

We will accept other makes of Separators in purchase price of the Capital.

FEEDING BRAINS

Why Studious Children Always Crave Oatmeal

Nature gives oats more organic phosphorus than to any other grain she grows. And phosphorus is the brain's main constituent. Brains can't grow, brains can't work without it.

Oats also contain more lecithin—the nerve food—than any other grain. They form our greatest energy food.

That's why growing children love oatmeal. Some instinct within them calls for these elements, and woe to the child who doesn't get all it wants.

The right oats for food are the rich, plump grains. In the choicest oats there are but ten pounds to the bushel. In making Quaker Oats these choice grains are selected by 62 separate siftings.

Quaker Oats—just the cream of the oats—costs but one-half cent per dish. One dish is worth two dishes of common oatmeal. Don't you think it would pay to serve your children such oats?

Made in Canada. (172)

LIVE STOCK

Preparation of Show Yard Animals.

There is no season of the year at which a few moments spent in connection with this all-important subject could be spent with better advantage. We start next month upon a series of shows throughout the whole length and breadth of our country, at which the best and the most typical collections of breeding stock to be found within the districts represented by these particular shows are exhibited. From a general acquaintance with agricultural societies, and a personal knowledge of a good many, the main object, or at any rate, one of the principal objects set out in the rules of these societies is to encourage in every way possible the breeding of good stock in their respective districts.

ITS INFLUENCE ON PRODUCTION.

Yet it must be manifest to every stock owner that this object is not being carried on in the manner in which it ought to be, for one's experience proves that in the majority of cases the animals exhibited as breeding animals are in a condition which every practical man will agree renders them almost entirely unfit for stud purposes. A case has just come to our notice out of many similar ones. Two rams were purchased for stud purposes last season, one costing considerable over the century with the result of half-a-dozen lambs from forty-five ewes, the other costing over thirty guineas, with the result of no lambs at all. These rams were too fat and too heavy to do their work properly. Instances of a similar character as to the want of fertility could be readily adducted in respect to stallions, bulls, mares, cows and heifers. Inquiry would bring to light a number of heifers which, having won prizes as yearlings and two-year-olds at breeding fat stock shows, finish their career at the Christmas stock shows in a class for heifers not exceeding three years of age. Is this wise, and is it in the best interests of the production of sound, healthy breeding stock? Certainly not. Experience shows that not only in a general sense is the pure bred stock of this country less vigorous and less sound in its constitution than it was some twenty or twenty-five years ago, but the proportion of live produce resulting from the use of show-yard animals at the stud continues to become less and less.

PAMPERED STOCK.

Let any supporter of the present-day show-yard system refer to the stud books and flock books and ascertain from the owner of a particular animal the number that ought to have been the produce of such an animal, and then find the actual number sired by such animals. The result will be clearly in favor of our contention that the unnatural and undue forcing, pampering, and general treatment pursued in respect to the exhibited animals at the present day tends to diminish their utility and value in respect to stud purposes.

It will be said, you cannot expect men to exhibit animals in the ordinary store condition; they would not be attractive; and many other similar reasons would be given. Quite so, and no one desires for a moment that animals should be exhibited in the condition which is generally covered by the term "store condition." But there is a vast difference between good condition and the present-day over-fed condition that is typical of so many of the exhibits. It is not so much in the quantity of flesh that the animals carry as in the general course of treatment. Right from birth the promising animal is pampered; it never knows what it is to get its own living. Everything that can induce it to thrive and develop is given it, and every protection against anything that is likely to delay or retard its full growth. Can one wonder, then, that when the animal has finished its show-yard career and has to be sold for actual work, so many of them fail?

INSURING SHOW STOCK.

Another means of testing the real value of this unnatural course of treatment is afforded by the brokers insuring livestock. These gentlemen could disclose some pretty striking facts as to the liability to die of such kind of stock. Many say that the rates charged to cover the risks of show-yard preparation and exhibition are very high, but they fail to realize that the fact of their being high goes to prove how heavy the losses are, and it is these heavy losses that emphasize the unnatural course of treatment that such animals undergo in order to fit them, according to the present idea for making a creditable appearance in the classes for which prizes are given.—Agrestis, in Farm and Home.

The Farrowing Sow and Litter

The question whether at farrowing time the sow should be left to her own devices or assisted in any way by taking charge of the little pigs until birth-giving is complete, is very much debated. In many caset the sow farrows during the night, and is found with her pigs all right and quite comfortable in the morning; but it is not always so, and hundreds of young pigs are lost, and not a few sows sacrificed for want of the presence of a capable attendant. It is certainly an advantage to have an experienced man at hand while the sow is farrowing, but there are many evils associated with untimely or undue interference. If the sow has farrowed all right, she should be fed in much the same way as during the closing days of gestation. It is a great mistake to "feed for milk" before farrowing, and equally an error to begin to stuff the sow with milk-producing food immediately afterwards. The inexperienced breeder thinks he must brace up his sow with plenty of good food to meet the demands on her system, and produce plenty of milk on which the young pigs can grow and thrive. This is all right in theory, but experience goes to show that it is a poor sort of sow, and one that ought not to have been bred from, which does not at the start produce enough milk for her pigs without any extra or special feeding. The time for this is later on when the pigs are growing and require a large quantity of rich milk to satisfy their increasing demands, and in providing which, if not assisted by better food, the sow is dragged down in condition

To commence this high feeding directly the pigs are born is not only unnecessary, and therefore wasteful, but injurious. It really defeats the object in view, for it over-stimulates the milk glands and inflames the udder, while the effect on the little pigs is to make them sick, and to cause "scouring" and liver derangement, to which young pigs are very prone. The majority of cases of so-called milk fever in sows, in which the secretion disappears altogether, and leaves the youngsters practically motherless, are due to high or over-feeding prior to and immediately af-

C. P. R. R. Passenger Train Sheds, Winnipeg, Roofed with NEPONSET Paroid Roofing.

Protect Your Buildings Against Storm and Fire

Do you know what roofing is used by the Canadian Railways? It is

NEPONSET
Paroid Roofing

The severest tests and long years of service have proved that NEPONSET Paroid Roofing is a protection against fire—gives many years' wear without a leak.

There are buildings in your neighborhood which prove the superiority of NEPONSET.

Send for the Bird NEPONSET Booklet, which tells about the different NEPONSET Roofings for different types of buildings and shows you just why NEPONSET Roofings are so absolutely reliable.

NEPONSET *Roofings Are Made in Canada*

NEPONSET Dealers everywhere. If you do not know the one in your locality, ask us.

F. W. BIRD & SON, Est. 1795, **431 Lotteridge Street, Hamilton, Ont.**
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Originators of Complete Ready Roofings and Waterproof Building Papers

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INTERNATIONAL COLIC REMEDY

SOLD ON A SPOT CASH GUARANTEE

We Refund Your Money If It Ever Fails.

COLIC MAY KILL YOUR HORSE or Cow within one hour unless you have this remedy ready for instant use. Colic kills more horses than all other diseases combined, and when you need a remedy you must have it at once, for if you wait for a veterinary or make a trip to town you may find the animal dead when you return. If International Colic Remedy ever fails we will refund your money. It is the only Colic Remedy ever sold on such a strong guarantee. Put up in a regular drenching bottle.

SAVED HIS FILLY

St. Jovite, Que, March 3rd, 1911.

International Stock Food Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I am glad to say I used International Colic Remedy on what seemed to be a hopeless case and saved a beautiful filly—she was cured in a few minutes. (Signed) CHARLES ST. AUBIN.

PRICE 50c. AND $1.00 PER BOTTLE. FOR SALE BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Limited, TORONTO, CAN.

Sickness is usually caused by the accumulation of waste matter and impurities within the body.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills,

enable the bowels, the kidneys, the lungs and the pores of the skin to throw off these impurities. Thus they prevent or cure disease. 12

25c. a box.

Grand Trunk Railway System.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM ROUND TRIP HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION TICKETS to Western Canada via Grand Trunk Double Track Route to Chicago, etc., on sale Tuesday, April 4th, and every second Tuesday thereafter until September 19th, at very low fares.

SOME OF THE FINEST FARMING COUNTRY IN THE WORLD is to be found along the line of the GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC in the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Descriptive literature with beautifully engraved maps, and giving full information about FREE HOMESTEADS and how to obtain them free, can be had at any G. T. R. Ticket Office.

BUILT WITH CONCRETE BLOCKS MADE ON "IDEAL" FACE DOWN MACHINES

Grain Bin, built of Ideal Concrete Blocks, for The Marine City Roller Mills Co, Capacity, 5,500 bushels of wheat. Cost complete only $860.

Even if you are going to build only one barn, silo or grain bin, it will pay you to buy an Ideal Concrete Block Machine.

It will enable you to make your own building material right on the spot, saving long hauls and delays.

You can make the blocks yourself, saving labor.

And you will have a building that will be absolutely fireproof, and last for all time without a cent for repairs.

An Ideal Machine will save you many times its cost, and enable you to have buildings as durable as stone for ⅓ the cost of brick.

Write for catalogues. 11

IDEAL CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. LIMITED

Dept. M, LONDON, Ont.

and the number of times of feeding increased.

An important feature in the successful management of the sow and litter is to get the little pigs to feed as early as possible. This pays in two ways—it saves some of the drag on the sow, and it gets the pigs fit to wean earlier, and so the sooner releases the sow from her maternal duties, a matter of no small importance where it is desired to take two litters in a year, and have them both at favorable seasons. Moreover, when the pigs are removed from the sow those that have been taught to eat are much better fit to do without her milk, and they are much less liable to the convulsive attacks so common in newly weaned pigs, whose stomachs are unaccustomed to deal with the coarse food often too plentifully supplied them. Indigestion, constipation, and "fits" are very intimately connected, and all are due to improper feeding. The best way to teach young pigs to eat is to provide a run or "creep" into an adjoining pen, to which the sow cannot obtain access, or to feed them while she is turned out to get some exercise. Where separated milk is available a little thickened with sharps may be given in a small trough, and then solid food, in the shape of a few old peas or a handful of wheat, may be scattered for them to pick up, on which to exercise their jaws and train their stomachs.

Sterility of Twins.

Concerning the sterility of twins of opposite sex, records kept at Hohenheim, Germany, since 1885 show that during that period there were 2521 births in the herds, of which 116 were twins. Twins were more common with old than with young cows and could be traced to 44 out of 55 bulls used during the 25 years There were nine pairs of twins in the progeny of one bull which was used for two years. The progeny of the heifer twins could be traced in only 16 cases in half of which both twins were heifers. In three of these cases both heifers were fertile, while in the other five only one twin was bred, the other being weak and sent to the butcher. Of the 11 which were bred, none gave birth to twins, nor did their offspring up to the fourth generation. Of the other eight cases where the sexes were different, seven of the heifers were sterile, and one was fertile but bore a sterile heifer.

The Sheep Pays.

Money invested in sheep will nearly double itself in one year, since the fleece will pay for the feed and care of the sheep, and the lambs, often two per ewe, are the profit. It is estimated that ten sheep may be kept where one cow may, and the risk is much less. It may be said that the sheep always carries her pocketbook with her. If she dies, her pelt or fleece pays her funeral expenses. If she lives, her wool in the spring and her lambs in the fall pay double revenue. No other stock pays as large a percentage of clear profit on the money invested. Nothing else will build up a run-down farm as quickly as a flock of sheep. While pasturing, the sheep's manure is distributed about so evenly that no manure spreader could equal the sheep in its work. The American people are consuming more mutton every year, and a very bright future is in store for the sheep industry.—Professor R. J. Kuiser.

ter farrowing. The diet of the suckling sow should be gradually increased in richness and quantity, and as the pigs grow a little meal, composed of wheat, barley or oats, may be added to the sharps and bran, which is about the best diet at this period,

TRIED AND FOUND "NOT WANTING" IN ANY PARTICULAR

That's the verdict of hundreds of housekeepers who are using the

ENTERPRISE MONARCH STEEL RANGE.

Convincing evidence of this is found in the fact that the sales have doubled in a very short time and we have been compelled to greatly increase our manufacturing facilities to supply the demand.

There must be a reason for this, and to put it briefly, it is on account of the superior excellence of the MONARCH.

Call upon our nearest agent and examine the range and its many good points, when you will learn why it is selling so freely.

The MONARCH is for sale by leading dealers everywhere. Circular on application to

The Enterprise Foundry Co., Sackville, N.B.

MANUFACTURERS.

NOTHING BETTER ON THE MARKET.

Will green two rows of Potatoes at once, as fast as a man walks.

Adjustable to anv width of row.

Wide or narrow planting.

In general use many years.

Thousands sold annually.

The length of the Duster is such that the poison is kept a safe distance from the operator.

ILLSLEY & HARVEY CO., LTD.,

PORT WILLIAMS, - Nova Scotia.

General Agents.

Why Every Breeder should Have a Typewriter.

After working hard all day in the stable, the field and in the woods, the average breeder goes home at night to find mail waiting him that demands prompt attention. Your hands are naturally calloused and you would rather handle a pitchfork than a pen. If you had a Typewriter you would find it much easier to manipulate. The key board, showing letters plainly, is very simple. It may take a little longer at first to write your letters, but you can "speed up" with little practice. Then again, a Typewriter is better in a home where there are growing children, especially girls, than a piano. If they learn to operate it will not take nearly so long for them to get through business college if they know the use of a Typewriter. Right here is where you will probably save the cost of a machine. They last a lifetime with care and the fact that your correspondence is written on a Typewriter will give give you a standing with prospective buyers that cannot be obtained in any other way. We have lots of new machines ready to ship and have several second hand ones that have been rebuilt. If you are interested write for further information with regard to cost, etc., mentioning The Maritime Farmer.

United Typewriter Co., Ltd..

Prince William St., - St. John, N. B.

THE HORSE.

Treatment for Ringbone.

Ringbone is a hereditary unsoundness which is due primarily to steep shoulder, steep pasterns and bones of poor quality. The immediate cause is hard work at an early age, bad shoeing and bruises or other injuries to the pastern joint. Overgrown hoofs and poor shoeing also often cause ringbone.

Ringbone may often be preventdd by feeding the colts well, by trimming the hoofs frequently, by proper shoeing by a competent blacksmith and by avoiding hard work at an early age. The first step is to give complete rest for five or six weeks. Remove the shoes and see that the feet are pared level. If the pasterns are inflamed put on a bandage soaked with a lotion of half an ounce of acetate of lead in one quart of water. Renew this bandage for three or four days and then rub over the ringbone a blister made by mixing one teaspoonful of biniodide of mercury and four tablespoonfuls of lard. After this blister has been on for twenty-four hours wash it off and rub on a little lard. Repeat the blistering every other week until three blisters have been given. The animal should be given a complete rest of at least six weeks while this is going on.

If blistering does not cure the trouble, the next step is firing. The theory of this is that by means of touching the bone with a hot iron further bone enlargement is prevented. Firing is best done by a competent veterinarian. After everything else has failed, ringbone lameness may be cured by neurectomy, or cutting the nerves that lead to the foot. This cures the horse by completely destroying all sense of feeling in the foot, and consequently there is no further trace of lameness. The trouble is not removed, however, and in time the horse's feet are bound to go to pieces. To cut the nerves a competent veterinarian must be employed. Treatment for ringbone is at best unsatisfactory. Horses so affected should never be used for breeding purposes.

Feeding Work Horses

The horse's stomach is not large enough and cannot hold a feed of grain and hay at the same time; therefore, it is reasonable to suppose that the grain feeds will be more frequently digested and assimilated if not accompanied with too large an amount of hay.

The best results come from feeding work teams one peck of cut hay with their grain feed in the morning and at noon. By practicing this method the horses have a comparatively small amount of freshly-eaten hay to be digested while at work, and the grain feed being more nutritious and more easily digested than the hay, the horse is well nourished throughout the day.

The hay is principally digested in the intestines and the coarse fiber of it is mostly utilized by the large intestines, so there is but little gained by feeding hay during the day when the horses are being worked. At night feed the horses a liberal amount of hay, for this gives it an opportunity to work along in the intestines, where it is greatly reduced in bulk before active work the next day.

A hard-worked horse needs about all the nourishment he will take and should have all the grain that he will eat up clean and promptly. It is the grain that nourishes, but hay must give the necessary bulk to meet the requirements of the digestive organs. The horse that is constantly stuffed with hay must either eat less grain than he should or else suffer from overtaxed digestive organs, which make him slow and sluggish.

By feeding him liberal quantities of hay at night and a small amount of cut hay with his grain foods morning and noon he will keep in good condition and seldom be troubled with the colic and other serious derangements. —W. M. Phillips.

Making a Hoof Bath.

The water which is taken up by the hoof enters the lower border through minute openings and very little if any through the side of the wall. It is therefore unnecessary to have more than an inch of water in the tub. This practice is made easy by a great many who have constructed soak tubs of 1½ inch lumber, four inches deep, nearly as wide as the stall, lacking but two or three inches so that it may be easily turned up on edge and removed, and about four feet long if for the front feet alone. This can be placed in the rear of the stall for soaking the hind feet when necessary, but if one cares to make a tub as large as the stall it will be found difficult to make it water tight as well as portable.

It is better to have a permanent soak stall. The small tub described may be left in one stall and the animals moved to it, or changed daily from one stall to another, many users of it having it in place only during the noon hour. It will safely prevent tendency to contract and crack, as well as constitute a valuable part of the treatment of these conditions.—Dr. Leslie M. Hurt.

How to Trim Feet of Colts.

Close trimming is to be avoided at all times as tending to produce tenderness. When it seems necessary to trim close on one side in order to make the wall of nearly the same length at the quarter and heel, it is better to take off but a portion of the longer wall, then repeat the process in two or three weeks as often as may be necessary to level the foot properly.

Colts which are so deformed in their feet, especially their front feet as to suffer deviations in gait such as winging and paddling, may be greatly benefited by thie method of caring for their feet. The change may be brought about more rapidly by very careful shoeing in the hands of a skilful farrier, but this is seldom advisable except where the colt is handed daily.

Diagnosing by Pulse Beats.

To take the pulse of a horse stand on the left side, run the finger along the lower jaw until you come to a point where the artery crosses the jaw on its lower edge. The pulsations may be easily felt here. To get the pulse of a cow stand at the left side, reach over the neck and feel along the right jaw until the artery is found.

The normal pulse beat for the horse is 35 to 40 per minute. It may go as high as 100 in cases of disease. In the cow pulsations should count 45 to 50 per minute.

A soft pulse, one that is easily compressed by the finger, indicates bronchitis. A hard pulse, one not easily depressed by the finger, indicates acute inflam ation. A hard pulse is often quick, bounding and forceful. An irregular pulse, one that beats fast for a time, then slowly, indicates weakened heart condition. A slow pulse is one that comes up gradually to the finger touch, indicates some brain trouble.

Horsemen Attention !

DR. J. WOODBURY'S HORSE LINIMENT & DR. J. WOODBURY'S CONDITION POWDERS will save and preserve the life of your horses. Their use will cure and prevent the disease common to horses, such as, Cough, Colds, Distemper, Glanders, Spavins, Pink Eye, Splints, Curbs, Enlargements, Cracked Hoof, Kidney Trouble, Fevers, Cuts, Sores and will remove bunches of all kinds.

BEFORE USING.

CURES:
SPLINTS,
CURBS,
SPAVINS,
ENLARGEMENTS,
COUGHS,
COLDS,
DISTEMPER,
GLANDERS,
FOUNDER.

AFTER USING.

Use this preparation thoroughly for all and every disease of the horse for which it is recommended, Criticise it closely. Carefully watch, mark and note its effects, and honestly judging it on its merits, you will be compelled to endorse it.

TESTIMONIALS :

DEAR SIR :—I had a mare which had a very bad cough and heaves for almost six months, and became so thin there was nothing left apparently but skin and bones and I was tempted to shoot her. A friend of mine who had used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment, with good success, induced me to try one bottle of it which I did with the best results. I used just one and one-half bottles of the Liniment which effected a complete cure of both the cough and the heaves, and I have worked and driven her ever since.

I strongly recommend Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment as the best Horse Liniment on the market, and advise all horse owners to try it. Very truly,

RODERICK McKENZIE.

DEAR SIR :—I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment for a number of years, and have found it to be the most excellent article for the feet of horses kept in the stable. It prevents dryness and hardness, promotes a smooth and healthy growth and will, used according to directions, soon remedy anything like contraction of the hoof. W. A. C. RANDALL, M. D.

Hillsboro, N. S

MESSRS. FRASIER, THORNTON & CO., Cookshire, Que.

GENTLEMEN :—I have used your "Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment" for the past seven years for coughs, colds and lameness of all kinds, and find it gives the very best results for distemper. I certainly consider it the best on the market, and would never be without a bottle in my stable.

(Signed) WALTER SLATER, "Cash Livery."

FRASIER, THORNTON & CO., Cookshire, Que.

DEAR SIRS :—You may put my name on your list as one using your Horse Medicines. I have found them to be the best on the market, and am never without your Liniment and Condition Powders in my stable.

(Signed) G. E. CRONKHITE, (Horseman),
March 28th, 1911. Hawkshaw, N. B.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

MANUFACTURERS: **Fraiser, Thornton & Co., - Cookshire, Que.**

ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain; Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain. Does not Blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. $2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 E free.

Before After

ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Swollen, Painful Varicose Veins. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. $1 and $2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 124 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Ca.

MAXWELL'S
HIGH SPEED
CHAMPION

The Wringer Board extends from the side, out of the way of the cover. This allows practically the whole top of the tub to open up—makes it easy to put in and take out clothes.

No other washer has as large an opening. No other washer can be worked with crank handle at side as well as top lever.

Do you use Maxwell's "Favorite"—the churn that makes quality butter?

Write us for catalogues if your dealer does not handle them. 89

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, ST. MARY'S, Ont.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's

Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Dollar Bottle Free

Send for a bottle of my Veternary Medical Wonder. Cures Colic, Fever and Inflamation, Sent postpaid upon request. Agents wanted.

DR. BELL, V. S.
Kingston, Ont.

Full line of veternary remedies in stock including Dr. Bells Wonder, fine blister for Spavins, Ringbones, lumbs or bunches of any kind.

POULTRY.

The York and Sunbury Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

Editor Maritime Farmer:

On the evening of June 7th, a large and representative gathering of the citizens and poultrymen of York and Sunbury Counties met in the rooms of the Young Men's Liberal Conservative Club to consider the advisability of forming a Poultry Association.

On motion of J. N. Ferguson, A. D. Thomas was moved to take the chair, and John Bebbington acted as Secretary.

The chairman in his opening address emphasized the object of the meeting which was to create an interest amongst the people for raising and improving the poultry throughout the country. He said he had been speaking to a great many people, all of whom expressed themselves as having the same idea that the time had arrived when a poultry association would be an immense benefit to our counties.

J. N. Ferguson followed with a very interesting speech endorsing the previous speaker's remarks and showing the necessity for an association.

Fred Crowley, Frank Merrett, John Bebbington, Geo. Foster, Wm. Pitt James Roberts and others spoke along the lines of introducing superior breeds of poultry and encouraging their distribution amongst the people of the two counties by arousing a deeper interest in the commercial value of eggs and poultry by such means as the association may determine.

The following officers were elected:

A. D. Thomas, President; Fred Robinson, 1st Vice-Pres.; Fred Farrell, 2nd Vice-Pres.; Percy Gerow, Secretary and John Bebbington Treasurer.

Executive Committee—John Ferguson, Chairman; John Dougherty, Geo. Foster, Wm. Pitt, Fred Payne, Frank Merritt, James Roberts, Ivan Clewley, Fred Crowley, Wm. Chappell and Walter Lister.

The society is called The York and Sunbury Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

Moved, seconded and carried that the Executive get together and draw up a set of Bye-Laws for the Association.

About fifty enrolled themselves as members and we expect to have a membership of 200 inside of a month. —Percy Gerow, Secretary.

Editor's Note.—We are glad to note that the poultrymen of York and Sunbury Counties have clubbed together and we trust that ere long their influences will be felt in the better marketing of poultry produce.

Poultry Products.

W. E. Vaplon, Poultryman at the Colorado Agricultural College, in the weekly news notes sent out by the college has the following timely advice that should have a tendency to help draw our poultry raisers together and form local branches of the Canadian Poultry Breeders' Association:

"So long as we depend upon the grocer to handle our eggs, and upon the butcher to handle our fowls, so long as we take eggs to market that are large and small, mixed colors, white, brown, pink and speckled, so so long as we will bring in fresh egg with blood clots, and stale eggs taken from a stolen nest, clean and dirty just so long will we have to take the offered price in trade. So long as we remain a thousand miles from the consumer, whether in distance or in methods of marketing, so long will the several middlemen have the profits the producer should have.

"So long as we "don't care", and "what's the use," we are not going to create a greater demand for our products; so long as the consumer is satisfied with "any old egg," "an egg's an egg," so long will there be mutual indifference and distrust. It is a matter needing education, because of ignorance on both sides. We can create a demand only by educating the consumer's taste; feed him strictly fresh, sweet, tasty eggs for a while, and those who bring in the old products in the old way will find themselves out of a job.

"So soon as the consumer can eat his boiled eggs with his eyes closed, so soon will he fail to see the extra 5c. a dozen in the bill. So soon as the producer uses the Golden Rule trade mark on his egg package, so soon will the consumer draw his checks on the Golden Rule bank.

"Potatoes and apples from certain sections of our country have a reputation for quality; the only reputation our eggs have are for another kind of quality. So soon as we consider an egg of as much value as a potato, so soon we will get what it is worth on the market; as it is some get more and some get less.

"Most of the eggs we have seen sold at 12½c. this season were not worth more than ordinary fertilizer so much a load, or ton. It is time we got ashamed of ourselves and inspired a little confidence in the consumer by better and cleaner methods."

Treatment of Diarrhoea in Fowls.

The Veterinary Section of the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station has been experimenting with different remedial agents with the view of finding some drugs that would, at last curatil the enormous loss among barnyard fowls from the various forms of diarrhoea.

Space will not permit the discussion of only one agent. The one that has thus far given us the best results is he Sulpho-carbolates compound, prepared by The Abbott Alkaloidal Co., f Chicago.

One flock consisted of sixty birds. Several were sick at the time treatment commenced and four had died. The discharge from the bowels was of a greenish-yellow color somewhat simulating fowl cholera. One thirty-grain tablet was dissolved in a quart of water and this fluid mixed with bran and corn chop. The mixture was then fed in clean troughs. In this way each bird got approximately one-half grain. This was repeated night and morning. No additional birds became sick, only two of those sick died, and the rest recovered.

Another flock consisted of 175 baby chicks. As soon as these birds were taken from the incubator, they were fed the unhatched eggs that had been cooked and chopped. This mixture was reported to possess an offensive odor. The birds began dying with symptoms of diarrhoea, white pasty vent, weak, dull droppy wings, etc. One-half the flock died before treatment was begun. One-half tablet was dissolved in warm water and the bread saturated with it. The birds immediately quit dying.

Still another flock consisted of 200 birds, including a few turkeys. Cholera had appeared on the premises the fall before. The outbreak was studied in the field and laboratory. The germ (B. Avicepticus) was isolated. In the last outbreak 14 birds had died and several were sick. Similar treatment was used as in the above flocks, except that powder was used instead of the compressed tablets. One tablespoon, rounding full, was dissolved in each two gallons of water. This water was kept constantly before them. No more birds were taken sick and no more birds died after the sixth day.

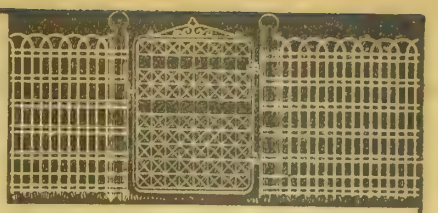
The above is a good illustration of three types of diarrhoea in which we have found this drug by far the best agent tried.

The poultry people will probably be able to secure this drug through their local veterinaraian or druggist. We have not investigated the commercial side of it.—B. F. Kaupp, Pathologist, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Dry Mash.

Probably the Maine Station dry mash mixture is as good as any, but we advise leaving out of it the linseed meal they recommend; we believe it is too rich a mash with that in. It is:—200 pounds good wheat bran, 100 pounds wheat middlings, 100 pounds corn meal, 100 pounds of beef scraps, 100 pounds gluten meal. They do not add the alfalfa or clover to the mash, although a good many do. In that case we would add 10 per cent. in bulk of clover or alfalfa. Of course, it should be mealed clover or alfalfa the cut clover or alfalfa is rather coarse to mix well with the meals.—American Poultry Advocate.

Handsome enough for the city lawn — Strong and cheap enough for the farm



Peerless Lawn Fence is made from heavy, No. 9 steel wire, all galvanized and coated with white enamel paint. It is built so strongly that it will last for years and it cannot rust. It costs less than one wooden fence and will outlive two. It will add to the appearance of any property. Let us send you the cost of fencing with

Peerless Lawn Fence

the Peerless Lawn Fence and electrically-welded, solid frame gates.

We make a full line of farm fences and gates. Agents wanted. Write for full particulars.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Dept. K, , Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

Poultry Notes.

A stunted chicken oftentimes furnishes the breeding place and is a distributing point for lice for an entire flock. Lice seem to gain a stronghold on the weak members first but if left alone the healthy fowls will succumb to their ravages.

An orchardist goes among his trees and trims out a branch here and there The trees grow better and yield more income by the fruit being larger and more choice. Just so had the culls ought to be thinned out of the flock of young chickens. The balance have a better chance of growing and will bring more money.

Molting is a natural process and it is a question whether or not it should be forced. There is a possibility of a forced molt weakening the constitution of a fowl to such an extent that nothing will be gained by such practice. A hen will commence to lay when her time comes, provided she is furnished the amount of grain, green food and animal food her system demands.

Some farmers still persist in building the old-time stair-step roosts, or four or five roosts, one above the other. It is only natural for a chicken to fly to the topmost one, and in this way the top roosts are overcrowded and the lower ones remain empty. The level roots with a droping board underneath are far superior.

tea is the result of care and experience in blending—must be the combination of fine flavor, smooth strength and richness. Because all these elements are so generously included in Red Rose Tea it well merits the term "good tea."

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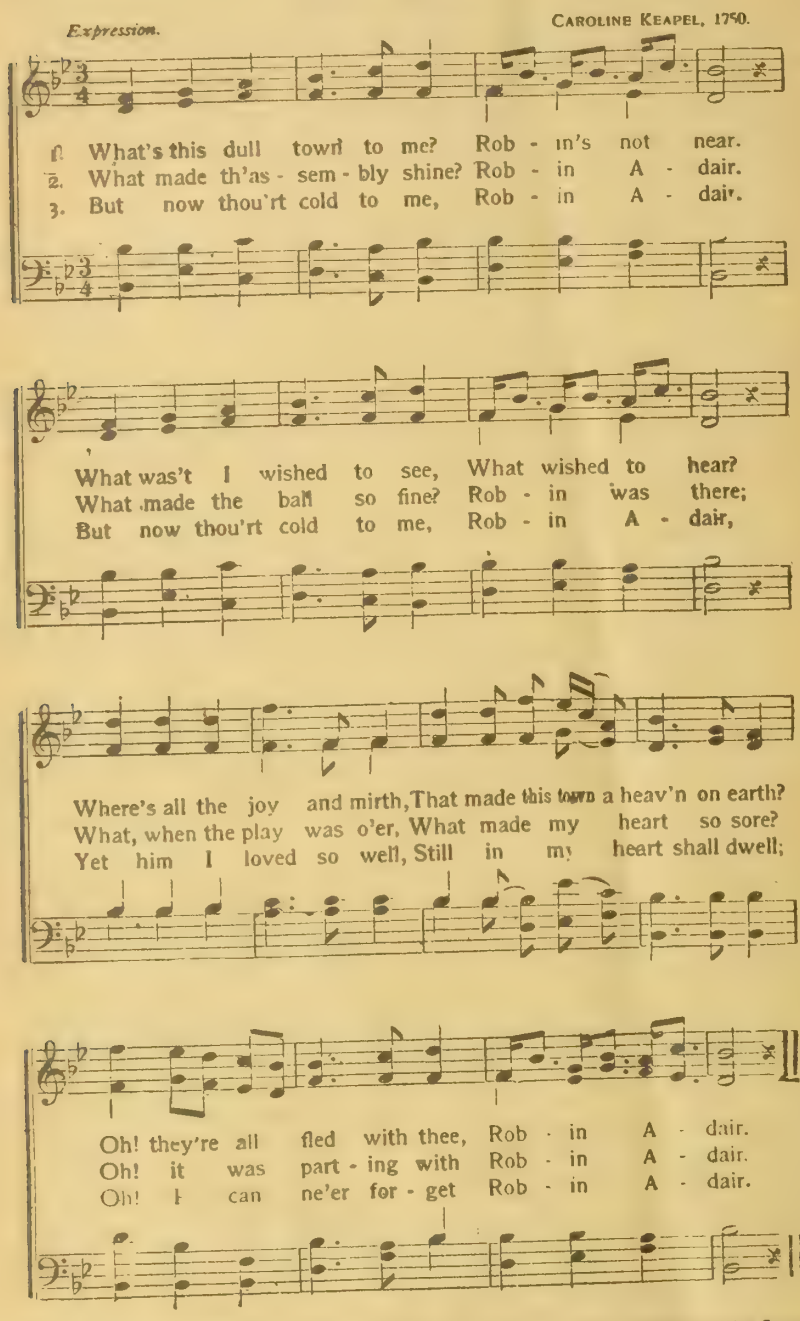
THE FARM HOME

This Department is now being edited by a very competent lady, who will be pleased to answer all inquiries. She solicits the aid of all who are interested in home making. This aid may be given in the form of short articles dealing with your experiences, questions or timely suggestions. Ladies, this department is yours. Use it to the best advantage.

Robin Adair.


Expression.
CAROLINE KEAPEL, 1750.
1. What's this dull town to me? Rob - in's not near.
2. What made th'as - sem - bly shine? Rob - in A - dair.
3. But now thou'rt cold to me, Rob - in A - dair.
What was't I wished to see, What wished to hear?
What made the ball so fine? Rob - in was there;
But now thou'rt cold to me, Rob - in A - dair,
Where's all the joy and mirth, That made this town a heav'n on earth?
What, when the play was o'er, What made my heart so sore?
Yet him I loved so well, Still in my heart shall dwell;
Oh! they're all fled with thee, Rob - in A - dair.
Oh! it was part - ing with Rob - in A - dair.
Oh! I can ne'er for - get Rob - in A - dair.

A book containing the words and music of twenty-six beautiful old-time melodies, will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents by Clark Bros., Moncton, N. B.

Love's Barrier

(Continued from last issue.)

CHAPTER IX.

A HIGHWAY OF HONOR.

A sudden change swept over the calm of Helen's face. It did not flush it became instinct with indescribable feeling; her eyes shone, her mouth became tremulous with sweetness. Her heart, quite cold to the man who thus proclaimed himself her lover, was yet touched by his chivalric devotion. For the story she had just told him was surely not one calculated to raise any woman in a man's estimation, though she had not told all.

"You are very good," she said in a low voice, full of intense feeling. "I can never thank you; but it is impossible."

"Why is it impossible?"

He spoke with the quick impatience of the man who will not recognize an obstacle.

"Oh, do you not see? We have known one another only for five days, and ——"

"Time is of no importance in such a matter," he interrupted feverishly. "I knew the first moment I saw you that I felt for you what I have never felt for any woman before. I did not try to analyze it, only I know the world was a different place for me during those scanty hours we spent together, and that since they have been over my life has seemed grey, purposeless, altogether impossible. Surely that can have but one meaning."

"From your point of view perhaps" she said gravely. "But you forget what you propose has two sides. Marriage surely requires that two shall be agreed. Even the most unfortunate of them start, we must presume, on that assumption."

"The circumstances are unusual," he reminded her. "I am honored beyond all telling by your confidence. It gives me hope that in the future everything would be easy. I think I could make you happy, and even perhaps I might teach you to care."

She shook her head, and her eyes filled with sudden tears.

She looked at him with a straight, direct, simple look.

"Believe me, I shall never forget your chivalrous generosity, never forget that you offered to a friendless and beaten woman the best you had to offer. I am very unhappy, and I do not know which way to turn, but I would not seek the most selfish way out. I would not spoil your life."

"Spoil it! You would be the making of me, and of any man's life," he interrupted once more, with the same strange passion. "You speak of selfishness. It is all on my side. I press for that which I want beyond anything on earth, and I am kept humble by the poverty of the thing I offer. I have told you that I am a poor man. My income is only three hundred a year, and there is my sister."

"And yourself. Don't forget to mention yourself, when you speak of your poverty," she said, with a swift bewildering smile. "If I know anything of country parishes, and the place of the priest there you could wed where you liked. You do not need to go afield to seek a wife, even one who would do you so little credit as I."

The words were delicately said and conveyed a very subtle form of flattery, but Secretan would have none of them. For the first time in his life he was really humbled. A great love, such as his had undoubtedly become, glories in debasing itself.

"Why will you belittle yourself? You must know how fitted you are to grace any station. And I am something less than a poor man. I am the son of very poor parents, I could never be your equal in any sense."

"Hush!" she said sharply. "You are a good man, and as such are immeasurably the superior of a woman like me. I have tried to tell you something of my life, but I see now that you have not grasped any of its mean sordidness, its ghastly makeshifts, its hollowness and pretence. It has all been very bitter, but it has done more harm even than I thought. It has created a gulf between my life and a life like yours. Believe me, I am right when I say nothing could bridge it."

"I believe nothing of the sort," he said with a quick impatience which caused a slight smile to touch her grave lips. "I believe that you are the wife for me. I want you. I will have you. I'll teach you to care for me, and to forget all the misery you speak of."

His masterful way pleased her. Few women care to be humbly wooed, and the masterful lover succeeds where the suppliant fails. For a moment Helen was silent, greatly tempted. It offered a way out—no humiliating, doubtful way, but a highway of honor, the offer of a good man's shelter and name and love. Accept this, and she righted herself instantly with the sneering, prying world that had played with her good name; she could rid herself at once and for ever of the daily companionship of her stepmother, and score a veritable triumph over her. This temptation was great, but as she glanced at Secretan, admiring the man, she admitted to herself that it would not be fair. For though she had found him a pleasant and interesting acquaintance, she had no love for him; she told herself that her heart was a dead thing which no power on earth could revivify. No, she would not do him so great a wrong. She rose to her feet a little heavily.

"Thank you very much," she said very quietly; "but it is impossible. We had better say good-bye. I shall always remember that you were willing to give a friendless woman the best you had to give. If I appreciated it less, I would accept, but—but you must understand."

He took her hands, and his deep eyes, glowing with the passion of his heart, clave to her changing face.

"Helen!" he cried hoarsely. "I am not asking much. You say you don't care for me, but I am willing to wait. I will not be impatient dear. Like Jacob, I can serve seven years for you. Don't send me away! Give me the right to take care of you, to give you a home."

She suffered her hands to remain, and her eyes met his in large, questioning appeal. He was so big, so strong, so kind and good; so different in every way from most of the men she had seen, whose first and last thought had been for self alone. When she compared his chivalry to the cold selfishness of the man who had sworn he loved her, and to whom she had given the first fruits of her girlish passion, she shuddered. Yet Secretan was no weakling. She secretly gloried in his splendid looks. Beside him, Hunt in all his glory would not have had the best of it.

"You are rushing to your own destruction," she said, with her fleeting smile of pathos. "Don't you see the great barrier is that I don't care? I like you, I respect you—but I don't care, and I shall never care for you,

THAT AWFUL BACKACHE

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Morton's Gap, Kentucky.—"I suffered two years with female disorders, my health was very bad and I had a continual backache which was simply awful. I could not stand on my feet long enough to cook a meal's victuals without my back nearly killing me, and I would have such dragging sensations I could hardly bear it. I had soreness in each side, could not stand tight clothing, and was irregular. I was completely run down. On advice I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills and am enjoying good health. It is now more than two years and I have not had an ache or pain since I do all my own work, washing and everything, and never have the backache any more. I think your medicine is grand and I praise it to all my neighbors. If you think my testimony will help others you may publish it."—Mrs. OLLIE WOODALL, Morton's Gap, Kentucky.

Backache is a symptom of organic weakness or derangement. If you have backache don't neglect it. To get permanent relief you must reach the root of the trouble. Nothing we know of will do this so surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound.

Write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for special advice. Your letter will be absolutely confidential, and the advice free.

Caught a Cold

Which Ended in a Severe Attack of Pneumonia.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that when a person catches cold it must be attended to immediately, or serious results are liable to follow.

Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption are all caused by neglecting to cure the simple cold.

Mrs. G. W. Bowman, Pattullo, Ont., writes:—"Three years ago I caught a cold which ended in a severe attack of Pneumonia. Since that time at the beginning of each winter I seem to catch cold very easily. I have been so hoarse I was unable to speak loud enough to be heard across the room. Last winter, however, a friend advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, saying it had helped her. I bought a bottle and before it was half used I was completely cured. I also find it a good medicine for the children when they have colds."

Beware of the many imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Ask for "Dr. Wood's" and insist on getting what you ask for.

It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"More bread & better bread"

PURITY FLOUR

Lame shoulder is almost invariably caused by rheumatism of the muscles and yields quickly to the free application of Chamberlain's Liniment. This liniment is not only prompt and effectual, but in no way disagreeable to use. Sold by all dealers.

as you say you care for me. It is too great a risk. Tell me—in your experience of the cure of souls have you never come in touch with the tragedy of a loveless marriage?"

"If I have, it has nothing to do with us. I am not afraid. I have enough love for two. Let me try, Helen. I swear I can't go back to the old grey life after a glimpse of paradise has been vouchsafed. Let us be married, and soon. I believe that together we should conquer fate."

She drew herself a little away, and finally, turning completely from him, walked down the path by the river's brim. He did not seek to follow her, understanding that she sought counsel with herself, which augured hopefully for his cause. Somewhere across his mental vision flitted the words "She who hesitates is lost," and a smile followed them.

He admired the straight, lissome outline of her fine figure, the air of breeding, the neat, proud poise of the small head. How commonplace how ordinary, how altogether different in comparison were all the women he had ever known.

When she came to him again, walking slowly, yet without hesitation, he felt his heart beat almost to suffocation.

Her expression had changed; her face, a little white, was set in sudden determination.

"It is not out of pity you ask me" she said, and there was a difficult note in her voice. "You—you care enough, you say, for both! Are you quite sure of all that it involves?"

"It involves all I care for, the right to shelter you!" he answered quickly.

"And you will not expect too much? I cannot pretend a love I do not feel, but I would not fail in my duty to you. You are willing to take all these risks, and—and any others that might arise?" she added, her glance swerving for a moment from his face.

"I take all the risks gladly. I am not afraid."

"But you know so little of me! I may be a quite impossible person to live with, and my stepmother the sufferer. You have nothing but my word."

"You forget I don't see you today for the first time. There were five days in Paris, in all about ten hours' intimate talk. Surely that must count for something."

"Ten hours to prepare for a lifetime! You have a large trust. I will take you at your word. I will marry you, understanding that you accept all the risks."

She gave him her hand, and he took it between both of his. She was very thankful that he did not offer to kiss her. Afterwards he remembered that it had not occurred to him to do it, though it is usually by a kiss that such a compact is sealed.

"Thank God! God bless you, and may He judge between me and thee," he said in a very full voice. She drew herself a little away, and released her hands.

"Where shall we go now? What shall we do?" she asked feverishly as if she feared to continue the theme. "I feel that I am very inhospitable, but you understand that the house is not mine. I have not even the right to ask who I will to it."

"I quite understand," he answered gently. "But you are going to take me there now. We can perhaps take a roundabout way, so as to bring us there as near the appointed time as possible."

She stood still, looking at him wonderingly.

"You mean it? You will go there, face Mrs. Revell, perhaps tell her what has happened?"

"That is precisely what I am going to do," he answered steadily. "You belong to me now, and the quicker she understands it the better."

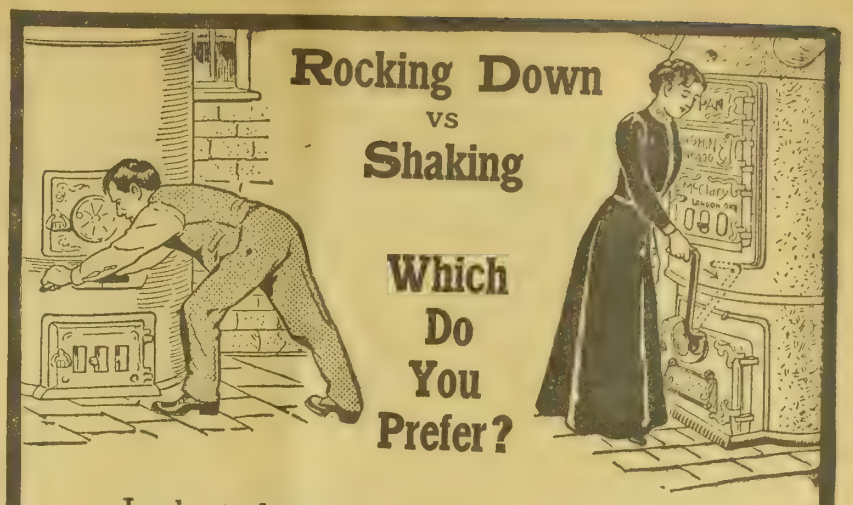
"It will not be pleasant for you, and it is not even necessary," she said reluctantly. "She has really no right to be consulted, or to know what is going on. Even if I marry, I should not take her into my confidence."

"I will not leave Colchester without seeing her, and placing the matter on the right foundation," he said quite quietly, but with an equal decision.

"But she has never even heard your name," said Helen in dismay. "The children have told her about the nice man who was always so willing and so clever in helping with the boats, but they don't even know his name. It would have to be explained from the very beginning."

"Well, I think I am equal to that. Don't you think I look it?"

The change that had come over him astonished her, and filled her with a strange mingling of admiration and a little dismay. Now he was the lover triumphant, ready to stand up to the whole world if need be, proud only when she was by his side. If only she had cared, what pride would have been in her heart. How it would have swelled with the joy of living and the ecstasy of love!



Look at the man above. He's SHAKING an ordinary furnace. He bends nearly double, exerts all his strength, works up a prespiration, and gets a sore back.

Now, look at the woman. She stands nearly erect, gently moves the lever to and fro, a few inches, and the ashes are dropped into the Sunshine ash-pan. This is called ROCKING DOWN. It's so easy a child can do it.

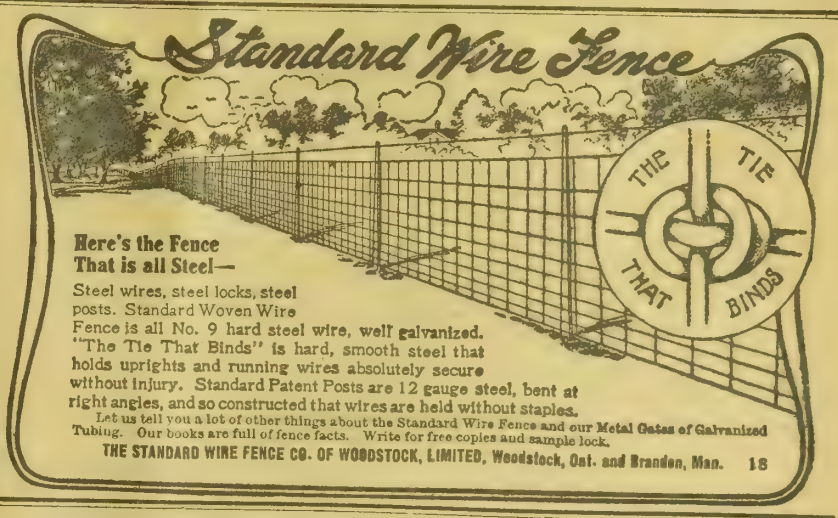
Which method do you prefer? Why, Rocking Down, of course.

51

Go to our agent in your locality. Let him show you the many other time-saving, labor-saving and fuel-economizing features of the Sunshine. Order him to install the Sunshine with a *guarantee* to heat your home to your entire satisfaction.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary.



Here's the Fence That is all Steel—

Steel wires, steel locks, steel posts. Standard Woven Wire Fence is all No. 9 hard steel wire, well galvanized. "The Tie That Binds" is hard, smooth steel that holds uprights and running wires absolutely secure without injury. Standard Patent Posts are 12 gauge steel, bent at right angles, and so constructed that wires are held without staples.

Let us tell you a lot of other things about the Standard Wire Fence and our Metal Gates of Galvanized Tubing. Our books are full of fence facts. Write for free copies and sample lock.

THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. OF WOODSTOCK, LIMITED, Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man. 18

"I don't think I realized until this moment just how big you are!" she said with an odd little laugh. "You are quite determined then, to see Mrs. Revell?"

"Quite, unless you absolutely forbid it."

"Oh, I don't do that. The situation is a little odd—that is all. Couldn't you sleep in the town to-night, and let me explain first to her, before you have the interview? It would certainly be easier for you."

"But I'm not seeking the easiest way. I want to spare you, to make the way as smooth as it can be made for, after all, you have still a few weeks to live under her roof, but I shall take care that it will be a very few weeks."

"You are very masterful. Do you know that I have been accustomed to order my life pretty much as I pleased? I have never obeyed anybody. Why should I obey you?"

"You will not find me a hard task-master, dearest. In everything except what pertains to your welfare, you will find me as wax in your hands. But I reserve the right to take care of you in the way that seems best in my sight."

"But I might differ."

"Then we should laugh all the differences away. I'm right in this. If Mrs. Revell is the sort of woman I imagine her to be, she will respect me all the more for taking a bold stand. It will thus be better for you."

"Whatever your imaginings may have been I am quite sure you have never conjured her up as she actually exists," said Helen, with a faint smile. "I can't tell you how queer I feel, almost as if I had been suddenly called to take part in some comedy for which I had not learned my book."

"I will take the book," said Secretan calmly. "And I think I'm going to enjoy myself very much. How long will it take us to get back to the house?"

"About ten minutes."

"Then let us stop here and talk for another half hour."

He drew her hand within his arm, and they turned down the path together. Helen felt herself like an unreal person, until suddenly he took her breath away by his next words.

"This is the thirteenth of November. In four weeks from today we can be married and we shall go back to Paris for a bi honeymoon."

She laughed out loud.

"It won't happen. It can't possibly happen! You and I to marry! I take back my words. I won't do it.

"Take them back! Not if I know it; they were too precious, and I'm not going to be tossed back to despair when I've once been on the heights," he observed with the singular calmness of appropriation which secretly amazed and even fascinated her. Helen Revell had a strong personality, which much isolation and introspection had undoubtedly fostered. But now she met one which matched her own; nay, bade fair to overshadow hers.

"You talk as if matrimony was as common as taking a meal. In the place where you live do people accept the deluge like this?"

"They haven't had a chance," he answered grimly. "But why should we wait? The situation is acute. The home is ready, and the sooner you bless it with your presence, the happier its possessor will be."

"But what about the other presence, the sister of whom you told me in Paris?" She cast a quick eye upon his face, but Secretan betrayed no apprehension.

"My sister will rejoice in my happiness. She has often said she wished I would marry."

"That is well in theory. Good sisters invariably speak like that when they imagine themselves secure. But we have to come to details. What will become of her? She will remain where she is, of course."

"Oh, no; that would be impossible and unfair to you!"

"But I should not mind; in fact, she would save the situation. Don't you see how awkward it would be for us to be quite alone at first? We should be dreadfully afraid of one another, and if she is as good as you say it would be much happier to have her."

$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

WHEN you enter the Canada Cement Prize Contest, your dealer will assist you. Consult him in reference to conditions of the contest. Refer all questions of doubt to him to decide. Confer with him when his experience and advice and his knowledge of our plan would seem helpful.

Don't hesitate about doing this. We have requested him to assist to the best of his ability any farmer in his locality competing in this contest—whether it's a matter involving the application of cement, or how to go about winning one of the prizes offered in this contest. Do you realize that you have as good a chance as the next man to win one of these prizes? There are four for each Province, as follows:

PRIZE "A"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911, the greatest number of bags of "CANADA" Cement. PRIZE "B"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who in 1911 uses "CANADA" Cement on his farm for the greatest number of purposes. PRIZE "C"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with photograph showing the best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement. PRIZE "D"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who submits the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of work shown by accompanying photograph, was done.

Contest will close on November 15th, 1911, and as soon as possible thereafter, prizes will be awarded.

Be sure and get a copy of our Contest Circular, telling all about the contest. Ask your dealer for one or use the attached coupon, if you find it more convenient.

In writing us, mention whether you have received your copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," a profusely-illustrated 160-page book, which tells you how to build with concrete, so that you can do much of the work yourself. It's a mighty handy and useful book, and should save you many a dollar. Farmers who have received it, say it is splendid. Write to-night and it will go back to you with Prize Contest Folder, by return mail.

Please send Circular and Book.

Name.....

Address.....

Canada Cement Company, Limited, Montreal

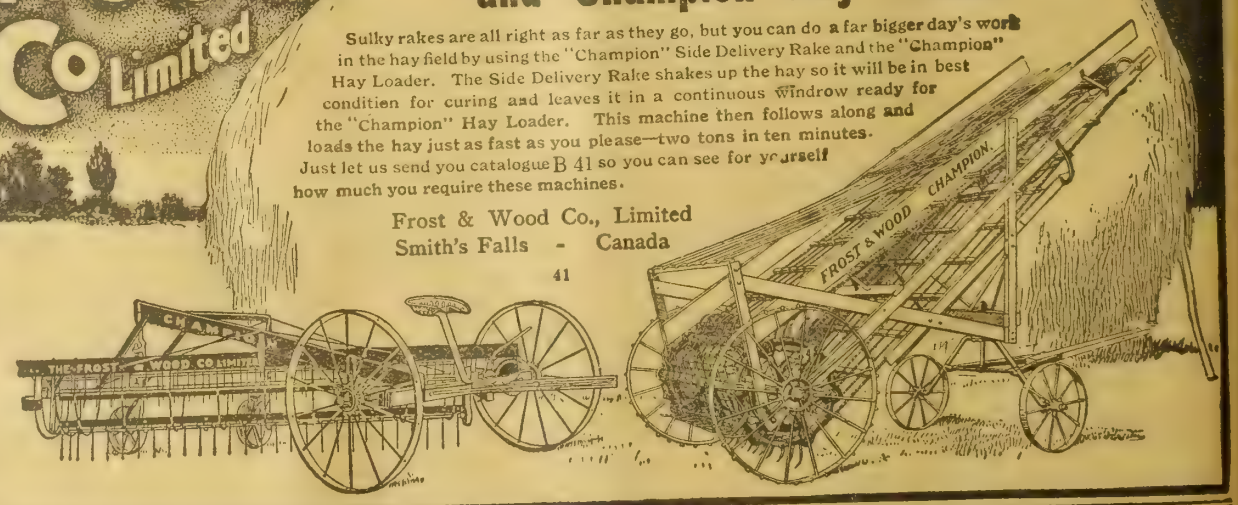
Frost & Wood Co Limited

Do A Bigger Day's Work With Champion Side Delivery Rake and Champion Hay Loader

Sulky rakes are all right as far as they go, but you can do a far bigger day's work in the hay field by using the "Champion" Side Delivery Rake and the "Champion" Hay Loader. The Side Delivery Rake shakes up the hay so it will be in best condition for curing and leaves it in a continuous windrow ready for the "Champion" Hay Loader. This machine then follows along and loads the hay just as fast as you please—two tons in ten minutes. Just let us send you catalogue B 41 so you can see for yourself how much you require these machines.

Frost & Wood Co., Limited
Smith's Falls - Canada

41



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City Market - St. John, N. B.
Residence, Albert St., Sussex, N. B. Phone 131
Dealer in Meat, Poultry, Produce, etc.
All consignments carefully attended to and returns are promptly made as soon as goods are sold.

Secretan smiled a superior smile.

"You show me every moment how different you are from all other women. I cannot imagine you possessed with the unreasoning jealousy of some other women. You are cast in a very different mould."

"It is an inferior one," she said promptly, and a little silence fell upon them. She marvelled at the blindness of the man, who could not see that in pleading for the presence of another in the house she was seeking to build for herself a house of defence. It is only the woman who loves who wants the loved one to herself, who is jealous even of the ties of blood. Secretan saw nothing of this. His assumption of knowledge and experience was nothing short of colossal.

"Are you still of the mind to face Mrs. Revell? You can repent, if you like, and take me to a tea shop instead," she said after a moment.

"I should love that beyond everything, but we must take Mrs. Revell first. When we get her off our minds, and she has driven us forth—shall we say without any refreshments?—then we can descend upon the tea-shop?"

Helen laughed again; the pure comedy of the thing amused her mightily.

"Come," she said, slipping her hand from his arm; "and your blood be on your own head."

(Continued next issue.)

Farmhouse Food.

Curried Veal.—Cut some cold roast veal into pieces about an inch square slice four onions and two apples, fry the onions in 2 oz. of butter, take them out, fry a tablespoonful of curry powder and a tablespoonful of flour in the butter, put back the onions, and add the apples and half a pint of broth or water; when nicely boiled, put in the meat, let it get quite hot; add a good squeeze of lemon juice before serving. Place a border of boiled rice on the dish, make a well in the centre, and put the curry into it. The rice may be garnished with pickles. Indian chutney should be handed with this dish.

Scalloped Mutton.—Cut cold cooked mutton into small pieces. Put a layer of bread crumbs at the bottom of a shallow backing dish, then the mutton, and over that a sauce made in the following manner:—One tablespoonful of butter or milk, one tablespoonful of flour, one cupful of liquid (that in which mutton was cooked, if you have it). Season to taste with salt, pepper, chopped parsley or an onion. Brown the fat and flour together: add slowly the liquid, and cook five minutes: season. Bake 28 or 30 minutes in a hot oven. Cold beef or veal may be used in place of mutton.

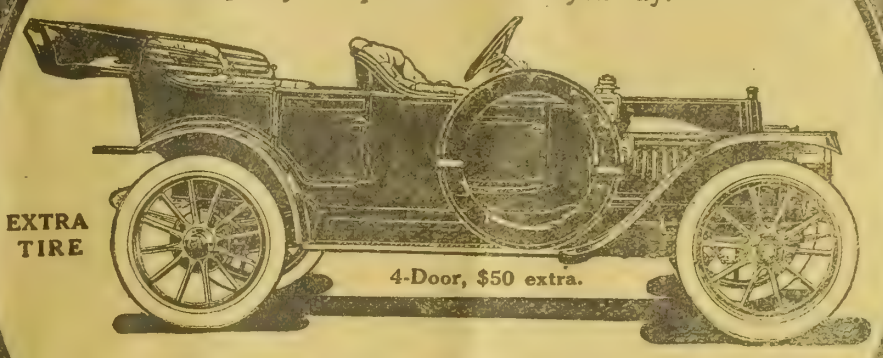
Carrots a l'Indienne.—Braise some young carrots, and let them get cold. Prepare a rich curry sauce, and have ready two or three hard boiled eggs, which have been allowed to get cold and then sliced: slice the cold carrots and lay them with the sliced egg in the curry sauce, and allow them to heat gradually in the sauce: then make a well of nicely-boiled rice in a dish, garnish with strips of red and green chillies, and fill up the centre with the carrot and curry mixture.

Vegetable Soup.—Put three pints of water into a saucepan, and bring it to the boil. Well clean two heads of celery, six onions, three carrots, three turnips, and two parsnips, if liked. Cut all these vegetables into inch lengths, and put them into the boiling water. A bacon bone is an improvement. Let this boil for twenty-five minutes, then put in a teacupful and a half of rice; let this boil another fifteen minutes, pour in a hot dish, sprinkle a tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley over, and serve.

Lemon Buns.—Put 1 lb. of flour into a basin, and with the hands rub in 6 ozs. of butter and a heaped dessertspoonful of baking powder. When these are well mixed in, make a well in the flour and break in two whole eggs, the grated rind and juice of two lemons; pour in a little buttermilk or sour milk, making the flour into a nice dough that will not stick to your fingers. Turn it on a floured board, cut in pieces, making about twelve or fourteen buns of the dough. Roll into a ball with lightly-floured hands, press them into shape, and bake in a hot oven half an hour.

Your "Everitt" Safeguards

"Everitt" claims are practicability, and dependability—service, at minimized tire and gasoline cost. "Everitt" safeguards are bound up in unique, yet simple design, accuracy and accessibility of parts and—notably—the Tudhope policy of "protection after you buy."



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Two Years' Guarantee and "Special Tudhope Equipment," including Extra Tire, go with each "EVERITT."

The "EVERITT" is built, not assembled, car bodies and all, under one roof. We Know everything is Right.

The Car with Car Troubles Sifted Out. Performance is the Proof of "Everitt" Perfection.

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and it means gain to you when you use it. Remember that you get the high standing durability, test and beauty of tone that you can't get in other paints, and the price is always reasonable—impossible to be in the low grade, but never too high. We issue a lovely Booklet on house painting. Do you want it? Write for Booklet ABCDE. We mail it free.

A. RAMSAY & SON CO.,
THE PAINT MAKERS, - - Montreal.
Est'd. 1842.

Hymeneal Laws and Time-honered Predictions.

Love alters not with the passing centuries, nor has its lengthy creed lost materially of the ceremonial tenets of an older day. There is that old warning couplet:

Change the name and not the letter,
Change for worse and not for better.

Miss Brown may ignore it to become Mrs. Bevers, and Miss White may laugh at it while telling her intimates that she is to be Mrs. Wells; but do not both of them in that very laughing, doubting apology thereby prove this all but immortal folk-lore of marriage, even though, as daughters of the newest of the centuries, they decline wholly to be bound by it? To be sure, an elder and unmarried sister no longer feels it incumbent upon her to dance barefoot at the younger maiden's bridal so to ward off the hideous threat of spinsterhood, nor has that venerable prophecy its one time weight—about, "Thrice a bridesmaid, never a bride" but, for the rest, hymenal superstitions are practically as abundant and as revered as ever they were.

For the days of engaged impatience and blissful plans to be well-observed dictates of Dan Cupid are alllbut endless. First must be considered the month. To begin with, Lent is barred; for "Married in Lent, you'll live to repent," and the average girl will decide such a question without hesitation even at the cost of waiting forty days longer. May, too, is held unlucky.

Perhaps this belief goes back to Ovid's time, for the Latin poet laid a ban upon the month as that in which fell the celebration in honor of the great dead. For no other reason than that in it Mary Queen of Scotts began her own much-married and none too fortunate career. The truth though its origin is obscure, comes down to this, that those four weeks of lavishly beautiful stage settings are yet looked upon askance.

Not one of the months but has its own predictions. Thus runs the best known of the formulae:

Married in January's hoar and time widowed you'll be before your time.

Married in February sleety weather, life you'll tread in tune together.

Married when March winds shrill, and roar, your home will lie on a foreign shore.

Married 'neath April's changeful skies, a checkered path before you lies

Married when bees o'er May blooms flit, stranger around your board will sit.

Married in queen rose month of June life will be one long honeymoon.

Married in July's flower banks blaze bitter-sweet memories in after days.

Married in August's heat and drowse lover and friend in your chosen spouse.

Married in Gold September's glow, smooth and serene your life will flow.

Married when leaves in October thin toil and hardship for you begin.

Married in veils of November mist fortune your wedding ring has kissed.

Married in days of December cheer, Love's star shines brighter from year to year.

I may seem amusingly evident from this that the seers at Cupid's shrine have tried to say nice things of pretty nearly all the units that go to build up the year (playing safe would be the terms used by their craft by the betting fraternity.)

Every single day of preparation has its own time honored instructions for the happy little woman, in the case.

If she is wise, she will add to her inward rejoicings, as well as satisfy the Fates, by doing herself a good part of the work upon her trousseau. And by all means she should help mix the bridal cake; she may not spoil it, and she certainly will advance her chances for that joy af life, which of course, she deserves.

Everyone knows it is bad luck to put on the entire wedding outfit before the final dressing for the ceremony itself, and almost every bride knows the color of her gown for that most momentous of all moments is a matter not to be settled merely by what is becoming. what is written in the hymeneal law and prophets?

Married in grey, you will go far away;

Married in black, you will wish yourself back;

Married in brown, you will live out of town;

Married in red, you will wish yourself dead;

Married in pearl, you will live in a whirl;

Married in green, ashamed to be seen;

Married in yellow, ashamed of your fellow;

$15.95 AND UPWARD

THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH

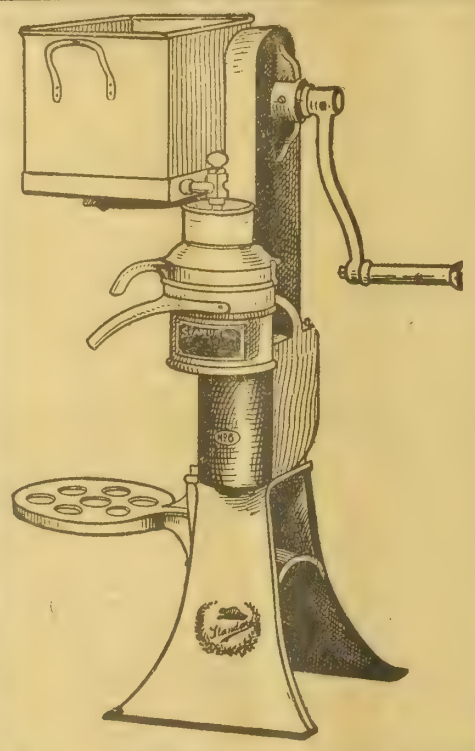
It is a solid, fair and square proposition to furnish a brand new, well made and well finished cream separator complete, subject to a **long trial** and **fully guaranteed,** for $15.95. Different from this picture which illustrates our large capacity machines. Skims **1 quart of milk a minute,** hot or cold; makes thick or thin cream and does it just as well as any higher priced machine. Any boy or girl can run it sitting down. The crank is only 5 inches long. Just think of that! The bowl is a sanitary marvel, **easily cleaned,** and embodies all our latest improvements. Gears run in anti-friction bearings and thoroughly protected. Before you decide on a cream separator of any capacity whatever, obtain our $15.95 proposition.

THE LOW DOWN AMERICAN SEPARATOR

EXCELS ANY SEPARATOR IN THE WORLD

OUR LIBERAL TRIAL ENABLES YOU TO DEMONSTRATE THIS. While our prices for all capacities are astonishingly low, the quality is high. Our machines are up to date, well built and handsomely finished; run easier, skim closer, have a simpler bowl with fewer parts than any other cream separator. Thousands of machines in use giving splendid satisfaction. **Write for our 1911 catalog.** We will send it free, postpaid. It is richly illustrated, shows the machines in detail and tells all about the **American Separator.** Our surprisingly **liberal long time trial** proposition, **generous terms of purchase** and the low prices quoted will astonish you. We are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America and cannot afford to sell an article that is not absolutely first class. You save money by dealing with us and at the same time obtain the finest and highest quality machine on the market. Our own (manufacturer's) twenty-year guarantee protects you on every **American Separator.** We ship immediately. **Cream separators are admitted into Canada free of duty.** Write us and get our great offer and handsome free catalog. ADDRESS,

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., BOX 1212, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.



"THE STANDARD"

IS THE WORLD'S GREATEST SEPARATOR

The **"Standard"** is the nearest approach to Cream Separator perfection ever accomplished, not only in skimming but in every way. It is constructed on approved mechanical principles and materials of the highest standard only are used. Its cost is very little higher than ordinary machines and its productivenes is 25% to 40% greater than the old method of skimming and 10% to 25% over all other separators.

Write for Catalogue and Prices.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Territories.

The RENFREW MACHINERY CO., Ltd., H. A. McArthur, Sussex, N. B. Mgr. for Maritime Provinces.

Here is Your Chance!

FREDERICTON The Business COLLEGE

W. J. OSBORNE PRINCIPAL.

will keep open during the
SUMMER MONTHS.

While the regular work coutinues, as at any other time of the year, special attention will be given to those who are deficient in education.

Enter at any time. Send for free catalogue. Address:

W. J. OSBORNE, - - Principal, Fredericton, N. B.

A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL.

To All Women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also Hot Flushes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or Bowels, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address Mrs. M. Summer, Box H, 309, Windsor, Ont.

Agents Wanted!

We want farmer agents in all parts of the Maritime Provinces to sell the Acme Steel Ladder.

It is one of the best propositions ever offered to a farmer who wants to make money during his spare moments.

Write to-day for particulars as to territory, etc

The Acme Seel Ladder Co.,
Sussex, N. B.

Married in blue, he will always be true;
Married in pink, your spirits will sink,
Married in white, you have chosen aright;
Then arises the question of the day of the week where the jingle is perhaps widest known of all:
Monday for health.
Tuesday for wealth.
Wednesday the best of all,
Thursday for losses,
Friday for crosses,
Saturday no luck at all.

So comes at last the day—and it is safe predicting that at least the she of the "high contracting parties," will, first thing of all, fly to the window for a look at the weather, for "Happy the bride the sun shines on."

And when she begins to don those pretty things that represent busy labors of happy hours, what then!

Well, she will put on her right shoe before her left; that points to success in life:

She will use no pins; they betoken spite.

She will take good care that the Only man-in-the-world doesn't see her until she comes at last to be joined to him for life; for there is a saying about the ill luck of that, too.

Mr. Bridegroom, of whom scant notice is taken by the originators of all this mass of sage advice, here comes in for a single warning: He is not to stand at the junction of a cross-roads or beside a barred gate on his wedding morn. If he does, look out!

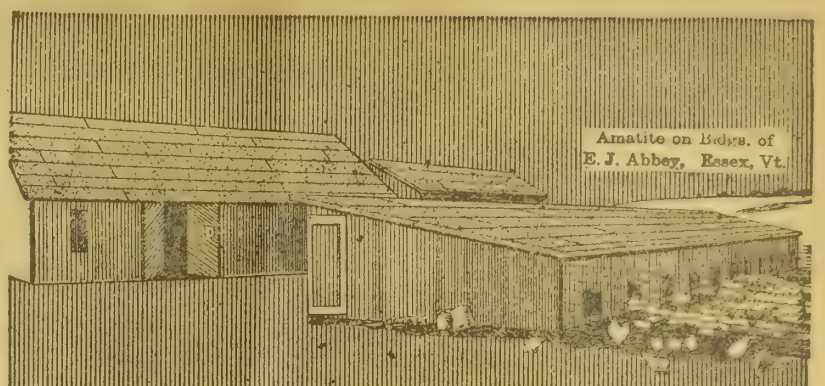
Of the march to the church there is much to say. The fairies of ill omen announce that no funeral must be met on the way, and they foretell dire results if the steeple clock should perchance strike while the ceremony is going on. The fairies of promise declare that the attending maid who catches the bride's bouquet, thrown among the guests when Miss had become Mrs., will be first married, and that she who gets the ring, deep buried in the great cake, will join for life the man of her heart's own choice before the year is out.

Furnishing a Bedroom

In furnishing a bedroom where there is limited space, it is well to have as many things as possible which will hang up," says Christine Terhune Herrick in Woman's Home Companion. "The shot bag which hangs on the inside of the closet door should have pockets deep enough to accommodate shoe holding trees. Provide a bag of some suitable wash material for soiled handkerchiefs and collars and hang this where it will be accessible.

Cleanliness in a bedroom cannot be too strict. Dusting with a damp cloth should be an every-day affair. If the walls are painted, they should be wiped off every few weeks with a cloth wrung out in suds to which a little kerosene has been added. When there is a washstand the furnishings of this should have daily care. The inside of the bowl, pitcher and slop jar should be washed with hot water and soap and the last named article should be scalded out daily The soap dish should be washed thoroughly every day.

Special attention should be given it should be entirely stripped and well aired, the covers turned down over the foot on a chair placed there to keep them from contact with the floor the mattresses tilted up that air may get to both sides. The mattress must be turned daily. When the bed is made the mattress cover should be laid on smoothly, the lower sheet tucked down all around before the upper sheet goes on. The latter must far enough to insure against working up at night and yet sufficient must be put under the mattress at the foot be left free at the top to protect the



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Needs No Painting
TRADE B MARK

AMATITE *roofing is weaned.* It doesn't need to be watched over and fussed with and cared for.

It takes care of itself from the start. As soon as it is laid on your roof, you can go away and forget about it.

You *don't have to paint* Amatite every two years as you do the "rubber" kinds. Amatite has a mineral surface which needs no painting.

The mineral surface is better and more durable than many coats of paint.

Back of the mineral surface is a layer of pitch, the greatest waterproofing compound known. Back of the pitch is a layer of felt (a whole ready roofing in itself), and behind this is another layer of pitch and another layer of felt. The result is a strong, durable roof which can take care of itself in any climate without painting.

We will be glad to send you free a sample of Amatite Roofing so that you can see for yourself just what it looks like. Address our nearest office.

Everjet Elastic Paint
Low in price. Great in durability. Invaluable for prolonging the life of ready roofings, fences, iron work, etc.

Creonoid Lice Destroyer and Cow Spray
It will keep flies away from the cows. It will keep lice and nits away from the poultry, make everything sanitary and increase their output.

The Carritte-Paterson Mfg. Co. Limited
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Dries in a Few Hours and Hardens Over Night

Make the floors ready for summer. You can easily finish one room every night with "Floorlustre". It will be a pleasure—not work—and then the floors will be fresh and bright when carpets and rugs are laid away.

"FLOORLUSTRE"

IS THE PERFECT FLOOR ENAMEL. It will not show scratches—can be washed with soap and water.

One gallon covers 500 square feet. All colors for floors, verandahs, porches and steps.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON LIMITED on the can is your best guarantee of quality.

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MONTREAL, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, TORONTO, WINNIPEG.

face and neck from contact with the blanket. The blankets must be tucked in at the foot and sides, the spread must be arranged less securely so that it may be taken off when opening the bed without loosening the covers.

How to Remove Inkstains from Carpets.

After many tests, it has been found that common milk is one of the best substances for removing inkstains from carpets, rugs, or any similar fabric. The method may be old to some housewives, but it is worth repeating and pasting in some convenient scrap book. First remove as much of the spilt ink as possible with a spoon or knife. A blotting pad is even better. Then pour cold sweet milk over the stain, and after it has been allowed to stand for a minute or two, take it up with a blotter. The milk will absorb a good deal of the ink; but the process must be repeated several times until the milk has no stain of the ink on it when taken up. Mix a little lemon juice in cold water then, and wash the stain carefully, finishing by rinsing in pure cold water. Rub softly while the water is drying. If the stain is an old one, a different process must be adopted. Purchase at the druggist's a little crystal of citric acid, and moisten it and rub over the stain. By repeating the operation the inkstains, no matter how old, will finally vanish.

FLORICULTURE

From now on, throughout the summer, a constant warfare must be maintained against insects. As soon as foliage appears you will find them at work. Spray your roses, gooseberries, currants and shrubs with hellebore, a heaping good spoonful to two gallons of water, kept well stirred up and sprayed in fine weather. This spray will kill many varieties of larval forms of insects and should be repeated at intervals of two or three weeks until August. The pear slug, which attacks the pear, thorn and other hardwood plants, in June and July, is harder to kill and an emulsion of paraffine sprayed on the foliage is a sure cure. One of the best formulas for making it is by taking a quantity of slightly sour milk, agitate this milk with two quarts of paraffine until it will form a white butter-like substance. Dissolve one part of this butter in fifteen parts of water, agitate to mix thoroughly and spray. This is useful to kill larval forms of all insects and used as above will not injure tender foliage. It will kill green fly and all soft insects. The butter can be kept some time, if in a cool, dry place. Insect pests seem to increase every year, and unless more care is taken to exterminate them, as much as possible, it will soon be a hard fight to keep foliage on plants. The government should act in this matter, and assist in the work of repression of insect life. Although, at first, the cost might appear large, increase in crops will recoup the initial expense. This has been proved elsewhere, hence is no experiment. Individual efforts can do much, but when intelligently directed from a properly organized centre the work is much more effective.

Plant Lover, writes:—I have a pink and white Tuberous Rooted Begonia. They have bloomed nicely all summer, but now they are looking badly. The leaves have turned yellow and dried up and only a few on top of the stalk seem to be growing. The roots look healthy. Should it be repotted? It is apparently quite root bound.

Your Tuberous Rooted Begonias having bloomed well all summer are now ready to rest and should be dried off in the pots, as they are. As soon as the soil is thoroughly dried and the tops have withered the tubers can be removed from the soil and placed in cotton wool and laid away for the winter, in a dry, cool place. Of course, they need not be removed from the pots if they are very closely watched in early spring, as they are, if in soil, often start earlier they are, they often start earlier would require attention earlier than if in the wool. Now is the time for them to look their best both in the house and in the beds in your garden or lawn.

Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition will Open at Halifax on August 30 to September 7th.

In a little more than two months hence the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition will be in full swing.

In order that the Fair will not conflict with the County Exhibitions it has been decided to open earlier in the season.

Benefitting by the experience gained in two years, and with the visitors demand for amusements, the Commission have decided to return to the attraction features in front of the grand stand.

The manager has just returned from New York where he has booked one of the best programmes ever placed before the people of Nova Scotia.

The Speed Programme, judging from the number of entries received in the stake races which closed June 1st, gives promise of being the best race meeting ever held on the track.

With the programme such as is arranged and the fair being held at a date when the patrons of the fair can be comfortable on the grand stand, should bring thousands to the fair daily.

Prize lists have been mailed to all previous exhibitors but any person who have not received copies can have same mailed to them by writing the Secretary M. McF. Hall.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is Made for You

To those whose vitality is exhausted and who find themselves, young in years, broken-down wrecks of what they ought to be, the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt is full of encouragement. It is the success of the age in elevating the condition of those suffering from a loss of vitality.

Are you a weak person? Are you nervous, fretful and gloomy? Is your sleep broken? Have you pains and aches in different parts of your body? Is your back weak and painful? Have you lost the vigor of youth? Are you rheumatic or gouty? Does your back ache? These are the results of the waste of vital force. The gentle stream of Electricity from my Belt going into the nerves and weak parts for hours every night soon replaces all energy and makes every organ perfect. It is worn while you sleep and pours a steady stream of Electricity into nerve centre, saturating the weakened tissues and organs with its life. This is strength. From it come the vim, the egergy, the fire of perfect and mental action. It renews health and happiness.

This Belt, with special Electric Attachment, will restore your vigor. It will check all loss of vitality, and affects every organ of the body. It cures Nervous Debility, Rhumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease, Stomach Trouble, Constipation and Rupture.

Baker Lake, N. B.

Dear Sir :—I received the Belt O. K, on he 8th, and am perfectly satisfied with it. My back does not bother me the way it used to. To-day I finished up three shifts, two nights and one day, and I feel all right. I had to fire a locomotive twelve hours of that time. If I should have had to do that six weeks ago, I would have been played out.

Yours very truly,
G. M. DOUGLAS,
C-o Cavicchi & Pagano, Camp No. 4.

Man of 63 Feels Like a Young Man

Wells P. O., King's Co., N. B.

Dear Sir:—Your Belt has done me a lot of good. I think I have done extra work enough during the time I have worn it to pay for it, besides the comfort of having good health. In fact, I almost feel like a young man.

Yours truly,
JOHN V. B. FOSTER.

Woodstock, N. B.

Dear Sir :—I write to let you know that your Belt has done wonders for me. I have not felt any pain in my back since I put it on, and I think it is a wonderful thing for pain in any part of the body, and I would strongly recommend it to all.

Yours truly,
M. B. CRAIG

GET MY BOOK--IT'S FREE

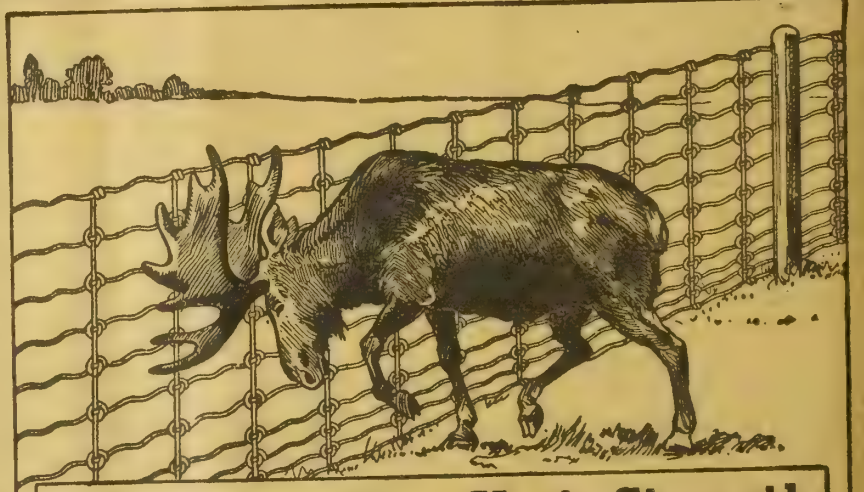
Call at my office if you can. If you cannot, cut out this coupon, mail me your address, and I'll send you my beautifully illustrated 30-page book that is full of sound facts that you ought to know.

M. R. McLAUGHLIN,
214 St. James St., Montreal, Can.
Please send me your book, free.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Office Hours—9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Saturday until 9 p. m.



This Fence Has Vast Strength

For a fourth less than the price we pay, we could get hard-drawn steel wire. But that kind, though used in most other wire fence, hasn't the *life*, the springiness, the strength we insist on for Maritime Wire Fence.

• • • •

So we make this fence of extra-heavy hard drawn steel wire of nine-gauge. Constantly we test it for quality. And so we *know* this fence has *more* strength than it probably will ever need.

• • • •

Yet the price of Maritime Wire Fence is no higher than you must pay for ordinary fence. But the life of the Maritime Fence is far longer—and the fence surely reliable.

• • • •

On this extra-quality wire we put a smooth, even heavy coat of galvanizing. We put on more than enough — that's our way. You gain by the longer life of this better fence. And we lock laterals and upright wire rigidly, yet springily, with a cross-leverage lock that simply CANNOT let go under the hardest strain.

• • • •

You can bank on the strength of this fence Make the test for yourself and your neighbors. Then get the agency—it will pay you well. Address

NEW BRUNSWICK WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Moncton, N.B.

MARITIME WIRE FENCE

What the St. John's Agricultural Society is Doing.

Eight thousand dollars worth of fertilizers, seed potatoes, seed oats, cattle feed, lime, turnip seed, carrot seed, parsnip seed, barley seed for poultry feed, and buckwheat, all of guaranteed quality, has been imported by this Society for members only, and will be delivered during the month at cost, as advertised. Several farmers have purchased as much as three hundred dollars worth of this stock, paying cash down. Few people realize the great outlay of a farmer in the spring. Only yeaterday, Mr. Henry Cowan paid the sectetary $400 for his stock of fertilizers and seeds, besides large quantities purchased outside.

The Society, to date, has decided on not distributing any free seeds, this year, as was done last year, but is selling at cost, and in any quantity, to bona fide farmers and gardeners. At George Neal's, Beck Cove, these people can, by merely giving in their names and addresses, and thus becoming members of the Society, obtain all these seeds. There the Society's fertilizers can be obtained: Nitrate of soda, superphosphate, dissolved bone, sulphate of potash, sulphate ammonia, bone meal, basic slag, English, Irish and Scotch potatoes, Green Mountain potatoes, white variety, Sutton's 'Earliest and best,' and Dickson's 'White Beauty,' 'Irish Cobbler, Early Bliss Triumph,' very much like 'Quick Lunch,' which is a cross between the Irish Cobbler and Bliss Triumph, but which, like the 'Dakota Reds,' could not be obtained owing to the scarcity of good seed potatoes in the Maritime Provinces; also, E. J. Snow's well known superior 'White Blossom' potatoes, local, best Scotch Banner Oats, hand and machine selected, and small quantities of a few other varieties of seed oats. The Society is also experimenting in the several new varieties of oats, such as: 'Sixty Day,' 'Danbeney,' 'Sedar,' etc. 'Alaskan Wheat' sugar beet, etc.

A good library has been started and rooms obtained in the British Hall for regular Executive meetings of the society on Saturdays, and general meetings quarterly. A Stock Breeders' and a Seed Growers' Branch are under consideration, for raising local pedigree stock, so that it can be readily seen the Society is doing all that is possible for the farmers.

Only recently, through the efforts of Mr. S. Ruby, a valuable deposit of limestone was secured by the Society for agricultural purposes. The importation of more threshing machines and live stock is receiving attention; and the Society has also adopted the "Maritime Farmer and Co-Operative Dairyman" as its official organ, and free specimen copies are being sent to every farmer in the district, giving exactly the information farmers require, and answering any questions members submit to it, entirely free. Already a great any have subscribed to the journal at the cash price 80c. a year, and speak in good terms of its great help and practical value to them, so that it is hoped eventually hundreds will take it, and the cost be correspondingly reduced, for "Unity is strength, and should advance through the medium of the society and its official organ, every farmer in the land."

The foregoing clipping which appeared in a recent issue of The Daily News, St. John's, N'f'l'd., was sent us for publication by the efficient secretary of the Society. Mr. P. G. Butler.

Cheap Fares for the Holiday Season.

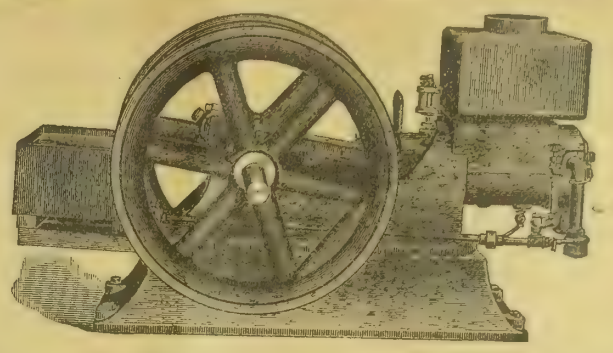
For Dominion Day the issue will be on June 60th and July 1st, good for eturn July 4th, between all stations n the line and to points on connecting lines.

More Praise for I. C. R. Publications.

A gentleman highly connected with one of the largest New York daily papers, recently wrote to the Publicity Department of the Intercolonial Railway, concerning "Forest, Stream and Seashore," the largest and most mportant of I. C. R. publications. He had just had a conversation with a leading advertising man of Philadelphia who had spoken in glowing terms of this publication, declaring it to be one of the best he had seen in the way of railway literature. Reading its pages had induced him to take a trip to Nova Scotia and the Magdalene, and then to Montreal. This is appreciation from a competent authority, attended with most practical results.

The Solid Facts of Summer Travel.

"Summer Fares to Summer Haunts" is the title given to a very practical booklet issued by the Intercolonial Railway. As the name would imply it deals with the question of reaching the various summer resorts along the line of the railway, and furnishes the details regarding routes and rates, hotels, etc. It is a booklet of plain travel facts, just what the practical tourist needs. The pages devoted to side trips will be found interesting by those who do not realize how numerous are the possibilities for delightful holiday excursions at very reasonable expense. This book will be mailed free to all who write the Advertising Dept., I. C. R., Moncton, N. B.



The Waterloo Boy Gasoline Engine

s like a lot of people you and I know. It improves on acquaintance. You must know it to appreciate it.

The Waterloo Boy will develop more power and do a lot heavier work than you ever expected.

You can always depend on it. You know what it will do. It is so simple your 10 year old boy can be engineer with perfect success.

The old reliable fly ball governor keeps the speed steady. It has a patented mixer and new postitive igniter. Automatic fuel regulation makes it economical.

The speed lever will vary the speed from 50 to 75 revolutions while running.

Starts easy in winter; always ready without fuss or bucking; open jacket frost proof. Nearly all parts interchangeable.

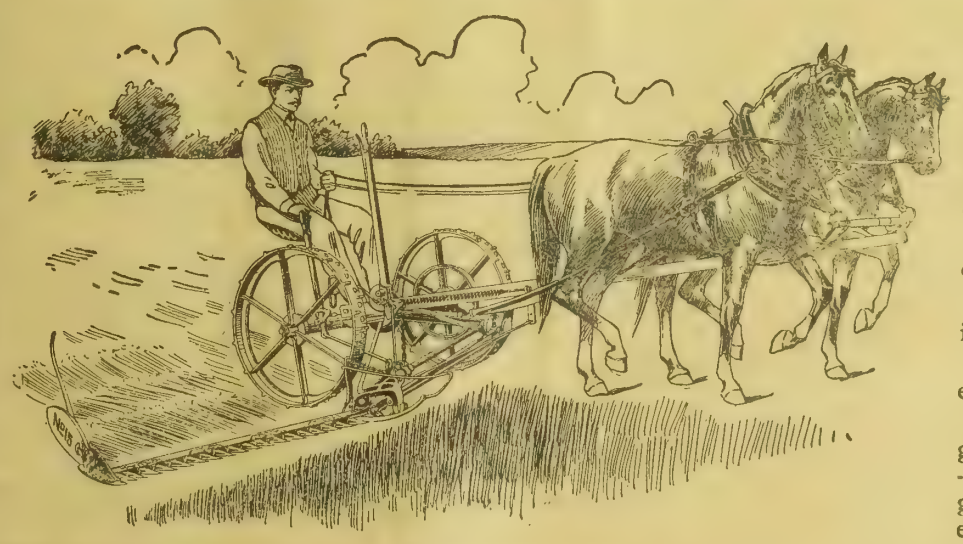
Farmers are "boosting" Waterloo Boys more than any other engine. Does that prove anything?

Let us tell you more. Our Catalogue is free. Write to-day.

The Waterloo Gasoline Engine Co.
J. D. FRIER, Sussex, N. B., Eastern Representative.

"It cured me," or "It saved the life of my child," are the expressions you hear every day about Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This is true the world over where this valuable remedy has been introduced. No other medicine in use for diarrhoea or bowel complaints has received such general approval. The secret of the success of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is that it cures. Sold by all dealers.

Massey=Harris Mower.



Large, broad-faced Drive Wheels.

Four-powl Ratchets—no lost motion.

Finger Bar and Knife back are finest rolled steel.

Long wearing Plates on cutter bar.

Steel Clips hold knife in position.

Sections have hard edge and soft centre.

Raised Ledger Plates give long cutting edges—the serrated edges add greatly to the cutting efficiency.

THE MASSEY=HARRIS CO., Limited, Moncton, N. B.

A Peculiar Diseases.

(Continued from page 661)

to enable us to diagnose the disease. It may have been the result of an injury, such as a blow followed by blood poisoning. But this is not positive. If another case occurs have a veterinarian examine the animal during life and if it dies have a careful post mortem examination to discover the disease and then intelligent treatment can be administered. Without knowing what the disease is, intelligent treatment cannot be given. —J. Standish, V. S.

Weak Fetlocks.

J. J. S.—I have a Clydesdale mare, three years old, that was weak in fetlock joints all winter, knuckled at times. This spring she is swelled in the joints, the most in back of hock. What is the cause and what treatment would you advise? Would you advise working mare or driving a little for exercise or turn her out in pasture for the summer? Would it be injurious to breed her this season and give her another year to grow without working her.

Ans.—This trouble may have been caused by the hoof growing too long at the toe or by slipping, thereby injuring the fetlock joints, or the tendons or ligaments in the back part of the leg. Or, the injury may be in the hocks or heels. It will be well to have a veterinatian examine her and discover the exact location of the disease. I suppose she is not lame, as you do not mention it, therefore, I will advise levelling the feet properly, shortening the toes, then breeding her and turn her to pasture for the summer and when she is taken in in the fall keep her in a roomy box stall with a level floor.—J. Standish, V. S.

BUILT WITH CONCRETE BLOCKS
MADE ON
"IDEAL" FACE DOWN MACHINES

Grain Bin, built of Ideal Concrete Blocks, for The Marine City Roller Mills Co, Capacity, 5,500 bushels of wheat. Cost complete only $860.

Even if you are going to build only one barn, silo or grain bin, it will pay you to buy an Ideal Concrete Block Machine.

It will enable you to make your own building material right on the spot, saving long hauls and delays.

You can make the blocks yourself, saving labor.

And you will have a building that will be absolutely fireproof, and last for all time without a cent for repairs.

An Ideal Machine will save you many times its cost, and enable you to have buildings as durable as stone for ⅓ the cost of brick.

Write for catalogues. 11

IDEAL CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. LIMITED
Dept. M, LONDON, Ont.

"Reliable and energetic agents wanted in every locality."

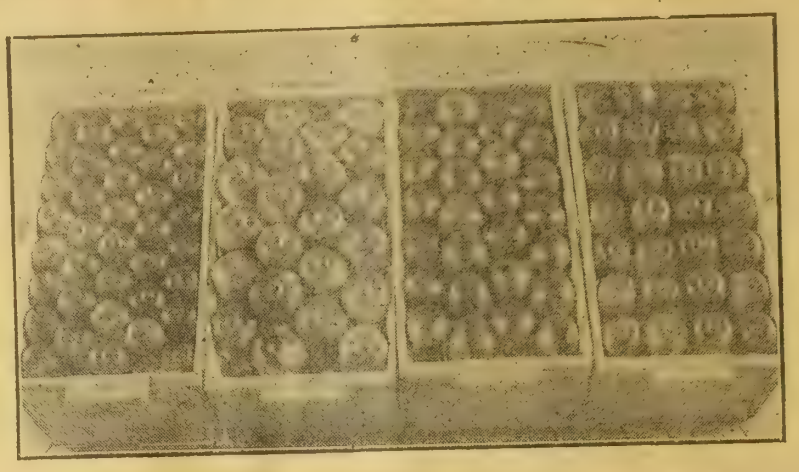
For Sale

Beautiful Lakeside Farm.

76 acres; mile frontage on 9-mile lake, fine fishing, high altitude; just a step to the village; machine-worked fields, variety fruit, 200,000 ft. pine timber; charmingly located cottage house, painted and blinded. 40-ft. barn; either the timber, the farm or the lake frontage is worth the low price of $1700 for which we can sell you the whole estate to settle affairs quickly; for all details and travelling instructions to see this and other big bargains all sizes and prices, on lakes, rivers, seashore and hill tops, see pages 28, "Strout's Mammoth Farm Catalogue No. 34," copy free. E. A. STROUT, Station 2612 Kent's Hill, Maine.

APPLE BOXES!

SHIP YOUR FRUIT IN ATTRACTIVE PACKAGES



AND REALIZE GREATER PROFITS.
Write us for Prices.

WILSON BOX CO., LTD.. - St. John, N. B.

STOCK NOTES.

FINEST JERSEYS IN CANADA.

Last week, J. L. Alexander, of the firm of Edwards and Alexander, proprietors of Maplehurst Farm Coaticook, P. Q., took twenty three head of young purbred Jerseys from Sussex to the concern's stock farm. Mr. Alexander is not a stranger to Sussex and its dairy herds and moreover he is not backward in giving the highest praise to the breeders of purebred stock, in this vicinity. For a number of years he has been coming here for females and the attraction lies in the fact that he can get better stock hereabouts than in any other part of the Dominion. Several years ago he purchased from Walter McMonagle, Brownie of Glenview, with a record of 636 pounds of butter; Lady Perdo, record of 567 pounds; and Georgie of Glenview, with a three-year-old record of 512 ponds. Out of seven head secured from Mr. McMonagle, Mr. Alexander states that six are in the advanced registry as producers, the seventh having been injured in a railway accident. The advanced registry calls for 460 lbs. of butter in one year, so that as producers, the Kings County stock has more than made good.

On his last trip Mr. Alexander bought eight calves from Walter McMonagle, five from Elkanah Hall, four from Robert Robinson, four from W. H. Holman and one from Byron McLeod, or twenty-three in all. He was delighted with the quality of his purchases and talked freely with a Record representative of the splendid types to be found in the dary herds of this county. "The best producers in Canada" was the way Mr. Alexander put it, and he was outspoken in his declaration that no finer dairy cattle were being bred anywhere in the Dominion than right here in the vicinity of Sussex. As a breeder Mr. Alexander has had a wide experience and during the past few months he has sold thousands of dollars worth of purebred Jerseys. The call for stock from this section has been good and so long as the present standards are maintained, Mr. Alexander feels that there will be a big demand for dairy cattle from here. The fact that such high testimony is given to the product of local breeders by a competitor from Quebec should be an excellent advertisement for the dairy herds of Kings County. In the past Maritime Province buyers have been in the habit of going to Quebec and Ontario for cattle and paying higher prices than dealers were asking right here for better stock. This sort of thing is most discouraging to the men who have invested large sums in trying to breed superior stock and Mr. Alexander's

PAQUET GUARANTEED CLOTHES

THE MOST PERFECT METHOD OF Clothes Making Yet Devised.

CLOTHES, to fit perfectly, MUST be made to measure. The old-fashioned, Ready Made Clothes are all made to fit AVERAGE types, not REAL men. That's why they don't fit YOU. PAQUET Guaranteed CLOTHES are NOT Ready made. They are cut to your exact measurements BEFORE they are made up. Our new method makes this possible. It is the most perfect method of Clothes Making yet devised.

PAQUET Guaranteed CLOTHES give you all the advantages of Custom Tailoring at HALF the expense. The materials used are of the highest grade procurable. They are sold direct to YOU at Wholesale prices, and are GUARANTEED to be the best value in Canada to-day at from $10.00 to $15.00—worth $13.50 to $20.00.

The most highly-trained experts only are engaged in the production of PAQUET Guaranteed CLOTHES.

THE SUIT ILLUSTRATED is made from absolutely PURE WOOL navy or black serge, best Indigo Dye, thoroughly shrunk and absolutely guaranteed to keep its color. The workmanship is unexcelled in this Country. The pockets are made according to our special process and will neither sag nor get out of shape. The real value is $13.50. Our Special Price, PREPAID to any part of Canada **$10**

Sizes 36 to 44 only. Larger sizes 75c per size extra.

Write for FREE Style Book

illustrating New York's latest models, and containing samples of the very newest materials for the present season. This book also contains our special self-measurement chart, which is so simple and concise that anyone using it is absolutely certain to be fitted PERFECTLY.

Write NOW! Don't put it off until another time—a postcard will do—you'll get the Style Book by return mail.

THE PAQUET COMPANY LIMITED.
QUEBEC, . . CANADA.

Saved From Destruction by the Acme Steel Ladder

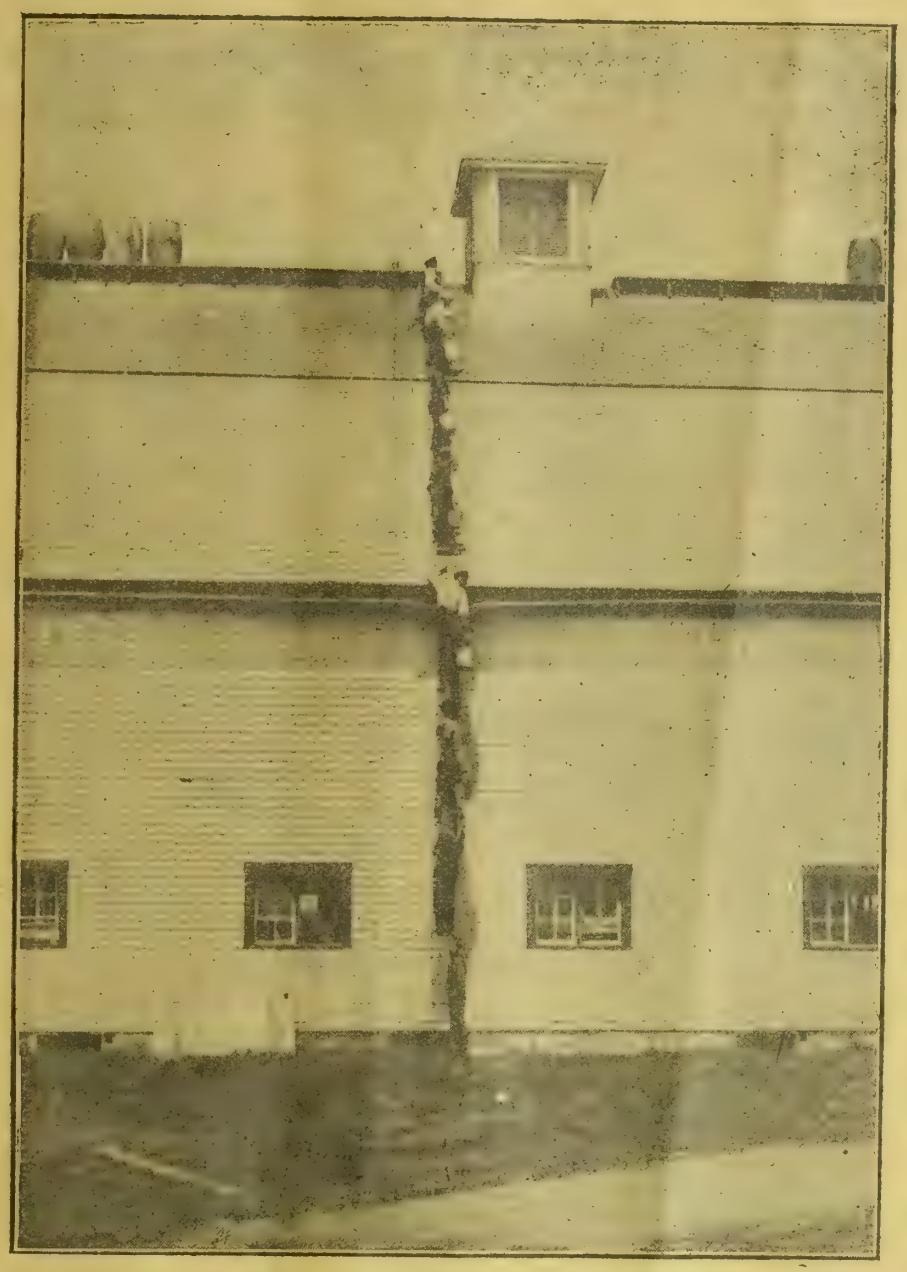
THE Acme Steel Ladder has now been on the market for only about four years and while we have made many claims for it in case of fire, the first real test it ever had was at Forest Glen on the 9th of May, this year. The large barn belonging to the S. H. White Co., Ltd., took fire from a spark which came from the waste burner at their mill. The fire started near the peak and as there was no other fire fighting appliances, the men in the vicinity formed themselves in a bucket brigade, starting at the river bank and continuing to the peak of roof, thus enabling them to fight the flame. The fire actually got into the hay.

Forest Glen, N. B.
June 24th, 1911.

ACME STEEL LADDER CO.
Sussex, N. B.

GENTLEMEN :—On May 9th our large hay and feed barn caught fire from a spark from the waste burner of our mill. The fire began on roof at the top of building and had it not been that the sides and roof of our barn were well covered with your Acme Steel Ladder, the building would have been completely destroyed. Your ladder was of sufficient strength to carry 25 men, each with a bucket of water, which feature soon made it possible to extinguish the flame. We cannot say too much in praise of your steel ladder, which has in every particular done more than you claimed for it. All our buildings have been equipped with your ladder and we believe that in this way our property is as fully protected as if we were carrying heavy insurance. We cheerfully recommend your ladder to all prospective buyers.

S. H. WHITE CO., LTD.
per C. R. COLPITTS,
Manager.



The above is a picture of barn which caught fire on May 9th and which was saved by being equipped with Acme Steel Ladder. Twenty-five men were on this ladder at one time.

Sussex, N. B.
June 24th, 1911.

ACME STEEL LADDER CO.

GENTLEMEN : — I had occasion a short time ago to adjust a loss by fire at Forest Glen and I found the building that had been damaged by fire had been equipped with your Acme Steel Ladders and I am quite satisfied that these ladders were the means of the building being saved from total destruction and I heartily recommend them to all interested.

H. A. WHITE,
Insurance Agent.

If your buildings are not equipped with the Acme Steel Ladder you are running a great risk. The cost is nominal and besides steel ladders last a life time. They are always in position as you are not likely to lend them as you would other kinds. You are always protected if your buildings are equipped with Acme Steel Ladders. Write for further information to

ACME STEEL LADDER CO., = Sussex, N. B.

Belgrade Lake Farm, $3400.

107 acres: borders beautiful 6—mile lake in this famous wealthy section; mile to depot, good markets; splendid fields, keeps 10 cows and team; standard apple trees; 300 cds. wood, 20,000 feet timber; 8—room house, basement barn, ice house and shop; 5 choice Jersey cows, 3 heifers, 2 hogs, poultry, and long list wagons, tools and machinery, all included to settle affairs quickly picture, all details and travelling instructions page 17, "Strout's Mammoth Farm Catalogue No. 34," copy free. E. A. STROUT, Kent's Hill, Maine.

Every Woman

is interested and should know about the wonderful
MARVEL Whirling Spray
The new Vaginal Syringe. Best —Most convenient. It cleanses instantly. Ask your druggist for it

If he cannot supply the MARVEL accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO.,
Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

remarks should help to put an end to this sort of thing. One instance of this sort of thing was relerred to by Mr. Alexander in connection with the purchase of a Jersey bull by an Agricultural Society at Sherbrooke several years ago. A young bull was selected by the representative who went to Quebec to make the purchase. The animal was shown later at the Sherbrooke exhibition and was easily beaten by Mr. McMonagle's young bulls. The Nova Scotia agricultural society paid just three times as much for the animal as Mr. McMonagle had asked lor his bull, and the Quebec breeder got the money.

Mr. Alexander's opinion of Jerseys is just as true of our Ayrshires. Year after year the Ayrshires of Kings county have beaten exhibits from Quebec and Ontario but in season an out of season, the pilgramage to Upper Canada in quest of inferior stock at high prices continues. The fact of the matter is that stock buyers of the Maritime Provinces have been encouraging a sentiment that is making them poor. They are sitting tight and allowing outsiders to come in and get bargains that they should be taking advaneage of. It is time that they were awakened from their long sleep. Mr. Alexander has given them the benefit of his shrewdness and a lot of good advice. They should avail themselves of it.—Kings County Record.

HORSE BREEDERS are following with interest the work of the department of agriculture at Washington and the Vermont university in perpetuating and improving the famous Morgan type of horse. It was announced a few days ago that another installment of brood mares had been bought of the Willowmoor farms of Redmond Washington. The purchase includes five brood mares, one four-year-old filly, one three-year-old filly,

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 11th August, 1911, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, 3 times per week each way, between Sussex and Sussex from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Sussex and route offices and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at St. John.

G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MAIL SERVICE BRANCH.
Ottawa, 24th June, 1911.

ADD TO YOUR HOME'S ATTRACTIONS.

Put a Sherlock-Manning Piano in your home and insure years of delight for yourself and every member of your family. Its appearance will please your sense of beauty, and its rich, sweet tone will satisfy your musical instinct.

The SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO

is fully guaranteed for ten years. Every detail represents the highest present-day attainment in piano-building. Thus you are assured of lasting service.

Let us send you catalogue showing the different styles.

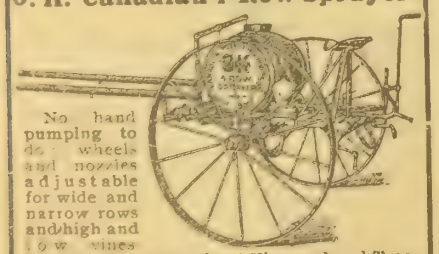
If you cannot see the Sherlock-Manning 20th Century instruments in the warerooms we will gladly demonstrate them at our factory in London or furnish full particulars upon receipt of a postal.

SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO & ORGAN COMPANY,

London, Canada

(No Street Address Necessary.)

O. K. Canadian 4-Row Sprayer



No hand pumping to do. Wheels and nozzles adjustable for wide and narrow rows and high and low vines furnished with Broadcast Vineyard and Tree Spraying Attachments.

WRITE FOR OUR CATALOG.

Canadian Potato Machinery Co. Ltd.

118 Stone Road, Galt, Ontario.

two yearling fillies and five two-year-old and yearling stallions. One of the mares is Moxie, grand champion at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition in 1909. These horses will be taken at once to the Morgan horse farm at Middlebury, Vt., where breeding work is being carried on with a distant object of preserving and improving the Morgan breed.

SHIPMENT OF CLYDESDALES.—Upwards of one hundred and forty Clydesdale horses and mares were shipped to Canada from Glasgow, on Saturday, the 27th May. Mr. W. J. McCullum & Brothers, Brampton, Ontario, took away about 56 head, nearly the half of them entire colts, including the second prize two-year-old at Ayr. The latter is a handsome son of the famous Baron of Buchlyrie (11263) out of a mare by the champion horse Labori (18791). Mr. Jas. Scott, Waterloo, Ontario, shipped forty handsome fillies acquired from Mr. J. Picken, Torrs, Kirkcudbright. They are by such well known sires as Count Victor (12108!, King of Kyle (10213), Lathrisk Baron (11392), Clan Favorite (14629), Chester Prince (11876). These fillies are all big stylish animals with abundance of quality and the best of feet and legs. Messrs. Vanstone & Rogers, Wawauesa, Manitoba, had four colts from Mr. James Picken. Three of them are three-year-olds, one being by the Baron's Pride horse May King, another by Gallant Fauntleroy, and the other is by the Park Mains' stud horse, Sir Hugo. This colt has gained quite a number of prizes at local shows. The fourth colt is a son of Revelanta out of a Look Again dam. These colts are all of the robust type, with lots of substance and good wearing eyes and feet. Another consignment of eight fillies has been taken by Mr. George G. Stewart, Howick, Quebec, from Mr. T. R McNagan. Williamston, Crieff. All of them are of first-rate breeding, their sires including Baron Barsalloch (13362), a son of Baronson, the sire of the champion Oyama; Silver Simon (13752), Picnic (12124), Baron's Best (11 97), by the great Baron's Pride (9122), Dunnydeer (12 57), by Sir Hugo, Baron McNee (12462! by Baron's Pride, Perfect Motion (13123) by the noted Baron of Buchylrie (11365), and MacCarie II. (13638) by MacCarie (10590). Such an infusion of new blood cannot fail to be beneficial to the studs of the Dominion. McHugh Greenless, Bowmanville, Ontario, takes out three fillies of excellent breeding. They are from the hardy race of Clydesdales, which are to be found in Kintyre. Two of them are two-year-olds bred upon first class sires. Mr. Wm. Taylor's grand horse, Lord Delment (13599) is responsible for one of them, the dam being of the same owner's noted Sir Hugo. The other is got by Baron's Best, which, by the way, is a first prize winner at the Highland and Agricultural Society's show, and the mother is by Rosedale (8194), another Highland show winner. A yearling is got by the 1.00 gn. horse Silver Cross (11184), a Highland Society and Royal winner, and the dam of this filly is by Sir Hugo. These fillies should win much distinction in the Canadian show ring.

HOLSTEIN HERD BOOK.—With a membership of 4,280 and a total of 70,590 certificates issued during the year the Holstein breeders of the United States have a strong organization. At their annual meeting, on June 7th, a committee of three, including the president, was appointed to investigate and confer with the committee of the Canadian Association in regard to giving full recognition to the herd records of the Canadian Association. The president, Chas. W. Wood, of Worcester, Mass., in his annual address referred to the matter in the following terms:—

"During the year the prosperity of this breed has been equally manifest throughout the Dominion of Canada, and our Canadian neighbors and our Holstein friends, members of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association are very generally emulating the wisdom and practice of this association These cattle are the favorites among dairymen there, as they are in the United States. Their Herd-Book is conducted on lines similar to ours, they have a large membership, and a handsome cash surplus of over $10,000 in the treasury. The United States Association, however, in no way recognizes the Canadian Herd-Book. United States buyers have ta-

PEDLAR Nestable Corrugated Galvanized CULVERT

Is The Strongest, Most Practical, Durable and Easiest Laid Culvert Made

YOU ought to show this advertisement to your township reeve or warden. Get him to write for the free book about Pedlar Culverts, or write for it yourself and tell him about this new Culvert—the quickest, most economical, strongest for any use any culvert can serve.

See How It Saves Farmers' Money, Betters Roads, Lowers Taxes

This picture is from a photo of a washout fourteen feet deep in the Township of Darlington, caused by use of cement tile for drainage purposes. The township authorities have replaced that with Pedlar Perfect Culvert, forty feet in length by three feet in diameter; strongest, easiest laid and most durable they could get.

This picture of the Pedlar Perfect Culvert assembled and ready to lower into place, shows the immense strength and rigidity of these Culverts. Though forty feet long with a bearing of only a few feet at the centre it does not give one-sixteenth of an inch. See how easily Pedlar Culvert can be lowered into place. No skill needed.

Here you see the Pedlar Culvert doing its work of drainage twenty-five minutes after being put in place. It would have taken three times as long and cost three times as much to have installed any other type of culvert. Yet this Pedlar Culvert will last far longer and give no further trouble of any kind.

This view shows the Pedlar Culvert after the fill-in was completed. The Culvert has to carry a dead weight of several hundred tons of earth, as well as the live weight of traffic passing overhead. But that can't strain Pedlar Culvert, which will neither give nor spring. It stands what no other culvert can.

Write For My FREE Book No. 60 and Sample

And get a correct idea of what makes a good Culvert. Learn how Pedlar Culvert can be used on your farm.

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa

411 Address nearest place.

HALIFAX 16 Prince St.	ST. JOHN, N.B. 42-46 Prince William St.	MONTREAL 321-3 Craig St. W.	LONDON 86 King St.
OTTAWA 423 Sussex St.	TORONTO 111-113 Bay St.	CHATHAM 200 King St. W.	QUEBEC 127 Rue de Pont
REGINA 1901 Railway St. S.	WINNIPEG 76 Lombard St.		PORT ARTHUR 45 Cumberland St.
CALGARY 1112 First St. W.	VICTORIA 434 Kingston St.		VANCOUVER 821 Powell St.

G. H. Pedlar

Mid-Summer Agricultural Meetings.

The following list of meetings has been arranged by the New Brunswick Provincial Department of Agriculture, at the invitation of the various Agriculture Societies, at the various points mentioned)

It is proposed that at each place a field meeting shall be held in the afternoon where the subject of Soil Cultivation will be practically taken up and discussed, as well as lessons given in Live Stock Judging.

The ladies of the district will also meet during the afternoon when the lady delegates will give a demonstration and lead a discussion upon matters connected with Domestic Science It is understood that the Cooking of Meats will be one of the subjects taken up.

The following include some of the speakers who will attend the various meetings :

Messrs. Andrew Elliott, Galt, Ont.; Theodore Ross, Charlottetown, P. E I.; Seth Jones, Sussex, N B.; A. G. Turney, Provincial Horticulturist; Secretary for Agriculture and others.

The speakers and demonstrators on Domestic Science will be Miss Bessie Elliott, of Galt, O nt. and Mrs. A. E Dunbrack, of Fredericton, N. B.

In the evening a joint meeting will be held at which addresses will be given.

JULY.

Saturday, 1st—Jeffrey's Corner.
Monday, 3rd—St. John.
Tuesday, 4th—Welsford or Summer Hill.
Wednesday, 5th—Jerusalem.
Thursday, 6th—Hibernia.
Friday, 7th—Cambridge.
Monday 10th—Upham.
Tuesday 11th—St. Martins.
Wednesday, 12th—Midland.
Thursday, 13th—Chipman.
Friday, 14th Collina Saturday, 15th—Newtown.
Tuesday, 18th—Bathurst.

The following meetings will be addressed in the French language and the speakers will be Mesers, Emile Plante, St. Jerome, P Q.; L. C. Daigle, Moncton, N B.; the Commissioner of Agriculture, and others.

JULY.

Saturday, 1st—St. Paul.
Monday, 3rd—Cocagne.
Tuesday, 4th—Grand Digue.
Wednesday, 5th—Barachois.
Thursday, 6th—Upper Aboujagane.
Friday, 7th.—Memramcook West.
Monday, 10th—Drummond.
Tuesday, 11th—St. Leonards.
Wednesday, 12th—St. Basile.
Thursday, 13th—St. Jacques.
Friday, 14th—St. Hilaire.
Saturday, 15—st. Francis.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Harbour Works in Courtenay Bay, St. John, N. B.," will be received until 4.00 P. M., on Thursday August 10th, 1911, for the construction of a Breakwater, Wharves, for the Dredging of a channel and basin, and for the Filling shown on plan and also for the Construction of a Dry Dock and Ship Repairing Plant of the First Class under "The Dry Docks Subsidies Act, 1910."

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the offices of E. T. P. Shewen, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N. B; J. K. Scammell, Esq., District Engineer, St John, N. B.; C. E. W. Dodwell, Esq., District Engineer, Halifax, N. S.; A. R. Decary, Esq., District Engineer, Post Office, Quebec; J. L Michand, Esq., District Engineer, Merchant's Bank Building, St. James St., Montreal, Que.; J G. Sing, Esq., District Engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont.; H, J. Lamb, Esq., District Engineer, London, Ont.; and at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London, Eng.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.00) which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 9, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

If you are not satisfied alter using according to directions two-thirds of a bottle of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, you can have your money back. The Tablets cleanse and invigorate the stomach, improve the digestion, regulate the bowels. Give them a trial and get well. Sold by all dealers.

ken seventy-two cattle from Canada the past year, but before those cattle can be recorded in our Herd-Book each of their ancestors must be recorded, involving a large expense, often reaching from $30 to $100. The placing of the seventy-two head on our records involved the registration of 366 others to make them eligible.

"The Department of Agriculture of the United States recognizes our Herd-Book with which we are affiiated. In order to import cattle for breeding purposes and free of duty, it is necessary that such cattle be recorded in recognized or affiliated Holland Herd Books. The Canadian Herd-Book is not so recognized at present. The question has been raised by the United States authorities as to our attitude in this matter and with you rests the responsibility of answering it.

"While I recognize that there may be differences of opinion, I find myself restricted by no hesitation in declaring to you in the most unqualified manner, that I believe some method should be adopted to place these cattle across tne line on a par with our own.

"Twice during the year it was my privilege to cross the line for the special purpose of investigating this question in all its phases, each time having accepted an inviataion, once from the Fair Committe at Sherbrooke, the next from the Canadian Association's officers to visit their annual meeting at Toronto. In each instance I met with a charming reception and observed a most interesting revelation, both as to the question of the quality of the cattle that are to be produced across the line and, as might readily be expected, the intellegence and integrity of the men engaged in breeding this class of cattle in Canada. We can well afford to throw down the dividing line and allow our cattle to flow over into that section, and having been nurtured, fed, and developed, their progeny will drift back into this territory. The demand for Holstein-Friesian cattle, as I have previously said, is such as to exceed, by a large percentage, the possible production or supply. We therefore owe it to ourselves from a financial standpoint, and we owe it to our neighbors from a reciprocal standpoint, to indulge in some such legislation. I recommend the appointment of a committee, endowed with the authority and empowered with the responsibility of investigating this subject with a view to this end. Whether it should be by the uniting of records, by mutual exchange or some other method, I advise awaiting their investigation and report.

"I am informed that a similar committee has already been appointed by the Canadian Association, who are agreeable to an early conference. I cannot speak tao highly of my visit at the Canadian Association. Its officers are the very embodiment of courtesy and the kindly and fraternal regard manifested by that association towards this one, was to me a genuine benediction."

COLORS OF HOLSTEINS.— The Holstein-Friesian Association of the United States has adopted a regulation barring animals of certain color and markings from registration. These colors are as follows:—

(1) Solid black. (2) Solid white. (3) Black switch.

(4) Solid black, with white on belly only.

(5) Black on legs, beginning at feet and extending to knees and hocks.

(6) Black on legs, beginning at feet and extending to knees, with white interspersed.

(7) Grey, or mixed black and white generally prevailing.

(8) Patches or other colors than black or white,—red, brown, dun, etc.

(9) Red and white.

While striving to retain the characteristics which have made this breed known as the leader of dairy breeds for more than two thousand years, anh while endeavoring in all ways to attain still greater perfection, the members of the association are not losing sight of the faet that beauty of color and markings has a marketable value and an important bearing.

Perpetual Youth.

Let Me Tell You How to Regain All Your Old Vim, Vigor and Manly Strength. Be a "Health Belt Man;" Feel Young for Balance of Your Life. Age Doesn't Count if You Have the Vitality.

"I could shout for joy. After years of Weakness and Debility your Wonderful Health elt cured me. I am a man again. Use my name as you see fit."

eo n Turpinat,

tellarton, N

Perpetual youth. That is precisely what I mean. I say as man to man give my Health Belt a reasonable chance and it will carry you through any business, mental or physical strain you may be under. It doesn't stimulate; it simply adds the electro-tonic element to your bone, nerves, tissue and blood; all the force and strength which has been drained from your system by some earlier indiscretion. My Health Belt is essentially a strength giver. It overcomes the private symptoms of weakness in men which sap the vitality. If you are nervous and lack manly vigor, you are passing away thousands of brain cells every day. Ask your physician if this is not true. I stop this awful weakening process. You wear my Health Belt nights; while sleeping a great stream of soft electricity passes into your body at the small of the back; it cures backache in one application; you feel better immediately; inside of an hour; two months will make a new man of you. No drugs; no privations; no restrictions except that you must give up all dissipation. Follow my advice and I promise you will feel younger and look younger. Let me restore your vitality, and you will be able to face the world with new ambitions The Health Belt cures other ailments too. A positive remedy for rheumatism in any part of the body, sciatia, lumbago, kidney, liver, stomach disorders.

Special attachments furnished, and worn by women as well as men.

FREE UNTIL CURED.

Call or write to me and I will at once arrange to let you have the Belt on trial, not to be paid for until cured. No deposit or advance payment, Send it back if it doesn't do the work. Liberal discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way.

Let Me Send You These Two Books FREE.

They fully describe my Health Belt and contain much valuable information. One is called "Health in Nature" and deals with various ailments common to both men and women. The other, "Strength, the Glory of Man," is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free, sealed, by mail.

If in or near this City, take the time to drop in at my office that you may see, examine and try the Belt No charge for professional advice either at my office or by mail. If you cannot call, fill in the coupon and get the free booklets by return mail. They are better than a fortune for any one needing new vigor

DR. M. F. SANDEN CO., 140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—Please forward me your books as advertised.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Dates to Remember.

Canadian National Dairy Show, Montreal, Oct. 2nd to 7th, 1911.

Chatham Exhibition, Chatham, N. B., Sept. 11th to 16, 1911.

Prince Edward Island Provincial Exhibition, Charlottetown, P. E. I. September 19 to 23, 1911.

Fredericton Exhibition, Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 16 to 23, 1911.

Yarmouth County Exhibition, Yarmouth, N. S., Oct. 4, 5 and 6, 1911.

Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition Aug. 30th to Sept. 17th, 1911, Halifax.

Teachers' Convention, St. John's, Nfld., July 3rd to 10th, 1911.

1 Cent a Word.

This department is one of the most valuable in the MARITIME FARMER. At a cost of only one cent a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange. The address must be counted as part of the advertisement and each initial or a number counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order and advertisement must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office. Copy must be received not later than Friday before the date of issue, which will always be found on the editorial page of the proceeding issue. No black faced type or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small ad, as noticeable as a large one. The rate for this column is one cent a word, each insertion. MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

REMEMBER! Reeves Munroe, Consulting Electrical Engineer, Taymouth, N. B.

WANTED—Good smart man for general work for balance of season Good wages paid to such a man.—H. B. SCHOFIELD, Lakeville, Kings Co., N. S.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.— Early litters ready to go August and September. Satisfaction guaranteed. Four dollars. Registered.—R. J. MESSENGER, Bridgetown, N. S.

FOR SALE,—Eight pure bred registered sows from my best sows, also 15 registered Yorkshire sows and boars, from registered stock. Apply at once to PETER BRODIE, York, P. E. Island.

THREAD POWER FOR SALE.—One second hand two-horse Moody thread power for sale cheap. First set of planks still on the machine. Write POWER care of MARITIME FARMER, ussex, N. B.

ALL kinds of books on Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Gardening, Bees, Fruits Flowers, Vegetables, etc, Catalogue free.—MORGAN'S POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, London, Ont.

BAIN WAGON FOR SALE.—We are offering one heavy Bain Lumber or Farm Wagon for sale cheap, on easy terms. For particulars write M. A. MACLEOD, SUSSEX, N.B., or W. C. MACLEOD & SONS, LOCH LOMOND WEST, N. S

Chester White Pigs for Sale!

Do You Want One?

We are booking orders for two litters of pure bred registered Chester White Pigs, farrowed about the 14th June, $6.00 each or $11.00 per pair, at from six to eight weeks old. Send your order to-day.

W. C. MACLEOD & SONS.
"Gold River Farm."
Loch Lomond West, N. S.

SPRING BROOK FARM AYSHIRES.
Headed by two imported Bulls. Stock all ages, for sale. Exceptionally fine lot of young Bull Calves from cows that won at Amherst 3rd in aged cow class. 1st and 4th in three year olds, 1st and 5th in two year olds.
McINTYRE BROS.
Inspection invited. Sussex, N. B.

200 lbs PEERLESS CRYSTAL GRIT SENT FOR $1.50

Composed of Adirondack Mountain quartz, feldspar and mica. Sharper and harder than Steel, the "Grit that Grinds" gives your hens perfect digestion, keeps them healthy, Increases Egg yield. Economical-one bag worth two of shells or soft grits, once used—always used. Ask your dealer. Dealers write for prices. ton and car lots.

Maritime Poultry Supply Co.
Moncton, N. B.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will brace up the nerves, banish sick headache, prevent despondeocy and invigorate the whole system. Sold by all dealers.

MARKETS.

St. John Markets.

St. John, June, 27th.—The market of late has been poorly supplied. Meats of all kinds but veal, lamb and mutton has been very scarce. To-day has made a marked change. The prospects are looking more encouraging for better markets, the early gardening stock is coming in quite plentiful. Berries has made their appearance to-day and finding good sale 25 to 30c. per box retail, about 18c wholesale, at the boats the coming week looks well for larger market. I find the Western beef is taking the place of our province beef. There are two concerns in the city who are doing a thriving trade The farmers will have to put better stock on the market to hold their business.

Oats, 50c. to 55c. per. bush.; Buckwheat, $2.25 to $2.50.

Bran, $23.00 a ton; Corn Meal, $1.37 per cwt. by the ton.

Butcher's Cattle, 4½c to 5½c; Stockers, $5.65c Milch Cows, $40 to $50; Sheep, $4 to $6; Lambs, $3 to $4; Hogs, $6 to $8.

Beef (retail) 10c to 20c.; Mutton, 10c. to 15c.; Veal, 10c. to 12c.; Lamb, $4 to $6; Pork, 9c.

Drafters, $225; Rooadsters, $175 to $200; Carriage, $150 to $175.

Creamery Butter, 25c. to 26c.; Dairy Butter, 20c. to 22c.

Eggs, 18c. to 22c.; Fowl, 90c.to $1.50; Chickens, $1.00 to $1.50; Turkeys, 18c. to 20c. per. lb.

Apples, $3 to $5 per bbl.; Cheeries,40 c.per box; Honey, 25c. to 30c. bottle; Maple Products, 1.25 gal., Sugar, 16c. lb.

Carrots, $1,25; Potatoes, $2.00 to $2.25; Turnips, $1,00; Beets, $1.25.

Hay,$10 to $12 a ton; Straw, $6 to 8 a ton;Wool, 21c. washed, 14c.; Beef Hides, 10c., Calf Skins, 16c.; Sheep Hides, 10 to 25; Lamb skins 10 to 25.

Charlottetown Markets.

Beef (quarter) per lb, 8c. to 10c.; Beef (small) per lb., 8c. to 16c.; Beets, per bunch, 4c. to 5c.; Butter, 18c. to 20c.; Mutton, per lb., 9c. to 10c.; Lard, per lb., 16c.to 18c ; Mutton (small) per lb., 9c. to 12c.; Potatoes, 40c. to 45c.; Straw per ton, $5.50 to $6: Celery per bunch 5c.; Radishes, per 3 bunches 3c. to 5c.; Lettuce per bunch, 5c. White Oats, 36c.; Black Oats, 38c.; Eggs, per dozen, 14c. to 15c.; Hay per ton, $5 to $9: Calfskins, (free of heads) 11c. to 12c.; Hides, 7½c. to 8c.; Turnips, 15c.; Pelts each, 45c. to 60c.; Ducks, 12c ; Fowl, 9c. to 11c.

Nova Scotia Fruit Crop.

It is expected that Nova Scotia will have a million barrels of apples for export this year,or 200,000 above the best previous record.

Lamb Crop in the West.

From the American ranches come reports of a good lamb crop this year. What is considered a good crop is one of 65 per cent. to 70 per cent.

Big Apple Crop.

Prospects are for a bumper apple crop in the United States this year. In Michigan, Missouri and Kansas the ourlook is promising and prospects are reported even better in the Middle and Eastern States. In Western New York reports are almost uuiformable.

Co-operation in Nova Scotia.

"Three] years," says G. F. Chipman of the Grain Growers' Guide, "the first co-operative apple shipping association in Nova Scotia was formed at Berwick, with S. C. Parker as organizer. Since then eleven organizations have been formed. Each one of these organizations has its own central warehouse where apples are put up, and each also has its own sale agents. It is proposed to unite all these several organizations with one sales agent for the whole. In all cases the producers have obtained better prices since co-operation was undertaken than they secured before.

Looks Like Small U. S. Potato Crop.

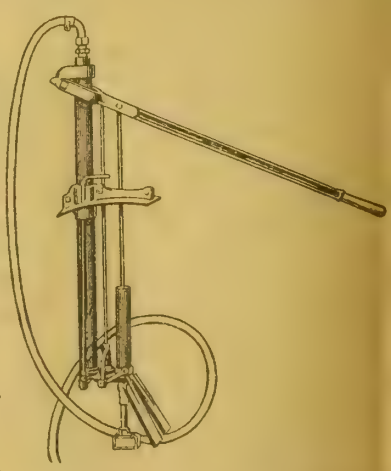
Owing to the abundant supplies and consequent low prices which prevailed in the United States last year American potato growers seem to have become discouraged. In any case there are reports of lessened potato planting in the United States this year. Moreover, as the ground was dry at the time of planting, the crop has made poor progress and is from one to two weeks late. The present outlook is for restricted supplies and high prices of potatoes in the United states in the coming fall, and if reciprocity goes, through, there should be a good market there for the Canadian article.

A Dirty Carpet
Or a Clean Painted Floor!
WHICH IS BETTER?
You KNOW which YOU would sooner have. You know which LOOKS the best and is the easiest to KEEP clean. Better decide now to freshen things up right away with a tin or two of M-L Floor Paint.
M-L
MAPLE LEAF
You should use M-L Pure Paint to paint anything that needs painting. It protects the surface covered better and longer than most other paints. You buy it in tins—all ready to apply. Made of guaranteed pure materials, mixed with twenty years' knowledge of paint-making for practical painters.
Think what a difference a few dimes' worth of M-L Pure Paint would make about the house. It would make some of the wood-work look like new—or a worn-bare, shabby-looking floor made spic and span as when you first walked on it with M-L Floor Paint.
PURE PAINTS
Paint the WALLS and CEILINGS with M-L Flat Wall Colors. You'll find it far easier to keep them clean and sanitary as well as brighter looking. Easiest to apply. The colors are clearer and brighter; keeps its FRESH LOOK longest. Artistic, sanitary, durable, washable and VERY economical.
M-L
M-L Is The Most Economical Paint You Can Buy
Made in forty-seven colors for every paint purpose by Imperial Varnish & Color Co., Limited, Toronto. Sold by dealers who believe in giving you your full money's worth.
For Floors Get M-L Floor Paint Dries Hardest Wears Longest
710
Ask your dealer for information and color card or drop us a card to our nearest addresses, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver."

THE SIN OF OMISSION.

It isn't the thing you do my friend
But the thing you leave undone
That gives you the bitter heartache
When the work of the year is done.
When your apples are all worm eaten
And the "taters" blighted and small
When the use of a "PERFECT SPRAY PUMP"
Would have saved them one and all.

Oh, the apples, you might have had, my friend,
If you'd only sprayed the same,
"Oh, the "taters" you've thrown away, my friend,
That would have been clear gain.
These would have paid for your spray pump,
And have left you a happier man.
Then buy the best "A PERFECT,"
And save them while you can.



The "Perfect Spray Pumps"

are manufactured by

R. B. Westhaver, MAHONE BAY, Nova Scotia.

FOR SALE.

I am offering my stock bull "Conqueror," 3 years old last May.

One of the best bred Ayrshires ever offered

His dam, qualified for the Record of Performance, and her sire was the sire of two others in the Advanced Registry.

His sire was a champion at St. Louis World's Fair.

Price $125. "Come and see him."

Allandale Farm, Hampton, N. B.

E. A. Schofield, Proprietor.

Brood Sow for Sale!

We offer for sale a Pure Bred Yorkshire Sow, 9 months old, bred to "Hillside King," No. 32448, a boar of fine quality and breeding. Sow is nice type and due to farrow Sept. 10th.

Orchard Hill Farm, Brown's Flats, N. B.

Sea View Stock Farm

I have for sale several choice pure bred young Holstein Bulls, of various ages. Write or call for full information

J. D. IRVING,
Bouctouche, N. B.

Breeders Directory

Our charge for inserting names in this Directory is $1 per year for each line under each heading. Money must be paid strictly in advance. Names taken out promptly when time is up. Stamps taken.

Jersey Cattle.

Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Guernsey Cattle.

Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex, N. B.
Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Holstein Cattle.

F. W. C. Nase, Nerepis Station, Kings Co., N B.
Jos. R. Taylor, Upper Dorchester, N. B.

Ayrshire Cattle

John A. Hughes, Petitcodiac, N. B.
The S. H. White Co. Ltd. Forest Glen, N. B.
Hon. W. Owens, 4026 Dorchester St., Montreal.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex N. B.
Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N. S.

Shorthorn Cattle.

C. C H. Eaton, Canard, N. S.
Isaac Chipman & Son, Chipman's Corner, Kings Co., N. S.
Walter E. Eaton, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N.S

Oxford Down

Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N S.

Cotswolds.

Donald Innis, Tobique River, N. B.

SWINE—Berkshire.

J. R. Semple, Brule, Col. Co., N. S.

Yorkshires.

Hon W. Owens, 14026 Dorchester St., Montreal
J. R. Semple, Brule, N. S.
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
The S. H. White Co. Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B.
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
R J. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S.
Wm. A. Churchill, Lakeside, Yar. Co., N. S.
Boyd A. Wetmore, Harvey, Albert Co. N. B.
Syd. J. Goodliffe, Sussex, N. B.

Chester Whites.

Jacob Allen, Bayfield, N. B.
W. H. Moore, Scotch Lake, N. B.
Howard W. Corning, Coeggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
W. C. McLeod & Sons, Loch Lomond West, N S.

POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Walter McMonagle & Sons, Sussex N. B,
S. Jones, Sussex, N. B., White Plymouth Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorca, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns,
W. J. M. McLeod, Loch Lomond, West N. S., Houdans and Silver Grey Dorkings and R. C. R. I. Reds

Chester Whites.

I have for sale several Chester White boars and sows, all ages. Pairs not akin may be purchased. Write at once.

WM. A. ERB,
Sussex, N. B

Stallion for Sale!

Springdale Farm offers for sale the choice young Clydesdale Stallion, Flash Favorite 2nd (11269), foaled June 1st, 1908; sire, Flash Favorite, (12147); dam, Felicia, (23167); both imported by N. S. Government. Flash Favorite 2nd was a prize winner at Amherst Horse Show, also Halifax Exhibition, 1910. Inspection invited.

FRED. S. BLACK,
Amherst, N. S

Meadow Brook Stock Farm.

Chatham, N. B.

Clydesdales, Haekneys, Shorthorns, Berkshires. Look over our winnings at late Amherst Horse Show and you will be convinced that we have the stock. Send your Pure Bred Mares to be bred

J. B. SNOWBALL, COMPANY Limited,
Proprietors

JOHN BENNETT,
Superintendent.

Dairy — Shorthorns.

FOR SALE.—4 Bulls and some choice Heifers with calf, colors dark red or roan, ages from seven months to two years. The head of this herd is an imported bull from Cumberland Co., England; and was the best calf from one of the best dairy herds in that country. Inspection and enquiry solicited. Address W. T. WOOD, Highfield Farm, - - - Sackville N. B

Craig Bros.
B. P. Rocks.

Leaders again. A clean sweep of the four cockerel prizes at the last big Fair; 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen, 3rd pullet. In Utility Class 1st Pen, 1st and 2nd pairs of Cockerels, 1st and 2nd pairs of Pullets with the reward of Rhodes Cup. Price of eggs and stock gladly given on application to

BOX 447, Amherst, N.S.

Pure Bred Yorks for Sale!

10 pure bred Yorks, 3 months old. Four are boars and six are sows. Write to

S. H. White Co., Ltd.
Forest Glen, N. B.

Shorthorns For Sale.

We have sold eight pure-breds and have a choice lot of roan and reds left, ages from 13 to 26 months. Also a large red bull, 3 years old.

C. C. H. EATON,
Canard, N. S.

Eggs for Hatching

from Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, R. C. R. I. Reds and Imperial Pekin Ducks, also Chicks, two to three days old, 12c each. Some nice breeding stock to go after June 1st.

EGBERT DEYOUNG,
Box 120. Dartmouth, N. S.

Eggs for Hatching.

Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds and S. C. Brown Leghorns. Both matings $1.50 per 15 eggs. Columbians and Wyandottes $1.00 per 13 eggs. 120 Egg Incubator and Brooder for sale.

W. H. HENRY,
Shubenacadie, N. S.

FOR SALE!

One Pure Bred Durham Bull, sire Emma's Fashion; aged one year. For particulars write to

CHAS. H. RIPLEY,
MT. PLEASANT, Cum. Co., N. S.

Orchard Hill Farm Offers for Sale

One registered Yorkshire Sow, bred to "Hillside King," No. 32448, due to farrow Sept. 11. Also Peerless 200 egg and Chatham 120 egg Incubators.

C. H. Wisener, Pictou, N. S., offers Pure Bred Poultry for sale.

Pen No. 1—White Orpingtons, Ganong strain, New York, a classy pen of ten yearling hens and pullets, headed by the best cockerel I have seen in the Maritime Provinces, large and well shaped. One hen won $15.00 in prizes last year; look up my record. Will sell the lot for $15.00. I also have some nice chickens from them, which will win prizes for the buyer at the fall fairs. Price on application.

Pen 2—Black Orpingtons, 12 hens and one cock, the best looking, the largest and the best laying strain of blacks in the country; many prize winners among them. The cock bird alone is worth at least $7 00. One hen cost me $4.00 as a pullet and won first at Amherst last year, also one pullet won first at Amherst. Will sell the pen for $20.00. Chicks for sale on application.

Pen No. 3—Buff Orpingtons all sold.

Pen No. 4—Brown Leghorns. I have 13 hens and pullets and two cockerels. Cockerel and pullet mating. They are great layers and are good exhibition stock. Will sell at $15.00. Better buy them.

C. H. WISENER, Pictou, N. S.

KINNEAR POULTRY CO., LTD.
SUSSEX, N. B.

We have now mated for this season's hatching twenty pens of specially selected utility R. I. Reds and B. P. Rocks for best market and laying stock. Eggs $3.50 per 100. Eggs from pens of birds mated for Exhibition stock, $1.00 per 13.

We will have some choice Cockerels from our breeding pens this month, at reasonable prices. Good chance to get one for next season.

"Hillside Stock Farm"

Ayrshires of the choicest strains, imported and Canadian bred, young bulls and females, all ages for sale. We made a personal selection in Scotland last summer and can supply your wants. We invite your inspection when visiting the College Farm. Come and see us.

PRESCOTT BLANCHARD,
Truro, N. S.

MAPLE GREEN FARM.

Holsteins of the richest breeding and highest production; nothing for sale at present except a choice Bull Calf, out of a 17.35 lb. Jersey three year old; seven of the nearest females in his pedigree average over 25 lbs. butter in 7 days and he is individually as good as his breeding. For particulars write

R. L. HICKS,
Dalhousie Junction,
Restigouche Co., N. B

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS AND BUFF WYANDOTTES.

Yearling Males and Females for sale, must make room for a large stock of young vigorous chicks. These yearling birds are from our breeding pens and include our prize winning birds at Amherst last year. Write for prices and description.

EVERYTHING IN SUPPLIES.

KINGSDALE POULTRY & SUPPLY COMPANY, - Sussex, N. B.

"HOMESTEAD FARM" HOLSTEINS.

Just now we can part with a few young bulls, fit for service, combining the blood of all of our best service bulls. We will also supply a few calves if desired.

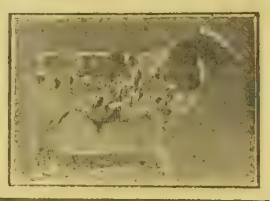
We have a few Shropshire rams left that we will sell cheap in order to clear out this fall. Write or come and see them.

LOGAN BROS. N. S. 'Phone 602. AMHERST PT., N. S.

BELLEVUE STOCK FARM.

Bellevue won male and female championships and all the herd prizes in Shorthorns at the 1910 fairs. The championship for Ayrshire bull has been held by us for three years with our Morton Main's Gerthrope, an Osborne bred bull. We have for sale an 18 month old bull, out of the Ayrshire cow that won first prize in the dairy test at the Amherst Winter Fair in 1910. All our prize winners, with the exception of our herd bulls were bred by ourselves. Write for prices or call and see us. We breed our winners and sell them too,

C. A. ARCHIBALD, Proprietor. - - - Truro, N. S.



Wish - Ton - Wish Stock Farm.

Breeders of High-Class Holstein-Friesian Cattle and Large English Berkshire Pigs. Just now we can offer a few good Bull Calves and a Heifer or two. We have some extra good young Berkshire Pigs of both sexes ready to ship the last of May, out of one of the very best sows we ever owned, and sired by an Imported boar of excellent quality.

HARDING BROS., Props.,
Welsford, Queens Co., N. B.

BROOKLAND'S HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

I am offering for sale one pure bred Holstein bull, Eke DeKol Paul, Jr., three years old, dam, Lady Pietertje DeKol. Record day for milk, seventy pounds. Sire, Eke DeKol. This bull is also first cousin to Grace Fayne 2nd Homestead champion seven day cow of the world, 35.55 lbs. butter. Also a half-brother, six months old, out of same cow, sired by Ormsby Veeman.

Write for prices. First come, first served.

C. H. Giles, 'Phone 464 P. O. Box 119, Brooklands, Fredericton, N. B.

Sunny Brae Sheep Ranch.

Jas. A Telfer, Prop., Sussex, N. B.

Breeder and importer of high-class Hampshire, Shropshire, Oxford, Southdown, Lincoln, Cotswold and Leicester Sheep. Sheep of both sexes, all breeds, for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS!

Champions of Canada. Champion of World.

In show ring we are champions of Canada. We have defeated the very choicest selections made in United States. We will be shipping a car of Jerseys to the Maritime Provinces early in May. Write at once.

B. H. BULL & SON, - Brampton, Ont.

MAPLE FOREST STOCK FARM.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

ADDRESS:

S. J. GOODLIFFE, - Sussex, N. B.

Eggs For Hatching

From highest class Exhibition birds Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S.C. Rhode Island Reds, S C. Brown Leghorns winners of 70% of all first prizes in their classes at the Moncton and Hartland Poultry shows, 1911 large, healthy stock and record layers. Eggs from seventeen matings of selected birds including our prize winners, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed or order duplicated, free of charge. Mating list giving full description of matings and price of eggs from each one mailed free on application. Address,

GLENVIEW POULTRY YARDS, - Sussex, N. B.

COBEQUID FARM HOLSTEINS!

Offering some fine bull and heifer calves sired by Sir Rooker Posch Artis and Helbon Dekol's Prince, from cows and heifers that are producers. Can spare a cow or two bred to freshen next fall. Inspection solicited.

SAMUEL DICKIE, Central Onslow, Col. Co., N. S.

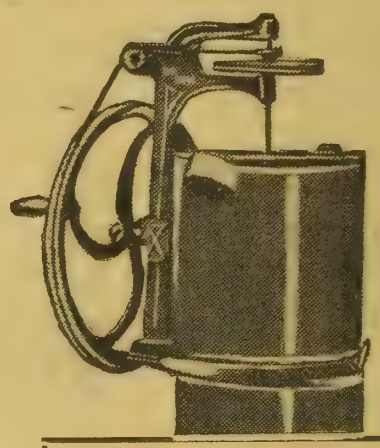
FOR SALE!

One Guernsey Bull, 26 months old, and three Guernsey Bull Calves, dropped in December.
One Ayrshire Bull, 15 months old, and a few young Ayrshire Females.
Two Chester White Sows, farrowed in December; young Pigs, 4 weeks old. One Sow to farrow later.

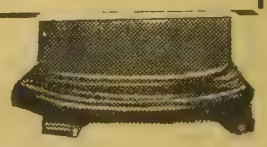
J. F. ROACH, Sussex, N. B.

'Phone 111. "Sunny Side Stock Farm."

This Machine Makes Granular Butter From Sweet Whole Milk in Five Minutes.



SEPARATES Butter from Sweet, Whole Milk in Five Minutes Time



THIS machine performs the offices of both Cream Separator and churn in one operation. You simply bring your sweet whole milk to a temperature of 72 degrees, pour it into the tank, turn the handle for five minutes and you have butter. In fact, if you turn the handle hard enough you can have just as much butter and of just as good quality in half that time. It sounds marvellous, doesn't it? But once you have tried the "Only" Butter Separator you will

THROW AWAY CREAM SEPARATORS AND CHURNS

and abandon all the work they entail. You don't need to separate with a cream separator; you don't need to wash the cream separator; you don't need to wait for your cream to sour; you don't need to churn; you don't need to bother with any of these laborious processes, if you have an "Only" Butter Separator. Moreover, this machine, which has revolutionized the art of butter making, invariably produces the highest quality of granular butter from sweet or sour whole milk, sweet or sour cream, or even from milk with water added to it. And it takes out only the butter fat. When you

Use the "ONLY" Butter Separator

the skim is left with all the casein, sugar of milk and salts in it—it makes the highest type of tissue building proteid for stock feeding. Butter made with The "Only" Butter Separator, moreover, has better keeping qualities; it is made from nothing but the pure butter-fat, and has no casein in it to turn it rancid. Moreover, it requires practically no working. The "Only" Butter Separator is an economy every way you look at it; figure its cost of $38.00 against the price of a good cream separator and a good churn; figure the time saved and the superior feeding value of your skim. Then write to us for our book.

The Joshua Brown Co., LIMITED,

PEMBROKE, - - ONT.

Get Our FREE Book -The "Only" Way.

This book ought to be in the hands of every practical dairyman. It deals with old methods of butter making and explains fully how this machine, so simple that it should have been invented long ago, has revolutionized the art. It explains the exact action of The "Only" Butter Separator, tells how it gets the butter fat from fresh milk and how and why it leaves skim of superior feed value. We really ought to make a charge for this book, but as long as the edition lasts, we will send one on request. Simply clip, fill out and

Send the Coupon.

COUPON.

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103 Brown Building, Pembroke, Ont.

GENTLEMEN:—Please send me free your book "The 'Only' Way," together with particulars of your guarantee to buy back The "Only" Butter Separator for $50.00 in event of it failing to live up to the claims specified.

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PUBLISHED TWICE-A-MONTH

The MARITIME FARMER

AND CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYMAN

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Published twice-a-month in the Interests of the Farmers of the Maritime Provinces of Canada

Vol. 16. SUSSEX, N. B., JULY 11, 1911 No. 19

25 Year's Use

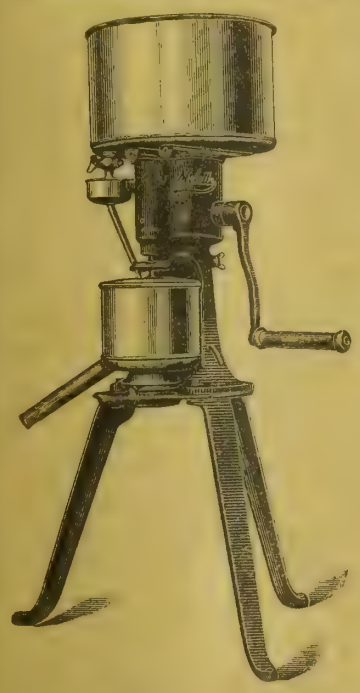
in the Dairies of Half a Million Customers Demonstrates That

THE MELOTTE

is the

MOST EFFICIENT, SERVICEABLE and PROFITABLE

CREAM SEPARATOR ever constructed



Cap. 280-720 lbs. per hour.

The "Melotte" pays its original cost within 12 months from date of purchase in EXTRA CREAM alone and there is NO COST for repairs.

The "Melotte" skims more milk with LESS POWER, in LESS TIME, and, under all conditions MORE EFFECTIVELY than other Cream Separators.

"MELOTTES" are ALWAYS READY to separate. Ask your neighbor to prove this statement.

If you want a Cream Separator, TRY A MELOTTE, then you'll BUY IT and be a SATISFIED USER.

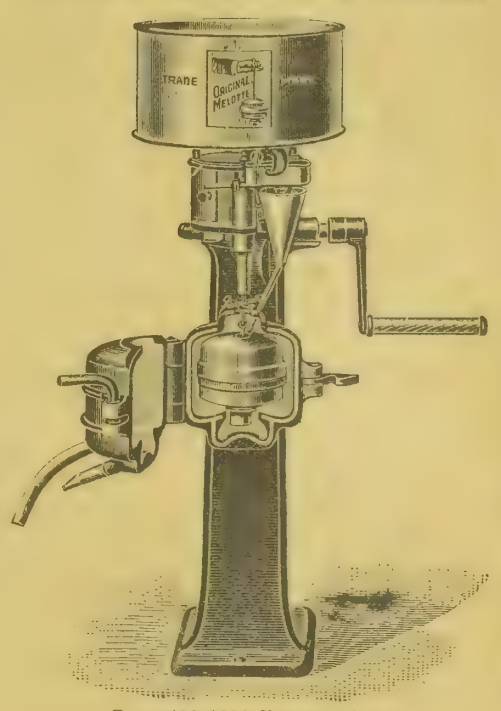
It's a TIME-SAVER, MONEY-EARNER, SATISFACTION-GIVER

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

MELOTTES are all GUARANTEED to give entire satisfaction, and every machine can be operated before being purchased when in doubt.

Write for NEW RECOMMENDATION BOOKLET which is ALL TRUTH.

ADDRESS "SALES MANAGER"



Cap. 400-1300 lbs. per hour.

R. A. LISTER & CO. Limited,

82 Water St., ST. JOHN, N. B., or 62 Stewart St., TORONTO.

YOU Can Furnish Your Home FREE!

ANY housewife buying goods at the stores mentioned below may have their cash purchases apply on **Asepto Soap Premiums.** Every cent you spend counts toward a premium. A sure and mighty convenient way to save without increasing living expenses. Over 300 premiums of honest value to select from. The list will be increased every few weeks. Furniture will be offered next. The old way was to allow premiums to apply on Soap Wrappers only. Now at any of these stores—no matter what you buy—everything has its equivalent in Soap Wrappers. That is every five cents spent counts the same as one wrapper, while purchases of our goods as here advertised entitles you to two coupons—the one the merchant allows and the ones found in or on our goods themselves.

Dr. White's Honey Balm.—A cough syrup that is safe and sure. We are positive that no other cough syrup equals it. Price 25c. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.

Pendleton's Panacea.—The best hot medicine, in use nearly 100 years. Every person knows it is good. Price 25. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.

Brown's Cutilive.—A witch-azel cream for chapped hands, sunburn, etc. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Scott's.—Salts, Senna, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Borax and Alum in 5c packages. Equal to 1 soap wrapper.

Brown's Spearmint Tooth Paste—Sweetens the breath, prevents decay, hardens the gums and whitens the teeth. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Napatho Soap.—A pure laundry soap, containing naptha and incorporated by a process that prevents it from hurting the hands, as other Napatho Soaps do. The wrappers count for Premiums.

Sapid Tea.—A blend selling at 40c, in 1 lb. packages only. Blended by J. Harvey Brown, one of the most competent tea men in Canada. Each package carries a coupon equal to 8 soap wrappers.

Dr. Scott's White Liniment.—The largest bottle and best liniment. Price 25c. Equal to 5 soap wrappers.

Banner Flavoring Extracts.—All flavors and from 10c to $1.25 per bottle. Coupon on each bottle.

Herner's Dyspepsia Cure.—The only kind that tells you to eat what you like while taking it. Money back if not good. Price 35c. Equal to 7 soap wrappers. Price $1.00. Equal to 20 soap wrappers.

Brown's Stomach and Liver Pills.—A good family pill. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Scott's Furniture Polish.—Renews the life of old furniture. Price 25c. Equals 5 soap wrappers.

Asepto Soap.—Is equal to the best and contains the same anti septic features that Asepto Soap Powder does. The wrappers count for premiums.

Scott's.—Nitre, Glycerine, Iodine, Iron, Squills, Friar's Balsam, Carbolated Oil, Camphorated Oil, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Oil of Tar, Sewing Machine Oil, Spirits of Camphor. Price 10c per bottle. Equal to 2 soap wrappers.

Scott's Fruit Syrups and Lime Juice.—Pure and excellent flavor. 10c, 15c and 25c. Coupon on the bottle.

Ebony Polishes—None better, bothpaste and lustre. Coupon on each box. Try them.

Banner Spices.—In packages only. Absolutely pure. ¼ lb. packages carry coupon equal to 2 soap wrappers.

Venus Floating Soap.—Made from pure vegetable oils and unexcelled for the toilet and bath. Price 25c. Coupon counts for premiums.

Asepto Soap Powder.—Has been the greatest success of any soap or powder ever put on the market. This is the best evidence of its quality. It is antiseptic as well. It absolutely sterilizes every article washed. Think what this means to a family. Price 5c, and the trade mark counts for premiums.

The following stores are now in a position to explain to you what this offer means :—McLeod & Spence, Port Elgin, N. B.; F. L. Rayworth, Bayfield, N. B.; W. H. Chapman, Northport and Amherst Shore, N. S.; The Sussex Mercantile Co., Ltd., Sussex, Petitcodiac, Penobsquis, Elgin and Havelock, N. B.; R. G. Innis, Norton, N. B.; W. H. Martin, Waterside, N. B.; F. C. Fillimore, Riverside, N. B.; Thorne & Perry, Cody's, N. B.; J. S. Robinson, Narrows, N. B.; H. G. Turnbull, Digby, N. S.; Baird & Craig, Hartland, N. B.; I. M. Tompkins, East Florenceville, N. B.; E. Foster Nicholls, Clyde River, Shel. Co., N. S. Others are being added continually. If your dealer has not got coupons see that he gets them.

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ASEPTO SOAPS, Ltd., = = ST. JOHN, N. B.

Come again, Pie Time, and often.
For wholesome, *digestible* "eats" —give us PIE.

At its very *best* wrapped in a FIVE ROSES crust.

Upsets Pie Prejudice *without* upsetting the Eater's Insides—FIVE ROSES flour.
Great for Pie Crust — top and bottom.
And Puff Paste and *Difficult* Things.
Close-grained — melting — even textured.
Flaky, too, and crinkly — crisp yet *tender*.
Put into *your* bake things the rare nutlike sweetness of *Manitoba* wheat kernels.
All soppy with the rich red juice of the cherry—or lemon pie—or apple—or healthy custard—meat, may be, or mince—
Put the FIVE ROSES "crust end" about 'em.
See the hungry *wedges* fade behind busy milk teeth.
At Pie Time—
Use FIVE ROSES.

7

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached — Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED MONTREAL

DO IT NOW.

When a man ain't got a spray pump, and is feeling kind of down,
And the pesky little insects won't let his crops alone,
It's a great thing, oh, my brethern, for a fellow just to say
Send and get a "Perfect" spray pump, and apply a coat of spray.

It makes a man feel queerish when the season's work is through,
And the taties are all rotten and the apples wormy too,
Then order up a "Perfect" and do it right away,
And spray the fruit and taties and save them while you may.

R. B. WESTHAVER, Manufacturer, Mahone Bay, N. S.

THE DOMO SEPARATOR

The Cheapest and the Best.

Prices and Capacities.

	Capacity	Suitable for	Prices
Domo B	110 lbs.	1 to 2 cows	$15
" O	150 lbs.	2 to 5 cows	$20
" 1	200 lbs.	3 to 7 cows	$30
" 2	280 lbs.	5 to 10 cows	$35
" 3	450 lbs.	10 to 15 cows	$50
" 4	670 lbs.	15 to 30 cows	$65

Sent on trial to responsible parties.
For particulars of Free trial offer write to

J. de L. Tache,
General Canadian Agent, St. Hyacinthe Que.

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—The Paint With The Guarantee

The White base consists of

70% **Brandram's B. B. Genuine Govt. Standard White Lead**

30% **Pure White Zinc**

84

And the guarantee—signed by BRANDRAM-HENDERSON LIMITED —goes on the can. 50 shades, in addition to black and white.

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BRANDRAM HENDERSON LIMITED
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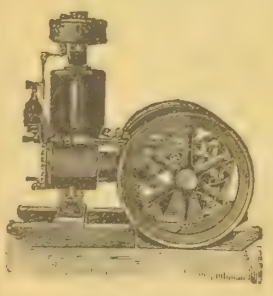
Agents Everywhere.

THIS IS THE STICKNEY.

The Simplest Gasoline Engine on the Market.



You can learn to run it in ten minutes.

It is always ready—always willing.

It will start at once and stay running as long as you wish.

If you want a complete course in Gasoline Engineering, send for our blooklet No. 57. It's free. Send a post card to-day.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont

G. J. Barrett {Sales Agent} 52 Dock St. St. John, N. B. Branch at Fredericton, N. B.

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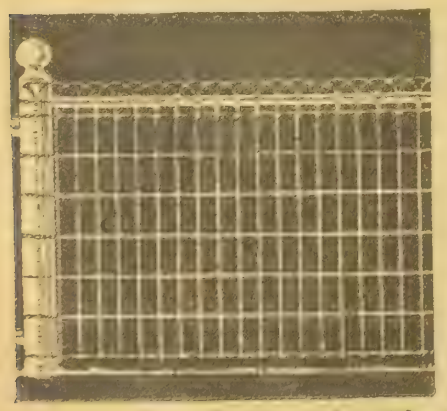
Direct from Factory to Consumer.



The uprights or pickets are all made of the best No. 9 hard, galvanized wire, and are 3 in. apart. The line wires are two No. 12 wires, twisted.

We pay the freight to any station in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, for special heights, write for prices. We furnish any length desired.

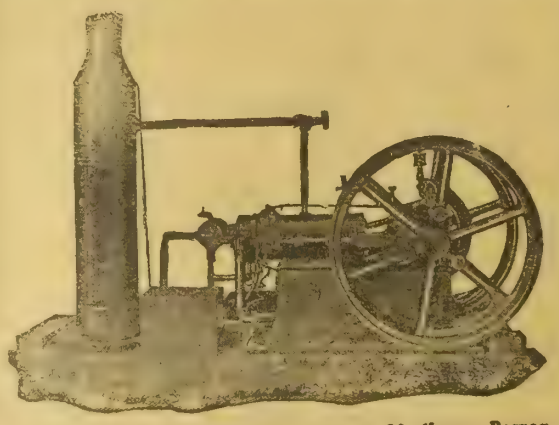
36 in. high,	per	running	ft.,	9c
42 in.	"	"	"	10c
48 in.	"	"	"	11c

Remit cash with your order to

THE LOTT LAWN FENCE CO., - SARNIA, ONT.

Farmers of Quality

Want Quality !



Stationary and Mounted, in 1 1-2 to 30 Horse Power

Readers of THE MARITIME FARMER are of the quality stamp; we realize their discerning ability to pick an article of machinery that is correct in every mechanical detail. That is the reason why such care is taken to see that the **Ideal Gas and Gasoline Engines** are what we claim for them.

Every part of the **"Ideal"** is interchangeable—a mighty strong feature. The cylinder, instead of being cast with the base, is cast separate and bolts on the base. The valves, instead of sealing directly on the cylinder head are enclosed in a valve cage, and the valve cage is inserted in the cylinde head, so that when the valves become worn, the valve cage andivalve can be taken out and ground without removing the cylinder head.

The idea of casting the cylinder separate from the base is a good one, for when the walls of the cylinder become worn, you don't have to buy a complete new engine, you only require a new cylinder that can be bolted on the base. Another good feature is an extremely long piston with double rings instead of using three rings. We use three sets of two rings each on the Ideal.

Another thing, there is a speed regulator on this engine which enables you to run the engine at any speed, and, of course, when you reduce the speed of the engine, you also reduce the fuel consumption. For instance, if a man had a 6 H. P engine and wanted to run a cream separator with it, he could reduce the speed and thereby cut down his fuel consumption to suit the work.

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AND

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYMAN.

Official Organ of The Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, The Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations, The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association and The Maritime Bee-Keepers' Association.

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THE LEADING BREEDS OF SHEEP

Their Origin, Development and Characteristics.

By B. J. Spencer, B. S. A., Ottawa.

IN compliance with the requests of a great many of our readers we will publish in serial form articles on "The Leading Breeds of Sheep." These articles were prepared by J. B. Spencer, B. S. A., Ottawa, and appeared in Bulletin No. 12, 'Sheep Husbandry in Canada,' published by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

There are a great number of varieties of domestic sheep, all of which are doubtless descended from one wild form. Domestication of this class of animals commenced almost at the beginning of the human race, when the second son of Adam chose sheep herding as an employment. With the migration of the human family sheep were taken to different parts of the world and under the varying environments in which they were perpetuated they assumed characteristics and properties quite different from one another. With improvement in agricultural practice sheep as well as other farm animals were kept and developed along special lines. This going on simultaneously in different portions of Europe and Asia it was but natural that varieties of quite different characteristics would be evolved. The probability is that domesticated sheep originated through the domestication of several races in many parts of the world the peculiarities and valuable properties of each having been developed by selection, until a more or less perfect type was obtained. The crossing of species of sheep orginally distinct has no doubt still further increased the number of our recognized breeds.

The leading breeds of sheep found in Canada, with the exception of the Merino, which is kept to some extent only in the northwestern provinces, have been developed in Great Britain. They are classified as long and medium woolled, the Merino in its various forms being classed as fine-woolled.

Throughout the British Isles there is found in a state of greater or less purity more than a score of breeds, the chief of which are as follows: Black-face, Herdwick, Gray, Lonk, Devon, Longwool, Exmoor, Welsh, Cheviot, Suffolk, Leicester, Lincoln, Cotswold, Oxford, Shropshire, Hampshire, Southdown and Dorset. Of these only the last eight breeds named are at all common in Canada. A small number of Black-Faces, Suffolks and Cheviots are also to be found, but neither of these is increasing to any appreciable extent.

The Lincoln, the Leicester and the Cotswold are known as the long-wool sorts, while the Oxford, the Shropshire, the Dorset, the Hampshire and the Southdown are classed as medium-woolled, the fleece shortening in length in the order named. The fleece of the Cheviot and also of the Suffolk is medium in length, but the former is the longer of the two. These two sorts are, therefore, placed with the medium-wolled varieties.

The Leicester.

The Leicester is the oldest of the long-woolled races of sheep. It appears to have inhabited Leicestershire, England, and the adjoining counties even prior to 1660, when the districts referred to were noted for the excellent quality of their sheep, which are said to have possessed large bone, rangey frames and heavy fleeces of strong texture. They were slow to mature and to fatten. It is generally believed by authorities that the sheep found in these counties, known as the Midlands, were used by Robert Bakewell, of Dishby, as the foundation of the New Leicester or Dishley breed.

Border Leicester Ram.
Leicester Rams, imported and sold by the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture, Scene on the College Farm, Truro, N. S.

Mr. Bakewell commenced an improvement of the sheep of his district in or about 1755. The merit of his work consisted in his realization of the fact that the properties of parents may be transmitted to their offspring until fixity of type is the result; also in his innate power of discerning by an animal's external form and 'quality' that it possessed the properties he desired to perpetuate He was able to discriminate between size and quality and had always an eye for the latter when selecting breeding animals. In order to render permanent the desired qualities of the selected stock he resorted to in-and-in breeding to an almost incestuous degree. The qualities sought by Bakewell were greater symmetry of form, improved qualities of fattening, and an earlier maturity, a reduction in the proportion of bone and of fat, and a greater development of the parts of the carcass of most value on the block. These characteristics were undoubtedly secured, but others of great importance were to some extent overlooked; these were strength of constitution, prolificacy, as well as quantity and quality of fleece. The breeders of Leicesters in later years have overcome these defects.

It is recognized that no other breed possesses a greater expansion of heart girth than the Leicester. Nor is prolificacy lacking in the present day Leicester, as triplets are of frequent occurrence, and from 150 to 175 per cent of increase is not uncommon in well kept flocks. Whatever weaknesses marked the fleeces of Leicesters in Bakewell's time these have long since been overcome in well kept flocks. As a rule good specimens are thoroughly covered in all parts except head and legs; length and density are also present in a high degree, while the wool of no other breed excels in lustre.

In order to extend the blood of the improved atock as rapidly as possible, Mr. Bakewell instituted a system of hiring rams of his flock for the breeding season to farmers in the district. During the first year or two farmers were slow to take advantage of the use of the improved sheep, and all Mr. Bakewell could get for the season's use of rams was some 17 shillings and 6 pence each, but the improvement effected by these crosses was so evident that in a few years the demand for the sheep became so keen that the price rose to one hundred guineas per head, and in a single season, 1789, it is said that six thousand guineas were obtained for the services of Bakewell rams.

The Leicester sheep as it came from the hands of Mr. Bakewell, near

the end of the eighteenth century, is described as a white faced, hornless race of excellent mutton sheep with short thick neck, wide level back, thick deep chest, deep quarters and fine bone and bearing a fleece measuring about seven or eight inches in length of somewhat lashy wool, but terminating with a short twisted curl.

About the time of Bakewell's death one George Culley commenced using Leicester rams from Dishley on the Teeswater breed, which was at that time in high favor as a long-woolled sheep. The stock evolved from this cross is believed to have been the foundation of the Border Leicester, although on account of the proximity of the home of the Cheviot it is not unreasonable to suppose that in the early years of the Leicester the blood of its white-faced neighbor entered into many of the best flocks. Border Leicester rams soon became as popular as Bakewell's had been, as much as one hundred guineas being paid far the use of a single animal for a season. From that time until the present the Border Leicester has stood in high favor as a mutton and wool producing breed. The Bakewell Leicester, later becoming known as the English Leicester, was perpetuated in its pure state and is to-day raised in large numbers in Great Britain and in other countries.

The difference between the English Leicester and the Border Leicester is seen in the head, which in the Border variety is white, and boldly carried, the nose slightly aquiline, the muzzle full, the nostrils wide and the ears erect. The head is clean and free from wool. The English Leicester usually carries a tuft of wool on the head and it is also woolled on the shanks. The English Leicester has a bluish-white face, whereas the Border Leicester's face is clear white. In carcass the Border Leicester is larger and longer and the belly is not quite so full in outline, being carried rather more highly.

No other race of sheep has been so largely employed as a means of improving other breeds as the Leicester the Cotswold, the Lincoln, the Shropshire and the Hampshire and many others directly or indirectly have through its blood been improved.

Canadian Leicesters are among the best of the Leicester family. Nowhere in the world are finer specimens to be found. This is largely due to the fact that until recent years the American demand for Canadian Leicesters has not been strong and the Canadian breeders have retained in their flocks the best of each year's crop of lambs. By selection and careful weeding many good flocks have been built up. The excellence of the Leicester proves conclusively that if the Canadian breeders of other breeds of sheep would follow the same practice the Canadian flocks of all sorts would equal or excel those to be found elsewhere.

The characteristics of the Leicester should, like all mutton breeds, conform in a general way to the standard for mutton sheep appearing in the first part of this work. The Leicester is one of the large breeds, the average weight for mature rams in good flesh being 250 to 300 pounds and for ewes 175 to 200 pounds.

The head is small for the size of the body and is carried with pronounced erctness and stateliness. The nose is slightly Roman in rams but almost straight in ewes. The ear is thin, moderately long and carried decidedly erect and alert. The head and legs are snowy white in young animals but becomes darker with age.

The Leicester is classed among the long-woolled breeds; its fleece, however, is of somewhat less length than that of the Cotswold or the Lincoln. The wool is glossy and of good fibre and should cover the entire carcass save the head and legs, although a small amount of quite short wool on the forehead and the shanks is allowable. The wool of this breed hangs in dense spirals which carry their crimp or wave to the skin; the fleece should consist of a mass of distinct curls all over the body and without the parting at the back as in some other long-woolled breeds.

Weeds in Mill Feeds.

Under the authority of an Order of His Excellency in Council, bearing date the first day of May instant, paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 of the Order in Council of the 29th October, 1910, establishing standards of quality for grain products, have been cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

13. Bran is a product of the milling of wheat or other grains, and contains not less than fourteen (14) per cent of proteids, not less than three (3) per cent of fat, not more than ten (10) per cent of crude fibre and must be free from vital seeds of any of the noxious weeds defined by the Governor in Council under "The Seed Control Act."

14. Shorts or Middlings is the coarser material sifted out from the products of a second treatment of the grain by crushing the coarsely ground material that is sifted out from the bran after the first grinding; and contains not less than fifteen (15) per cent of proteids, not less than four (4) per cent of fat, not more than eight (8) per cent of crude fibre and must be free from vital seeds of any of the noxious weeds defined by the Governor in Council under "The Seed Control Act."

15. Chop-Feed is whole grain of one or more kinds more or less finely ground, and contains not less than ten (10) per cent of proteids, not less than two (2) per cent of fat, not more than ten (10) per cent of crude fibre and must be free from vital seeds of any of the noxious weeds defined by the Governor in Council under "The Seed Control Act."

These amended standards will come into force on the seventh day of June proximo.

The amendments are in accordance with recommendations made by the Seed Commissioner and are based on the results of three years investigation. During the early spring months, while inspecting seed, the official inspectors collected samples of bran, shorts, crushed or ground feed and feed oats from lots offered in the retail trade. These samples represented feeding stuffs manufactured and sold by wholesale distributors in all parts of Canada. The average number of weed seeds per pound in the samples collected in the spring of 1910 was as follows:—

For bran, shorts and middlings, 246.

For crushed grains, 677.

For ground meal of various sorts, 1,802.

For feed oats, unground, 4,022.

The whole weed seeds found included more than fifty species of plants that are commonly troublesome as weeds. It is definitely known that when consumed by farm stock, even, to a limited extent, by sheep and poultry, a proportion of such weed seeds pass into the farmyard manure with the vitality unimpaired. The kinds of impurities found in most of the samples produced in Eastern Canada make it clear that they originated in the cereal crops of the prairie provinces. Investigations at Port Arthur, Fort William and at Winnipeg, reveal the fact that about 1,500,000 bushels of screenings and refuse were last year cleaned out of wheat and barley at the terminal elevators. Of this amount only 51 carloads were distributed in Canada, of which only three carloads were shipped east of Montreal.

The cheaper grades of oats are not cleaned at the terminal elevators. Practically no exporting countries clean the feed oats they market. The cost of cleaning them; plus the waste, is greater than the increased market value. Western Canada feed oats are the cheapest horse feed available in central Canada and large quantities are fed, unground, in cities and towns, particularly in Ontario. The cheapest grades are blended with screenings or other coarse grains, then crushed and ground and retailed for cattle or hog feed.

Feed oats and screenings would have to be ground quite as fine as shorts, in order to destroy all the weed seeds, and the product, especially for cattle, is less acceptable than the coarser ground meals. A great deal of the ground feed in Ontario is now prepared in small custom choppers. During the slack season, the owner of the chopper, who is commonly the operator, buys feed oats and screenings in single carlots and from them prepares stock feeds for sale. These steel plate choppers are not able to destroy all the weed seeds.

Flour mills are equipped with machinery for cleaning wheat before milling it. The cleanings thus removed are as a rule crushed and mixed with other mill offal. The mill sweepings are usually mixed with the bran or mill feeds. The process of crushing in many small flour mills does not destroy the vitality of the smaller weed seeds. The large flour mills do not mix the cleanings with their bran and shorts.

Complaints from agricultural organizations and farmers respecting weed seeds in feeding stuffs have arisen principally in Ontario, which province, on account of its live stock interests, shares more than any other in the benefits as well as in the evils that accrue from cheap feeding stuff naturally accumulating in the large terminal elevators. The regulations now in force will protect farmers who want to protect themselves from using feeding stuffs polluted with weed seeds and thus unwittingly distributing noxious weed seeds on their land. The presence of weed seeds in unground grain is not difficult to detect.

Sulphate of Ammonia.

The prize essay on Sulphate of Ammonia and use of same in Agriculture by James Muir, M. R. A. C., formerly professor at Royal Agricultural College; after an extensive review of the subject and on searching analysis of various practical experiments sums up the utility of Sulphate of Ammonia to the farm as follows:—

SUMMARY.

1. Sulphate of Ammonia is a nitrogenous manure and must be considered as a source of nitrogen only.

2. Nine other elements besides nitrogen are essential for the plant growth of which phosphates and potash, as well as nitrogen, must usually be supplied in the manure.

3. Combined nitrogen only can be used by plants.

4. Combined Nitrogen in nature is supplied to the soil only in small quantities, and is subject to constant loss. The addition of nitrogenous manures is therefore needed.

5. Nitrogenous manures cause larger leaf growth, increased chlorophyll formation, slower maturity, and increased crops generally.

6. Organic nitrogen is of no direct use to the plant. Nitric and ammoniacal nitrogen are both directly useful, though the latter almost alwayts undergoes nitrification before use.

7. Ammonical manures generally fail to give their maximum result unless potash is liberally supplied by soil or manure.

8. Sulphate of ammonia reacts in the soil with carbonate of lime, and carbonate of ammonia is formed which can the be fixed by the clay and humus of the soil.

9. Nitrogen may be lost by the volatilization of carbonate of ammonia when sulphate of ammonia has been applied to very calcareous soils; but this is rarely important.

10. Nitrification of ammonia compounds, especially sulphate of ammonia may be very rapid when every thing is favorable. It is more rapid than the nitrification of organic mattrogenous mateer.

11. After nitrification the nitrogen is subject to loss by drainage.

12. Sulphate of ammonia is most effective in wet climates and seasons.

A small dressing of sulphate of ammonia may be applied to autumn sown crops in autumn, but most of it should be put on in the spring. For all other crops, it should be used at or a little before the time of sowing the seed. If applied late in the growth of the crop, sulphate of ammonia may cause too great rankness.

14. Sulphate of ammonia may be applied longer before sowing on heavy land than on light. It is less suitable for very calcareous soils than for either sandy or clay soils, and still less so for soils deficient in lime.

15. Sulphate of ammonia may leave a valuable residue in the soil after the removal of the crop to which it is applied.

16. Too large a dressing of sulphate of ammonia causes injury from over-rankness of growth and late maturity, especially if mineral plant food be deficient in the soil.

17. Sulphate of ammonia should be mixed with dry ashes, sand, etc., for convenience of sowing or with other manures, except those which contain lime or carbonate of lime, or which are damp.

18. Commercial sulphate of ammonia should be of 95 to 97 per cent. purity, containing about 24 to 25 per cent of ammonia. The chief impurities apart from sandy matter, are common salt, sulphate of soda, sulphate or iron, arsenic, sulphuric acid, and thiocyante of ammonia of which the last three are most injurious.

19. On wheat, sulphate of ammonia increases the quantity of the produce, and improves its quality. About 1 cwt. per acre should be given.

20. On barley, sulphate of ammonia gives large increase, and on the average produces a better malting sample than other nitrogenous manures. Average dressing ¾ cwt. to 1 cwt. per acre.

21. On oats, sulphate of ammonia usually yields a larger increase of grain than nitrate of soda, and of straw also if potash be very plentifully supplied. Average dressing about 1 cwt. per acre.

22. On mangels, when farmyard manure is used, sulphate of ammonia is probably superior to nitrate of soda in produce per acre of food for stock, and often in weight of crop. Without farmyard manure, it has rather less effect. Average dressing 1 to 2 cwt. per acre.

23. On turnips sulphate of ammonia compares favorably with ni-

trates, giving as large or larger crops which apparently keep better. Average dressing about 1 cwt. per acre.

4. On potatoes sulphate of ammonia gives very large increase—almost always larger than that from nitrate of soda. Sulphate is also less favorable to the development of disease. Average dressing, 1 to 2 cwt. per acre.

25. On beans, sulphate of ammonia does not give any profitable result.

26. On clover sulphate of ammonia, is as effective as other nitrogenous manures, but it is rarely profitable.

27. On grass land, sulphate of ammonia produces a yield in weight about equal to, or slightly less than nitrate of soda. It specially encourages the grasses at the expense of the clovers. The produce seems to be more palatable to stock than that of nitrate of soda, and to have a high feeding value. Average dressing 1 to 1½ cwt. per acre.

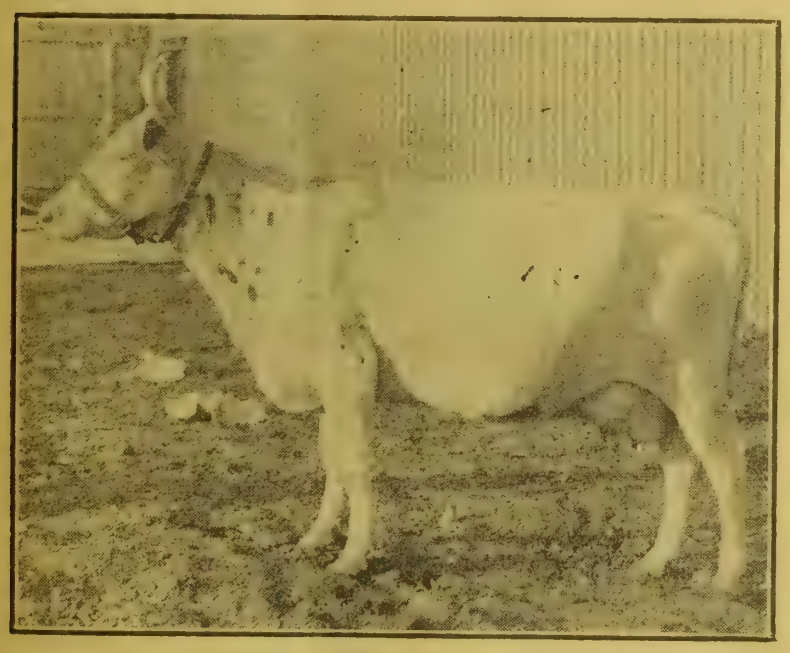
Note.—In the above summary all comparisons between sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda are between equal quantities of nitrogen in the two forms. This is equivalent to comparing the effect of a little over ¾ cwt. of sulphate with that of 1 cwt. of nitrate.

Whitehill "Sunrise," 26402

The Pictou and Antigonish Counties Picnic to the Agricultural College, Truro, N. S.

The annual farmer's picnic for Pictou and Antigonish Counties was held at the Agricultural College, Truro, N. S., on Thursday, June 29th, 1911. Two special trains, bringing over 1200 farmers, arrived at 10.00 o'clock, a. m. The weather conditions for the day were all that could be desired. No official programme for the farmers took place until 1.30 p. m., but during the remainder of the morning all the various departments of the college and farm were visited and much interest shown. At 1.30 p. m., on the lawn in front of the main college building, a formal programme was given, consisting of speeches by Messrs. C.E. Tann, R. H. MacKay, M.P.P., R. H. MacGreg M.P.P., R. H. Kennedy, M. P. P., and Col. Wm. Blair. Intersperced with the speeches was a display with explanation, of cattle and horses. This consisted of representative herds of the various dairy and beef breeds, together with four breeds of horses, as repre-

(Continued on page 713.)



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And Co-operative Dairyman.

Semi-Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

Official Organ of The Farmers, and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association The Nova Scotia and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association; The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association; The Maritime Bee-Keepers Association, and The New Brunswick Poultry Association.

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The Circulation of this issue is 10,000 Copies Every one going to a bona fide subscriber.

JULY 11, 1911.

Dates of Issue.

July..... 25
August..... 8—29

MEAT INSPECTION.

A recent circular issued by J.G. Rutherford, the Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, contains a great deal of "meaty" information in its five pages. Mr. Rutherford states that up to the present time the Meat and Canned Foods Act has in too many cases remained a dead letter or at the best has been very ineffectively enforced. This, he states, is not the fault of the federal authorities, however, because it is an utter impossibility for any federal department to supervise in all its ramifications the local meat trade in every town and village throughout the Dominion. Mr. Rutherford believes it possible for municipalities to organize at but little cost a thoroughly effective system of local meat inspection. He is satisfied that once the Canadian public becomes familiar with the situation they will insist upon the adoption by the various municipal authorities throughout the country of a much more thorough system of dealing with butchers and the meat trade generally than has heretofore been tolerated.

The first and most important step in this direction, declares Mr. Rutherford, will, it is needless to say, be the providing of public municipal abattoirs to be conducted under inspection methods similar to those required by the Meat and Canned Foods Act, established as regards the admission of live animals or carcasses. The sooner the private slaughter houses are abolished altogether, Mr. Rutherford asserts, the better for all concerned, as most of the objectional meats placed on the markets emanate from those undesirable and unsanitary places. Trade in home killed dressed carcasses will also, for similar reasons, gradually be wiped out of existence, and although the abolition of this form of meat disposal will probably cause some temporary dissatisfaction among farmers, matters will soon adjust themselves, and the profits of the producer will be in no way lessened, although the livers and other offal hitherto utilized by the household, will be no longer available.

"The municipal abattoir is a modern necessity, and must come," continues Mr. Rutherford. "There are many among us not yet old who can well recollect when the number of hospitals in Canada could almost be counted on the fingers, and when a proposal to erect an institution of this kind in a small town was looked upon as indicating a mild form of insanity. How many of the communities now possessing modern and up-to-date hospitals would be satisfied to do without them? The same will be found true of the abattoir, and if no other argument can be advanced in favor of the Meat and Canned Foods Act than the fact that it has aroused and is arousing public opinion on the great and important question of a sanitary meat supply, this would, in my opinion, fully justify its being placed on the statue books."

Mr. Rutherford submits a table showing the number of carcasses and portions of carcasses, condemned by the Dominion meat inspectors from April 1, 1909 to March 31, 1910. Carcasses to the number of 7,624 were condemned and the official ban was placed 324,434 portions. Of the total number of carcasses condemned, 3,487 were infected with tuberculosis, and the same disease was found in 218,056 portions out of the total of 324,434. These figures are very significant, indicating as they do the need of the tuberculin test. Immaturity resulted in the condemnation of 2,029 carcasses; pyemia accounted for 333; bruises for 256; pneumonia for 196; and emaciation for 181. It is not pleasant to reflect that 50 per cent. of the meat condemned by the government inspectors was tainted with tuberculosis. It shows the need of more thorough inspection and cleaner herds. The farmer who kills a beef has a pretty fair idea of the animal's health, and so far as observation goes, very little, if any diseased meat is marketed by the farmers, prejudiced reports to the contrary notwithstanding. It is the irresponsible slaughterer who picks up cast off beeves that needs to be watched. The time is coming when meat that does not bear the inspector's stamp of approval cannot be sold. The system will be difficult to introduce as it seems silly to assert that a man should not be allowed to sell a pound of beef that he raised himself without having it inspected. The remedy lies in the municipal abattoir where every farmer can send his cattle and have them butchered. Then every pound of beef can be properly inspected and the public afforded protection.

DAIRY RECORD CENTRES.

The new extension work of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, is causing many enquiries to be made. For the benefit of our readers it may be explained that officials are now located in Peterboro, Lanark and Oxford counties, Ontario; St. Hyacinthe and Brome, Quebec; and at Kensington, P. E. I., with a view of gathering specific information as to the exact standing of the dairying industry in the district: each such district is termed a dairy record centre. Each farmer within a certain area will be called on, and there will be obtained from him a statement as to the number of acres cultivated and in pasture, the number of cows, the type of sire, the weight of milk sent to the factory, the milk used at home, the cost of feed, and so on. When these statements are compiled there will be definite and valuable information for the encouragement of other dairymen. It is intended to follow up this work closely for some years, both in these and other sections.

The recorders are paying special attention to the encouragement of cow testing in these districts; they are already collecting weights and tests of about four thousand cows, so that it is evident that a tremendous impetus is being given to cow testing by this new forward movement.

A special bulletin on cow testing is available to all applicants. Forms for recording weights of milk are supplied free by the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa. When applying, state the number of cows, and whether forms are wanted for weighing daily or on only three days each month.

VARIATION IN YIELD OF PLANTS.

Some interesting experiments have just been made public by the horticulturist of the Experiment Farms at Ottawa, relative to the bearing record of apple trees. This report is a result of a study covering a period of years and shows wide variation within varieties.

It was found in keeping notes on the Wealthy that of the 17 trees, the best tree produced practically five times as much fruit as the poorest and about twice as much as the average for that variety. Five trees out of 17 were designated as productive and 12 were relatively unproductive.

The McMahan White was subjected to rigid inquiry and it faired no better than the Wealthy. In 11 years one tree yielded 94 bushels of apples, while another nearby produced but 20. No other tree recorded more than 75 bushels during this period and the average was much less.

Two trees of McIntosh were compared for 10 years and the results showed that one produced twice as much as the other. Several trees of other varieties, among them Patten Greening, were likewise compared and it was found that one tree of the Greening produced 60 bushels, while another yielded but 30, the average being 40.

These experiments show what many of us have found by experience, that there is a wide variation in the yield of trees. The only way to determine the bearing qualities of fruit trees is to keep a record for a number of years. When this is done it will usually be found that many trees are kept at a loss and are not worth space in the orchard.

Think of the possibilities of propagating from trees with good bearing records. Take the record of the Wealthy given above. Had all the orchard been propagated from trees that gave the yield of this particular tree, the orchard would have given a much larger net income. It required as much care and attention, except perhaps gathering the fruit, to care for the tree that produced 63 bushels as for the tree that yielded but 30.

Enough attention has not been given to seed selection and plant breeding. The possibilities for increasing the yield and the quality of crops by systematic selection have not been generally appreciated. Indiscriminate propagation is impoverishing our orchardists and poor seed is bankrupting our planters. If you do not believe this, examine your crop and note the unproductive plants.

Animal husbandmen are careful about the pedigree of their stock. They demand that both sire and dam have have a record that will commend the offspring. But farmers and fruit growers have not given enough attention to the quality and potentiality of seeds and plants. As a result of this, the average yield of staple crops is very low.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

When the general good of a community or an organization is spoiled, there is not much longer any individual good in it worth having. The most ambitious and selfish individual, sharing large interests, however humbly, should keep a jealous eye upon the general good; for though he may not realize it, all his hopes rest on the preservation and promotion of that.

The value of the farm is greatly increased by the size and quality of the orchard. Every farm where it is possible to grow fruits should have an orchard at least for home use. Many farms would be more profitable to the owner if an orchard is maintained large enough for market purposes.

How Can Alfalfa Growing Receive a Boost in the Maritime Provinces?

Feeding of Alfalfa.

I will not say much about feeding, as the majority are very likely to say "no one need to teach me how to feed a cow;" but I know there are a great many dairy farmers that do not know how to feed a dairy cow a balanced ration. The cow, as I would describe it, is a living separator which separates the milk out of the feed.

Therefore, the feed must first contain the milk. Every dairyman should first know what substances the milk contains, also what substances the different feeds contain, then he can easily figure out how much it requires for each food to produce a certain quantity of milk. Many farmers are feeding their cows corn fodder and timothy hay, which are rich in carbohydrates and fat, but very low in protein, then wonder why their cows do not produce more milk.

Mostly all forage plants are not rich enough in protein, therefore alfalfa is so valuable to make up a balanced ration. One acre of alfalfa produces as much protein as nine acres of timothy. In winter I feed my cows 10 lbs. of shredded corn fodder, 10 lbs. of alfalfa and 9 lbs. of corn chop—29 lbs. per day. This is nearly a balanced ration, and I receive from 25 to 28 lbs. of milk per cow per day. During the last year I received from the factory and veal calves $115.41 per cow.

A year ago last summer I decided to find out which was the most successful way to grow alfalfa. So I went from one farmer to another through our vicinity, until I had a full description of 74 fields. I found 34 fields sown in April, from 17 of which no stand resulted and they had to be plowed up again; 29 were sown in May, only one of which afforded a poor stand; 10 sown in June, all of which had good stands; one sown in August came up fine, but was winter killed.

I would say many farmers are making a mistake by sowing the seed early, or a too heavy nurse crop. I found some good stands on limestone, clay, and concrete gravel subsoil. After the soil is inoculated the young plants will thrive better and can stand more drough, therefore it is easier to get a good stand. Many farmers claim the second and taird crops as the best for milk. That is true enough, but the reason is they let the first crop stand about two weeks too long, until it is old, coarse and leafless. By cutting it the first days of June and every four weeks after, they could easily harvest four crops in a season, which will make a fin? feed for cows, horses, sheep and swine.—John Waelti, Wisconsin.

Is Alfalfa Profitable.

A farmer of Peterborough county sowed alfalfa on a field that was practically sand and gravel and got a fine crop last year. Previous to this the same field barely paid for the cost of cultivating. me states in an interview that the alfalfa was the only paying crop he got from the field in years.

A Peterborough dairyman states that last summer he fed his cows two gallons of wheat bran each day but as soon as the alfalfa hay was available he stopped feeding the bran and replaced it with alfalfa hay. The cows immediately increased in their flow of milk on the alfalfa feed.

Alfalfa, grown according to the latest scientific rules can be placed in the barn at $2 per ton. It contains 11 per cent. of protein while wheat bran costing $23 per ton, contains only 12 per cent.

Alfalfa in Oaklahoma.

In 1902 F. S. Kirk, of Garfield county, Oklahoma, sowed a field near a creek, but about 25 feet above water, with 30 to 35 pounds of alfalfa seed per acre, broadcast. The soil, which he calls "high bottom" was a dark brown and contained considerable sand. For two years no attention was given the alfalfa except harvesting from it three crops the second year and four the third year. In 1905 he harvested from ten acres nine cuttings, estimated to weigh fully one and one-half tons each, per acre. The longest time between any two cuttings was twenty-two days; and the shortest fourteen days. During the season of 1904 seven cuttings were made and the field was gone over with a disk harrow early each time after removing the hay. It was possible to cut another growth of eight to 12 inches, had he not preferred to use it as pasture.—"The Book of Alfalfa."

Handling Soil for Alfalfa.

I prepared land for alfalfa last year and got some seed at the state college. Through a delay of express company seed came too late to sow. I put on a ton of lime and seeded to rye last fall. How should it be handled this year and will seed be good.—D. Eddie, Massachusetts.

The probability is that the seed furnished him last year, which we believe to have been of unusually fine quality, will germinate this year nearly as well as last. I advise turning the rye under when in bloom, applying the basic slag meal and potash as was advised last year, if this was not done at that time, harrowing repeatedly until about the last of July in order (5) to somewhat consolidate the soil, and (2) to kill any annual weeds which may start. I should sow the alfalfa when the moisture conditions are such as to favor quick germination, some time between July 25 and August 5. But just before sowing the seed I would apply fertilizers as recommended last year. As the best means of making clear to readers what was recommended last year I give outline directions, which were furnished to all experimenters.

What Method to Follow.

Select a small piece of land, one-fourth acre or more, which is naturally thoroughly underdrained. The surface also should slope gradually as standing water or ice will soon kill out the alfalfa. A moderately heavy soil is probably the best, but you will have to use whatever soil you have on your farm, provided it meets the requirements as to drainage. It would be well to select a piece which was plowed last fall, but if this is impossible, plow now as soon as possible.

To the rough furrow apply about 1½ tons lime per acre. If you do not have a supply of agricultural building lime by the barrel for this lime on hand, I would get sufficient small piece and spread it in piles on the plowed surface and add water enough to slack it until it changes to a fine dry powder, then spread it evenly and harrow in deeply with wheel harrow. Keep the piece harrowed at intervals of about two weeks to destroy weeds and about June 20 apply per acre: grade sulphate of potash, 350 lbs. Basic slag meal, 1200 pounds; high If you cannot get these materials apply about one ton per acre of some ready mixed fertilizer rich in acid phosphate and potash. Harrow the fertilizer in well and keep harrowed at intervals until seeding time.

Just before seeding time apply per acre the following fertilizers: Nitrate of soda, 125 lbs.; basic slag meal 300 pounds. If you cannot get these materials, apply 100 or 500 pounds of a ready mixed fertilizer rich in nitrogen. Harrow well until you have a good seed bed. After sowing the seed it should be scratched in lightly with a weeder or similar tool and rolled. What growth the alfalfa makes this season should be left uncut as mulch for protection next winter, as alfalfa sometimes badly winterkills.—Prof. Brooks of Mass. Agricultural College.

Alfalfa Seed on Well Tilled Land will keep Canada Thistle in Check.

Canada thistles have been completely eradicated where good stands of alfalfa were secured and maintained for three years or more. For the best results the land should be heavily manured and plowed as early in summer or fall as possible, and intensively cultivated until late in May. The seed bed should then be prepared very carefully and alfalfa seed sown at the rate of 25 pounds to the acre.

The preceding treatment will have weakened the weeds. The manure will give the alfalfa a good start, and provide rapid growth so that the alfalfa will soon shade the ground enough to prevent the thistles from growing. A sod method may be used to good advantage, consisting of the seeding down to perennial grasses, such as Kentucky Blue, Red Top, English Rye grass, etc. In this case the stand must be almost perfect and the land allowed to remain in grass for a series of years. For the average farmer the first method is to be advocated.

The danger from the encroachment of this weed is very real and imminent. Farmers cannot afford to ignore the danger. Land is too valuable in this country to permit 20 per cent. of its productive power to be destroyed by woods. Steps should be taken to rid the soil of the roots as well as the seed, and the fact that Canada thistles and many other prolific weeds can be eradicated should be an incentive to the average farmer.

Much Alfalfa Sown.

The Dominion Experimental Farm at Indian Head has already shipped out this spring 26 tons of inoculated alfalfa soil. This soil has been distributed in 100 lb. sacks, and between five and six hundred occupants have been supplied with soil this year. Each sack is considered to have enough soil to sow, under careful management, one acre, so that the figures point to the fact that between five and six hundred acre plots will be distributed throughout the province of Saskatchewan. These figures, of course, are only in reference to beginners, as anyone who has grown the crop before will use soil from his own field to inoculate new patches. When it is remembered that all the experienced farmers in the West are distributing samples of inoculated soil, and that farmers are securing soil from their neighbors, who have grown the crop previously, the hold that this crop is getting on the West can be easily imagined. This work should be encouraged by everyone, as there is little doubt but that the crop can be grown in all districts of the West under careful management, and it is certainly one of the best, if not the best, paying fodder crop to grow, especially in dairy sections.

Lime For Alfalfa.

When the soil is acid, alfalfa will not succeed well until the acidity has been corrected by the application of lime in some form. The acidity of the soil may be determined by testing the moist soil with blue litmus paper, or samples of soil may be sent to the Experiment Station for testing. The ordinary tests, however, are not always decisive, and, when in doubt as to whether soil needs lime, it will usually be best to make a trial by applying lime to a small area in the field to be seeded to alfalfa, leaving strips untreated, and note results.

A good plan in liming soil for alfalfa is to plow the field several weeks or months before the alfalfa is to be seeded, scatter the lime soon after plowing and mix it with the surface soil by harrowing or discing and continue the discing or harrowing at intervals until the time of seeding. It is usual to apply from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds every four or five years where lime is used as a fertilizer. From the work at the Illinois Experiment Station, it seems that ground limestone has much the same effect when applied to the soil as lime itself. The action of the ground limestone is not so rapid, and it must be applied in greater quantity: at least two or three times as much ground limestone as would ordinarily be used of quicklime or air-slacked lime.

Alfalfa Gives Bright Yolks.

It has often been noticed by poultrymen that the yolks of eggs laid during the winter months are not as well colored as those laid in summer. It was believed by some that this was due to a lack of green food, and, in order to test the correctness of this belief, a series of experiments were carried on at the Utah Experiment Station by Prof. James Dryden, now of the Oregon Agricultural College, during the winter of 1904. The fowls in the test were divided into a number of different pens, being fed several different rations, some with corn as the principal grain and others with wheat as the main part of the ration, but all being fed sugar beets as a source of green food. The corn fed was a mixture of white and yellow, the white predominating, but did not seem to affect the color of the yolk, as all the pens at the beginning of the experiment were laying eggs with a pale yolk.

Gradually, dry alfalfa leaves were added to the food of several of the pens in addition to the ration they were already getting, including the sugar-beets. Two weeks after the alfalfa was first fed, a test for color was made, and the yolks from the alfalfa-fed pens were found to have a uniformly rich color, while those from the other pens which were fed no alfalfa, continued to be very pale in color. One pen was fed skim-milk in place of meat-scraps, but this did not seem to affect the color of the yolk. The results of this test show that it is not merely a matter of having plenty of green food, but of having plenty of the right kind of green food, if a bright colored yolk is desired.

HORTICULTURE

Why Thinning Apples Pays

There is no trouble these days in securing plenty of detailed information about improved orchard methods in New England. Reports of various agricultural organizations, including the agricultural colleges, provide liberal references to the different phases of the industry. An example is a special set of bulletins recently issued by the Connecticut agricultural experiment station at Storrs. The author is C. J. Jarvis and the title of the series is Apple growing in New England. Bulletin No. 66 constitutes the fourth in this orchard series; No. 61 discussed in a general way the status of the industry, also the renovation of old orchards. Another one considered the subject of starting young orchards. The bulletin, now being mailed, takes up the fourth and final paper of the series, discussing various phases of orchard management. It considers cultural methods, soil management, pruning, spraying, etc.

One topic considered is whether or not it pays to thin apples. Many apple trees have a tendency to overbear and different fruit growers have proved within recent years that it pays to remove half, or even two-thirds of the apples on heavily loaded trees. Surplus apples may be regarded as weeds. They are not of much value in themselves and restrict the growth of others. Thinning does not necessarily reduce the yield, but on the contrary greatly increases the yield of first-grade fruit.

There is a great drain on the vitality of the tree in the maturing of so many individuals. Each apple has its supply of seeds, and these form the most concentrated part of the fruit. By removing half the apples from the tree just that much relief is provided. This relief during the growing season allows fruit buds to form for the following year. Many growers say that systematic thinning goes a long way toward annual bearing. Then the thinning of apples lessens the loss from breaking the limbs.

The common objection to thinning is the time required. Prof. Jarvis says there is no such an argument, as there are only a certain number of apples to be picked, and it costs no more to pick them in June than in October. In fact, it is much easier to do the work at thinning time, as the fruit may be simply thrown upon the ground and raked up. A good man can thin eight to ten good sized trees in a day.

The work of thinning should begin the latter part of June or early July. Defective and wormy specimens are first removed. Sometimes the thinner carries a bag over his shoulder for the wormy apples, but this is not necessary if all the thinned apples are raked up and destroyed. The thinner next relieves the crowded. As a general rule, no more than one apple should be left on a single fruit spur, and those on the tips of branches usually should be removed, as they seldom make first-grade fruit. The results should be that the remaining apples are about 6 inches apart. Small sized varieties may be left closer, and large growing sorts should have even more room. Some varieties seldom need thinning, and there are others that habitually overbear.

Do not Injure Your Fruit or Foliage with Cheap Arsenate or Lead

Arsenical injury may appear before the fruit is harvested, depending upon the season, but in most cases it becomes apparent only after the apples have been packed and have remained in storage for a short time.

The small quantities of an arsenical in solution will tend to produce a reddish color in fruits is well known. This fact has been shown by experiments with peaches, the results being that the sprayed fruit showed a very high color externally, and, besides, the flesh was even a deep red as far as the pit. It has also been shown that the maturity of the fruit was hastened by the spray. An amount of soluble arsenic above what would produce this intense color caused burning of the fruit. In the apple, as has been indicated above, we have found approximately the same gradations of injury, from the red coloration to the burned appearance.

Knowing that the apples will absorb arsenic in a soluble form, the efforts of manufacturers of lead arsenate should be toward producing a compound not only with the least amount of soluble arsenic present, but so made that any soluble sulphides, chlorides or carbonates in the water used to apply it will not cause the arsenic to go into solution.

It is a common mistake with most growers to select that brand of Arsenate of Lead which contains the largest percentage of arsenate, no matter what the water contents may be. It must be understood by both grower and the manufacturer that it is not the excessive percentage of arsenic that are wanted but rather a timely and proper application of this important insecticide correctly compounded. Personally I would rather use another arsenate containing 12 per cent. of arsenic oride than one having three or four per cent. more. I would be just as sure of results in controlling the Moth and at the same time would feel safe that no injury would result.—P. J. O'Gara.

The Cabbage Aphis.

Two years ago the gray plant-louse which attacks cabbages, cauliflower, turnip and similar plants, just about ruined these crops in some neighborhoods. Fortunately, this is one of the pests that comes in destructive numbers only once in a number of years. Its own parasites and other enemies usually keep it fairly well in check. Sometimes it gets away from them, and when it is given a good chance, in a favorable season, it multiplies at an enormously rapid rate, and heroic measures must be resorted to to keep it under control. Its parasites and other enemies will then take care of the balance.

The commercial cabbage grower, who must count more closely than the ordinary gardener, may spray his fields with whale-oil or fish-oil soap solutions, the latter being probably the cheapest. For us, who raise cabbages and similar crops only on a home garden or small market garden scale, the easiest way to get out of the trouble is probably by spraying with tobacco-extract, such as "black-leaf tobacco extract." This is reduced one to sixty or sixty-five, with about a pound of hard soap (dissolved in water) added to every fifty or sixty gallons.

This addition is necessary to make the solution spread over the leaves. Otherwise it would roll off the leaves as water off a duck's back. The application can be nicely made with a knapsack sprayer, or with a compressed-air sprayer, but should be very thorough. I try to reach into the heart of the plant, and on the underside and everywhere possible. This enemy may not come on in destructive numbers this year, but better be prepared for its coming.—Farm and Home.

Fertilizers for Fruit Growers

Regarding the influence of fertilzers on quality and flavor of fruit, experiments seem to show than an abundance of phosphoric acid and potash in the food and plant is extremely important, and that, on the other hand, where nitrogen is somewhat deficient the effect on the quality is scarcely perceptible. Considerable work has been done in determining the influence of the several ingredients, that is, the nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid on the size of individual fruits. With core and stone fruits the experiments are not far enough advanced to warrant definite conclusions, but with berries a greater number of results have been obtained, and these appear to indicate that the lack of phosphoric acid did not materially decrease the size of the berries, as compared with those grown where a complete mixture of fertilizers was used, but when potash was not supplied, the berries were small, and where nitrogen was left out they were still small.

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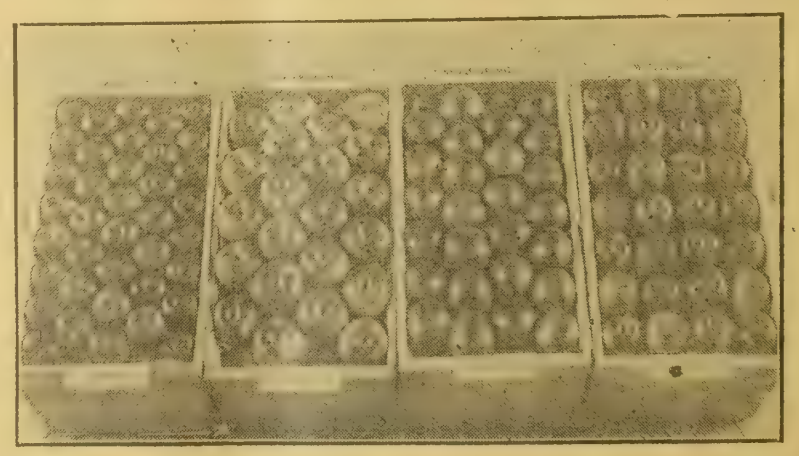

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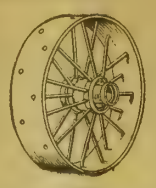

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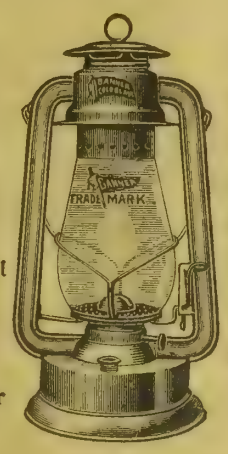

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G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MAIL SERVICE BRANCH.
Ottawa, 24th June, 1911.

Teething children have more or less diarrhoea which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then castor oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Sold by all dealers.

There is very little definite data to show that color in the fruit is influenced by the nature of the fertilizers used. It is supposed by many that the use of potash and phosphoric acid will influence the color, and it is quite probable that they do, but I fancy that the influence of these may be very easily overshadowed by the effects of excessive quantities of nitrogen in the soil. It is quite possible, and even probable, that too late in the season there is apt to be so much leaf growth that the fruit is too much shaded, and the leaf and stem growth once strongly started is not easily checked, and as a result we have fruit lacking in color and often really lacking in maturity. It seems likely that if cultivation was stopped early in the season and cover crops sown, that better results would be got. The cover crop will use up a great part of the mositure and thus check the growth and cause ripening of the fruit says Prof. Harcourt, in the 'Canadian Horticulturist.'

If this be true, cultivation in the orchard cannot be stopped at any set time from year to year, or in one orchard as compared with another. The time to cease cultivation is dependent upon condition of the growth, which we hope will be influenced by the nature of the weather and the richness of the soil in plant food.

It is our intention this coming year to place a number of experiements which we hope to continue for a series of years. We wish to see what effect fertilizers will have on the fruits and also study the influence of fertilizers or other factors on the color of fruit. I shall be very glad to co-operate with anyone who wishes to take up this matter seriously, in order that we may get the experiment started on some really good basis. It is useless to start experiments on orchard fruits unless they are to be continued over a number of years, so that the full effects of the fertilizers on the trees and fruit can be definitely studied.—W. T. M.

An Enemy Tiny but Formidable.

The flea beetle is small; in fact, so small that gardeners usually underrate its importance, and fail to put the full blame on it for the injury it causes. The perorations in the leaves of tiny things, like cucumbers, tomato plants, potatoes, etc., may be small, but they do harm. They increase the evaporation of moisture from the leaf surface and tissue. They weaken the vitality of the plant and reduce its power of resisting the attacks of diseases.

Potatoes, for instance, when infested with flea beetles, are particularly subject to tip-burn. Our only safety lies in fighting this tiny, but formidable, foe early and late. Tobacco-dust, scattered freely over the plants, will drive these beetles away. Of course, it does not kill them. Spraying with the old Bordeaux mixture also has a tendency to drive the beetles off the sprayed plants, and I believe that the diluted lime-sulphur solution will be equally effective in that direction. I make a surer job of it, however, by adding arsenate of lead in strong dose (one ounce per gallon) to the diluted solution. If you use the commercial lime-sulphur solution, make it weak enough to be safe for the plants you treat with it. When diluted one to forty or fifty of water, lime-sulphur appears to be safe to use on potatoes, egg-plants, peppers, cucumbers, muskmelons, squashes, pumpkins and most other vegetable plants. Apply as often as needed.

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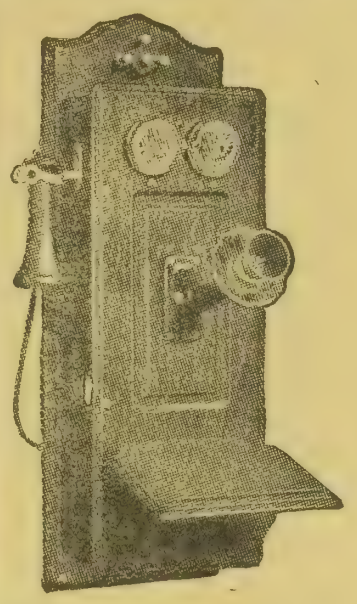

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DAIRYING.

Test Your Coward Cows.

Records of dairy cows are always of interest, not only to the owner who is anxious to increase the yield, but also to neighboring dairymen who desire some standard whereby to check the production of their cows. In April the yield of 10 cows near Birnam, Ont., was 383 pounds of butter fat; but from records to hand from the cow testing association near Bobcaygeon, Ont., it is seen that it took 21 cows, more than twice as many, to produce just as much butter fat.

In a year or two the men with these poor cows will probably have got his herd up to nearly double their presnt capacity because he will know for certain which cows are not worth keeping.

Dairy farmers in all provinces have done this, some are now getting nearly three times as much milk and fat as they used to obtain before they determined to gather information as to which poor cows were sheltering themselves, coward fashion behind either a fair herd average or a heavy yield from one or two extra good cows in the herd; such, for instance, as a seven-year-old grade cow near Woodstock, Ont., that gave last month 2,161 pounds of milk, testing 3.3 per cent of fat, thus giving over 73 pounds of butter fat in one month, almost double the good average yield above noted at Birnam.

Are your cows good profitable dairy cows, or are they cowards? It will pay you to keep records of each one and so find out.—C. W. F.

Protecting Cattle from Flies.

At this time of the year, says Prof. W. F. Handschin, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, must discomfort to cattle and loss to their owners is **cause by flies and other insects.** Feed becomes scarce at this season and this, combined with fighting flies and at times leaving such feed as there is to seek relief from the pest in the bush—or in water where this can be found—often results in a loss of weight in cattle.

In dairy herds, even where stables are darkened and the cattle kept in a part of the day, the loss in milk yields resulting from the annoyance caused by flies is often quite material.

Many different anti-fly mixtures and "dopes" have been used with more or less success. Several of those advertised have been used by the writer, and found fairly efficient in keeping flies off animals for from 3 to 12 hours, varying with the nature of the mixture and the amount applied. The mixtures are usually applied most satisfactorily by means of a small hand spray pump, which costs about a dollar. They can be thus applied in a very short time, and the only important item of expense is the mixture itself. Most of the patent mixtures cost from seventy-five cents to one dollar a gallon. Where considerable quantities are used the necessary ingredients can be purchased and the mixture made up at the cost of 30 to 50 cents per gallon.

One of the common mixtures is 3 parts of fish oil and I part kerosene. The fish oil contained in many of them costs about 45 cents a gallon in barrel lots, or 60 cents in ten-gallon lots.

Another good mixture is 100 parts fish oil, 50 parts oil of tar, 1 part crude carbolic acid.

Another, recommended by the Kansas Station, is: 1½ pounds resin, 2 cakes laundry soap, ½ part fish oil, ½ part kerosene. Mix thoroughly and add water to make 3 gallons.

Oil of tar—a very common ingredient and one that gives a pleasant odor and makes the mixture stick—can be bought for 20 cents a gallon in barrels and 30 cents in ten-gallon lots.

The Ayrshire Cow.

1. The Ayrshire is the most economical producer of milk and butter of any of the so-called dairy breeds, producing the largest quantity for the food consumed, and yielding the largest net profit. This has been proved in competitive public tests.

2. The Ayrshire produces the most desirable milk for the milkman of any of the dairy breeds, because of the uniform high quality in total solids, placing it above the standards required by State laws.

3. The Ayrshire milk is the most satisfactory to peddle because it will bear transportation without churning to butter, and will hold its uniform quality to the last quart in the can.

4. Ayrshire milk is the favorite with the housekeeper because it has a good color, and never looks blue, even to the last that is poured from the pitcher, the cream remaining in the milk to give it a uniform quality until the last is used.

5. Ayrshire milk is of the highest value for infant food, because it is most evenly balanced in the bone an muscle producing qualities of any of the dairy breeds thus making it a perfect food for growing children. Children fed on Ayrshire milk are not inclined to stomach trouble and make a strong and steady growth.

6. The Ayrshire has a strong, healthy body with a superabumdance of vitality and vigor, is rarely sick, and almost never has any disease of udder or teats, which is probably one reason why there is so much life giving quality in her milk.

7. The Ayrshire has never laid claim to being at the head of the dairy breeds for butter producing, but the official records made by the experiment stations during the past few years, would indicate that she is a most profitable butter cow, and second to none.

8. The Ayrshire is the dairy rustler of all the dairy breeds, thriving and paying a profit where other breeds can hardly exist, because she is a vigorous feeder, and not at all dainty in her appetite, eating with a relish, everything that comes in her way in the line of forage, good grass, poor grass and browse, all is food for the Ayrshire cow.

9. The Ayrshire cow is a most uniform milker, holding out well up to calving, and must be watched or she will not dry off, which makes her a desirable cow for steady profit, or for a family cow.

10. The Ayrshire cow is the most attractive looking cow, and the most perfect cow in form of body and udder of any of the dairy breeds. She breeds the truest type, and has the smallest percentage of poor cows of any of the dairy breeds.

11. The Ayrshire in the dairy will solve the problem of "How to make the dairy pay."—C. M., Winslow.

Buttermaking on the Farm.

If cream is rightly handled, the best butter can be made on the farm. Conditions can be controlled better there than in the creamery. In the creamery one can of bad cream will contaminate the whole lot from which butter is to be made. On the farm the cream can be given proper care from the time it is separated, for it is under the buttermaker's control.

The making of good butter begins with the milking of the cow; the

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THERE was a time when the first cost of a cream separator was a big factor in deciding which separator a cow owner should buy. But now it is different. Men have found it the best investment to pay a LITTLE MORE at the start rather than to be paying the difference constantly afterward in cream profits lost and in repairs necesary. Men have learn ed that in the

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they can get not only the style and size separator they want, but also the one that nets the greatest returns for the money invested for the longest term of years—the one that makes profits that STAY in their pockets.

Seventeen Cents a Year was the average cost of repairs on all of the hundreds of thousands of Empire Cream separators in use last year. And the majority of these Empire machines have been in use for many years. It's the TIME test and repair cost that tell whether a separator is a paying investment.

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On one house, barn or silo, the Ideal Machine will pay for itself in the actual cost of building material—to say nothing in the saving of labor and hauling.

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For regulating the bowels, invigorating the kidneys and stirring up the lazy liver

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

have proved for over half a century, in every quarter of the world, absolutely safe and most effective.

25c. a box everywhere. 27

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Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good.

One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby Co., N. S.

milking must not be done near a hog pen or where there are other undesirable odors, for milk will absorb flavors and odors quicker than any other substance. The udder of the cow should be wiped with a damp cloth before milking, for this will keep loose hairs and bacteria from falling into the pail. Do not wipe the udder with a dry hand for this will set free, hair and bacteria that will settle in the pail while milking. These bacteria and bad odors make the butter poor. By using a little care this source of danger can be avoided.

The cream from which butter is to be made must be properly ripened or scoured, before it is churned. During ripening the cream should be stirred several times to keep the fat and bacteria evenly distributed so uniform souring will follow. When the cream has a mild but distinctly sour taste and a glossy, brittle appearance it is then ready to churn.

In creameries, a starter is used for ripening but on the farm this is not practicable. In the summer the cream will ripen in one day and after ripening should be placed in cold water over night and churned the following morning at a temperature of about 50 degrees.

In winter, keep the cream in a warm place, or add some good sour milk to ripen it, if you wish to churn sooner. After ripening put the cream in a cool place and leave for three hours before churning so that a temperature of about 55 degrees will be reached before churning. It is better to have the churning temperature about five degrees higher in the winter than summer, because the particles of fat are more solid in winter and harder to collect.

The kitchen is not a good place to make butter, for it is too warm and the butter will absorb food flavor from meat, fruit and vegetables. If twenty or twenty-five pounds of butter are made a week it will pay to have a room fitted up for making butter. This room must be clean, well lighted and ventilated and have the entrance from the outside.

The chief difficulties in home butter-making come from improper churning temperatures, and more often the temperature is too high, rather than too low.

The way to correct this mistake is to get a floating dairy thermometer that is correctly graduated. This can be gotten for twenty-five cents from any creamery supply house. It should be placed in the cream. As soon as the cream has reached the proper temperature — 50 degrees —churning can begin. When the temperature is too high, the butter will come in soft lumps and have a greasy appearance and contain a good deal of buttermilk which causes it to keep very poorly and soon become strong. The time to stop churning can be told when the butter forms irregular shaped granules a little larger than wheat kernels, and floats at a good height in the buttermilk. If the butter is over-churned it will contain too much moisture and will not be so good for use.

The butter should be washed twice in pure water at the same temperature of the buttermilk, then salted at the rate of one ounce of salt to one pound of butter. Work the butter thoroughly to distribute the salt evenly.

It is of importance that the churn receives special care. After churning rinse the churn with lukewarm water, then scalding hot water; if the churn is rinsed with freshly slacked lime after washing it can be kept in good sweet condition. When ready for use again put in some warm water and the lime will readily come off and the churn will be in much better shape to receive the following churning.

The observance of a few rules and use of one's judgement are quite necessary in buttermaking.

Why does the Fat Vary?

The relation of fat to milk is one of the unsolved problems of dairying. We do not know why, absolutely, but we know that a cow will vary from day to day. It is sometimes due to fright and unkind handling. If you take a cow that is ordinarily quiet and run a needle into her, or hit her with a club or disturb her tranquility in some other way, the yield of milk will be very much less for that milking.

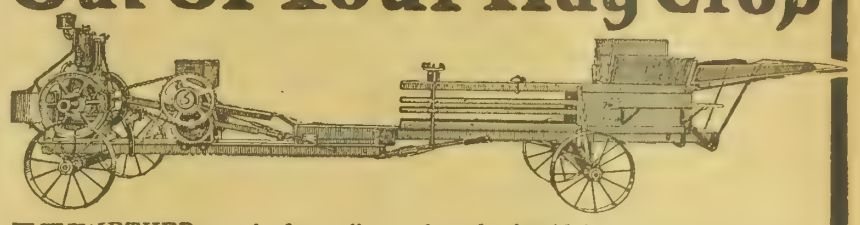
If she has what is called a nervous temperament, and is a very sensitive cow, there will be a very marked difference in the yield of milk, and fat will not be produced nearly so much.

In other words, the variation in the yield of milk is greater than the variation in the yield of fat. I remember the figures in one herd, in which one cow varied only four-tenths of one per cent. in a whole year, while another varied as much as three per cent. in her yield with no apparent cause.

Sometimes we ourselves do not feel so good as we do on other days. So of the cow. She may be a very sensitive cow, and the milker may be a little rougher on some days than on others and that may have some effect!

A multitude of influences are at wor. The best dairyman is the one who understands the largest number of them. The tester under ordinary conditions is to be relied on for accuracy. The variation is not a variation of the tester, but a variation in the cow.—Prof. H. F. Van Norman.

How To Get More Out Of Your Hay Crop



WHETHER you feed or sell your hay, it should be baled. Baled hay takes up much less room and nets a better price than loose hay. It is always ready for any market at top price, while loose hay must be sold near home, at whatever price you can get.

IHC Hay Presses

have many points of strength, simplicity, and convenience found in no other presses. They are equipped with a compound lever and a toggle joint plunger, which gives them their great compressing power. A 500 pound pull on the sweep of a 16x18 I H C press gives 76,800 pounds pressure in the bale chamber.

The bed reach is only about 4 inches high and very narrow. The bale chamber is very low—easy to reach over to tie the bale.

I H C Hay Presses are operated by horse power or gasoline engine. The one-horse press has 14x18-in. bale chamber; the two-horse press has 14x18-in., 16x18-in., or 17x22-in. bale chamber. The International Motor Baling Press is furnished with 14x18-in., 16x18-in., or 17x22-in. bale chamber and 3, 4, or 6-horse power I H C gasoline engine.

If you examine an I H C hay ress you will appreciate its value as a money saver and money maker.

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I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.

Some Indications of Good Milking Capacity.

While no intelligent man will unreservedly risk his reputation by saying whether or not a certain cow is a good milker before being tested, there are certain indications by means of which milking capacity is shown. And upon this ability to produce milk depends the value of a milch cow, no matter how well bred she may be or how closely she resembles the dairy type or form.

Never pick on a good looking cow for a milker, at least not good looking from the beef producer's standpoint. The rotund form with graceful curves is not compatible with large milk production. Angularity is an indication that the animal's energies are utilized for some purposes other than the laying on of flesh, and if the other dairy characteristics are present it may be taken as a valuable guide. Sometimes, however, angularity is a result of the animal being in an advanced stage of tuberculosis or chronic indigestion or just simply a tendency to always be a scrub and a poor feeder, bred in the animal and impossible of elimination by whatever feed or management. This latter kind of angularity can be distinguished from the other easily enough, and, of course, is not wanted.

The milking capacity of a cow, so scientists say, is dependent upon the number of gland-lobules in the udder. A cow must have a large flexible udder in order to have a large number of these gland-lobules, although the number of lobules can only be approximately estimated. These elaborate the milk from the blood on its course through the udder. Now the amount of blood which enters the udder is most important as regards the quantity of milk produced and this amount can be approximately estimated by the size of the blood vessels. These vessels enter the udder near the hips leading directly from the heart, pass through the udder, supplying the lobules, and emerge on the surface running along the underside of the belly to a point about half way from flank to the girth, where they disappear and enter the thoracic cavity. A round hole, where these vessels enter the abdominal wall, may be felt with the finger, and it is thought that the larger these holes, the better the milker, because of the larger quantities of blood passing through the udder and up through these milk wells. Large irregular veins on the outside of the udder and leading up to the walls are preferred to straight ones. This blood system is to supply the gland-lobules, and the number of lobules is dependent upon the breeding of the cow. Feed will not make more lobules. The only way they may be secured is by proper breeding and selection. The good milkers will have them, and whether they are called by that name or no matters little so long as you have the cow that gives the milk.

The above outward characteristics are only indicators, but they may help someone in selecting a cow. The final test is the pail, tester and scales, but they cannot be used in buying from a herd or at a public sale. A cow without the characteristics mentioned will be of little use in the dairy, but not all cows possessing them are necessarily record breakers.

LIVE STOCK

Scours in Calves.

A calf that has come from a well fed dam, has been born on grass or in a clean stable, has been given sunshiny and clean quarters and has been allowed to suck his dam or has been given a moderate amount of clean, sweet, warm milk, should not be affected with scours. If any of the above factors are lacking, scours are likely to follow. Scours is one of the greatest enemies of the skim-milk calf feeder, causing probably more deaths than any other calf ailment. As a first step in curing scours, separate the sick calf from the well ones.

Put him in a clean, airy, sunshiny place, and cut down his milk supply. If he is being fed skim-milk, be sure that it is of the very best quality, and that it is given warm and clean in scaled vessels. For a severe case of scouring, give two to six tablespoonfuls of castor oil (the amount depends upon the size of the calf) in scalded milk. Mix two parts of subnitrate of bismuth with one part of salol and give one or two teaspoons of the mixture in a little milk twice daily. Of the home remedies one or two raw eggs or a teaspoonful of strong coffee are most valuable.

For mild cases the simplest remedy is to place a teaspoonful of dried blood in the milk at each meal time. For very severe cases, it is recommended that the dried blood treatment be modified, giving in the morning one or two ounces of castor oil and following in about 12 hours with fifteen to twenty-five drops of laudanum, a teaspoonful of dried blood and one or two raw eggs. Another treatment which has been found effective in preventing and curing scours is the formalin method. One-half ounce of formalin is mixed with 15.5 ounces of clean rain water and one teaspoonful of the mixture is given with each pint of milk.

The Mutton Lamb.

The mutton lamb is the general term used to designate the immature sheep that comes to the slaughter in its youth. There are all sorts of mutton lambs in age, from the comparatively young, sucking lamb of three or four months, to the lamb practically a year old, and hay and grain fed in the feed lot from four to five months. The mutton lamb industry of the east is mainly the early winter lamb raised on its mother and crowded above this with all the nice ground feed it cam be coaxed to eat. This lamb grows very best, gets very fat and by the time it is 90 to 120 days old is one of the finest samples of mutton lamb that it is possible to secure.

The older lamb is the common range lamb, usually grown up with the pastured flock with no extra care, weaned at four to five months of age, then put into the feed lot and started on grain, ground feed and hay, and as quickly as possible crowded to the limit of its ability to consume for four to five months, then put onto the market. The former is usually of mutton bred ancestors, at least the sire is generally a mutton ram, and this gives the lamb size and ability from the start to make the most of its opportunity. It is also quite important in this calss of mutton lambs to have a good grade of mutton ewes, as their milking qualities exceeed the fine wooled ewe, and a liberal milker is the key to success in making the winter mutton lamb.

It is a nice business to raise fifty or a hundred of these February or March lambs and crowd them just as fast as they will take the feed. Good stables, so as to keep them comfortable during cold weather, and plenty of pasture to turn the flock onto every day, that it is comfortable to be out in the sun. Plenty of good feed, all the variety possible to make the ewes liberal in milk flow, grains, ground feeds, roots crops, alfalfa hay and every attention and advantage possible.

Running Pigs on Clover.

It has always been our opinion that the cheapest pork can be produced on clover pasture, when it is used in conjunction with some supplemental feed. Clover furnishes cheap protein, allows the hog to exist in what approaches his natural condition, keeps him fairly healthy, manures your field and saves a great deal of labor.

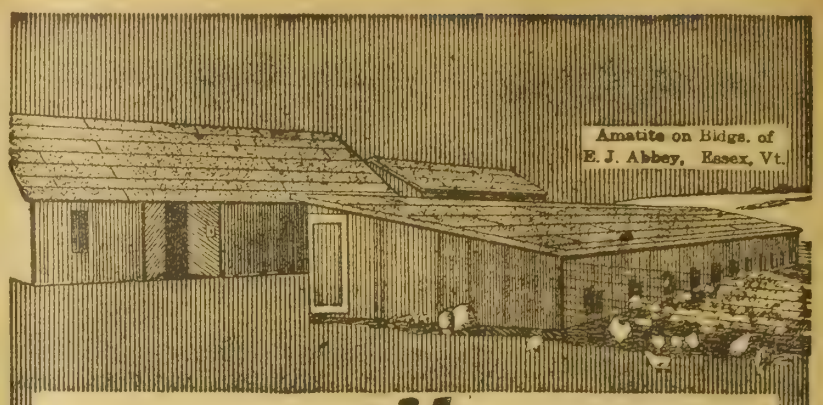
We have found that most of our profitable litters are those that are farrowed about the time the sows can be turned on pasture. It is an easy matter to take a roll of hog fencing, stick in a post every seven or eight rods and to stretch up your fence. It can be done in half a day. Several litters of pigs can be run in a few acres.

After suckling a few weeks the sows can be reduced to a fraction of a few ears of corn a day. Before this a few troughs can be placed so as to admit the pigs and keep out the sows, when the pigs can be given shorts and other feeds.

Handled in such a manner you have fair size shoats when the new root crop is ready to be fed. Then, a little green corn can be used to advantage. However, by the time the roots are ready the shoats will stand quite a heavy feeding while on the clover. By so doing, the spring pigs can often be turned off after running behind steers on a very short feed, which begins early in the fall. Two years ago we turned a bunch of shoats so raised in a cornfield with the older hogs. When the piece was hogged off part of the spring hogs went to market

As a further proof of the profit in clover as a hog feed I will mention our experience of last summer. When the clover pasture was ready we turned in 175 pigs, averaging ninety-seven pounds apiece. They had the run of fifteen acres of clover and a small amount of wood pasture.

Throughout the summer they received a gradually increasing amount of ear corn. When the new crop was fit we fed green corn until the other



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We will be glad to send you free a sample of Amatite Roofing so that you can see for yourself just what it looks like. Address our nearest office.

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Low in price. Great in durability. Invaluable for prolonging the life of ready roofings, fences, iron work, etc.

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It will keep flies away from the cows. It will keep lice and nits away from the poultry, make everything sanitary and increase their output.

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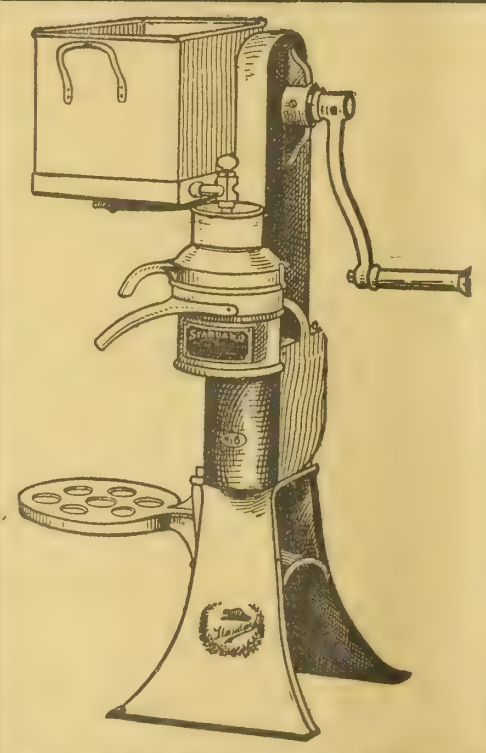

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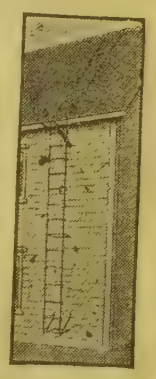

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Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets gently stimulate the liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system, cure constipation and sick headache. Sold by all dealers.

was sufficiently matured, when we hogged down twelve acres, charging up the clover pasture at $15 per acre and all other feed at full market price, the transaction yielded us a net profit of $981.—W. M. Phillips, Ontario.

Salt The Sheep.

It is always best to have salt where the sheep can have access to it. A salt box under cover so as to keep it free from rain saves waste of barrel salt. Sheep will very soon learn to go to the salt supply for a lick of salt, as the appetite craves it. This is just as it should be, otherwise sheep getting salt once a week are liable to injury by getting too much, or may be a little late in getting to the salt when it is thrown down and not get a taste, the greedy ones getting it.

Some prefer rock salt, placing this under cover of shed so as to save waste by rains, though this is scarcely necessary as it is a very durable quality of salt and economical where salt is provided in the pasture. The nearer the sheep is placed in reach of all its requirements —grass, water and salt—the better it will do—grow, fatten and prove a profitable investment.

The Calf in Fly Time.

It is a cruel practice to subject calves to the hot sun and the torments of flies during hot weather; yet it is a very common thing to see calves tied out in the hot sun all day long and where they have to pant to get their breath. A combination of the heat with the fly pests is sufficient to cause any animal not to do well, and often they cannot even hold their own.

I just read the above in a United States paper, and the ideas here expressed are my sentiments exactly. How many poor little runts of calves we see running around the pastures these hot days fighting with the flies, suffering from heat, and not a bit of shade except such as is afforded by a rail fence. I always have a feeling of satisfaction when I see calves kept under such conditions and then think of our calves at home in a cool basement stable, with no flies to bother them, putting on flesh and preparing to make good records at the pail in the not very distant future.

It is cruel to force the calves to fight with flies and swelter in the heat. I have another reason as well for not following such a practice on my farm. It doesn't pay The calf of today is the dairy producer of tomorrow. Whether male or female, the start that they are making now determines their usefulness later on. The bull calf that is stunted in his youth is never a very satisfactory sire. We all know that a strong, vigorous, well grown heifer makes the best cow.

I prefer fall calves to spring, because we can then give them, in the first few months of their life, ideal conditions to make a vigorous growth. What calves do come in the spring, however, are not turned on pasture till three or four months old and then the orchard is utilized as a calf pasture. Here there is shade in abundance. Water is supplied to them a couple of times daily. They get thirsty in hot weather the same as we do, and need a drink in addition to the skim milk supplied. When kept in the stable they are offered water once a day.—L. C. Smith in Farm and Dairy.

This Man is Young at 55 Years.

He is a "Health Belt Man;", therefore has the vitality and hot, red blood of youth in his veins; he towers like a giant above the ordinary difficulties of life—be a "Health Belt Man" yourself—it gives manly Strength; it makes you young and keeps you young all the days of your life; it takes all the coward out your make-up—let me give you of this abundant vitality, then nothing can ever conquer you but death itself—100,000 men have taken my advice, why not you?

The secret of life-long youth may be summed up in one word—Vitality. If you have this great natural power in abundance years count for nothing. I use no drugs, I recommend none. Just the Health Belt. No privations, no dieting and no restrictions, excepting that all dissipation must cease. Put the Health Belt on nights when you go to bed; let it send its power into your nerves, organs and blood while you are sleeping. It gives you a great flow of soft, gentle, galvano-vital electricity during the entire night. One application and you are like a new being; it takes all the pain and weakness out of your back; it makes you answer the morning greeting with "I'm feeling fine." It is a great strength builder; it overcomes the results of earlier mistakes and indiscretions; it gives you a compelling power, so that you are attractive to all women and men with whom you come in contact. Three months' use is sufficient. S Coolen, Hubbards Cove, N. S., writes: "I am a man again, thanks to you. Nothing can discourage me now." This is one among tens of thousands.

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Prince Edward Island Provincial Exhibition, Charlottetown, P. E. I. September 19 to 23, 1911.

Fredericton Exhibition, Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 16 to 23, 1911.

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Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition Aug. 30th to Sept. 17th, 1911, Halifax.

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OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's

Caustic Balsam

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For the Human Body —It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, or Wounds, Felons, Interior Cancers, Boils Corns and Bunions, CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Strains, Lumbago, Diphtheria, Sore Lungs, Rheumatism and all Stiff Joints

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

REMOVES THE SORENESS--STRENGTHENS MUSCLES

Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than $120.00 paid in doctor's bills." OTTO A. BEYER

Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Booklet B.

The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

THE HORSE.

Contracted Feet.

Subscriber, Fredericton, N. B.:— I have, a four-year-old mare whose feet are contracted making her somewhat lame. She was all right until three years old. Is there any remedy and would it be all right to breed her?

Ans.—The contraction may be due to navicular disease or the result of corns. In either case good treatment would be to have the feet carefully levelled by a competent horse shoer and then poultice with warm poultices, changing night and morning, for five days and cleaning the feet well each time poultice is changed. Boiled turnips or flax seed makes a good poultice. Any substance that retains heat and moisture is suitable. After poulticing clip the hair off around foot above hoof for three inches and rub in a blister made by mixing two drams of Mercury Binoiodide, four drams of pulverized Cantharadies and two ounces of Vaseline. Tenty-four hours after applying, grease and twenty-four hours after that wash off and grease again. While the blister is on tie the head to keep the animal's nose from the blister and when the scab heals off give the animal a run to grass in a reasonably soft pasture. Have shoes off or shoe with low thin shoes without caulks to allow good frog pressure. Breed to a good sire of her class being careful that he has good feet and legs and she should produce a colt that will be an improvement on herself.—J. Standish, V. S.

Sweeny in Horses.

Sweeny is a very common derangement, especially in young horses when first put to work in the soft ground in the fields, or deep snow in winter. In such conditions the horse has to lift his legs high and if he is drawing a load the muscles of the shoulders are liable to be strained. The question is frequently asked: "Why do the muscles waste after they have been strained?" Muscles do not always waste after being strained, it is only when the nerves supplying the muscle or muscles have been injured by the strain that wasting takes place. In some cases the nerves may be so injured as not to be able to perform their function for a time at least, causing complete paralysis of the muscles. In such a case the derangement is incurable, therefore, when we know what sweeny is we also know what can be done to cure it.

In the early stages of the derangement there is sometimes swelling and heat in the muscles, and lameness. In such a case the animal should not be moved out of the stable and the swollen part should be bathed well three times a day with the following until the swelling and lameness disappear: Mix one ounce acetate of lead with one quart of water and shake up well. Very often there will not be any swelling or lameness and the first thing noticed will be wasting of the muscles and the treatment of this form of sweeny should be of a stimulating nature for the purpose of stimulating the nerves that have been injured, into a healthy condition. The stimulating treatment will also increase the flow of blood to the part and this combined action will cause the wasted muscle or muscles to develop. The best treatment for this purpose is to mix four drams of cantharides with three ounces of lard and rub a little on the wasted part once a week and continue it until the wasted part is filled up.

To Teach a Colt to Back.

Stand on the ground behind the breaking colt and pull hard, but steadily, upon the reins, saying, "Back! Back!" This, of course, the colt does not understand, and he will resist the pulling for some time, but finally, to relieve the pressure on his mouth, will take a step or a half-step backward. Watch him closely for the sign of compliance, and the moment it is shown release the pressure on the bit, then repeat the lesson.

Remember that the secret of success is in releasing pressure the very instant a backward movement is made. For if you keep on pulling, you do not convey to his mind any intelligible idea of what you want of him. But by releasing pressure the colt soon learns that he can escape the painful pressure on his mouth by simply stepping backward and is prompt to avail himself of the privilege.

When he will back nicely in this way, get onto the breaking colt and repeat the lesson. Don't make your lessons too long, but have them short and oft repeated, and always take pains to pet up the colt just after he has yielded cheerfully to what you require of him. In this way the recollection of his obedience keeps in his mind.

I have heard it said that "it takes a year to teach a colt to back," but I have never yet seen a colt that could not be taught to back in thirty minutes and often in less time, if the right methods were used.—Reader.

Horse Rations.

In the United States artillery and cavalry, a horse weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds is given 12 pounds of oats, corn or barley, and about 14 pounds of hay per day. In Germany ten pounds of oats and 5.5 pounds of hay and 7.7 pounds of bright straw make the daily ration for the cavalry horse. On common duty, the English cavalry horse receives 10 lbs. of oats, 12 pounds of hay and 8 lbs. of straw per day. On severe duty the daily grain ration is increased to 12 or 14 pounds.

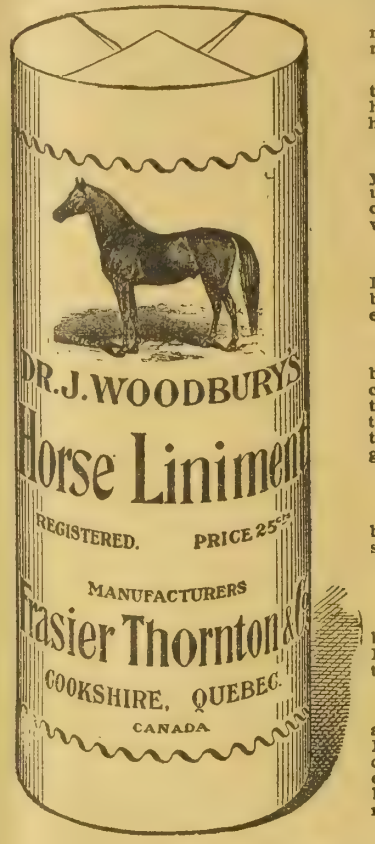
It can be seen that about one pound of grain and a trifle over one pound of hay are fed for each 100 pounds weight. Authorities on draft horses think that 0.8 pound of grain and one pound of hay each day for each hundred pounds of weight are enough for the draft horse. This would mean about twenty ears each day for the 1,600 pound horse, or a little over six ears at a feed. This is for moderate work. For hard work, the ration should be increased to eight or ten moderate sized ears. The amount of hay should be left to the appetite of the horse, but it should never be over two pounds for each 100 pounds of live weight.

DR. J. WOODBURY'S Horse Liniment.

INFALLIBLY THE REMEDY.

For the removal of Splints, Bog Spavins, Enlargements of any and every description it has no equal. Given internally, it will promptly relieve and remove any and every character of Cough, Enlargements of the Glands, Affect ons of the Kidneys. For Distemper, Strangles and Colic it is infallibly the remedy.

All horses that are stabled should have an applicatiou of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment to the hoofs of the fore feet to prevent their becoming feverish, dry, brittle, hard, contracted or otherwise injured.



Insist on having Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We warrant it to effect that for which it is recommended when used according to directions.

Its beneficial effects are so prompt and decided that it has excited the admiration of the leading horsemen of the Dominion and secured their highest confidence.

Bear River, N. S.

Dear Sirs :—We do not hesitate in recommending your Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We have used it in the woods for coughs, colds, distemper and cuts, and would say that no lumberman should be without it. Yours truly, CLARKE BROS.

Hubbard's Cove, N. S.

Dear Sirs :—I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment in my stable for years and consider it the best liniment on the market for both internal and external use. Yours truly, C. C. McLEAN.

Truro, N. S.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment with the very best results for colds, coughs, distemper and all lung diseases. It is the best thing to give horses in the spring to keep them in condition It purifies the blood, cleanses the lungs from impurities, which may exist, and gives the system healthy action.

NEWTON LEE, Owner "All Right," 5817.

Elmsdale, N. S.

Dear Sirs :—Kindly send me 6 dozen Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. I have not a bottle in the store and it is the only kind my customers will take.

Yours truly,
ELMSDALE MERCANTILE CO.,
Elmsdale, N. S.

Dear Sirs :—I cured my horse with Dr. J. Woodbury's Liniment. It was a bad case of distemper. I always recommend this liniment to my friends as the best for all diseases of the horse. Yours truly,
H. R. WHITEHEAD.

Dear Sirs :—One of my horses had a bad cough, and I made a complete cure with three bottles of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. The cough was of twelve months' standing. In my large experience with horses, I consider this liniment to be the best made for all diseases in the horse, and I recommend it to my friends.

E. J. ANDERSON, Truro, N. S.

Manufacturers :
Fraser Thornton & Co., - Cookshire, Que., Can.

Timothy for Roadsters.

The ration for the driving horse should be different from that of the average work horse. They should be fed much less roughage in proportion to their size than horses at ordinary work. The roughage should also if possible be of a different nature. The driving or saddle horse must have plenty of endurance, thus, must be fed roughage which will not in any way cause "washiness" as it is generally called. In this respect timothy hay seems to answer the purpose better than any other. Good pure clover hay is too loosening.

The Chicago Live Stock Journal makes some valuable suggestions concerning the finishing of horses for market. It says:

Every 100 pounds of additional weight in the case of a heavy draft horse is worth from 20c to 50c more per 100 pounds when you want to sell. The farmer is in a position to feed as cheaply as any professional feeder, for there are very few farmers who cannot feed so as to produce fat. To sell well on the market, horses must be fat, sleek and well groomed. The buyers demand fat. If one has time to give proper exercise and light work he can add something to the value of the horse, as he will be ready to go right into heavy work for the city buyer. A little additional grooming, together with blanketing for a month, will also add a good bit to the selling price.

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises, Cure the Lameness and stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. $2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 2 E free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the liniment for mankind. Reduces strained, torn ligaments, enlarged glands, veins or muscles—heals ulcers—allays pain. Price $1.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 124 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Ca.

MAXWELL'S
HIGH SPEED
CHAMPION

has the largest opening of any washing machine. Practically the whole top opens up because the wringer attachment is on the side. No other washer washes clothes so quickly—so well—so easily. Tub made of Red Cypress—will last a lifetime. In every respect, the "Champion" is the champion of all washing machine.

If you want quality butter, use Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,

St. Mary's Ont.

Dollar Bottle Free

Send for a bottle of my Veternary Medical Wonder. Cures Collic, Fever and Inflamation. Sent postpaid upon request. Agents wanted.
DR. BELL, V. S.
Kingston, Ont.

Full line of veternary remedies in stock including Dr. Bells Wonder, fine blister for Spavins, Ringbones, lumbs or bunches of any kind.

POULTRY.

Preparation of Table Poultry.

Chickens destined for the table should be fed principally on nourishing soft food from an early stage of their existence, but be allowed as free a range as possible, in order that their frames may become well developed. After they have reached the age of fourteen weeks, more or less, according to the breed and season, it will be time that some attention should be given to them with the object of getting them fattened or finished off. It may be that if they have been well cared for they are already in fair condition; but it is wonderful what an improvement can be effected in a short time by fattening in the final stages. The term "finishing off" really expresses the poultry-keeper's object better than the word "fattening", for it is not so much desired actually to fatten the birds as to improve their condition, increasing the amount of flesh on their bodies generally, and on their breasts particularly. With this object, then, the chickens should be confined to a small run, or, better still, in a semi-dark shed, in batches, in cages or coops raised off the ground. The length of the period of this close confinement must depend upon the course that is adopted. For about the first ten days the chicks, which should have been previously by no means overfed, should be allowed to eat their fill of solid food from troughs, just as much food and no more than they can eat being provided at each meal. Two or three meals a day is sufficient, but if food is left to be consumed between the meals, the birds will soon sicken of it and fail to thrive. After about ten days of this system they will probably begin to lose their appetites when they must be promptly killed, or further fattening by cramming for another week or ten days. It is doubtful whether they would improve much more by being crammed, whether by hand or machine, unless or until the crammer has gained considerable experience. The great points in cramming are to give just a cropful of food, and not to feed again until the crop is quite empty. It will be hard to find anything more suitable for finishing the chickens off with than some ground oats and skimmed milk, to which butchers' fat may be added in increasing quantities towards the end of the process. Grit must always be provided, and boiled nettles may be advantageously given occasionally to help to keep the birds' blood cool.

All birds should be starved for twenty-four hours before killing, in order that their crops and intestines may be free from food, so that they can be hung if desired without being drawn, and that they may be less objectionable to draw. The actual killing presents a serious difficulty to many poultry keepers, especially to beginners; nor is this to be wondered at, for confidence can only be gained by experience, and lack of either may cause needless suffering. Undoubtedly the most satisfactory way of killing poultry is by dislocating the neck; this method is painless, instantaneous, and cleanly. The bird should be held by the legs close to the hocks in the left hand, and the right hand placed on the head, the fingers on the top of the head, the thumb beneath the throat; the bird is held back upwards, the thumb is then pressed on the throat, at the same time the head being jerked back and the neck stretched, when, if properly done, the neck will be instantly dislocated. There is no real difficulty, confidence on the part of the operator being the chief requirement.

Early Moulting.

It is a great advantage if fowls can be induced to moult early in the season. The natural time for fowls cast their feathers is during August and September, but eggs are likely to be more plentiful next autumn and winter if the birds moult a month or six weeks earlier. If they do not commence to cast their feathers till the summer is well advanced, and it should happen to be a wet season, the period is greatly prolonged, so much so, in fact, that the birds have not completed the change ere the cold weather sets in. About the first week in June the food supplied to the stock birds should be reduced both in quality and quantity, and this will have the effect of hastening the moult by several weeks. When the first feathers are observed to drop the low diet must be stopped at once and more nutritious foods provided. Of course, it is very necessary to reduce the fowls' systems gradually and to cease the moment the feathers commence falling. This reduction may easily be overdone, in which case the birds are likely to suffer very considerably.

The Young Stock.

Hatching is now practically over for a few months, and attention should be concentrated on the young birds. The chief thing is to keep them growing well and vigorously, for once a chicken stops developing one may be pretty sure that there is something wrong somewhere. Steady, even though it be rather slow, growth is what should be aimed for, and the birds should be watched carefully to see that this is happening. A very trying period in the life of a chicken is during the time the feathers are forming, and when a large portion of the food is required for the building of the frame. During this period they require the utmost attention, without which they will either pine away and die or else fall sick, entailing a great amount of extra care and attention to rear successfully. A liberal supply of fresh-cut bone has a most excellent effect during this trying stage, assisting very materially in the formation of new feathers and strong, healthy frames. There are some excellent bone-cutters on the market, ones that crush the bones quickly, are comparatively easy to work, and by no means expensive. For the last few years I have added a few drops of Parrish's chemical food to the drinking water of the growing chickens, with the most excellent results, and I can thoroughly recommend this plan to all who find any difficulty in rearing. A few drops should be placed into a vessel, just sufficient to color the water faintly, and it is surprising what an excellent effect it has upon the development and health of the youngsters. Should the chickens be looking at all sickly or delicate, double the quantity may be supplied, which will speedily restore them to their wonted health and vigor.

After the Hay is Cut.

It often happens on a farm that space is at a premium during the few weeks preceding haymaking, and thus it may be necessary to confine somewhat closely both the adult and young stock. As soon as the grass is cut, however, there is plenty of meadow land available, and it should be taken advantage of to the fullest extent. Portable houses should be employed, and they should be scattered far and wide about the fields. This is beneficial for several reasons. In the first place, the birds are undoubtedly better for the change from comparative confinement to full liberty. They are obtaining exercise all day long, and there is nothing which maintains health so well as plenty of exercise. Then, too, there is a saving in the food bill, since the birds enjoying a free range are liable to secure so much natural food for themselves—the very best kind they possibly can have. On many occasions I have kept a flock of birds for several weeks without supplying them with any food whatever, at the end of which time they have been in equally good condition as birds which had been confined and given two meals a day. And, lastly, there is the benefit the land derives from the presence of fowls. The dung is a highly concentrated fertilizer, and it is quite surprising what an excellent effect it has upon the herbage. Fowls have the effect of encouraging the finer grasses, and they quickly improve the herbage very considerably.

Poultry Fencing that is Stronger than Seems Necessary

We make our poultry fencing close enough to turn small fowl—then we make it extra strong, so it will last for years and keep the cattle out. The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires hold it taut and prevent it from sagging.

PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE SAVES EXPENSE

It is well galvanized so as to protect it from rust. It makes such a firm, upstanding fence that it requires less than half the posts needed for the ordinary poultry fence, and that means a big saving to you. Write for particulars.

We make farm and ornamental fences and gates of exceptional quality. Agents wanted where not now represented.

The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
Dept. K Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

Poultry Appliances.

Now is a good time to overhaul thoroughly all the appliance, and to repair those which need repairing, and replace those which are worn out and beyond renovation. "A stitch in time saves nine" should never be forgotten, and very often half an hour's work may lengthen the life of a coop, brooder or house by several years. During wet weather, too, as much of the painting and tarring as possible should be done, as it dries quicker, besides which the wood is in a better condition to tave it readily.

Dying in the Shell.

Dr. F. G. Hall, of No. Adams, Mass., writing to American Poultry Advocate on this subject says:

My father always raised chickens. He raises them today, at 73 years old. He taught me to raise them. He was very practical in his methods We always used hens in hatching. Many times did we find chicks unable to get out of the shell at the end of 21 days (and we always used warm water a few days before the hatch came off, to soften the shells. This was done by sprinkling them carefully.)

I asked him why sprinkling should be the means of getting the chicks out. He gave me a reason which I have always thought correct, viz: The membrane too tough. This is caused by the shells being too hard or too tough.

Now, if a hen could not hatch them out, would it be possible for an incubator to do better, conditions being same with both?

I am simply suggesting my idea of this much abused question. I have been reading and am taking several poultry papers. I study them well. They are, on the whole, great and good, but they are filled too much with the lack of practical knowledge.

To reiterate: The membraneous sac which surrounds the chicks inside the shell is too tough, lacking in something, or the egg shell itself is tough. This becomes so, of course, by same reason. I believe it is the lack of something in the make-up of the egg shell itself—they vary greatly.

You

will like the fine flavor of Red Rose Tea. It has the cup goodness that comes only from Red Rose quality—the reason why it holds first place in thousands of Canadian homes. Will you try it.

95

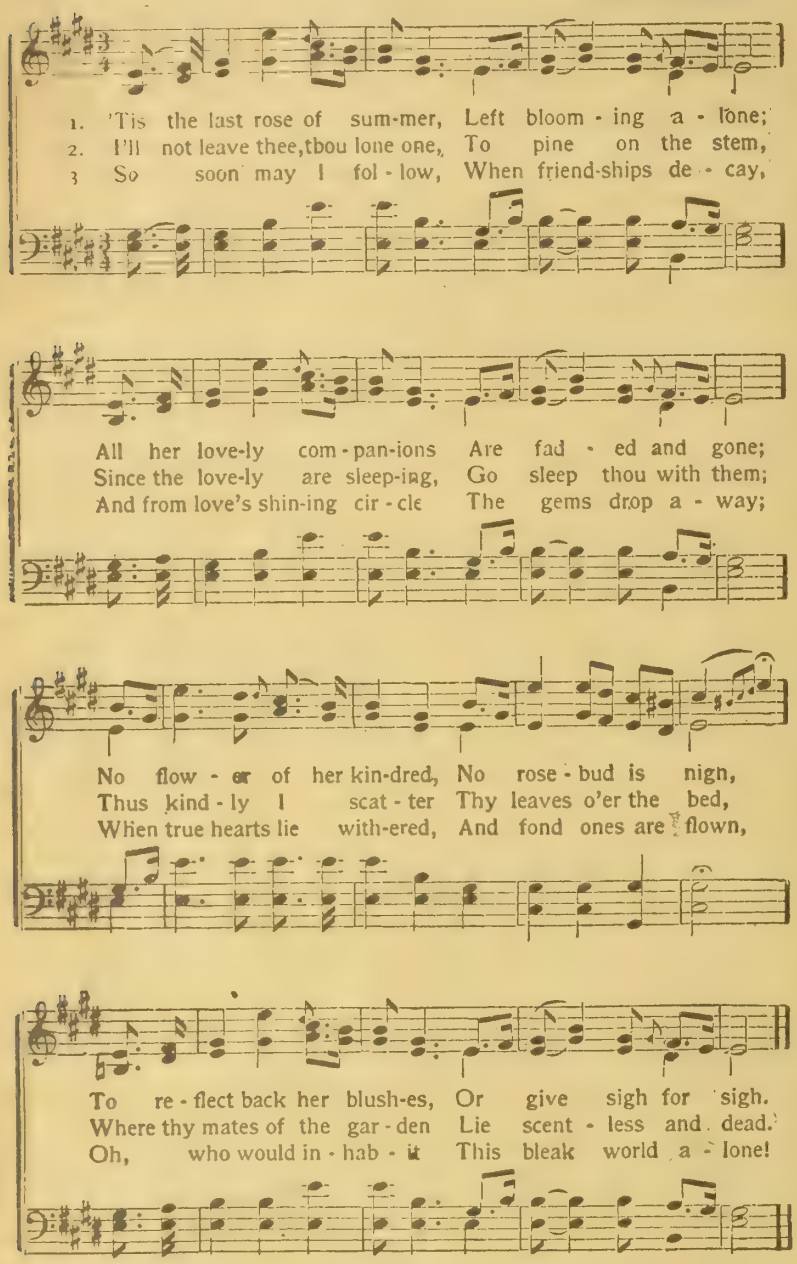
RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

THE FARM HOME

This Department is now being edited by a very competent lady, who will be pleased to answer all inquiries. She solicits the aid of all who are interested in home making. This aid may be given in the form of short articles dealing with your experiences, questions or timely suggestions. Ladies, this department is yours. Use it to the best advantage.

The Last Rose of Summer.

THOMAS MOORE.


1. 'Tis the last rose of sum-mer, Left bloom - ing a - lone;
2. I'll not leave thee, thou lone one, To pine on the stem,
3 So soon may I fol - low, When friend-ships de - cay,
All her love-ly com - pan-ions Are fad - ed and gone;
Since the love-ly are sleep-ing, Go sleep thou with them;
And from love's shin-ing cir - cle The gems drop a - way;
No flow - er of her kin-dred, No rose - bud is nigh,
Thus kind - ly I scat - ter Thy leaves o'er the bed,
When true hearts lie with-ered, And fond ones are flown,
To re - flect back her blush-es, Or give sigh for sigh.
Where thy mates of the gar - den Lie scent - less and dead.
Oh, who would in - hab - it This bleak world a - lone!

A book containing the words and music of twenty-six beautiful old-time melodies, will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents by Clark Bros., Moncton, N.

Love's Barrier

(Continued from last issue)

CHAPTER V.

CYNTHIA.

The red glow from the log fire and the subdued radiance which stole in through the curtains of yellow silk mingled harmoniously in the pretty, old-fashioned room, and shut out the bleak greyness of the winter afternoon. A faint swish of silk skirts, a whiff of perfume, followed the opening of the door about four o'clock, and Mrs. Revell, fresh from her afternoon nap, glided in. She was a small creature, delicately fashioned, her long trailing skirts of black giving her a fictitious height. She glanced critically round the room, moved a flower vase here and there, shook up a cushion, and then moving to the fireplace rested the toe of her dainty shoe on the polished steel of the fender, and gazed abstractedly for a second or two into the fire. Standing there in the half-light, with the shadows behind her, she looked a remarkably pretty woman, and ridiculously young. The apology for a widow's cap, just touching with light coquettishness the gold of her hair, seemed an absurdity. But it was immensely becoming. For no other reason did Cynthia Revell cling to it in the third year of her widowhood. The first impression of her face was that of extreme girlishness and a kind of pathetic appeal. But a closer study quickly revealed the hard lines, especially the tell-tale ones about the mouth. It was not a pretty mouth; the lips were too thin, and were apt to compress themselves so firmly as to give the impression of shrewishness and bad temper. One by one these tell-tale lines are drawn on the human face, and we cannot gainsay their significance, even if we would.

The clock struck four; the hands moved again, and presently it was five minutes—ten minutes—past, and her eyes became a little anxious and strained. Did some expected good tarry sadly, some wished-for interruption fail to come? At a quarter-past she put out her hand with a little gesture of impatience, and rang the bell, which was answered promptly enough by the neat page-boy who had answered Secretan at the door.

"Bates, you may bring up tea precisely at half-past, and I am not at home this afternoon to anyone except Mr. Harold Lascelles."

"Very well, ma'am," replied the cheerful Bates, and was about to go when his mistress spoke again.

"Where is Miss Helen—do you know?"

"No, ma'am, I don't. She went out just after two, and ain't been back. I was a-wonderin' meself, becos of a gentleman wot called soon arter two, and was to come back at tea-time."

"A geneleman, Bates! What kind of a gentleman?"

"Clergyman, ma'am, by his clothes."

"Mr. Paget or Canon Rawnsley?"

"Oh, no, ma'am, none o' them. This was a very big, good-lookin' gentleman, wot wos very anxious to see Miss Helen."

Bates added this on his own account. He was not without imagination, and some small sense of humor. Absolutely devoted to Miss Helen, he yet managed to keep his place with a most exacting mistress. Cynthia was unaware that Bates was the bond-slave of Helen, and that he lived but to serve her. If she had for an instant suspected it, Bates would have had his dismissal forthwith. Cynthia was one of the women by no means uncommon, for whom the servant in the house does not exist, save as an instrument to minister to her need or her convenience. It is a common failing among those who have been raised from some rank akin to the creatures they despise.

"And did he say he would come back at half-past four?"

"Yus, ma'am."

"Well, she must see him in the dining-room or the morning-room, tell her. I am at home to no one except Mr. Lascelles. Did he give any name?"

"No, ma'am."

"Very well. You have my orders. See that you carry them out."

Bates retired obediently, to forward his preparations for tea.

Bates was a first-class servant, with thoughtfulness far beyond his years, and he owed his training entirely to Helen. She liked the boy from the first moment, when for economy's sake it had been decided to introduce him into the house, and she had taken no little pains to instruct him in his duties. Helen was very fastidious. She could not endure the second-rate or the squalid, without at least making some effort to improve upon it.

Bates could have tabulated the conditions of life in that quiet house with unerring precision. He knew just how it was between these two women, and appreciated every change in the atmosphere, while he appeared only a page-boy, a little overpowered by his manifold duties. And sometimes the small, loyal soul would retire to his pantry, shaking an indignant fist, and even on occasion dashing away a few passionate tears. He was a daily witness to the torture that can be inflicted on a noble nature by an ignoble one; and, being merely primitive man in the making, Bates' one solution was to wring the neck of the one, so that the other might be freed.

As he passed through the hall the bell was rung and a note hastily pushed thraugh the letter-box. Bates took it out. It was an envelope bearing a regimental stamp, and addressed to Mrs. Revell in a somewhat crude, unformed handwriting. Bates laid it on the salver, debated for a moment whether he should let her wait for it till he was ready to take up the tea-tray, but, remembering how Miss Helen had impressed upon him the necessity for delivering all messages without delay, he thought better of it, and carried the missive to the drawing-room. His mistress had started forward, and her color was fluttering sweetly all over her face, fully expecting the arrival of the tardy visitor. When she saw it was only Bates with a note, she bit her lip. She did not open it, however, until the lad had disappeared, closing the door behind him. It was a very brief note, and, as her eyes scanned it, her color rose to a fierce blaze, and her eyes seemed to emit sparks of fire.

"Dear Mrs. Revell," it began abruptly, "I've been thinking over our talk last night, and have decided that the only thing I can do is to leave Colchester. Happily I can do that by the intervention of my uncle, General Graves. I have heard from my people, and I leave to-day by the three fifteen. Thanks awfully for all your kindness to me. I have been a fool, I know, and I can only beg you to forgive and forget.—Yours faithfully,

"Harry Lascelles."

Cynthia crushed the letter in her small but strong fingers, and tossed it into the fire. Her breast was

MY DAUGHTER WAS CURED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Baltimore, Md.—"I send you herewith the picture of my fifteen year old daughter Alice, who was restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She was pale, with dark circles under her eyes, weak and irritable. Two different doctors treated her and called it Green Sickness, but she grew worse all the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended, and after taking three bottles she has regained her health, thanks to your medicine. I can recommend it for all female troubles."—Mrs. L. A. CORKRAN, 1103 Rutland Street, Baltimore, Md.

Hundreds of such letters from mothers expressing their gratitude for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has accomplished for them have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

Young Girls, Heed This Advice.

Girls who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should take immediate action and be restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by its use.

Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice, free.

HAS USED

DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry

For The Last Fifteen Years

Mrs. Duncan McRae, 62, 6th St. North, Brandon, Man., writes:—"It is much pleasure for me to say that I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in my home, every Summer, for the last fifteen years.

"I have six children and have used it on every one of them.

"I use it myself and so does my husband. Last summer my baby, seven months old, was taken very sick with Summer Complaint, and we thought he would die. We got a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and started giving it to him in small doses and in three days he got quite well, so we kept on with the medicine for about a week or more and he became as well as ever.

"My little girl, two years old, was taken very bad with the same trouble, and I used two doses of the same medicine and she was completely cured.

"Myself and my husband think there is no other medicine so good for all bowel complaints.

"If anyone wishes to know what an excellent remedy Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is, I am willing to tell them what it has done for me."

ASK FOR "DR. FOWLER'S" AND INSIST ON GETTING WHAT YOU ASK FOR.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Grand Trunk Railway System.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM ROUND TRIP HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION TICKETS to Western Canada via Grand Trunk Double Track Route to Chicago, etc., on sale Tuesday, April 4th, and every second Tuesday thereafter until September 19th, at very low fares.

SOME OF THE FINEST FARMING COUNTRY IN THE WORLD is to be found along the line of the GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC in the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Descriptive literature with beautifully engraved maps, and giving full information about FREE HOMESTEADS and how to obtain them free, can be had at any G. T. R. Ticket Office.

Spring Cleaning

is considered a necessity by everyone and ye they fail to eradicate from their blood the accumulated impurities, whose presence is indicated by listlessness and loss of energy and by the occurrence of canker and pimples. If these impurities are left in the body it is in a suitable condition to fall a prey to tuberculosis and other diseases

For this purpose thousands of people take 2 bottles of

GATES' LIFE OF MAN BITTERS

And 1 of Gates' Invigorating Syrup every Spring

These increase the activities of the organs which remove wastes from the blood, and thus the system is fortified to withstand the summer exertions.

Sold everywhere at 50c per bottle

AND BY **C. GATES & SON,**

MIDDLETON, NOVA SCOTIA.

heaving with a very real passion, for, apart from the prospect her latest love- affair with the grandson and heir to an earldom had offered, she had liked the young subaltern for himself. It was a cruel blow, and destroyed at one fell swoop the whole fabric of an ambition which had seemed to reach the stars. By means of Harry Lascelles she had hoped and intended to climb far above her compeers leaving all the sordid make shifts of her widowhood behind. And it was allover! The boy whom she had experted to offer her a serious proposal that very afternoon had escaped like a bird fram the snare of the fowler.

Cynthia's expression was not very pretty as she paced the room, wrestling with her stupendous disappointment. It was one humiliation the more, because the affair was already the talk of the town, and Lascelles' sudden disappearance would be readily understood. Bates understood presently when he appeared with the tea tray that his mistress had not been pleased with the communication he had brought. She did not speak to him, and did not even appear to notice his entrance, but he knew the signs. He spread the tea-cloth very deftly, and silently set out the cups, put the muffin-dish on the fender, and immediately withdrew.

Cynthia continued her restless walk apparently oblivious of the fact that her tea, of which she was very fond, was waiting on the table. In about ten minutes' time she seemed to observe it, and stopped by the table to put a lump of sugar in her cup. Observing that second cup which Bates had discreetly provided, when told that his mistress would only be at home to Mr. Lascelles, she raised it in a sudden fury, and crashed it into the fireplace, heedless of the fact that it was one of a very old and valuable set which belonged to Helen. As the slender things crashed in the fireplace, the door suddenly opened, and two persons entered—Helen and a tall stranger in clergyman's dress.

"I told Bates I was not at home this afternoon, Helen," she said icily, though her face was still crimson with the fury of her passion. "You must take this—this gentleman to the morning-room, or the dining-room, where they can bring you tea if you tell them."

"He has come to see you, Mrs. Revell," replied Helen quite calmly. "May I introduce Mr. Secretan?"

There was something unusual in Helen's look and tone, and, naturally curious, Cynthia took a second glance at the man, and was immediately struck by his handsome looks.

"Who is Mr. Secretan?" she inquired, with a slight, supercilious uplifting of her brows. Helen flushed at the rudeness of the question, and sent an appealing glance at Secretan's immovable face.

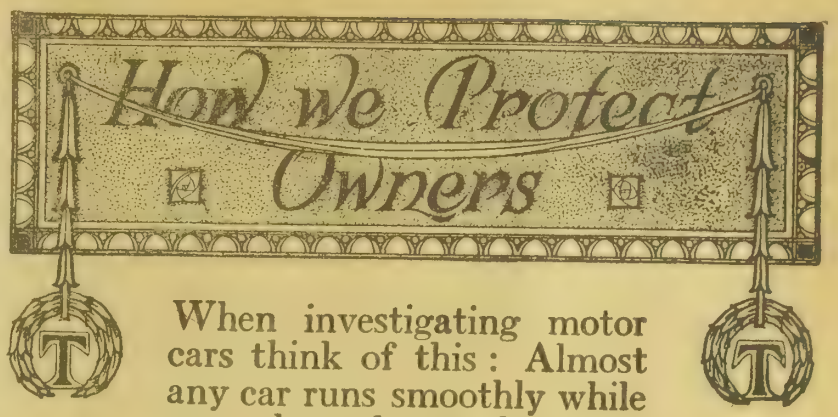
"If you will excuse me," she said to him nervously, "I will leave you to explain."

"Most certainly; it will be better," he replied courteously, and, walking to the door with her, waited to close it after her.

Her curiosity still further piqued, and in no way averse to being left with the handsome stranger, Cynthia put down her cup and slightly smiled.

"I don't know who you are Mr. Secretan. My stepdaughter is a most extraordinary person. If you know her well, I dare say you have found that out already.

Secretan did not smile in response. He came up the room conscious of being in a somewhat awkward position, and only concernWed to get out of it as quickly as possible. He was surprised at the appearance of her sweet looks. It was hard to be-Mrs. Revell, at her extreme youth, lieve that something very different



When investigating motor cars think of this: Almost any car runs smoothly while new, but the racking of motor operation, and road-vibration, soon tends to disarrange the delicate motor adjustments in cars of ordinary design.

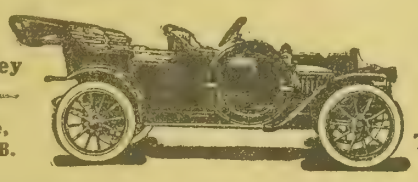
Then ask yourself: What will this car be like after running a few months?

"Everitt" Design

protects owners by safety devices, self-oiling devices, and extra quality of material at every point subject to extra strain. The "Everitt" motor is made strain-proof and vibration-proof by being built in, on and around a solid one-piece casting that is perfectly rigid. All the delicate adjustments and moving parts have bearings immovably seated in this unvarying main unit. Therefore adjustments **remain** correct and the motor runs smoothly, always.

More: "Tudhope Service after you buy" is an asset worth a considerable share of the cost of your "Everitt." This is **protection** to the owner.

Demonstration Arranged
J. A. Pugsley & Co.,
Local Representative,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
24



"Everitt" Fore-Door $1,500 (Orillia)
Top and Windshield Extra

Tudhope Motor Company, Ltd.
Orillia.

NOTHING BETTER ON THE MARKET.

Will green two rows of Potatoes at once, as fast as a man walks.

Adjustable to anv width of row.

Wide or narrow planting.

In general use many years.

Thousands sold annually.

The length of the Duster is such that the poison is kept a safe distance from the operator.

ILLSLEY & HARVEY CO., LTD.,
PORT WILLIAMS, - Nova Scotia.
General Agents.

was to be found within.

"I am aware that this is an intrusion," he began, with a singular abruptness which he could not avoid in the circumstances. " I understand that Mrs. Revell has not told you of our meeting in Paris."

"Oh, no; Helen is very close. I know nothing of her movements. You met in Paris, then? Where, may I ask?"

"Only in the Luxembourg Gardens a few times, madam; but some friendships advance rapidly, and I am here today to tell you that I have asked Miss Revell to be my wife, and that she has accepted me."

Mrs. Revell stared at him a full second with incredulous eyes, and then incontinently burst out laughing. Now Cynthia's laugh was one of the most attractive things about her, being wonderfully childlike, spontaneous and infectious. She put up the wisp of her lace handkerchief to her mouth at last, and murmured a word of apology.

"Pray excuse me, but I could not help it. It seemed such a ludicrous idea for Helen to steal out at lunch time after a most uncomfortable morning and return at tea-time with a finance. How did it happen? Pray sit down and tell me all about it. I am immensely interested. But won't you have some tea first?"

Secretan shook his head.

"There is nothing to tell," he said quite as abruptly as before, hating the idea of appearing ridiculous before this pink-and-white creature. "I have informed you of the fact. The only other item you need know is,that the day is fixed. We shall be married in four weeks from today."

"Heavens! and what happens after that? Where do you spring from? What are you going to keep her on? Who will give the wedding? It seems to me it would have been simpler had you run away together from Paris. I can't do anything to help you. Hevens knows there has been talk enough in this vile hole about the Revells. We don't want to give any more occasion."

Here the real woman slipped out. Vexation showed upon her face, the shrewish lines appeared about her mouth, and the pink-and-white prettiness was lost in the haggard lookoning of the woman of the world. Secretan was amazed at the change.

"There need not be any talk, nor any occasion, madam," he replied politely but coldly. "We shall be married in London without fuss, and no one except yourself need know that Helen has gone away. We have no wish to give you any trouble. Indeed, Helen assured me that it was wholly unnecessary to come and tell you, that you would not even be interested."

"Ah, that is just like Helen! She has always been close and unfriendly. I suppose she has concocted a frightful story of my wickedness to you, but I shall not seek to defend myself, I assure you. The stepmother is lawful game, and nobody ever gives her the smallest credit for an ounce of common decency or feeling. Since these are my views—yours and Helen's, of course—may I ask why you are here?"

"I am to blame, if there is any blame," answered Secretan, with the same stinging sense of the ludicrous hanging about him. "I conceived it to be merely courteous to see you before I left Colchesterf After all, this is Helen's home, and I wished to show some repsect towards it."

"It is a house, but it has never been a home," replied Cynthia, raising the lace trifle to her eyes. "I wish that I had never seen it. I was happy until I encountered the name of Revell. I was left with two hostages to fortune, no means, and a difficult step-daughter, who has misjudged my every action. You should stay in Colchester for a time, and inquire regarding the family. It might be worth your while," she added significantly.

"I shall not do that, madam," replied Secretan, now beginning to wish heartily that he had taken Helen's advice. "Perhaps you will permit me to wish you good afternoon now."

"Oh, don't be in a hurry. If you are going to enter the family, we may as well be friendly. You might find just one or two in the town who would put in a good word for the stepmother; and now you have told me so much, why not a little more? How often did you meet in Paris? Helen is a very cold person—that is, generally," she added as an afterthought. "I really can't conceive how you ever got so far in such a short time. Do enlighten me. Helen and I don't always agree, but really this is most interesting, and I've had a dull afternoon."

In spite of his feeling of awkardness Secretan could not forbear a smile. The queer side of things struck him, and certainly Helen had in no way prepared him for a woman like this. He had imagined every type but the right one.

"Ah, now you don't look half so severe," she said, leaning forward with a pretty air of confidence.

"Really I wish you would tell me more things. I assure you I am a very friendly person when people take me in the right way. Helen is rather difficult. It is just possible I might be able to help you a little. I am sure it would be my wish to do so, for I bear her no ill-will."

"I don't think anything will be gained for either of us to enter into a full discussion," said Secretan a trifle formally. "Perhaps it will be sufficient to tell you that I am in a fairly good position, and hope to get a better living soon. Certainly now I shall exert myself in that direction, and will do my utmost to make her happy."

"Will she make you happy?" inquired Cynthia, with a sudden droop of the eyelids. "After all, there is some little importance attached to that. My experience of men has taught me that they expect something, if not a good deal, in the life matrimonial."

Secretan rose to his feet, determined that he would not discuss Helen with this woman, who, with all her specious ways, her air of pretty deference, must be innately cruel and unreliable. Otherwise how could the hard, sad lines on Helen's face be accounted for, the awful bitterness of her utterances?

"I don't want to discuss anything beyond actual facts, Mrs. Revell, and these, I think, have been covered. I have been able to satisfy Helen regarding my position, and as she has accepted me that ends the matter, so far as I am concerned, and she has no legal guardian, it appears. So my responsibility is solely to her."

"I should like very much to know what Helen has told you," she said, clasping and unclasping her hands. "She is not so very young, of course, and there have been other affairs. Did she mention the last one? I am the sole representative of the family, and I have a duty to you."

"Helen has told me all that is necessary," said Secretan with an increasing coldness. There was a quiet virulence in Cynthia's eye which told that she eagerly sought opportunity to make mischief. He began to move towards the door.

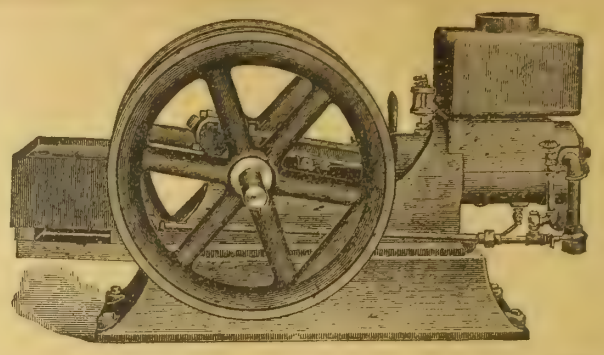
"Must you really go? It is not very friendly. Let me ring for Helen, and have some fresh tea sent up. I assure you I feel nothing but interest in you two. It is really exciting, and a wedding in four weeks!"

"I won't wait today, thank you, Mrs. Revell. Good afternoon."

"Good afternoon, then, if you will go. Helen a parson's wife! I can't realize it quite! You must excuse me if I seem flippant, but it amuses me very much."

The echo of her mocking laughter sped him down the stairs.

(Continued next issue.)



The Waterloo Boy Gasoline Engine

s like a lot of people you and I know. It improves on acquaintance. You must know it to appreciate it.

The Waterloo Boy will develop more power and do a lot heavier work than you ever expected

You can always depend on it. You know what it will do. It is so simple your 10 year old boy can be engineer with perfect success.

The old reliable fly ball governor keeps the speed steady. It has a patented mixer and new postitive igniter. Automatic fuel regulation makes it economical.

The speed lever will vary the speed from 50 to 75 revolutions while running.

Starts easy in winter; always ready without fuss or bucking; open jacket frost proof. Nearly all parts interchangeable.

Farmers are "boosting" Waterloo Boys more than any other engine. Does that prove anything ?

Let us tell you more. Our Catalogue is free. Write to-day.

The Waterloo Gasoline Engine Co.

J. D. FRIER, Sussex, N. B., Eastern Representative.

Cattle and Sheep Labels.

Metal Ear Labels with owner's name, address, and any numbers required. They are inexpensive simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

F. G. JAMES,
Browmanville, Ont.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this troub,e. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 309, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

MUMFORD BROS.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MUMFORD'S BUILDING, ARGYLE ST.,

Halifax, N. S.

Personal attention given to sales of Butter Eggs Hogs Beef, Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables etc., Consignments solicited. Proceeds of sale remitted promptly. Halifax prices sent on application TELEPHONE 1905.

Old Magazines.

In every house there is an accumulation of magazines at the end of two or three months, and in some homes these periodicals come in so fast that the housewife bundles them off to the attic or consigns them to the ash barrel simply to get them out of the way when each member of the household has finished reading them.

In many cases, and especially in the better class of magazines, there are articles, biographical, etc., which are well warth keeping, not to mention the really good novels which in many cases appear before being published in book form.

The lover of books and good reading will readily admit that it is a waste of good material to destroy these, since with a little pains they could be saved and a valuable collection of interesting articles be the result.

It is safe to say that there is scarcely a subject of interest to he people that is not dealt with in the modern magazine, and to those who have not the time to hunt up these subjects these magazine articles give an intelligent idea of what is going on about one.

And not the least of the features of interest are the illustrations.

It is pretty much of a bother to

Mid-Summer Agricultural Meetings.

The following list of meetings has been arranged by the New Brunswick Provincial Department of Agriculture, at the invitation of the various Agriculture Societies, at the various points mentioned.

It is proposed that at each place a field meeting shall be held in the afternoon where the subject of Soil Cultivation will be practically taken up and discussed, as well as lessons given in Live Stock Judging.

The ladies of the district will also meet during the afternoon when the lady delegates will give a demonstration and lead a discussion upon matters connected with Domestic Science It is understood that the Cooking of Meats will be one of the subjects taken up.

The following include some of the speakers who will attend the various meetings :

Messrs, Andrew Elliott, Galt, Ont.; Theodore Ross, Charlottetown, P. E I.; Seth Jones, Sussex, N B.; A. G. Turney, Provincial Horticulturist; Secretary for Agriculture and others.

The speakers and demonstrators on Domestic Science will be Miss Bessie Elliott, of Galt, Ont. and Mrs. A. E Dunbrack, of Fredericton, N. B.

In the evening a joint meeting will be held at which addresses will be given.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Harbour Works in Courtenay Bay, St. John, N. B.," will be received until 4.00 P. M., on Thursday, August 10th, 1911, for the construction of a Breakwater, Wharves, for the Dredging of a channel and basin, and for the Filling shown on plan and also for the Construction of a Dry Dock and Ship Repairing Plant of the First Class under "The Dry Docks Subsidies Act, 1910."

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the offices of E. T. P. Shewen, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N. B.; J. K. Scammell, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N. B.; C. E. W. Dodwell, Esq., District Engineer, Halifax, N. S.; A. R. Decary, Esq., District Engineer, Post Office, Quebec; J. L Michand, Esq., District Engineer, Merchant's Bank Building, St. James St., Montreal, Que.; J G Sing, Esq., District Engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont.; H. J. Lamb, Esq., District Engineer, London, Ont.; and at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London, Eng.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.00) which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be eturned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R, C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 9, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

O. K. Canadian 4-Row Sprayer

No hand pumping to do; wheels and nozzles adjustable for wide and narrow rows and high and low vines furnished with Broadcast Vineyard and Tree Spraying Attachments.

WRITE FOR OUR CATALOG.

Canadian Potato Machinery Co. Ltd.
118 Stone Road, Galt, Ontairo.

When the stomach fails to perform its functions, the bowels become deranged, the liver and the kidneys congested causing numerous diseases. The stomach and liver must be restored to a healthy condition and Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets can be depended upon to do it. Easy to take and most effective. Sold by all dealers.

The Maritime Farmer the best medium for advertising.

keep a stack of old magazines, but it will be a source of pleasure to the person who has the desire if he will clip these and make a collection of scrap-books, divided into classes according to the kind of clipping pasted inside.

One book should be set aside for all the illustrations which are worth while and which in later years will give one an interesting glance at the style of art popular in an earlier day.

And not only will it be a pleasure but an economy as well to save the serial story, which in a month or two may be one of the year's best sellers at $1.45.

Each scrapbook may then be catalogued under its contents, and the result will be several volumes of the most interesting and instructive reading of the day in a condensed form.

"Empty Lives."

Did you ever think of an empty life and what it means? One who has every advantage and yet makes no use of them except for self.

I knew a lovely, beautiful young woman who from her girlhood was surrounded by all the wealth and the luxury of this world could give. She grew up the idol of society, every one loved her, she was a perfect beauty, she had wealth, a brilliant mind, an ideal home, a devoted husband, and was the centre of love and admiration of every circle in which she moved. A few years ago, after a life spent entirely for herself, she passed away, and the sentiments of even her most ardent admirers were 'A wasted life.' What could not such a woman have accomplished? And yet, her life was empty. Henry Van Dyke thus expresses his thoughts on empty lives: "Think of the result of existence in the man or woman who has lived chiefly to gratify the physical appetites—think of its real emptiness, its real repulsiveness, when old age comes and the senses are dulled and the roses have faded and the lamps at the banquet are smoking and expiring, and desire fails and all that remains is the fierce, insatiable, ugly craving for delights which had fled for evermore: think of the bitter burning vacancy of such an end, and you must see that pleasure is not a good haven to seek in the voyage of life!'

The New Gloves.

The smart French fancy which should reach here soon is the wearing of Gray suede gloves in the morning or with all informal costumes. These have one button on the wrist and are then turned wisely over the hand into a cuff which is lined with empire Green or Egyptian Braid. It is quite a fashion of the moment to have this cuff of the glove carry out the color scheme of the costume.

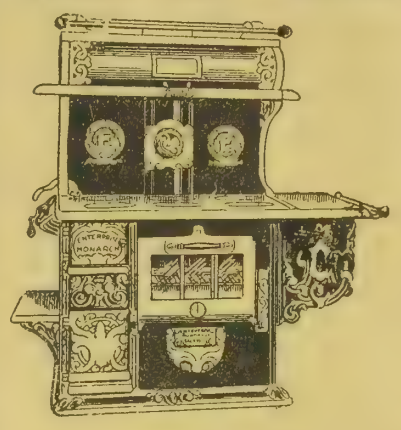
Babies Well Born and Well Bred

The most interesting article we have seen on the care of young babies is by Dr. Woods Hutchinson in Nash's Magazine for April. We give a few extracts from it to give an idea of its quality, but we advise anyone who is interested in the subject to get the article for himself, or herself. One of the greatest, if not the greatest, of all crimes is to bring into the world, or to permit to be brought into the world, a child unfit, diseased, defective, handicapped in any way for the race of life. No act which prevents this will ultimately stand as a crime in the conscience of the race. Two-thirds of our failures in every class of life, of our paupers and our criminals, are the offspring of parents

A Saving of $5.00 Each Year

in your fuel bill will soon pay the entire cost of an

ENTERPRISE MONARCH STEEL RANGE.



and in addition to the actual saving in fuel, you will have the satisfaction of possessing a range that can always be relied on to work perfectly, bake evenly, and outlast all others in wearing qualities.

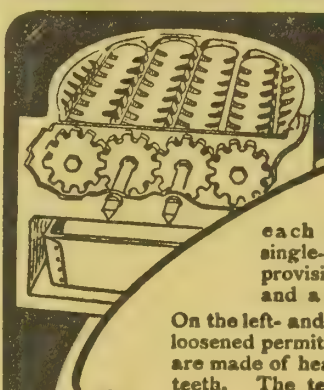
This is where the Monarch gets in its good work—SURE BAKING, FUEL SAVING and no continual repairs or attention needed. As to its appearance, well, that speaks for itself.

Call on your dealer and ask to see the "Monarch" or question a neighbor who uses one.

Circular on application to

The Enterprise Foundry Co., Sackville, N.B.

MANUFACTURERS.



Sunshine grates have maximum strength

Sunshine Furnace has four triangular grate bars, each having three distinct sides. In the single-piece and two-piece grate no such-like provision is made for expansion or contraction, and a waste of coal always follows a shaking.

On the left- and right-hand sides are cotter pins, which when loosened permit the grates to slide out. These four grate bars are made of heavy cast iron, and are finished up with bulldog teeth. The teeth will grind up the toughest clinker; and

SUNSHINE *furnace*

because the grates are made in sections, not only can nothing but dust and ashes pass through, but after each shaking a different side can be presented to the fire. Also, with the Sunshine grate there is no back-breaking movements attached to the shaking. By gently rocking the lever, first on the left and then on the right, the ashes are released on both sides, and fall through into the pan.

McClary's

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my **home treatment** with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell **all** women about this cure—**you**, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home without the help of a doctor. Men **cannot** understand women's sufferings. What we women know **from experience**, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for **Leucorrhœa** or **Whitish discharge, Ulceration, Displacement** or **Falling** of the **Womb, Profuse, Scanty** or **Painful Periods, Uterine** or **Ovarian Tumors** or **Growths**, also **pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness; kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar** to our sex.

I want to send you a **complete 10 days treatment entirely free** to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that **it will cost you nothing** to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. **Just send me your name and address**, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you **free of cost**, my book—**"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER"** with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to **think for herself.** Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures **all, old or young.** To **Mothers** of **Daughters**, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhœa, Green Sickness, and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this **Home Treatment** really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. **Just send me your address**, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the **book.** Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address:

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 309 WINDSOR, ONT.

who ought never to have been permitted to marry at all, or ought to have been divorced as soon as one found the other out! A healthy baby during his first half-month should scarcely make more noise than a potato, and should be treated like one; planted in a warm, sunny spot, watered well, and disturbed as little as possible. When he wants anything he will wake up and mention it, but only just loud enough for you to notice it, unless you are inattentive enough to require him to repeat his remark. But this will seldom happen if you are politely attentive to his first suggestion. A baby never cries just to expand its lungs or to hear himself.

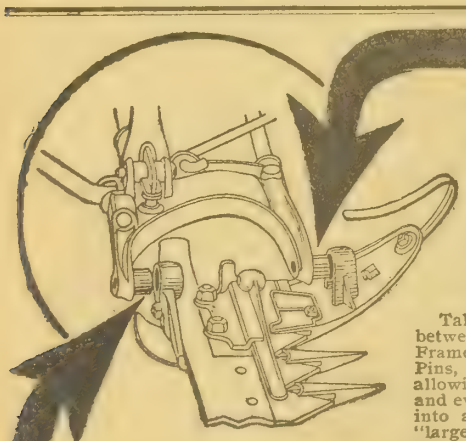
FRESH AIR.

There is absolutely no danger of a baby's "catching cold" by the exposure of its face, or through its nose, unless the air that it has to breathe contains germs, gases or dust. Babies are exceedingly sensitive to foul or overheated air, not at all so to cool, fresh air. Keep the nursery windows open day and night, and if by so doing you make the room too cool to be comfortable for the fussy old nurse and the local busybody, so much the better. You cannot give a baby too much fresh air; if he has plenty of fuel under his boilers he will turn half of it into heat. After the first two weeks his daytime sleeps should be taken in the open air in some sheltered sunny spot, provided the temperature be not too low. Veils and face wraps of all sorts, save in the coldest weather, are an abomination, a relic of barbarism, and a mark of superstition, in infancy, as well as in later life. When asleep at any temperature above fifty degrees, one light, soft, fleecy blanket and one light coverlet made of linen filled with three or four sheets of surgeon's cotton—not the ordinary cotton wool of the shops—will be abundant for cover, with an additional coverlet in case of a cold night or wind.

BOTTLE-FEEDING DEATHS.

The appalling death-rate which occurs during the first year of life and which averages from fifteen to twenty per cent., draws three-fourths of its victims from the bottle-fed one-fourth! In other words, the death-rate among bottle-fed children the world over is three times as great as among those breast-fed. In the parish of St. Pancras, London, for instance, of the 770 children dying under one year of age in 1905 the proportion of the breast-fed was twenty-four per thousand, and of the hand-fed ninety-two per thousand, nearly four times as great. Dr. Robertson found in Birmingham, over thirty times as many hand-fed babies dying

THE LOCK
MARITIME WIRE FENCE
CAN'T SLIP
The illustration demonstrates the phenomenal gripping-strength of our lock. Under the most unusual strain it never gives. It is known as the lock that can't slip; the lock that unfailingly holds the wires in their correct position.
Our Free Catalogue
will tell you more about our can't-slip lock, and about the superior English high-carbon, hard-drawn steel wire from which Maritime Wire Fence is made. Address the card to
New Brunswick Wire Fence Co., Limited, Moncton, New Brunswick



A Strong, Stay-Tight Connection Where Other Mowers are Weak

Seventy years' experience, plus a disposition to use the very best materials when it might seem more profitable to cheapen things, is why Frost & Wood Implements excel from the "Quality" standpoint.

Take, for instance, the connection between the Cutter Bar and Main Frame of a Mower. Others use Small Pins, that wear quickly, thereby allowing connection to work loose, and eventually "bang" the machine into a blacksmith shop. We use "large" Bearings for our "stay-tight" connection (see illustration). They fit accurately and there is no opportunity for wear, because Cutter Bar has no chance to work loose from Main Frame. No time lost on the field—no bills to foot.

Another example of Frost & Wood "Quality" is the Pitman Connection of Forged Steel and "the Ball and Socket Joint"—strongest, firmest connection on the market.

Roller Bearings, with heavy boxes to maintain them in perfect position, make the No. 8 run easier than others. Every connection is neat and accurate. The "Internal Gear" cuts out the necessity of a "flying start"—knives commence cutting with first forward step of horses.

The No. 8 Mower and its companion, the Tiger Rake, are on the top-most rung of the "Quality" ladder.

Ask for Book B49

FROST & WOOD No. 8 MOWER

THE FROST & WOOD CO., Limited
Smith's Falls, Canada

as breast-fed. In Hudderfield it is stated that before the age of three months, fifteen hand-fed babies die to one breast-fed.

The reason the modern mother does not nourish her own child is that for various causes she finds it inconvenient to do so, not because she has lost the power. First and foremost among these reasons for disinclination is the lamentable delusion that babies can be raised "just as well" on cows' milk, or some modification of it. When this false premise has once been accepted any trifling matter—convenience, indisposition, pressure of other engagements, aesthetic considerations, and, last but most powerful of all, a singular sense of false modesty, a notion that by carrying out of the function is something to be ashamed of—is sufficient to turn the balance in favor of the bottle. The amount of protein, or "meat" in cows' milk is double that in human milk, and the proportion of it which is in the form of tough, indigestible casein is nearly six times as great. This is why it makes such a tough, hard, indigestible curd in the unfortunate baby's stomach which is not in the least fitted to digest it. No amount of dilution, or modification, will overcome this radical defect. Incidentally, the amount of sugar in cows' milk is only half that required by a baby, so that as you get the protein right by diluting you get the sugar wrong, but this can be remedied by adding milk-sugar. Every single ingredient of cows' milk is wrong for the baby's stomach—its protein is bovine protein, its fat is bovine fat, its salts are of the kind and in the proportions required for a calf instead of a baby. What the delicate stomach of the baby needs and is "geared for" is human protein, human fat, and humanized sugar and salts.

FLORICULTURE

A. S., Digby, N. S., writes:— My rose bushes are covered with little green slugs or worms that are eating the top off the leaves, leaving only the skeleton of the leaf. What should I do for them?

Ans.—The rose slug is very destructive and German hellebore should be applied at once, one spoonful to one gallon of water, put on with a sprinkler while the foliage is dry. Two or three applications during the summer should be sufficient. Apply as soon as you see the first worm. Do not let them get a start.

Reader, St. John, sends a leaf of a plant for identification.

It is the Zennia.

Another writer says, "Could I save Stock seeds from the pods of the single Stocks, and if so when should they be gathered; also from Pansies?"

Ans.—We have never succeeded in getting seed from single Stocks that was any good. This flower requires to be hand fertilized and that should be done under glass. Pansy seeds are easily saved. Watch the seed pods and when they turn up the seed is good even if they look green. If the pods turn up the seeds will grow.

A. B., Moncton, N. B., writes,—I would like a little advice about my garden. There is a tall plant, like sample, that is very attractive to cats, which cause me a great deal of trouble; what is the name of it? The dandelions keep growing up in the gravel walks, what can I use to destroy them without killing the grass? How much gravel should there be on paths to prevent the growth of these pests? What is the best time to plant a Lilac hedge? When should Carnation plants be potted for winter blooming?

Ans.—The plant that the cats are so fond of is the Garden Heliotrope. It is hard to grow this plant in a city on this account, and if much damage to other plants is experienced it had better be dispensed with.

You can sow salt thickly on your walks to destroy weeds, if you can keep it from the sod and from affecting roots of adjacent trees through leakage. Before applying the tops of the dandelions should be cut off at the surface of the soil.

If you have five inches of gravel on your walks you should not be bothered with weeds. It is not worth while using less than four inches on garden walks.

Plant Lilac hedge in October.

In regard to the potting of Carnations for winter flowering, if plants are growing in the garden, about the tenth of September is a good time to pot up.

$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

ARE you going to build that new horseblock, sidewalk or dairy house of cement? Then insist on your dealer supplying you with the "CANADA" Cement. Not only will this ensure your getting a pure, uniform and strictly high-grade cement, that will guarantee the lifelong permanency of the thing you build, but it will also entitle you to enter our Prize Contest. And in this contest you stand a good chance of winning a prize that will perhaps more than pay you for the cost of the work. Every farmer in Canada who uses "CANADA" Cement is eligible to compete. Four prizes will be awarded in each Province and these prizes will be divided as follows:

PRIZE "A"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911 the greatest number of barrels of "CANADA" Cement.

PRIZE "B"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who uses "CANADA" Cement on his farm in 1911 for the greatest number of purposes.

PRIZE "C"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with the photograph showing the best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement.

PRIZE "D"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who submits the best and most complete description, of how any particular piece of work shown by photograph sent in, was done.

Notice how we have purposely planned and imposed certain necessary conditions in order to give large and small users of cement an equal opportunity.

As an illustration of this: In prizes "C" and "D," the quantity of cement used has no bearing whatever on the result. The farmer who sends us the best photograph of as small a thing as a watering trough or a gate post, has as much chance for prize "C" as a man who sends a photograph of a house—and the same applies to prize "D."

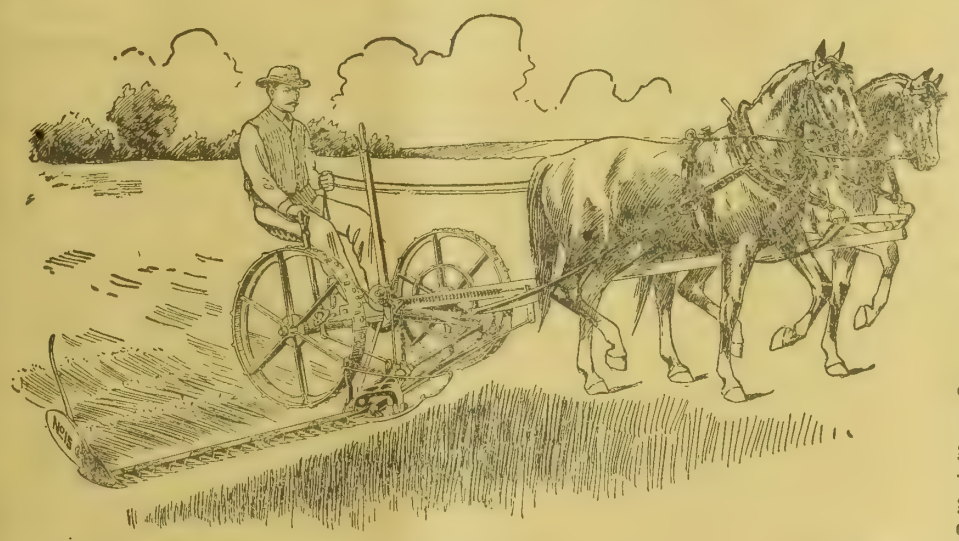
Don't hold back from entering because you think you don't know anything about concrete work. It's very simple. Besides, we have a 160-page book that we will send you free on request, which tells you all about concrete and how to make and use it. In this book, you'll find complete instructions for the making of almost everything you can think of in the way of farm utilities, floors, vats, troughs, stairs, posts, etc.

This free book—entitled "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"—will not only inform you—it will also greatly interest you. So send for it anyway, whether you intend to try for one of the prizes or not.

The Canada Cement Company, Limited, Montreal, Que.

Please send particulars and book.
Name.....
Address.....
.....

Massey-Harris Mower.



Large, broad-faced Drive Wheels.

Four-powl Ratchets—no lost motion.

Finger Bar and Knife back are finest rolled steel.

Long wearing Plates on cutter bar.

Steel Clips hold knife in position.

Sections have hard edge and soft centre.

Raised Ledger Plates give long cutting edges—the serrated edges add greatly to the cutting efficiency.

THE MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited, Moncton, N. B.

Swelling of Udder.

Is there any help or remedy for a swelling of one-quarter of cow's bag, and bad milk, when there is any, coming from that quarter) What is the cause of such condition in apparent healthy cows?—C. E. Taylor, Springfield, Me.

Inflammation of the udder, or mammitis, is probably the cause of this condition. It is a dangerous disease in the dairy, not because it is likely to cause the loss of the cow, but because it will seriously impair the cow's usefulness.

There are various causes for such a disease as this. It should be remembered that when a cow is in full milk, which is the time when such troubles comes on, the udder is a very sensitive portion of the animal mechanism, perhaps the most sensitive portion of the entire cow, and any condition which will affect the health, such as exposure to cold or sudden changes, injuries, indigestion, overfeeding with cottonseed, insufficient milking, is very likely to affect the udder.

In simple congestion or garget, the sucking calf is a great help in getting rid of this condition, but rubbing with the hand, using camphorated oil or hot lard, and thorough and careful milking will gengerally do the work, before the trouble is too thoroughly seated.

It would hardly seem possible for a cow to have this trouble to a very serious extent, or to have it recur frequently without some evidences that the health of the animal had been affected. The condition may exist, however, and occasionally does exist, with little or no fever. The longer the udder remains in this condition, of course the greater probability that it may not be restored to a healthy condition, and there is always danger of induration, or permanent hardening. Cows which are allowed to get into this condition develops abscesses and gangerene. The progress of the disease is more or less uncertain. Sometimes the bag will soften up and the flow of milk will return without much treatment. If there is little or no fever, the rubbing with camphorated oil or an iodine ointment and frequent and gentle milking, perhaps using a teat tube or teat dilator. If the swelling and stoppage of the milk is well seated, it is usually difficult to restore normal condition and action. The mechanical means are believed to be about the best. The use of an antiseptic injection of iodoform. in water has been recommended. Fomentation with warm, or hot water is also good. When fever is present, additional means must be used to allay that trouble.

We note that the inquirer speaks of this condition in "cows", using the plural. If this indicates that the disease is present in more than one cow in a herd, we should have some fear that there was present contagious inflammation of the udder, or contagious mammitis. The curative treatment cannot be much different than in simple inflammation. Prevention by thorough isolation and the use of antiseptics for complete and continued disinfection are to be strongly recommended, in order that there shall be no more infection.—

Cows Losing Milk.

T. M., P. E. I.—Please find enclosed 80 cents for one year's subscription to the Maritime Farmer. I find it a vefy valuable paper and would not be without it. I have a valuable cow, which is a good milker but she loses her milk. She is farrow this summer but still she loses her milk in all four teats Is there any remedy for it? If there is not I will have to beef her.

Ans.—The best remedy is frequent milking, three times a day or oftener if necessary. Wax or an adhesive may be applied over the opening in the end of the teat after each milking, but it gives considerable trouble as it has to be removed by soaking with warm water before each milking and another dose applied after milking. It is difficult to induce contraction of the muscles surrounding the opening at the end of the teat after it has become relaxed. When the cow is dry it would be well to bathe the teats daily with cold water to strengthen the muscle and if the teats become much distended before she calves, milk as often as necessary to prevent leaking and continue same afterwards.—J. Standish, Vf S.

King Devil.

M. C. Anderson, Albert Co., N. B. —I am sending you a sample of weeds for identification and advise re eradication. I noticed it first about three years ago. There was only a very little of it in evidence at that time in a grass lot that was cutting about two tons per acre. Now, this field is completely infested with the weed and it is rapidly spreading to other parts of the farm. What is the name of the weed and how can I rid my land of it? I consider it a very bad weed.

Ans.—The weed in question is the "King Devil" (Hieracium praealtum Gochnat var decipiens Koch), a perennial, introduced from Europe. It bears few leaves, nearly all at the base, and numerous leafy branches running on the surface of the ground. The whole plant is sparsely hairy and lightly covered with a fine bloom. Basal leaves narrow, the long flower stalk bristly hairy, supporting a spreading flower cluster. It is propagated by runners and seeds which are distributed by the wind. It occurs in the eastern provinces, particularly in south western New Brunswick, where it is a pest in pasture lands and old meadows. It is a pernicious weed in pastures as it is avoided by stock on account of its pugent flavor and hairy nature. When present in any quantity it entails much waste of forage or fodder.

Grass lands infested with "King Devil" should be brought under cultivation and a short rotation of crops. It does not long give serious trouble in a field under a rotation of crops that require frequent plowing. Infested meadows and pastures must be broken up and put under a short rotation of crops. For mountain pastures and uplands where plowing is not practicable, small patches may be kept from spreading by applying salt in hot dry weather, at the rate of 18 or 20 pounds to the square rod.

To Dry Cow.

Experience has shown that the best way of drying off cows, as it is

Farm For Sale.

A Money-Maker with Rare Attractions

90 acres; on electric line, borders charming lake, famous as select summer resort; 40 acres woodland, 1,000 cds. hard wood, 100,000 ft. timber in market will pay for all; balance in rich machine-worked fields and juicy pasture; fine orchard 200 apple trees in full bearing; aged owner retiring to smaller place, will include $100 motor boat, horses, cows, hogs, poultry, machinery and full equipment; price only $6,000, part cash; for picture of 13-room house, large modern barn, all details, travelling instructions, etc., see page 8, which also describes a beautiful lake farm of 70 acres for only $2,300, "Strout's Mammoth Farm Catalogue No. 34," copy free.—E. A. STROUT, Kent's Hill, Maine.

Quit Doing This → Get a GOOD Spreader

EVERYONE knows that if soil is not fertilized it will soon wear out. The barren condition of thousands of farms in this country proves this statement. A large percentage of this number could be improved if manure were spread judiciously.

Field experiments prove that eight tons of manure evenly spread are as good as twice that number spread in a haphazard way. Hand spreading requires at least twenty loads to cover an acre. With a manure spreader, eight loads will cover the same amount of ground more evenly, but—

Your problem of soil fertility is only half solved when you decide to get a manure spreader. The other half—of equal importance—is in deciding just which spreader is best for you to buy.

If you investigate thoroughly and decide carefully, you will select a spreader that thousands of other progressive farmers are having great success with—one of the

I H C Manure Spreaders

The simple design and unusual strength of all working parts of I H C Spreaders account for their long life and light draft.

The method of transmitting power from the wheels to the beater is simple and direct. There are no unnecessary parts to wear. The beater is large in diameter and the teeth are long, square, and chisel pointed. By using this style of tooth, the manure is thoroughly pulverized and is thrown out before it wedges against the bars. By using a square tooth, rimming of the bars is overcome.

I H C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problem to the I H C Service Bureau.

The apron is supported by steel rollers and the slats are placed close together, so that manure does not sift down and interfere with the movement of the rollers. The steel wheels have ample strength to carry many times the weight they will ever be called upon to bear. The rims are flanged inwardly to prevent cutting and rutting of meadows and accumulation of trash. Z-shaped lugs give the wheel a practically continuous ground-bearing surface and do not jar the machine to pieces. There is no reach to prevent short turning.

In the I H C line, you have choice of these two famous styles—

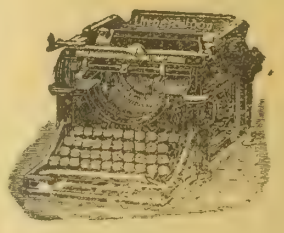
Cloverleaf **Corn King**

All are simple, strong, and durable—all are easily and instantly adjustable to spread light or heavy, as the soil requires, and all three are made in sizes suitable to any size farm. See the I H C local agent—and get catalogues from him, or, write nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
Chicago (Incorporated) USA

Why Every Breeder should Have a Typewriter.



After working hard all day in the stable, the field and in the woods, the average breeder goes home at night to find mail waiting him that demands prompt attention. Your hands are naturally calloused and you would rather handle a pitchfork than a pen. If you had a Typewriter you would find it much easier to manipulate. The key board, showing letters plainly, is very simple. It may take a little longer at first to write your letters, but you can "speed up" with little practice. Then again, a Typewriter is better in a home where there are growing children, especially girls, than a piano. If they learn to operate it will not take nearly so long for them to get through business college if they know the use of a Typewriter. Right here is where you will probably save the cost of a machine. They last a lifetime with care and the fact that your correspondence is written on a Typewriter will give give you a standing with prospective buyers that cannot be obtained in any other way. We have lots of new machines ready to ship and have several second hand ones that have been rebuilt. If you are interested write for further information with regard to cost, etc., mentioning The Maritime Farmer.

United Typewriter Co., Ltd..

Prince William St., - St. John, N. B.

called, is for the time to feed only dry foods, if on feed, and to do irregular milking, then milking but once a day, and during the week only alternate days. This will soon turn cows dry entirely. Some cows require more attention than others, and one should be careful to adjust the intervals at milking to the condition of the udder, as it takes longer to dry off some cows than others. If this is not effective try putting in her drinking water a little good cider vinegar—one-half cupful to 14-qt. pail of water. Alder bark steeped, and the liquid mixed with the drinking water is very effective to stop milk flow with mares, but have never been obliged to resort to it for cows. By all means, do not turn cow out where she can get grass and all the water she desires, until she is perfectly dry.

The Farmers Could Get Profit on Wool by Careful Grading.

Edittor Maritime Farmer:

Doubtless you have a large number of readers who will be interested in the enclosed clipping, which is copied verbatim from page 136 of the May number of the Canadian Textile Journal. These remarks on condition are very timely, as the farmers are about marketing their wool clip, and there is a tendency in the Maritime Provinces, as well as elsewhere, to neglect condition.

We trust that you will consider the clipping, or at least the last two paragraphs of it, of sufficient interest to your readers to copy in your paper.—John Kimble & Son, St. John, N. B.

"Wool is the farmer's product, the growing of which does not receive its due share of encouragement and protection at the hands of the Canadian Government in the shape of a tariff which would make for the development of a great woolen and worsted industry such as has been created under that condition in the neighboring republic. But that is no reason why our farmers should not do the best possible with this important product, even under such circumstances as do exist. More profit might be obtained by the farmer from his wool if he would be more careful in the manner in which he sends it to market.

Proper classifying, condition and cleanliness are factors which save annoying work to the buyers, and when properly looked after in the first instance, bring not only readier saleability, but a premium in price. Even in Australia where the growers may be supposed to be past masters in all the arts pertaining to placing their wool on the market, complaints are made as to carelessness in grading and conditioning. A writer in the Sydney, N. S. W., Stock and Station Journal, gives some instances in illustration of these points. Apart from the fact that it is necessary to separate entirely from each other the different types or styles of wool that are used in each branch of the manufacturing industry, the greatest factor in the price per pound is paid for wool, is condition. By condition is meant the yolk or grease which all wool contains in a greater or less degree, together with more or less sand or earth. One of the greatest faults in present day classing is neglect or ignorance of the all-important point, which will pay handsomely in results for any time and attention devoted to mas-it.

"Suppose a particular lot of wool catches the buyer's attention, and as he believes it will just fill his requirements, he is prepared to give even an edtra cent per pound. On further examination however, and probing deeper into the bales he finds a fleece which, though it may be be gaod in quality and staple, is lacking in condition, compared with those he first saw. He had to revise his estimate of the probable yield and true value of the lot, with the result that he makes his offer nearer to the basis of the poorer stuff. If the lot has been classed properly, the seller would have received a high price for the really good fleeces and a moderate price for the others, instead of which he has to sell the whole at the valuation of the latter. Just in the same way, the apple grower who packs Nos. 1 and 2 together, receives a No. 2 price."

EXCURSIONS TO WESTERN CANADA.

The Grand Trunk Railway System announce that on Tuesday; June 13th and 27th, July 11th and 25th, August 8th and 22nd, September 5th and 19th, 1911, Homeseekers' Excursions will be run from all Stations in Ontario and Quebec to Western Canada, via Chicago and Duluth or via Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, at reduced round trip fares.

The well-known double track line of the Grand Trunk from the East of Chicago appeals to the traveller, and with the superior train service that is offered by this line, including the famous "International Limited" from Montreal daily at 9.00 a. m., and which is the finest and fastest train in Canada, many passengers will be attracted this way. The route via Chicago is a most interesting one, taking passengers through the principal cities and towns in Canada and in the States of Michigan and Indiana. In addition to this a choice of seven lines between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis is offered.

Owing to the great number of Canadians who reside in Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and other cities en route, there is no doubt that the Grand Trunk will find many patrons who will take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them for a brief visit at the stations with their friends.

Canadian citizens are exempt from so-called Immigration Examination, and there is no detention at any point.

Baggage is carried through the United States in bond without requiring any special attention on the part of the passenger. Inspection is not necessary at any of the points at the Border.

Another feature that will appeal to the homeseeker is the comfortable transfer at points like Chicago, St. Paul and Duluth into freshly ventilated clean cars, avoiding the necessity of travelling a long distance in the same car.

In addition to the above routes, the sale of tickets is also authorized via Sarnia, and the Northern Navigation Company's magnificent Steamers across Lake Huron and Lake Superior.

For further particulars apply to any Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway System, or write to Mr. J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station, Montreal, or Mr. A. E. Duff, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto.

How to Preserve Eggs.

There is no better method of preserving eggs than in water-glass, or soluble silicate of soda, which is not an expensive material to buy, as a pound, which only costs a very few pence, dissolved in the correct proportion of water, will preserve a large number. The amount of water to be added depends upon the sample, but as full directions are usually sent with each tin, it is difficult to go wrong. The eggs are placed in a glazed vessel, and covered with the liquid, care being taken that all the eggs are submerged. When they are wanted for use, they should be gently lifted out of the liquid, wiped dry, and used as speedily as possible.

The oldest, but still a very excellent, method of preserving is by means of salt, lime and water. Four gallons of lime, one of salt, and twenty of water, should be mixed together, and when the water has taken into solution as much lime and salt as it is capable of doing, it should be allowed to settle, the clear liquid being used to pour over the eggs, which have previously been placed in a suitable vessel. This method has the disadvantage of making the shells rough and extremely brittle—so much so, in fact, that, as a rule, eggs that have been preserved in lime cannot be boiled, the shells cracking with the least touch. When eggs are to be preserved for only a very short time—for two or three months—dry salt answers admirably, but this is an unsuitable method for a longer period. If a new-laid egg be dipped into boiling water, it slightly coagulates the white, and so prevents the air getting to the contents. For home use this method is suitable, but it does not answer when the eggs are for market. Smearing with vaseline or butter keeps the contents fresh for a week or two, but it is not recommended when the eggs are to be retained for more than a month. Only perfectly fresh eggs should be preserved, and it is largely a waste of labor and money to attempt keeping eggs that are more than two or three days old when placed in the preservative. They should be allowed to settle twelve hours after being laid, but the sooner after this time they can be treated the better will they be when they are wanted for use. Dirty eggs do not preserve at all well, and if there is any dirt or dung on the shells they should be washed. A dirty egg has an injurious effect not only on its own contents, but on all those that come into contact therewith. As infertile eggs preserve better than those containing a germ, it is advisable when producing eggs with this end in view to keep the hens apart from the male birds.

IHC WAGONS HAVE STOOD THE TEST OF ALL LOADS AND ROADS FOR YEARS

THE real proof of the strength, durabilit , and value of I H C wagons is what they have done and are now doing for thousands of farmers throughout the Dominion. Light loads and heavy loads have been carried by I H C wagons, over good roads and bad roads, for so many years that there is hardly a farmer who is not familiar with the high quality that these names on wagons represent—

Petrolia Chatham

Either of these should be your choice if you want to be sure of lifetime service. The quality in both is the highest possible—the result of years of wagon-building experience, and the use of the best materials, shaped by skilled workmen operating with the finest manufacturing equipment.

Petrolia Wagons are constructed of the finest quality wood stock which is thoroughly seasoned by being air dried. The ironing is of the very best. The inspection of each part is most rigid. Petrolia Wagons must be made so that they will live up to the I H C standard of excellence or they are never sent out of the shops.

Chatham Wagons have a long record for satisfactory service in Canada. Made with hard maple axles, oak bolsters, sand boards, rims, and spokes, and oak or birch hubs—they represent the highest standard of wagon construction. When you buy a Chatham wagon it is with the assurance of getting the utmost service and satisfaction out of it.

Be sure to call on the I H C local agent. Get a pamphlet. Let him show you one of these wagons. If you prefer, write for literature or any other information you want to the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house.

EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago USA

I H C Service Bureau

The bureau is a center, where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development, are collected and distributed free to everyone interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the I H C Service Bureau, they will receive prompt attention.

Electric-Light from Old Cells.

I took four old dry cells, that would not operate my gas-engine any more, out of the gas-engine battery-box, and placed them on a shelf in my cellar. I bought a four-candle-power Tungsten electric-bulb, and hung it at the foot of the cellar stairs. I then secured ten feet of double insulated wire and a small switch.

The switch I fastened to the door-case at the head of the stairs. I connected one end of the double wire to the switch and the other to the electric-bulb. Then, to properly connect this to the batteries, I cut one of those two wires, fastened one of the ends to the zinc post of the first cell and the other to the carbon of the fourth cell. The cells are arranged in series.

Now, when I wish to go down into the cellar, all I need do is to close the switch and I have plenty of light to go down and get anything I want and bring it up; open the switch and out goes the light, with no lamp or lantern to carry or bother with. It is lasting well and is cheap, because I can use old, discarded cells.

E. S. RICHARDSON. ■

How Tondestroy Charlock.

The season for charlock spraying is now approaching, and those farmers who have not yet tried the effect of the copper sulphate spray in ridding their crops of this troublesome pest are recommended to give the matter their early attention. Last year saw an extraordinary growth of charlock in the root fields; on all sides the brilliant yellow flowers of this luxuriant plant formed a golden mantle over many acres of promising roots. There were some farmers who thought to prevent the growth of the weed by mowing off the heads; but it is never possible to cut off the whole of the pods. Some will inevitably remain, and these will derive extra nourishment from the root, and will flourish apace. Without the slightest doubt, charlock spraying is a profitable operation. The initial cost often deters many a small farmer from adopting this method, yet this is but a poor excuse, for a perfectly satisfactory spraying machine can be purchased for about £6 10s.; and it only remains to provide a couple of horses and an ordinary dung-cart on which to fix the apparatus. The cost involved must, therefore, appear inconsiderable when viewed in the light of the benefits derived.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.

The most successful method yet discovered of killing charlock among roots is by spraying with a solution of copper sulphate. At first sight, it appears a simple matter to dissolve a certain quantity of this material in so many gallons of water, afterwards spraying the solution over the growing roots and charlock. But there is a little more in the question of charlock spraying than first meets the eye of the average farmer. It is doubtless owing to the careless preparation of the fluid, the use of impure or unsuitable material, or ill-chosen times of spraying, that so many unsuccessful results have been recorded. The purity of the copper sulphate used is perhaps the most important point of all. Some time ago the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries directed attention to the fact that many worthless, and even adulterated, samples of so-called sulphates of copper were being put up by chemists and others who supply farmers with this class of material. It is undoubtedly the best plan to deal direct with a thoroughly reputable firm; and one should have no difficulty in securing a genuine brand of copper sulphate, specially manufactured far charlock spraying. Such material is usually prepared in a special form, so that it is instantly soluble in cold water. One quotation that we have received from a well known firm is 24s. 9d. per 100 lb. bag of sulphate of copper, guaranteed 99 per cent. to 100 per cent. pure. It may be noted that the market price of this material is rather higher this year than last year. Ordinary powdered copper sulphate is generally sold by provincial chemists and guaranteed at 98 per cent. purity, but it is only slowly soluble in water; and with such material it is usually necessary to soak overnight or to use hot water. The lowest grade of sulphate of copper is known as agricultural bluestone, about 50 per cent. pure.

HOW TO PREPARE IT.

For spraying charlock the usual strength of dressing is 15 lbs. sulphate in 50 gallons of water to the acre, but a stronger or weaker solution may be used according to the stage of development and quantity of charlock. Under favorable conditions, a 3 per cent. solution and a smaller quantity (12 lb. sulphate in 40 gallons of water to the acre) may answer the purpose quite well. Clean, soft water is preferable for making the solution, and the vessels used in the process must be of wood. A paraffin cask, capable of holding a little more than forty gallons, should be filled up to within a few inches of the top. The sulphate of copper may then be weighed out, put into the water, and the contents of the cask stirred briskly for a few minutes with a stick until the sulphate has dissolved. When the solution is ready for use, it should be strained into the sprayer, so as to avoid choking the nozzle. If several of these paraffin casks can be procured, they may be set up at convenient distances along the headland, and by keeping two or three barrels ahead of the sprayer no delay in the work need be experienced.

WHEN TO SPRAY CHARLOCK.

The proper time to spray charlock is when the weed is just commencing to bloom, and before it has had time to injure the roots. Some persons assert that it should not exceed three inches in height at the time of spraying, but usually the plant can be killed any time while it is blooming. A calm, still day should be chosen for the work, and never a dull day, if possible; the presence of sunshine contributes a great deal to the success of the operation. It is a mistake, however, to miss the proper time for spraying on account of unfavorable weather conditions unless the wind is very rough. If the crop is moderately damp at the time of spraying, the effect of the spray will not be diminished to any appreciable extent, but if rain falls within twenty-four hours the fluid will be washed off the leaves before it has had time to dry; and its poisonous effects will be set at nought. The immediate effect of the copper sulphate solution on the roots is that plants quickly recover and no permanent injury need be feared. Those who have not used the spray themselves, or have never had an opportunity of noting its effect upon charlock, will be rather astonished at the results. The charlock plants will appear brown and shrivelled, and in a few days they will drop down and be hidden from view by the green stronger growing roots. If further evidence of the efficiency of the spray is desired, some plots should be left unsprayed by covering them with a sheet or some old bags. There will be a well-defined contrast in the appearance between the sprayed and the unsprayed plots, and the farmer can best judge himself whether the good results, both in increased yields and cleaner land, more than compensates for the cost of the sprayer, materials, etc.

THE USE OF THE HARROW.

When the question of dealing with charlock is under consideration, the value of the flexible harrow ought not to be lost sight of. A good harrow used judiciously over the land when the young charlock seeds have germinated and the young shoots begin to appear will have the effect of breaking up and destroying large numbers of the plants, and without doing any damage to the root crop. There is no doubt that when the conditions are suitable and a really good harrow, such as the Parmiter, is made use of, such a method as this would go a long way towards clearing a field of weeds. The energetic farmer, if he is well advised, will make use of both methods. Later on in the season, of course, the harrow could be of little use, but employed just at the right moment it is most effective. Provided only that a portion of the growth of charlock is removed in the early stages in this way, the work done by the spraying

What About the Boy Who is to Become a Farmer?

Give Him an Agricultural Education.
It is the Best Heritage You Can Leave Him.

The Boy, preparing for Medicine, Law, Theology, Literature, Business, etc., must, if he would succeed, have an Education. The Prospective Twentieth Century Farmer should have Equal Advantages.

Agricultural College, Truro, Nova Scotia

Tuition FREE to All Students from the Maritime Provinces.

Next Session of Full Course begins NOVEMBER 1st, 1911.

Next Short Course for Farmers and Farmers' Sons begins JANUARY 2nd, 1912.

Next Short Course in Domestic Science, Dairying, Horticulture and Poultry for Ladies begins JANUARY 2nd, 1912.

A farmer's son attending the College, can take a full course in the various branches of Agriculture, Horticulture, Dairying, Poultry Raising, Veterinary Science, etc., and at the same time, in English Mathematics, Book-Keeping, Political Economy, the various Sciences and other lines regularly studied in High Schools and Colleges.

Requirements for entrance are familiarity with farm practice and an ordinary school education. The College is especially adapted to the needs of farmer's sons who have had an opportunity to acquire a school education and now wish to improve their knowledge in all lines.

Students completing the two year course at Truro can enter the third year at Guelph, St. Anne de Belle Vue or any of the American Agricultural Colleges. For full particulars apply to—

M. CUMMING, B. A., B. S. A., - Principal Agricultural College, - Truro, N. S.

later on would have a far better chance of completing its task. Some fields have an extremely thick growth of this pernicious weed, and it is in such cases that the early use of the harrow would prove particularly valuable.—Mark Lane Express.

Aid to Thoroughbred Stallions.

During recent years many appeals have been made to the Honourable Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, by horsemen anxious to bring about an improvement in the quality of our light horse stock and who are of the opinion that for this purpose an infusion of Thoroughbred blood is essential. Recognizing the force of these appeals as well as the importance of the subject, Mr. Fisher has decided to grant assistance under certain specified conditions to persons maintaining Thoroughbred stallions for service in the various provinces.

The lack in our light horses of the quality derivable only from the infusion of Thoroughbred blood is the subject of adverse comment by all European horsemen who visit the Dominion with a view to investigating its possibilities as a field for the purchase of horses whether for military purposes or for ordinary saddle or harness use. In this connection it should be remembered that while horses for the last named, or in fact, for any of these purposes, may well be bred from sires other than thoroughbreds, it is of importance that on the side of the dam there should, in order to produce the best results, be, in such cases, a strong admixture of Thoroughbred blood.

The conditions under which assistance will be given are as follows:—

(1). All horses on account of which aid is given by the Department must be registered in the Thoroughbred Stud Book of the Canadian National Live Stock Records.

(2) Horses shall be of good size, quality and conformation and shall be free from all hereditary unsoundness; these conditions to be ensured by submission annually to a thorough careful examination either at the hands of the Veterinary Director General or such other persons as the Minister may from time to time appoint for this purpose.

(3) Horses so approved shall be duly and properly advertised to stand for service of mares, under the ordinary and general conditions usual in the districts in which they are to be kept, at an annual service fee (except in the case of Thoroughbred mares) of not more than $10 to insure, such service fee to become due and payable only when mares prove to be in foal.

Any person, firm or corporation owning or controlling any Thoroughbred stallion in regard to which all of the conditions above set forth shall have been duly and properly fulfilled, shall, on production of satisfactory evidence thereof and of the fact that a reasonable number of mares, other than Thoroughbred mares, have been served during the season, be entitled to receive at the close of each such season the sum of $250.00 from the funds of the Live Stock Branch. If, in the event of a horse dying or becoming incapacitated for service during the season, an approved substitute is immediately placed in the same district, the Minist?r may after due consideration of circumstances, authorize the payment of the subsidy above mentioned.

The necessary forms will be furnished on application to the Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The Pictou and Antigonish Counties' Picnic to the Agricultural College Truro, N. S.

(Continued from page 693.)

sented by the Clydesdale stallion "Royal Baron"; by "Baron Pride"; the Hackney stallion "Cliffe Rosador"; the Thoroughbred stallion "Lucifer II", and the Standardbred stallion' Achille", 2.15 1-4. A great deal of interest was taken in this display of live stock and many questions asked regarding the breeding, feeding and testing of stock.

The following are some of the records of dairy cattle exhibited :

Breed	No.	Age YEARS	Milk Produced 1910—11 LBS. MILK.	% FAT	DAYS MILKING	Milk Produced since last Calving to June 28 LBS. MILK	% FAT	DAYS MILKING
Ayrshire	1	11	12,936	3,7-4.8	365	.....	.....	....
,,	3	13	11,461	3,1.4.4	365	7,408	3.6-4.2	246
,,	5	13	9,021	3.3-5.0	315	4,617	3.5-3.7	108
,,	8	3	6,025	3.8-4.8	245	6,566	3.5-3.7	240
,,	9	9	5,012	3.5-4.6	260	2,309	3.4-3.6	77
,,	10	2	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....
,,	11	2	.....	.....	...	....	.....	....
,,	12	2	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....
,,	16	2	.....	.....	....	3,844	3.6-3.8	179
,,	17	3	.....	.....	....	3,995	3.9-4.0	179
Holstein	1	10	11,439	2.7-3.8	365	.....	.....	....
,,	2	12	14,683	2.9-3.6	313	10,018	2.9-3.0	148
,,	3	11	13,190	2.7-3.7	350	6,076	2.6.3.5	138
,,	4	10	14,489	3.1-4.1	365	.....	.....	....
,,	5	9	11,9?0	2.7-3.6	365	10,080	2.7-3.0	216
,,	6	3	6,619	3 3-4.9	273	5,282	3.4-3.9	210
,,	7	3	7,019	2.8-3.7	365	.....	.....	....
,,	8	10	.....	.....	....	6,529	3.1-3.3	131
,,	14	2	.....	.....	....	3,922	3.2-3.4	179
Jerseys	1	8	10,896	3.9-56	365	.....	.....	....
,,	2	8	8,361	4.1-5.4	365	.....	.....	....
,,	3	11	8,203	3,8-4.9	365	.....	.....	....
,,	4	4	8.682	4.3-5.6	365	506	.....	28
,,	6	4	5,473	3.3-5.2	365	2,573	4.3-4.5	96

Valuable milk at $1.00 per cwt. or butter at 25 cents per lb., these cows have made a profit of from $30.00 to 60.00 each, and including the extra value of calves produced from such utility animals. Cows of this sort proved the most efficient means of economical production of milk and butter and will make dairying, which here-to-fore has afforded a comparatively small margin of profit, one of the most valuable industries of the country.

Large numbers of visitors are reported by Mr. J. P. Landry, Manager of the Poultry Plant to have taken particular interest in the poultry work.

Many visitors also attended the Experimental and Farm Departments and the various buildings about the farm.

Although the Pictou and Antigonish farmers turned out in greatly numbers in 1910, yet without doubt the interest taken was much more evident in 1911. In the afternoon, the town of Truro offered special entertainment to the visitors by giving an exhibition run of the Truro Firemen and Band Concert immediately before the departure of the picnic trains.

A most pleasant and profitable day was spent by all.

THE
15th-Provincial Exhibition-15th
OF
NOVA SCOTIA
WILL BE HELD AT
HALIFAX
Aug. 30th to Sept. 7th.

A Generous Prize List
A Grand Display of Manufactured Products
An Excellent Programme of Amusements

Entries Close in All Classes AUGUST 12th.

M. McF. HALL, - Manager and Secretary, - HALIFAX, N. S.

The PUBLISHER'S DESK.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F.

shaking hands with himself over the success customers are having with his remedies.

Our readers are all familiar with the ABSORBINE advertisements that have appeared in this paper continuously for the past fifteen or more years—and most everyone is familiar with the remedy itself. It is therefore with considerable pleasure that we are able to show you a picture of the manufacturer of ABSORBINE, W. F. Young, P. D. F., of Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Young is well and favorably known by trainers and horsemen in general throughout the country, many of whom have profited by his long and varied experience with horse ailments, knowing him to be willing at all times to render assistance when called upon. 6

He has been manufacturing ABSORBINE since 1891, and has developed a large business, based on the positive merits of the remedy. ABSORBINE is a safe, antiseptic, healing liniment that acts promptly and surely, without blistering or causing any inconvenience, which appeals to all lovers of the horse. For removing bursal enlargements, bog spavins, thoroughpins, puffs, curbs, strengthening broken down tendons, taking out soreness and lameness, allaying pain, no bettter preparation is known.

ABSORBINE has been the means of getting many horses to the races and winning first purses, that otherwise would have been unable to start.

The first train on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from Prince Rupert East to Vanarsdol, 100 miles, went into effect Wednesday, June 14th, train leaving Prince Rupert 1.00 p. m. twice a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays, on the arrival of Grand Trunk Pacific Steamships. Returning following day.

Railway Landscape Gardening.

In recent years many of the American railways have given a great amount of attention to the beautifying of the grounds surrounding their stations, freight sheds, etc. The Grand Trunk Railway System have not been behind in this good work as is observed by an editorial in the October number of the "Railway Master Mechanic" published in Chicago.

They say: "If anyone doubts that landscape gardening has no place in railway repair shop operation let him visit the 'gold plated' shops of the Grand Trunk at Battle Creek, Mich. While threading his way through the beds of geraniums, poppies, pansies and orchids which bedeck the grounds, the doubter, if he is a pessimist, will perhaps offer the opinion that probably gardening and not locomotive repairing is the specialty of the shops. Indeed, if the comparisons are carried far enough, one is inclined to wonder if there may not be some connection between this devotion to the aesthetic and results as evidenced in quality and quantity of the output of repair shop work."

The Canadian Newspaper Directory for 1911.

We have just received from the publishers, A. McKim, Limited, of Montreal and Toronto, a copy of the 1911 edition of the Canadian Newspaper Directory.

This is the Seventh Edition of this valuable work, which fills a very real need in Canada, and deserves a place on the desk of every business man, whether he is an advertiser or not.

The Canadian Newspaper Directory lists and describes 1,526 periodicals in Canada and Newfoundland. Of these 136 are daily, 1,102 weekly or semi-weekly 260 monthly or semi-monthly, and 23 are published less frequently. This is a considerable increase over the last edition.

In addition to this, the Directory supplies a comprehensive Gazetter giving the population, the chief industries, the railway, telegraph and banking facilities and other interesting features of every newspaper city, town and village in Canada.

This work contains over 475 pages. It is splendidly bound and is certainly a credit alike to the publishers and to Canadian newspapers generally.

A. McKim, Limited, are particularly well qualified to edit and publish this, the standard book of reference on Canadian publications. They are the pioneers in the Advertising Agency field in the Dominion, the McKim Agency having been founded in Montreal in January, 1889, twenty two years ago, by Mr. Anson McKim, who is still at the head of the business.

During all this time they have been the acknowledged leaders in this line in Canada, and the Agency business has been developed from a very small beginning—then performing only the functions of the middle-man—to a very large producing enterprise which runs into the millions.

It goes without saying then that no other Agency is in closer touch with the publishers of the Dominion than McKim's, and they are therefore able to get the most reliable information. The price of the 1911 Directory is $2.00.

Canadians Invade New Zealand.

Tudhope Motor Co. establish agency in sister Dominion.

Orillia, (date),— Advices from the Tudhope Motor Co., state that Messrs. Easson Limited, of Wellington, New Zealand, have successfully tendered for the agency for the Canadian-made "Everitt," as built by the Tudhope Motor Co., Limited, of Orillia. Mr. Percy G. Easson has been touring Canada in the interests of his firm and in an interview stated that the development of his country is proceeding at as great a rate as that of Canada, although it is not so well advertised. New Zealanders especially welcome trade with Canada and Canadian manufacturers who will take the trouble to investigate will find big market possibilities in New Zealand.

Mr. Easoon, after a careful review of the motor car situation in Canada and the United States, focussed his attention on the "Everitt" and successfully tendered for the New Zealand agency. He predicts heavy sales as the "Everitt" combines the qualities of staunch, up-to-date construction at a moderate price.

Attractions for the Nova Scotia Industrial Exhibition.

As the exhibition opens August 30th, a date which should insure pleasant weather, the management have secured one of the best programmes of attractions ever presented before the Grand Stand.

Read the list:

"THE AUTOS THAT PASS IN THE AIR."—A wonderful and sensation attraction built on mathematical precision and it cannot but elicit wonder and admiration. Watch the two handsomely attired ladies seated in two automobiles, weighing 1200 pounds each, dash down an almost perpendicular incline at terrific speed and the race of daring is on. So great is the velocity obtained that an express train is slow beside them.

At a critical point in circuit both automobiles are shot wildly into the air, the foremost car turning a complete somersault, the second car shooting directly under the first car, missing it by a hair's breadth. Both automobiles finish up the mad race landing one after another on a spring board. A written description can never do this great attraction full justice and you will have to see it to appreciate it.

"THE AERIAL WEAVERS."— As their name implies have woven one of the most wonderful and original aerial acts before the public today and rank among the most daring performers known. Their work consists of dare-devil feats while swinging in mid-air with nothing but their teeth to hold them. They do dances and various other gyrations and conclude with a cyclonic whirl which resembles the aerial swing at a big summer park when the car and occupants swirl round at lightning rapidity and in an almost horizontal position. The act is so daring and different from other serial aerial acts that it commands attention, enthralling the spectators with the intrepidity of the performers and the nonchalance with which they execute the hazardous feats.

"THE MACNALLY TROUPE." — These clever artists perform a potpurri of comedy, and an act excelled for its variety which is considered the essence of entertainment.

It consists of acrobats, tight wire balancing feats, interspersed with good camedy. There is one lady and three gentlemen in this cast and one is equally as clever as the other in his or her particular line, in fact they are voted tip-toppers wherever they appear. There is not a country on the globe in which the wonderful troupe has not appeared, and it would be well for you not to miss them.

"THE MANGEAN TROUPE." — Six as perfect acrobats as the world has produced comprise this act, four men and two women, and their work presents sensation after sensation. They do part of the work from a spring board and with the impetus derived from it they do all kinds of difficult stunts in the somersault line singles, doubles are performed and so gracefully do their bodies fly through the air, that wings, did they have them, could not add to their excellent work.

They land on the shou,ders of the men two and three high with a precision that makes the average man or woman sit up and "take notice." The work of the top-mounter, who is one of the women, is highly sensational.

"DUFFY AND CEREI." — The Comedy Gymnast of today is required to be not only a comedian but an expert gymnast as well, for the reason that he must to a certain degree burlesque the straight work of his fellow artists associated with him in the work. They are both expert performers and their work on the horizontal bars has reched a point of later perfection which is hard to equal.

"TWO JUGGLING ORTONS." — We all like to be clever in anything. Next to being clever ourselves we admire cleverness in others. The subject of this article certainly commands our admiration for they rank among the cleverest in their line, which is that of juggling.

"THE TWO PRANKS."—It is to laugh is an appropriate saying when applied to this duo of eccentric comedians. They are funnier than the funniest. Their trick house stunts and knock about tricks keep the comedy going from start to finish, and of such a spontaneous and unctuous kind as to make it irresistable Come and have a laugh at their antics, for laugh you certainly, will.

STOCK NOTES.

'Ayrshire Cattle for Canada.

Many inquiries have of late been received by herders of Ayrshire cattle in Scotland from farmers in Canada and the United States. No animal is good enough for the Canadian and American buyer which has not a proved milk record of a high standard. Mr. A. W. Montgomerie, Lessnessack, has of late years done an extensive trade with the Dominion and he has just sent out seventy head of choicely bred Ayrshires to the order of Messrs. Hunter, of Maxville, Ootario. They have been selected with great care from the leading herds of the country. The consignment includes five yearling bulls of first class milk record breeding on both sides. A number of the two-years-olds and young cows are meant for the Canadian shows, and some of them will, no doubt, win further honors for the land of their nativity.

Walter E. Eaton, Canard, N. S., writes:—Since I last wrote you I have sold Shorthorns to the following:—To James Inch, for Jerusalem Agricultural Society, N. B., one bull; to John McIntosh, Glassville, N. B., one bull; to C. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S., for parties in Newfoundland, one bull; to S. Bigelow, Canning, N. S., two bulls. I still have three nice, red bulls, fit for service.

Record Ayrshire Sale.

It was expected by all lovers of the breed, that the dispersion sale of Ayrshires advertised by Messrs. Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., on the 28th June would be a success, and in this regard they were not disappointed. It was a world's record sale of Ayrshires. The Secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, W. F. Stephen, opened the sale with a brief address,

referring to the grand work done for the breed by the Messrs. Hunter & Sons. Altogether they had imported between 650 and 700 head from Scotland during the past fourteen years, and expressed regret that it was necessary to make the sale, but hoped on behalf of their fellow breeders that the health conditions in the family would soon allow the Messrs. Hunter to again build up a superior herd. Auctioneer A. Philps, of Huntingdon, Que., who so successfully conducted the Benning sale last year, took the sale in hand promptly at 12.45 and knocked off 117 head by 3.30 and realized for the lot $40.490. The eagle eye of Mr. Philps never missed a bid, and his powerful voice could be heard to the farthest corner of the large tent. His ready wit annd brusque speeches when after a bid caused many a laugh, especially so when bidding was keen between American and Canadian buyers. Mr. Philps has no peer as a live stock auctioneer. At times excitement ran high and onlookers could not withhold applause when some particular choice animal was knocked off at a handsome price to a favorite purchaser. The Messrs. Hunter amply provided for the large crowd and catered to their comfort. They had arranged a pavilion surrounded by tiers of seats under a large canopy where comfortably seated all could see the animals and the auctioneer could readily catch the bids. Purchasers were present from almost every province in Canada and from many points in the United States. To give names would be to discrminate, further than to mention that among others president were the President, Mr. Valentine, and the secretary, Mr. Winslow, of the American Ayrshire Breeders' Association. The Americans were the best purchasers although they were pressed hard by some of the young Canadian Ayrshire breeders, notably R. R. Ness, H. Gordon, P. D. McArthur, W. T. Rodden, of Vaudreuil, a new man in Ayrshire circles, P. Ryan, and Mrs. Erhardt, were the keenest bidders of the American buyers, with Shirwin, Wilbur, Sagendorph, Spiekerman and Freeman close followers, while W. F. Stephen has a commission from H. W. Vanderhoff, of Ballord, Wash., and secured 10 head. The handsome cow, Beuchan Snowflower 2nd, (imp) 26071, was the first brought out and at once there was a strife between Mrs. Erhardt and P. Ryan, and she quickly ran up to $950.00 and was claimed by Mrs. Erhardt. Again each wanted Shewalton Mains Swell (imp) 30594, but Ryan was not to be outdone this time so secured her at $750.00. It was when Victor Hugo came out and started at $1000 and ran quickly to $2000, that enthusiasm ran high. Ness, Sagendorph and Ryan all wanted him, but Ryan secured him at $2600.00 the highest known price paid for an Ayrshire bull. He is worth every cent of it too. Space will not allow further comment, further than to say the sale went well and the Messrs. Hunter are gratified with the support accorded them by friends of the breed.

The following is a list of the animals sold with the name of purchaser and price:

BULLS.

Lessnessock Durward Lely (imp.), 5 years, J. B. Wilbur, Manchester, N. H., $550.00; Bargenock Victor Hugo, (imp), 5 years, P. Ryan, of Brewster, N. Y., $2600.00;

BULL CALVES OF 1910.

Auchenbrain Pride, W. T. Rodden. Vaudreuil, Que., $400.00: Toward Point Superior (imp)., J. Speikerman, Greenwich, Conn., $325.00; Springhill Prince, J. P. Barrett, St. John, N. B., $115.00; Netherhall Right Forward, (imp) R. W. Smith, Clanbrissal, Ont., $155.00; Netherhall Paymaster (imp), Montreal Cotton Co., Valleyfield, Que., $125.00; Spring hill Victor King, J. B. Wilbur, $150.; Springhill True Descent, J. Cotton, Naran, Ont., for $75.00; Lessnessock Sir James Miller, Jas. Boden, Danville, Que., $110.00; Springhill Masterpiece, J. D. Rae, Avonmore, Ont., $35.00.

BULL CALVES 1911.

Lessnessock Cashier, Mr. Spooner, Governeur, N. Y., $100.00; Springhill Dorando, A. A. McDonald, Finch, Ont., $25.00; Springhill Royal Salute S. W. Owens, Antrim, Ont., $37.00;

Calf from No. 49, F. M. Freeman, Governeur, N.Y., $30.00.

COWS.

Beuchan Sunflower (imp), Mrs. Erhardt, West Berlin, Vt., $950.00; Baby Grace of Kelso, P. Ryan, $350.00; Howie's Stately Queen (imp) R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., $400.00; Shewalton Main's Swell, (imp), P. Ryan, $759.00; Castlemain's Biddy 2nd, (imp), R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., $555.00; Castlemain Pansy, H. W. Vanderhoff, Ballord, Wash., $300.; Castlemain's Minnie 2nd, J. B. Wilbur, $325.00; Dorothy, H. W. Vanderhoff, $450.00; Snowflake, R. R. Ness, $300.00; Stockerton Primrose 3rd, (imp), Hector Gordon, Howick, Que. $550.00; Harperland Nell, (imp), P. Ryan; $650.00; Lessnessock Hopeful Rosie, (imp), Gilbert McMillan, Huntingdon, Que., $400.00; Lessnessock Pansy 2nd, (imp), H. Gordon, $625.; Lessnessock Stately 11th, (imp.) H. W. Vanderhoff, $350.00; Auchenbrain White Rose, (imp) P. Ryan, $700.00; Auchenbrain Favorite Beauty 5th, (imp), John Shirwin, Cleveland O., $350.00; Auchenbrain Bloomer 8th, P. Jenkinson, Pittsburg, Pa., $275.00 Auchenbrain White Legs (imp). Mr. Spooner, $150.00; Auchenbrain Buntie 16th (imp) P. Ryan, $200.00 Ardyne Carntyne 4th, (imp) H. W. Vanderhoff, $300.00; Lessnessock Queen Kate, (imp) P. Ryan, $875.00; Lessnessock Lady Kate, (imp,) J. B. Wilbur, $300.00; Netherhall Lady Jean (imp), W. T. Rodden, $300.00; Lessnessock Susie, (imp), P. Jenkinson, $200.00; Lessnessock Queen Bee, (imp) J. F. Johnson, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, $300.00; Oldhall Cherry 7th, (imp) Mrs. Ernhardt, $800.00; Glenshamrock Cherry 3rd, (imp) D. M. Watt, St. Louis, Sta., Que., $250.00; Princess Ena, Jas. Benning Williamstown, Ont., $425.00; Scotia's Belle, R. R. Ness, $450.00; Garclaugh Snowball, (imp), F. M. Freeman, $225.00; Garclaugh Madge, (imp), E. J. Darragh, Pendleton, Ontf, $325.00; Kilnford Bell 3rd, (imp) Adam Seitz, Wankesha, Wis., $475.00; Torrs Cony 3rd (imp) Jas. Benning, $300.00; Stackiawnill Nancy (imp), H. W. Vanderhoff. $300.00; Lessnessock Madeline, (imp), P. Jenkinson, $450.; Lessnessock Tibbie 2nd, F. M. Freeman, $200.00; Auchenbrain Nectorine, (imp), W. T. Rodden, $475.00: Auchafour Nellie 5th, (imp), H. Gordon, $400.00: Toward Point Nora 2nd. (imp) W. T. Rodden, $325.00; Toward Point Sweet Briar 2nd, (imp) J. Speikerman, $425.00: Toward Point Alice 2nd (imp), J. B. Wilbur, $350.; Craigbrae Snowdrop 2nd, (imp), J. H. Black, Lachute, Que., $40 .00.

TWO YEAR OLDS.

Springhill Whinflower, Geo. Pike, Governeur, N. Y., $100.00: Duncanzieme Snowdrop, (imp), W. T. Rodden, $525.00: Lessnessock Miss Dickie, (imp), W. T. Rodden, $250 00: Lessnessock Narcissus, (imp), J. Shirwin, $500.00; Lessnessock May Blossom, (imp), J. B. Wilbur, $27 .00; Lessnessock Miss Wilson, (imp), J. Speikerman $625.00; Lessnessock Madge, (imp), W. T. Rodden, $325.00; Lessnessock Flossie, (imp), D T. Ness, Howick, Que., $225.00; Castlemain's Pansy 4th, (imp), R. R. Ness, $550.; Lessnessock Nell, (imp.), P. Ryan, $300.00; Lessnessock Nan (imp), W. T. Rodden, $275.00; Auchafour Martha 5th, (imp), H. W. Vanderhoff, $325.00; Ardyne Perfection 5th, (imp) R. R. Ness, $250.00; Bargower Miss Arthur, (imp), J. B. Wilbur, $375.00; Auchencloigh Bloomer, (imp), J. W. Ogden, Morristown, N. J., $350.00; Sheil Sally 3rd, (imp), H. W. Vanderoff, $250.00; Lauriston Lady smith 4th, (imp), W. T. Rodden, $475 Lauriston Snowdrop 3rd, (imp), P. Ryan, $200.00; Auchenbenzie Jara, (imp), Gilbert McMillan, $550.00; Lessnessock Lady Grace, (imp), J. F. Johnston, $400.00; Springhill Strawberry, W. T. Rodden, $525.00; Springhill Snowbird, A. M. Sagendorph, Spencer, Mass, $350.00; Spring hill Miss Owens, H. W. Vanderhoff, $350.00; Auchenfour Glen, (imp), J. W. Ogden, $325.00.

YEARLINGS.

Springhill Christina, A. H. Sagendorph, $375.00; Springhill Cherry Lely, Mrs. Erhardt, $300.00; Springhill Miss Wallace, W. T. Rodden, $200.00; Springhill Somcy, H. W. Vanderhoff, $150.00; Springhill Prudence, J. B. Wilbur, $225.00; Garclaugh Mistletoe 2nd, (imp), R. R. Ness, $259.00; Lessnessock Lizzie 2nd, (imp), Geo. Pike, $200.00; Lessnessock Jess, (imp), R. R. Ness, $250.00; Lessnessock Miss Steele, (imp), E. J. Darragh, $225.00 Auchenfour Glen 6th, (imp), D. M. Watt, $225.00; Auchenbrain Buntie 22nd, (imp), Mrs. Erhardt, $700.00; Auchenbrain Dewdrop 6th, (imp), Mrs. Erhardt, $475.00; Chapehill Lucifer, (imp,) Mr. Spooner, $325.00; Chapehill Dora 3rd, (imp), H. W. Vanderhoff, $225.00; Gawhillan Tibbie 3rd, (imp), J. W. Ogden, $110.00; Gawhillan Dandy 3rd, (imp,) F. M. Freeman, $225.00; Netherton Queen Nancy (imp), Wm. Leitch & Sons, Cornwall, Ont., $350.00; Torrs Hetherbell 2nd, (imp), W. T. Rodden, $425.00; Torrs Princess, (imp), W. T. Rodden, $275.00; Lessnessock Hughina, (imp.) R. R. Ness, $325.00; Dalpedder Lady Taylor, (imp), P. D. McArthur, $200; Kirkland Nellie Bly, (imp), H. Gordon, $225.00; Hillhouse Dandy Girl, (imp), W. T. Rodden, $235.00; Lessnessock Dora G. McMillan, $175.00; Springhill White Lady, H. Gordon, $200.00; Springhill Cherry Hugo, R. R. Ness, $425.00; Springhill Beauty Hugo, Mrs. Erhardt, $350.00; Springhill Whinflower Hugo, Mrs. Erhardt, $325.00; Springhill Queen Hugo, R. R. Ness, $425.00; Springhill Carntyne Hugo, A. H. Sagendorph, $275.00; Springhill Snowdrop, Prof. Grisdale Experimental Farms, Ottawa, Ont., $100.00; Springhill Kate, E. J. Darragh, $55.00; Grange Ivy 2nd, R. R. Ness, $300.00; Lessnessock Joan, (imp), J. Shirwin, $180.00; Lessnessock Beauty, (imp), J. Shirwin, $115.00; Lessnessock Baroness (imp), J. Shirwin, $105.00.

43 cows, $17525.00, average $407.55.

27 2-year olds, $9600.00; average, $355.55.

27 yearlings, $7985.00; average, $296.10.

11 yearling bulls, $1880.00, average $171.00.

2 Aged Bulls, $3150.00.

7 calves. $350.00f

Total—117 head, $40,490.00, average $346.66.

The Commandments of Agriculture

When planning this year's work it is well to read over the following ten commandments of agriculture. These have been modified from those written by Dr. S. A. Knapp, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(4) Use extensive tillage during are following old methods. I was wheat this fall. There is entirely too stand every time then. Besides I

(1). Prepare a deep and thoroughly pulverized seed bed, well drained; break to the depth of eight or ten inches, according to the soil, with implements that will not bring too much of the subsoil to the surface, the foregoing depths should be reached gradually.

(2) Use seed of the best variety, intelligently selected and carefully stored.

(3) In cultivated crops give the rows and the plants in the rows a space suited to the plant, the soil and the climate.

*4) Use ixtensive tillage during the growing period of the crops.

(5) Secure a high content of humus in the soil by the use of le-

Turning Under Clover

Last week I had a piece of clover gumes, barnyard manure and farm refuse, along with commercial fertilizers.

(6) Carry out a systematic crop rotation, with a winter cover crop.

(7) Accomplish more work in a day by using more horse power and better implements.

(8) Increase the farm stock to the extent of utilizing all the waste products and idle land of the farm.

(9) Produce all the food required for the animals on the farm.

(10) Keep an account of each farm product in order to know from which the gain or loss arises.

turned over. It was knee high, out in bloom, and very thick, and will bring a fine crop of corn, besides benefitting the land. But Oh! didn't I catch it from the other farmers who are following old metnods. I was told that "the hay would have paid twice as much as all the corrn you will raise." Yes, but see here; I needed that humus in the soil and if I don't hit it on corn, but I think I will, I'll get it back when I sow wheatthis fall There is entirely too much of this cutting off clover to feed to the stock, and robbing the soil.

They say, "cut the first crop, and let the second, or seed crop, be turned under in the fall and seed the ground." But this method is too uncertain for me. I'd sooner corn the first crop, put in wheat in the fall and sow clover seed among the wheat in March. You can get a stgnd epery time then. Besides I don't feed clover hay. I've seen some of the chronic indigestion, heaves, bloat, etc., caused by stock eating even dry clovers of all sorts,

For good hay give me clean, weedless well cured timothy, with a third or fourth clover. Then you've got a ration. But all the whole world needs clover turned under every few years to repair the foolish soil robbing policy of our ignorant grand dads.—Successful Farming.

The world's most successful medicine for bowel complaints is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It has relieved more pain and suffering, and saved more lives than any other medicine in use. Invaluable for children and adults. Sold by all dealers.

A two cent stamp or a postal card is a mighty small investment for you for you to make in order to get information that will enable you to buy the best farm machinery or seeds or comforts for the home for the least money. Get all the information you can from the advertisers in the Maritime Farmer before you buy.

1 Cent a Word.

This department is one of the most valuable in the MARITIME FARMER. At a cost of only one cent a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange. The address must be counted as part of the advertisement and each initial or a number counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order and advertisement must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office. Copy must be received not later than Friday before the date of issue, which will always be found on the editorial page of the proceeding issue. No black faced type or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small ad, as noticeable as a large one. The rate for this column is one cent a word, each insertion. MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

REMEMBER! Reeves Munroe, Consulting Electrical Engineer, Taymouth, N. B.

WANTED—To purchase 1,000 feet of second hand water pipe, one or two inch.—E. C. ATKINSON, Southampton, Cum Co., N. S.

FOR SALE.—Bees and Queens. Instructions to beginners free. Profit on hive $37.00, 1910. TODD BROS., Milltown, N. B.

FARM FOR SALE.—At Westchester Station. New house and convenient to station. Apply to J. C. MURRAY, Box 624, New Glasgow, N. S.

WANTED—Good smart man for general work for balance of season Good wages paid to such a man.—H. B. SCHOFIELD, Lakeville, Kings Co., N. S.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.—Early litters ready to go August and September. Satisfaction guaranteed. Four dollars. Registered.—R. J. MESSENGER, Bridgetown, N. S.

THREAD POWER FOR SALE.—One second hand two-horse Moody thread power for sale cheap. First set of planks still on the machine. Write POWER care of MARITIME FARMER, ussex, N. B.

ALL kinds of books on Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Gardening, Bees, Fruits Flowers, Vegetables, etc. Catalogue free.—MORGAN'S POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, London, Ont.

BAIN WAGON FOR SALE.—We are offering one heavy Bain Lumber or Farm Wagon for sale cheap, on easy terms. For particulars write M. A. MACLEOD, SUSSEX. N.B., or W. C. MACLEOD & SONS, LOCH LOMOND WEST, N. S

SPRING BROOK FARM AYSHIRES.

Headed by two imported Bulls. Stock all ages, for sale. Exceptionally fine lot of young Bull Calves from cows that won at Amherst 3rd in aged cow class. 1st and 4th in three year olds, 1st and 5th in two year olds.

McINTYRE BROS.
Inspection invited. Sussex, N. B.

FOR SALE.

200 acre farm, situated a quarter of a mile from the town of Oxford, N. S. 100 acres under cultivation, balance pasture and woodland. Good buildings, basement stable, milk route in connection. For particulars apply to.

ABNER A. REID,
Oxford, Cum. Co., N. S.

Here's a Rare Bargain.

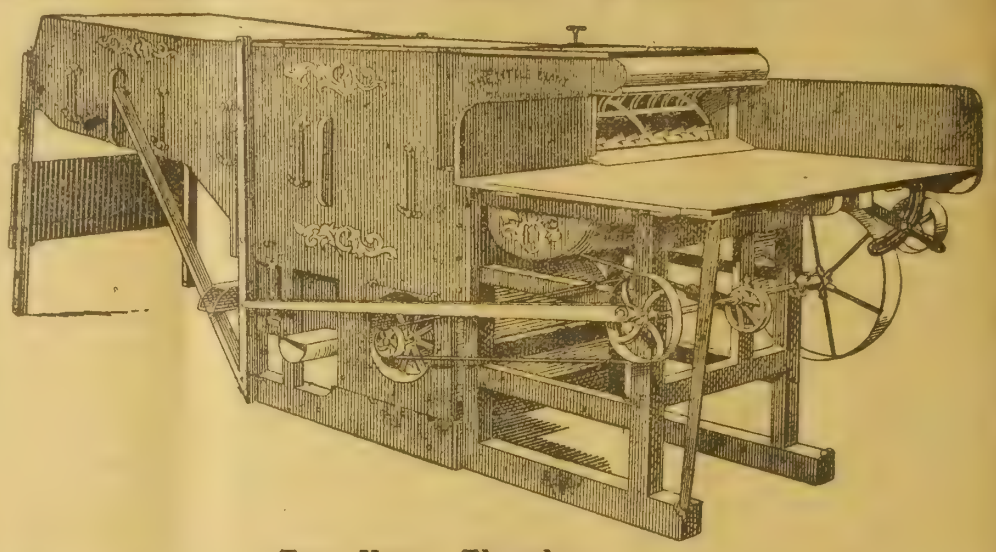
115 acres with city market and Boston boat; 45 acres in pretty fields, brook pasture for 8 cows; wood and timber in market will pay purchase price; big variety fruit; attractive house with piazza, cemented cellar and water at sink; 40x60 ft. barn and cellar; near lake; aged owner for immediate sale includes horses, cows, heifers, hogs, poultry, wagons, machinery, tools and crops; sacrifice price for all is $2,900; a remarkable opportunity, don't miss it; all details and travelling instructions, page 7, "Strout's Mammoth Farm Catalogue No. 34," copy free.—E. A. STROUT, Kent's Hill, Maine.

Foot and Mouth Disease in England.

A cable received on July 5th from the British board of agriculture through the high commissioner, announces an outbreak of the foot and mouth disease at Hounslow, Middlesex, England. Thirty-one pigs and one head of cattle are affected, A minesterial order was passed at once, by the Dominion government, cancelling all permits for the importation from England of cattle, sheep, swine, or other ruminants, other than those actually at this date embarked on board vessels bound for Canada.

The Best Judge of a Thresher
Is the Man Who Has Used it.

It's not the purpose of this advertisement to tell in detail the merits of the Howes Little Giant Thresher. This is simply an expression of the opinion of a man who has used it, which is, perhaps, better evidence of its superiority than anything we can say. Should any reader wish a detailed description we will mail descriptive catalogue on application.



Two Horse Thresher.

THE SUSSEX MANUFACTURING CO., Sussex, N. B.

DEAR SIRS:—It affords me much pleasure to write that the Threshing Outfit purchased from you has given entire satisfaction. The nearest estimate I can give as to the number of busnels threshed is 60 bush. of oats in one hour.

I find thatthe No. 2 Howes Little Giant Threshing Machine is far ahead of any other threshing machine I have ever used. I remain, Respectfully yours, E. F. CRABB, Greenwich Hill.

Description of Two Horse Size
For Use With Two Horse Tread Power or Gasoline Engine

Dimensions of Cylinder	17x26	Capacity	300 to 500 bushels per day
Dimensions of Sieve	24x36	Weight, not Mounted	1,400
Speed	900x1000	Weight, Mounted	1,900

Every machine is guaranteed for one year against all defects in workmanship and material.
All enquiries will receive prompt attention.

THE SUSSEX MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd., Sussex, N. B.

MARKETS.

St. John Prices.

GRAIN.—Oats, 50c. to 55c.; buckwheat, $1.75 to $2.00

FEEDSTUFF.—Bran; $24 to $25 per. ton; middlings 25 to 26; corn meal, $1.35 to $1.40 bag.

LIVE STOCK.—Milch cow $45 to $55.; sheep, $3 to $4; lambs, $3 to $4; hogs, 5c. to 6c per lb.

DRESSED MEATS.—Beef (carcass) 8c. to 10½c.; beef (retail) 10c. to 20c.; mutton, 10c. to 16c., (carcass) $4.75 to 5.00.; veal, 14c. to 16c.; lamb, $1.00 to $1.25 per qt.; pork, 8c. to 9½c.

HORSES.—Drafters, $225 to $250; roadsters, $175 to $225; carriage, $175 to $200.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Creamery butter 21c. to 23c. dairy butter, 19c. to 21c.; cheese, 13c.

POULTRY & POULTRY PRODUCTS.—Fresh, 22c.; eggs, 18c. to 19c.; fowl, $1.00 to $1.25; chickens, $1.00 to $1.25; ducks, $1.00; geese, $1 00; turkeys, 18c. to 20c.

FRUIT.—Strawberries, 7c. to 10c. per box; honey, $1.00 to 1.25; maple products, 12c. to 14c.

VEGETABLES—Carrots, $1.50 to $1.75 per bbl. potatoes, $2.25, to $2.50; turnips, $1.00 per bbl.; beets new, 75c. doz.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Hay, $9 to $10; straw, $6 $8; wool, 14c. to 21c.; beef hides, 11c.; calf skins, 16c.; sheep hides, 15c. to 25c.; lamb skins, 15c. to 25c.

The week started well with good prices for strawberries selling for 10c, and 12c, one day they dropped to 6c, Veal and mutton bring good prices. There are a few hogs and small pigs coming to market. Beef is in good demand. New potatoes and blueberries have arrived also new peas. We are looking for a good market tomorrow. Eggs are higher 25cts. for fresh ones. Butter is dropping in price.

Charlottetown Prices

GRAIN—Oats, white, 38c, black 40c and 42c.

FEEDSTUFFS—Bran, retail, $1.30 to $1 35; shorts' retail, $1.40 to 1.45; middlings, retail $1.40 to 1.50; oil-cake, retail, $2.15 to 2.25; corn meal, $1.60 to 1.65.

LIVE STOCK—Butcher's cattle, 5c to 5½c; stockers, $18.00 to 30.00; milch cows, $30.00 to 60.00, sheep, 4c to 4½c per lb.; lamb, $3.50 to $5.00 each.

DRESSED MEATS Beef (carcass), 9c to 12c,; beef, (retail), 9c to 14c; mutton, (retail), 10c to 14c; veal, carcass, 4c to 5c.; lamb, 12c, to 14c,

HORSES Drafters, $150 to $225; roadsters, $150 to $250: carriage, $1.50 to $2.50.

DAIRY PRODUCTS Creamery butter solid, 22c, prints, 22½c to 23c; dairy butter, 18c to 19c; cheese, 10½ board.

POULTRY & POULTRY PRODUCTS—Eggs 15c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, 42c reds, 45c to 48c blues.

MISCELLANEOUS—Hay, $8.00 to 9.00, straw, $5.00; wool, 22c to 25c; beef hides, 10c; calf skins 12c to 15c; sheep hides, 25c lamb skins, 25c.

There is not much to report in market changes since our last. The crops are coming along nicely and prospects in this line are good. Hay will be below the average crop and much below that of last year. The supply of produce the farmers has now reached a pretty low ebb and prices are likely to be freely maintained for oats and potatoes. Old hay is plentiful but the growing crop being short the farmers are not anxious to sell at present prices and dealers not being able to make a profit even at present prices are not anxious to stock up. Beef cattle are lower, and supply sufficient for requirements. Hides are higher and our quotation may not be the highest price obtainable. Eggs are also higher. Potatoes are quiet also oats and buyers are fairly well stocked especially with the latter. Butter is in good supply and demand slow. Strawberries are just coming on the market and cultivated are retailing at 10c per box. The crop will be short.

FOR SALE.

I am offering my stock bull "Conqueror," 3 years old last May.

One of the best bred Ayrshires ever offered

His dam, qualified for the Record of Performance, and her sire was the sire of two others in the Advanced Registry.

His sire was a champion at St. Louis World's Fair.

Price $125. "Come and see him."

Allandale Farm, Hampton, N. B.

E. A. Schofield, Proprietor.

Pure Water on Tap.

Of all the conveniences on a farm—the binder, hay carrier, automobile, cream separator, etc., all combined—are only minor items in higher civilization if you are not plentifully supplied with the best water, and particularly in your house. A man or woman who has to carry water for general use is not going to use what he should of it

As the folks all know the old saying of the preacher, do as I say, not as I do, I'll confess I would sooner not go on record as having been madly in love with a hydraulic ram, although I have had one for years. But as I say, don't put one in if you can get anything better. And you can now. When I put in another water system, which I shall soon. I'm going to have a pneumatic system. It enables a farmer to give his stock tempered drinking water, a most important feature in its favor. The water only goes into the tank when you start the pump, and it gets no colder than the cellar in which the tank stands. With a ram and open tank on a tower, in barn or in attic, the water gets icy and from there it does bad work with cows when left out to drink on a cold winter day. Isn't this a reason in favor of the compression tanks? But it is not the sole advantage. There is no ram to stop occasionally or no open tank, the overflow of which is not always easily disposed of. Then, too, the water is always cool enough to drink, while that from the elevated tank in summer becomes very warm.

In the compression tank there is also a thoroughly sanitary supply from the fact that no dirt can get at water, and all new water pumped into it aerates that which may have been in some time. You avoid all freezing troubles by simply having outside pipes buried a good depth, which they should be in any case, and you then have a good protection against fire, as you always have a good service pressure. These outfits are really an assured success, as they are installed now in every state. They are made by firms who stand behind the plants for no other reason one will suffice. It and who guarantee that they will hold water and air. You remember how the air power sprayers work. Well, this is the same thing exactly, only larger. With a direct connected engine and pump one of these outfits proves a very neat, compact plant. Although the cost of this system is somewhat higher than most others, you will find the added advantage of it will more than repay the outlay. Simply economize somewhere else, as a good, clean, freeze-proof water system will do more to conserve your hired help and keep your family satisfied than anything money will buy for up-to-date existence on the farm.

Breeders Directory

Our charge for inserting names in this Directory is $1 per year for each line under each heading. Money must be paid strictly in advance. Names taken out promptly when time is up. Stamps taken

Jersey Cattle.
Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Guernsey Cattle.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex, N. B.
Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Holstein Cattle.
F. W. C. Nase, Nerepis Station, Kings Co., N B.
Jos. R. Taylor, Upper Dorchester, N. B.

Ayrshire Cattle
John A. Hughes, Petitcodiac, N. B.
The S. H. White Co. Ltd. Forest Glen, N. B.
Hon. W. Owens, 4026 Dorchester St., Montreal.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex N. B.
Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N. S.

Shorthorn Cattle.
Isaac Chipman & Son, Chipman's Corner, Kings Co., N. S.
Walter E. Eaton, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N.S

Oxford Down
Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N S.

Cotswolds.
Donald Innis, Tobique River, N. B.

SWINE—Berkshire.
J. R. Semple, Brule, Col. Co., N. S.

Yorkshires.
Hon. W. Owens, 14026 Dorchester St., Montreal
The S. H. White Co. Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B.
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
R J. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S.
Wm. A. Churchill, Lakeside, Yar. Co., N. S.
Boyd A. Wetmore, Harvey, Albert Co. N. B.
Syd. J. Goodliffe, Sussex, N. B.

Chester Whites.
Jacob Allen, Bayfield, N. B.
W. H. Moore, Scotch Lake, N. B.
Howard W. Corning, Coeggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
W C. McLeod & Sons, Loch Lomond West, N S.

POULTRY.
Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Walter McMonagle & Sons, Sussex N. B.
S. Jones, Sussex, N. B., White Plymouth Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorca, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns,
W. J. M. McLeod, Loch Lomond, West N. S., Houdans and Silver Grey Dorkings and R. C. R. I. Reds

Chester Whites.

I have for sale several Chester White boars and sows, all ages. Pairs not akin may be purchased. Write at once.

WM. A. ERB,
Sussex, N. B

Stallion for Sale!

Springdale Farm offers for sale the choice young Clydesdale Stallion, Flash Favorite 2nd (11269), foaled June 1st, 1908; sire, Flash Favorite, (12147); dam, Felicia, (23167); both imported by N. S. Government. Flash Favorite 2nd was a prize winner at Amherst Horse Show, also Halifax Exhibition, 1910. Inspection invited.

FRED. S. BLACK,
Amherst, N. S.

Meadow Brook Stock Farm.

Chatham, N. B.

Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns, Berkshires. Look over our winnings at late Amherst Horse Show and you will be convinced that we have the stock. Send your Pure Bred Mares to be bred

J. B. SNOWBALL COMPANY Limited,
Proprietors

JOHN BENNETT,
Superintendent.

Dairy — Shorthorns.

FOR SALE.—4 Bulls and some choice Heifers with calf, colors dark red or roan, ages from seven months to two years. The head of this herd is an imported bull from Cumberland Co., England; and was the best calf from one of the best dairy herds in that country. Inspection and enquiry solicited. Address W. T. WOOD, Highfield Farm, - - - Sackville. N. B

Craig Bros.

B. P. Rocks.

Leaders again. A clean sweep of the four cockerel prizes at the last big Fair; 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen, 3rd pullet. In Utility Class 1st Pen, 1st and 2nd pairs of Cockerels, 1st and 2nd pairs of Pullets with the reward of Rhodes Cup. Price of eggs and stock gladly given on application to

BOX 447, Amherst, N.S.

Pure Bred Yorks for Sale!

10 pure bred Yorks, 3 months old. Four are boars and six are sows. Write to

S. H. White Co., Ltd.
Forest Glen, N. B.

Soreness of the muscles, whether induced by violent exercise or injury, is quickly relieved by the free application of Chamberlain's Liniment. This liniment is equally valuable for muscular rheumatism, and always affords quick relief. Sold by all dealers.

FOR SALE

Black and White Orpingtons.

That have, size, looks and laying qualities. Many prize winners. Not one over two years old. Am selling on account of my business requiring more of my time.

Pen of Blacks are big, browny and beautiful and in fine condition. Price of pen $20.00 or will sell separately. This pen is a genuine bargain.

Whites contain some real White Orpington Hens that are white and winners, with true Orpington shape, red eyes, short head and all the characteristics that make an Orpington the best looking and the most profitable fowl on earth. Price of pen $15.00 or sold separately. Write to

C. H. Wisener, Pictou, N. S.

Shorthorns For Sale.

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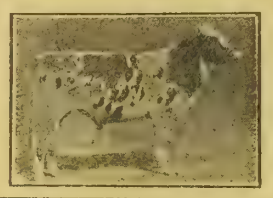

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'Phone 111. "Sunny Side Stock Farm."

ings, as branch wires can be run from the main line to the buildings and thus save wire and simplify the construction. Reference to Fig. 4, in which c, c, etc., represent the buildings to be connected, mn the main line and a and t the branch wires, will make this point clear.

POLES.

Poles twenty-two or twenty-five feet long of any good stock, cut when green, should be used. Cedar and chestnut are particularly desirable on account of their lasting qualities. The poles should be reasonably straight and well proportioned. The diameter

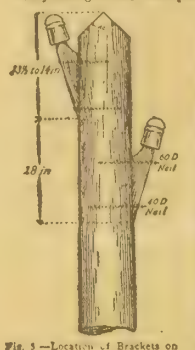

Fig. 5.—Location of Brackets on Pole for Straight Lines.

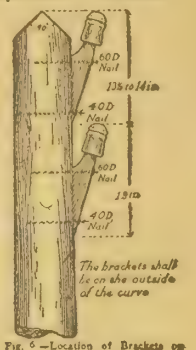

Fig. 6.—Location of Brackets on Pole at Curves.

of the top of the pole should be about 5 or 6 inches. In order to prolong the life of the poles and add to their attractiveness, all the bark should be removed, knots trimmed close and the butt cut off square. The top of the poles should be roofed as shown in Fig. 5.

POLE FITTINGS.

Where only one or two line wires are to be mounted on the poles, oak brackets fitted with glass insulators are fastened to the pole as indicated in Fig. 5 for straight lines, or as shown in Fig. 6 at curves. The brackets should be attached to the poles before the poles are raised.

Fig. 7 Fig. 8 Fig. 9

BRACKETS.

Brackets Figs. 7 and 8 are usually made of oak and given two coats of metallic paint and have a thread on the upper end to which is fastened a glass insulator, a type, as used in telephone work, is shown in Fig. 32.

They should be about 18 inches apart. The upper bracket should be 8 inches from the top of the pole

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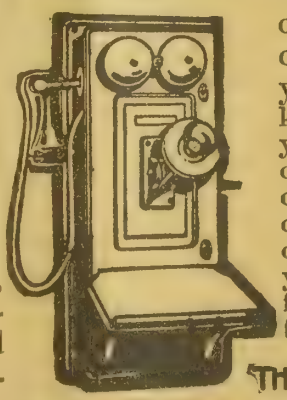

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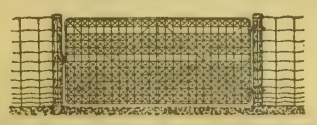
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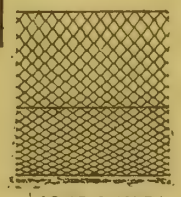
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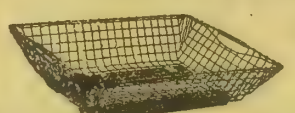
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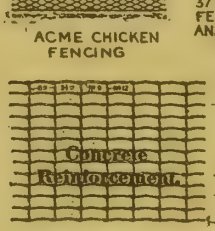

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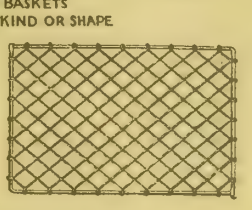
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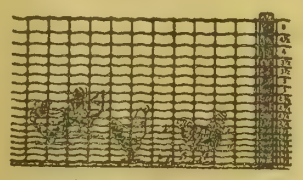
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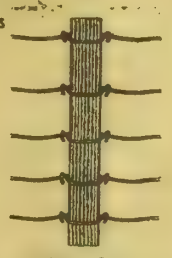
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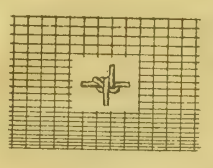
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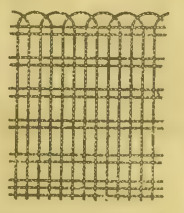
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Volume 16. Sussex, N. B., July 25, 1911. Number 20.

THE LEADING BREEDS OF SHEEP
Their Origin, Development and Characteristics.

By J. B. Spencer, B. S. A., Ottawa.

The Cheviot.

THE Cheviot, although not familiar to the sheep farmers of Canada, is becoming a favorite breed wherever given a fair trial. Coming as they do from a rugged country they posses a peculiar adaptability for hilly sections where daily attention cannot be given.

The Cheviot is one of the oldest of the modern breeds of sheep. It is classed with the mountain breeds and comes next in hardihood to the Black-Face that inhabits the Highlands of Scotland. Its home is the hill lands bordering Scotland and England, where they have been reared from a very remote period. In their native homes they are given no shelter and graze the year round on the mountain sides and in the valleys. This open air life has developed in the Cheviot one of the hardiest of the medium-woolled breeds of sheep.

It was about 1756 that an effective attempt was made to improve the Cheviot. During that year four leading breeders visited Lincolnshire and returned with fourteen rams which they used upon their flocks with great success. It is stated that the flock of Mr. James Robson, of Philhope, was so much improved by the Lincoln cross that for many years he sold more rams than one-half of the hill-farmers put together.

Cheviot Ram

The breed was named about 1792, when it was described as a fine-woolled breed. From 1800 to 1860 the Cheviot sheep was more and more on the ascendment and the Black-Faces disappeared from nearly all of the best farms in the south of Scotland, except in the mountain districts of Ayrshire and Lanarkshire. Owing to a series of sehere seasons the tide turned in favor of the Black-Faces on all but the lower and grassy slopes of the mountains, where the Cheviot until this day maintains its position.

They are of medium size, approaching the Shropshire in weight. Ewes weigh from 150 to 160 pounds and rams from 180 to 225 pounds. They are white-faced and hornless and are possessed of unusual length of body in contrast with the heath sheep of North Britain. Like most mountain breeds they are relatively light in the fore-quarters, but their hind-quarters are very well developed, producing legs of mutton of very high quality. The mutton of the Cheviot like that of other mountain breeds, is of excellent quality. It seldom becomes too fat, developing rather a plump carcass of mixed fat and lean which is possessed of fine flavor and tenderness.

The wool of the Cheviot belongs to the middle class. The fleece has a tendency to openness and is somewhat longer and coarser than the best type of Shropshire staple, and is rather superior in quality to that of the Oxford. Ewes shear from 6 to 9 pounds and rams from 8 to 12 pounds of unwashed wool.

The Cheviot is possessed of extraordinary constitutional vigor. It is highly prolific, the ewes yielding twins more than single lambs. The ewes are unusually attentive to their offspring, which are rapid growers, making a dressed weight of 50 to 60 pounds at six months old.

In a general way the form of the Cheviot is much the same as other good mutton breeds. The head, while not too heavy, should be bold and broad, well set off by a bright dark eye and erect ears of moderate length. The nose is Roman in type, the skin around the mouth being black. The legs, face and ears are covered with clean, hard, white hair.

The Cheviot is peculiarly adapted to hilly and rolling sections. It thrives well on even scant pasture, provided it has access to an extended area, and fattens readily on roots or good pasture or fodder, even without a grain ration. The breed is thoroughly at home in the Maritime Provinces and the more rugged portions of Quebec, where a few flocks are now being kept.

The Lincoln.

The origin of the Lincoln breed was a race of heavy-bodied sheep that inhabited the low alluvial lands of Lincolnshire, and the adcoast of England. These sheep joining localities, on the eastern were large and coarse, carrying ragged, heavy fleeces of oily wool that nearly swept the ground. They had flat sides, hollow flanks and big shanks and feet and were deficient in the leg of mutton. They grew and fattened slowly but made much inward fat, although their flesh is credited with being well flavored and fine in grain. When the improved Leicester came into prominence, toward the end of the eighteenth century, leading Lincoln sheep breeders obtained rams which they crossed upon their flocks. By this means the coarseness of their stock was much reduced and in time a new and finer type of the breed was produced.

With improvement in the sheep stock there came a more advanced system of farming in which heavy crops of roots and fodders were the chief production. With the consequent better feeding of the stock and the increased care given to breeding the improved Lincoln became fixed in character as the heaviest producer of mutton and wool in the world. It is chronicled that in the early days of the breed two-shear sheep frequently dressed over 90 pounds to the quarter, and a lamb 14 months old gave a fleece weighing 26½ pounds.

The Lincoln was first recognized as a pure-breed by the Royal Agricultural Society of England in 1862. Previous to that date all of the long-woolled breeds were shown together, and according to reliable history the Lincolns were usually victorious. They were then, as now, an excellent breed of wool and mutton sheep. They mature early, fatten easily and make rapid gains for the food consumed, but on account of their size require plentiful supplies of food. Their flesh inclines to coarseness after the animals have reached maturity, but lambs and yearlings dress well and produce meat of good quality.

The wool of the Lincoln is unexcelled for weight of fleece and length of fibre, and its fineness is about equal to that of the Cotswold. It is highly valued for the manufacture of coarse worsteds and is in special demand for braids and other manufactures which call for long fibre and great strength. The usual clip of well kept flocks runs from 10 to 14 pounds for ewes, and 12 to 18 pounds for rams, of unwashed wool. A year's growth of wool is about eight inches.

As a grading sheep the Lincoln stands high where greater weight of carcass and fleece are desired, but for the best results the grade offspring should not be kept on sparse or rugged pastures. Lincoln rams have for many years been in keen demand for increasing the size and fleece of grade Merinos in the Western States of the American Union, Argentina and Australia. At the annual sales of some of the leading breeders in England rams bring very high prices, many of the best specimens going

to Argentina. The chief outlet for the Canadian breeders is the western range States which each year take a good number at paying values.

The breed is white-faced and has a conspicuous tuft on the forhead. The head is massive but not coarse; the nose is somewhat arched and bare of wool. The brisket is full and deep, the body round and well proportioned, and while it is a heavy sheep it is not coarse. It does not reach the weights of its progenitors in carcass or fleece, but on account of its improved quality, brought about by many years of continuous careful breeding, it is very desirable for its mutton and wool and for the improvement of the common flocks. Mature rams in good flesh reach average weights of 250 to 300 pounds, while good specimens of ewes tip the scales at from 220 to 250 pounds. Highly fitted show-yard specimens frequently reach greater weights.

Compared with the Leicester and the Cotswold, the Lincoln is more massive than either but more nearly resembles the latter in outline. It is rather less active, carrying the head lower on account of possessing a shorter, thicker neck.

(Continued next issue.)

Lincoln Ram.

Clogged Burners.

If the burners of the incubator and brooder lamps get clogged and give off a bad smell, boil them out in strong soda water and brush them with a stiff brush. See that the air shaft is clean. Keep the wicks clean by changing them once or twice during the season. The soiled ones may be boiled out, dried and used again. New wicks are cheap, so don't use the old ones till they are so gummed with impurities as to impair their usefulness. Ill smelling lamps are an abomination. They not only render the air unfit for the chicks to breathe, but dirty wicks do not furnish so much heat as clean wicks and burners.

Effect of Succulent and Non-succulent Fodders

On Quality and Quantity of Milk.

An attempt was made at the Kansas State Agricultural College Experiment Station, during the winter of 1909 to 1910, to determine the effect of succulent and non-succulent corn fodders upon the quality and quantity of milk produced by milch cows. For this experiment, the succulent corn fodder was obtained in the form of field cured corn fodder. The corn for silage and for field cured fodder was planted, cultivated and harvested in the same way at the same time and in the same field. The only difference between the two was that one was cut into about one-inch pieces before it was put into a silo and the other was dried in the field and cut into about one-inch pieces just before feeding.

Originally, twelve cows were put under this experiment, but unfortunately, six of them had to be taken off the experiment at the end of the first feeding period of thirty days. Four other cows were substituted and the experiment was continued for two more periods of thirty days each, allowing one week preceeding each period for adjusting the feeds and for letting cows get accustomed to the changed ration. The cows under this experiment were mostly grade Holstein-Friesians. The half of this herd was fed with field cured corn fodder and alfalfa hay, supplemented with grain mixture of wheat bran and corn chop, and extra corn chop. The other half was fed with corn silage and alfalfa hay, supplemented with the same grain mixture. The rations were interchanged at every period.

During the experimental periods, the yield of milk from each cow was kept and a sample of milk was taken at each milking from each cow. The sample was tested for butterfat by the Babcock method, and from the lactometer reading was at 60 degrees F. the percentage of solids not fat was calculated. The acidity of the milk was also taken from each sample throughout the entire experimental periods.

Besides these regular tests, a sample of each milking of a cow from each lot, was analyzed as to sugar, casein, albumin and ash contents by the method adopted by the Association of Official Agriculturists of the United States of America. Analyses of feeding stuffs were also made and nutrients consumed were calculated.

In order to avoid incumbency of a great number of figures, the details of the results of the experiments are omitted and only the summary results will be given.

THE EFFECT ON THE YIELD OF MILK.

The average daily milk yields, when cows were fed corn fodder and then changed to corn silage, and when they were fed first corn silage and then changed to corn fodder, are given below. As the milk flow of cows usually declines as the lactation advances, it is unfair to compare simply the milk flow of one period with that of next period. Therefore, the value of succulency of feed for the dairy cows will be compared by the way that the cows kept on giving milk. The following data shows the decline of milk yield when cows were first fed with corn fodder then changed to corn silage, and when they were first fed with corn silage and then changed to corn fodder.

AVERAGE DAILY YIELD PER COW.

	1st Period	2nd Period	Decline	Per cent. decline
From corn fodder to silage	27.48 lbs.	25.32 lbs.	2.16 lbs.	7.86
From corn silage to fodder	27.55 "	23.64 "	3.91 "	14 19

The above table shows that there was considerable decline in milk flow in both cases. Furthermore it shows that the milk flow during the first period was practically the same, there being a difference of only .07 pound in favor of the lot receiving corn silage first. While there was a decline in both cases, the rate of decline was not the same, when the rations were changed. When corn fodder ration was changed to corn silage ration, there was 2.16 lbs. decline and when corn silage ration was changed to fodder ration, the decline was 3.91 pounds. Expressing this in other words, the decline in milk flow was 7.86 per cent when the change of the rations was from fodder to silage, while the decline in milk flow was 14.19 per cent when the change was from corn silage to fodder. These data show clearly that the decline in milk flow was far greater, nearly twice greater, when succulent feed was taken off the ration than when succulent feed was put into the ration.

THE EFFECT ON THE YIELD OF BUTTERFAT.

The following data show the decline of butterfat yield when rations were changed from corn fodder to silage and when they were changed from silage to fodder:

AVERAGE DAILY BUTTERFAT YIELD.

	1st Period	2nd period	Decline	Per cent. decline
From corn fodder to corn silage	.9835	.8835	.1000	10.16
From corn silage to corn fodder	1.0154	.8313	.1836	18.18

Again there was a decline in both cases. The percentage decline was 10.16 per cen?. in case where succulent feed was introduced but it was 18.18 per cent in case where succulent feed was withdrawn from the ration. The percentage decline of butterfat yields was greater than that of milk flow. This was due to the fact that the percentage decline of butterfat test which will be shown below, was greater than that of milk flow.

THE EFFECTS ON BUTTERFAT TESTS.

The results of the experiments on butterfat tests were as follows:

AVERAGE BUTTERFAT TEST.

	1st Period	2nd Period	Decline	Per cent. decline
From corn fodder to corn silage	3.562	3.499	0.063	1.77
From corn silage to corn fodder	3.768	3.601	0.167	4.43

There was also a decline in both cases. The decline in butterfat test when the non succulent ration was changed to the succulent ration was very slight, being only 0.063 per cent or percentage decline of 1.77 p. c. On the other hand, when succulent ration was changed to non-succulent ration it was 0.167 per cent, or the percentage decline of 4.43 per cent., which is more than twice greater than the other.

THE EFFECT ON SPECIFIC GRAVITY AND THE PERCENTAGE OF SOLIDS NOT FAT.

The results on specific gravity of milk was as follows:

AVERAGE SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

	1st Period	2nd Period	Decline	Per cent. decline
From corn fodder to corn silage	1 02952	1 02887	.00065	2 20
From corn silage to corn fodder	1.03011	1.02937	.00074	2 44

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF SOLIDS NOT FAT.

	1st Period	2nd Period	Decline	Per cent. decline
From corn fodder to corn silage	8.098	7.948	0.150	1.85
From corn silage to corn fodder	8.225	8.066	0.159	1 93

There was not much decline in either case and the decline in both cases was just about the same, yet the favor was on the succulent ratioa in every case.

THE EFFECT ON ACIDITY OF MILK.

The data given below is the acidity expressed in percentage calculated as lactic acid. It must be understood that the acidity herewith given is the acidity of absolutely fresh milk as it is drawn from cows, and not the acidity developed after standing. For this reason it is false to give the acidity of fresh milk in percentage of lactic acid, but it is almost the universal practice in the United States of America, to express the acidity of milk in term of percentage calculated as lactic acid. Therefore, the writer followed the general practice so that the work is comparable. It matters not much whether the acidity is expressed in terms of percentage of lactic acid or in term of degree as often practiced in European countries, so long as the same mode of expression is used, the work is always comparable.

There was practically no change in acidity of milk attributable to the change of rations. There was, however, a slight, namely .001, increase in acidity when non-succulent ration was changed to a succulent ration, while there was a decline of .002 in case when the change was from succulent to a non-succulent ration. This again is in favor of succu,ent ration. The writer has studied the question of acidity of fresh milk quite thoroughly, and is convinced of the fact that so long as the acidity of fresh milk is high, the cows that are giving that milk are in a prime condition for milk production. When acidity of fresh milk declines perceptibly, there is usually something wrong with cows physiologically, and invariably decreased considerably in milk flow. On the other hand, when the acidity went up the milk flow was also increased. That the acidity of fresh milk is highest at the beginning of lactation and lowest at the end of lactation, proves this fact. Of course,the acidity of milk steadily decreases during the first stages of lactation, while the milk flow increases. At this stage milk is not normal, hence acidity cannot be normal. It appeared to the writer that when the acidity of colostrum of a cow was very high, that a cow usually was in the best condition to out in milk. On the other hand if the acidity of colostrum is low, namely below 3, the cow never did well, no matter what her constitution

AVERAGE ACIDITY.

	1st Period	2nd Period	Decline	Per cent. decline
From corn fodder to corn silage	.180	.1s1	-.001	-.55
From corn silage to corn fodder	.182	.181	.002	1 09

may be. Besides these facts, milk testing high in acidity was rich in total solids and had the best flavor, while of milk testing low in acidity, the contrary was true.

THE EFFECT ON OTHER CONSTITUENTS OF MILK OTHER THAN BUTTERFAT.

The result of the analyses of milk from two cows at each milking for three periods are summarized as follows:

SUGAR CONTENT.

	1st Period	2nd Period	Decline	Per cent. decline
From corn fodder to silage	4.631	4.372	.259	5.59
From corn silage to fodder	4.622	4.406	.116	2.56
CASEIN CONTENT.				
From corn fodder to silage	2.095	2.233	-.138	-6.59
From corn silage to fodder	2.152	2.130	.022	1.02
ALBUMIN CONTENT.				
From corn fodder to silage	.885	.876	.909	1.02
From corn silage to fodder	.939	.829	.110	11.72
ASH CONTENT.				
From corn fodder to silage	.703	.714	-.009	-1.28
From corn silage to fodder	.721	.709	.012	1 66

Studying the above data it may be noticed that the composition of milk did not alter very much. Increase in percentage composition of casein and ash was noticed when non succulent ration was changed to succulent ration. In all other cases the percentage composition of milk was in decline. Decline was greater when non-succulent ration was changed to succulent ration in percentage composition of sugar. This was the only case where non-succulent ration showed the superiority as feed over succulent ration.

THE EFFECT OF BODY WEIGHTS ON COWS.

The cows receiving corn fodder ration weighed on the average, 1102 pounds at the beginning of the period and 1095 at the end. The cows receiving corn silage ration weighed 1072 pounds at the beginning and 1073 at the end. These figures show that the cows receiving corn fodder ration lost in weight during 30 days 7 pounds, or a daily loss of 23 lbs. On the other hand, the cows which received the corn silage ration practically maintained the body weight. To be more exact, they gained on an average one pound in 30 days, or a daily gain of .03 pound. This result again favors the succulent feed for dairy cows.

THE EFFECT ON CONSUMPTION OF NUTRIENTS.

In order to see how cows utilized the total nutrients in the non-succulent ration for production of milk the following data was given:

POUNDS TOTAL NUTRIENTS CONSUMED.

		Ash	Crude fiber	Nitrogen free extract	Crude protein	Ether extract	Total dry matter
Milk per cwt.	Corn fodder ration	7.27	28.15	66.62	14 36	2.80	119 20
	Corn silage ration	6.93	24.80	56.42	12.94	3.46	104 55
	Difference	.34	3 35	10 20	1.32	66	14.65
	Per cent. difference	44.62%	13.51%	18.08%	10.20%	-19.05%	14.01%
Butterfat per 1 lb.	Corn fodder ration	2.05	7.96	18.86	4.06	.79	33.72
	Corn silage ration	1.90	6.79	15.46	3.54	.94	28.63
	Difference	.15	1.17	3 40	.52	-.15	5.09
	Per cent. difference	7.89%	17.23%	21.99%	14.69%	-15.95%	17.77%
Solids not fat per lb.	Corn fodder ration	.91	3.53	8.37	1 80	.35	14.96
	Corn silage ration	.84	3.03	6.89	1.58	.42	12.76
	Difference	.07	.50	1.48	.22	-.07	2.20
	Per cent. difference	8.33%	16.50%	21 46%	19 39%	-16.66%	17 24%

It can be noticed that cows receiving the succulent ration consumed a far less amount of all the constituents of feeds, except ether extract, than those receiving non-succulent ration, for production of unit amount of milk, butter fat and of solids not fat. When cows received non-succulent ration they consumed over 14 per cent more total dry matter to produce milk, nearly 18 per cent more to produce butterfat and more than 17 per cent more to produce solids not fat. Though the cows consumed more nutrients from a non-succulent ration, they not only were unable to produce more dairy products, but also were unable to maintain their body weight. That is they produced milk at an expense of their body.

SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS.

The results of this particular experiment may be summarized as follows:

1. The decline of milk yiled when succulent ration was changed to non-succulent ration was 80.53 per cent. more than when non succulent ration was changed to succulent ration.
2. That of butterfat yield was 78.93 per cent more.
3. That of butterfat tests was 150.28 per cent greater.
4. That of specific gravity of milk was 10.91 per cent. greater.
5. That of percentage of soliids not fat was 4.32 per cent greater.
6. That of acidity was 298.18 per cent greater. In case of acidity, however, there was increase when the non-succulent ration was changed to succulent ration while the contrary was true in the other case.
7. That of all other constituents of milk were similarly greater except of sugar content. The sugar content of milk decreased far greater when non-succulent ration was changed to succulent ration. This result was obtained obly from two cows, and therefore needs further investigations to be proved or disproved.
8. When cows received non-succulent ration they consumed 14.01 per cent. more total dry matter for a production of unit amount of milk 17.77 per cent more for butterfat production and 17.24 per cent more for solids not fat production, than when cows received succulent ration.— A. Miyawaki, Kansas Experimental Station.

Warbles of Cattle.

Every farmer knows the "warbles," which are usually present during this season of the year in the backs of cattle. Stock raisers and others are aware of the damage and loss entailed by the presence of the maggots, which cause these warbles or tumors, viz., the loss of flesh, reduced milk producing power and enormous injury to the hides by their being pierced with holes. In 1880 Osborn estimated that the annual loss in the United States caused by this insect was ninety million dollars. It is undoubtedly one of the most serious insect pests affecting cattle in Canada, and at the sme time one which is difficult to control.

The warbles are caused by the maggots or larvae of the Warble Fly. There are two common species of which Hypoderma lineata is the species occurring in North America. The life history of this insect is an interesting one athough the maggot's method of entry into the body after emerging from the egg, is not yet known with certainty. The Warble flies which are the parents of the maggots, resemble small bumble bees and are covered with black and yellow hairs. They are found flying in the fields from June to the end of August, and, although they do not bite or sting the cattle, they frequently cause them to stampede on hot days.

LIFE HISTORY OF THE INSECT.

The flies deposit their eggs on the hairs of the animal, especialy on the legs, and the eggs are firmly attached to the hairs. When the young maggots hatch out they may either bore their way directly beneath the skin, or they may be licked into the animal's mouth. In the latter case they wander through the gullet and penetrate the tissues, in which they have been found wandering, finally arriving beneath the skin of the back about February. Here their presence and growth give rise to the "warbles," and in a short time a hole is made in the skin through which the maggot now breathes. In about two months, that is about the end of April or beginning of May, the maggot is full grown and measures about an inch in length; it now works its way out of the warble and drops to the ground. Here it forms a brownish black case from which the fly escapes about four or six weeks later.

A large number of experiments in different countries have conclusively shown that smearing the backs of cattle during the summer with various dips and smears, as is recommended and practised to prevent egg laying, is useless.

REMEDIAL MEASURES.

The most satisfactory remedial measure is the destruction of the maggots in the spring before they leave the warbles. If this is done it is clear that these maggots will not produce flies. This can be accomplished in two ways; by squeezing out and by smearing.

When the warbles are ripe the maggots can be readily squeezed out by sides of the warbles. If the skin is the application of pressure to the hard it can be softened by washing with a salt solution (½ lb. of salt to 3 gals. of water.) In certain districts in Denmark the farmers have co-operated in this work and by a systematic destruction of the maggots by extraction a marked decrease in the presence of warbles has been brought about. The first inspection should be made in April and another in May, each animal being carefully examined. After the extraction of the warbles the wounds heal.

The warbles are smeared with a substance which fills up the breathing holes of the maggots which are therefore destroyed. A smear composed of equal parts of pine tar and kerosene has been found to be effective in killing the maggots. This method, however, is less to be recommended than that of squ?ezing out.

Cattle should be allowed to have access to water wherever that is possible and to the shade of sctes, as considerable relief from the attention of the flies is gained by these means. —C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist.

The Compost Heap.

Very few farmers realize the benefits to be derived from a good compost pile. Florists and market gardeners appreciate its value and have very large compost piles every year. They use sod, leaves, loam and manure for their compost piles. Farmers on the other hand can use all their waste products for compost piles. The dish water, soap suds, hen house cleanings and all waste litter and other fibrous materials which sometimes accumulate and have to be disposed of regularly can be put into the compost pile and used to advantage. Decayed pumpkins, squashes or other vegetables or weeds that have gone to seed should never be thrown into a compost pile.

In Germany, the compost pile in the front yard is just as familiar a sight as a woodpile is in our backyards. The Germans save everything that has any fertilizer value at all, and as a result get dp a fertilizer almost nothing. We probably will never carry it so far as they do, but can profitably be taught a few things by them. Start the compost pile some day by ploughing up some pasture sod and carting it to the location of the pile. Now alternately put on a layer of sod and manure. Add all the waste matter as suggested above, and dig over the pile every month or six weeks. The compost can be nsed for the flower beds, flower pots, hotbeds, cold frmes, seed boxes, and all other places where a good rich soil is needed. On the other hand if we will take a lesson from the Germans, we can make the compost pile so rich as to be able to use it for a fertilizer in the garden.

Feeding Small Pigs Potatoes.

M. S. C.,—I have some little pigs just weaned and a lot of potatoes, and also some milk, but not enough for them. I have never fed such small pigs potatoes and want your advice.

Ans.—We see no reason why you will not be able to get satisfactory results by feeding potatoes and milk to pigs just weaned. If these potatoes could be cooked without too much inconvenience it would be an advantage, as they consist mostly of starch, the cells of which are broken up by heating and made somewhat more digestible. With food rich in protein, cooking is injurious, as it coagulates the albumen. Starch foods however, like potatoes, are improved by the cooking process. A combination consisting of four pounds of milk to one pound of cooked potatoes would give a very well-balanced ration for pigs of that age. If you do not have enough potatoes and milk you could feed some grain additional. There would be no particular harm in giving these pigs all of the potatoes and milk they wish to consume if you habe a sufficient quantity on hand.

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BOYS AND GIRLS ON THE FARM.

There is always a considerable controversy and discussion about the question of keeping the young folks on the farm. It would be ideal of course if one generation should follow another on the same homestead thus perpetuating certain lines of work and carrying to a successful termination lines of live stock breeding. The life time of one man is often too short to develop a strain or family of stock and if it is possible to hand the work down from father to son, if the farm must be sold and the operations that have been started discontinued, much work of interest will be sacrificed. Nevertheless it is hardly advisable to think that every young man and woman that is born upon the farms of this country will continue upon these farms until old age. If this were the case, what would happen to the cities? If it were not possible to draw upon the farms for the business men, if generation were to follow generation in the city, we would soon develop two distinct classes of society and in the course of a few life times this distinction would be well marked. It is also necessary to have an interchange from time to time; that is, it is necessary for the boys who have developed strong vigorous characters in the country to undertake work in the city. It is also necessary for many to leave the city and go to the country. Both city and country life are necessary and it is only through an interchange that the best social results can be obtained. This, however, does not relieve one of the responsibility of doing everything that he can to make farm life attractive for the boys and girls. Here is one of the things that will hold them to the old homestead. If work on the farm is looked upon as drudgery by the father and mother, it will not take the children long to view it in the same light. On the other hand if the parents teach in a direct and indirect way that farm work is just as profitable, just as ennobling and honorable as any other of the professions, the child will soon begin to respect the work that his father is carrying on and will consider it an honor to have the privilege of succeeding his father in years to come. The truly systematized farm home will give each child a share in the work and also a share in the profits. The ideal plan is to let every member of the family have some property that is distinctly his own. This develops a pride of ownership and it stimulates in the young folks an appreciation of the farm and farm stock. Dairying fits in splendidly with every system of farming and especially with this plan for there is no line of work that is more easily taken up by the children than certain phases of dairying. For instance a boy of 10 or 12 can take hold of the cow testing proposition and do work that will mean many dollars to the dairymen every year. The girls can find lines of work that will be congenial and profitable at the same time. If each child is given a calf or a pig or some chickens and is instructed in the best management and care of these and if the profits derived therefrom are turned over to the child exclusively, it will not be long before the most alluring proposition will not draw these young people to the cities. Furthermore the farm home should be handy and convenient. There is nothing that is too good for the farmer's wife or his family. Too frequently men are willing to spend money for machines and conveniences that are considered necessary out of doors but are very slow to put modern conveniences in the home. If the house is merely a sheltering from the elements there is a much greater chance of losing the child's interest. If it is a real home that is happy and is equipped with those things that make life really worth living, the child's interest will center there and he will be strongly attached to his surroundings. The children may well be supplied with games and sports that are healthful and invigorating. Every farm yard should have a tennis court if the children wish it and the farm work should be so arranged that there is time occasionally to use these grounds. Make home a happy and attractive place, give the young folks an interest in the farm work and then there will be less difficulty in keeping them interested and on the farm.

FATHER, SON & CO.

Father, Son & Co., is a corporation formed of the most vitally interested parties for the management and exploration of the farm. With father and son representing the business side of the venture, with the company managing the house and and making the home, it is an ideal busisess arrangement. In such a partnership all the interests of life are united. There are no office hours to make a slave of the men, and each member in furthering the interests of all betters his own condition. It is conducted on the profit sharing plan. This is the ideal arrangement when the son sees his best interests is carrying on his father's work. It is the ideal arrangement that many fathers hope for in vain because the son is unwilling to remain on the farm.

Some boys find farm life absolutely distasteful, and some find business or the professions distasteful. If such a business arrangement seems impossible, if the son insists on leaving home, coercion will probably be of no use, and may do harm rather than good. If the boy feels that he must try his fortune alone, don't let him leave home under a cloud of estrangement. A boy is unlikely to make a success of a business that he undertakes merely to satisfy someone else. It is true that many boys leave the farm without any definite idea of what they are getting into, whether or not the new work will be pleasant or profitable. It is true that too many leave the farm because they have no liberty no wages, and no business standing at home, and start out for themselves in order to be independent. It is a mistake to censure a boy because he plans to leave home. Show him rather, the partnership that could be formed with his father, talk with him as though you appreciate his feelings, reason with him, show him you need him and he needs you and you can both help each other. But if he insists upon going away after all your advice, don't let him go feeling that estrangement has cut him off from his home, that hostility awaits him if he should ever care to come back. It is a hard problem to solve, the boy question; it is hard to know how much liberty to give or how much restraint to use. But sympathy with his feelings and undertakings of his views will help a lot. If you try to see things as they look to your boy, you will come closer to him and have more influence over him than you would otherwise.

Men deal with these problems in various ways with varied results. Arguments that would appeal to one boy may carry no weight with another. If your boy leaves home to try his luck in town, the experience he gains may be his best lesson. Many boys have failed miserably and would have been drawn back to their homes if they had felt sure that sympathy and understanding awaited them. Knowing that hostility and censure were there, they have persisted in being poor business men or mediocre clerks, while the father was forced to get along with inefficient and uncertain help. Tell your boy as early in his life as possible, that he is a junior member of the firm of Father, Son & Co. Talk over your plans with him, give him for his own a share—however small—in the profits; whenever possible use his suggestions, or adapt them to your use, and see how proud he will be of his business connection. Take him into the firm early—the chance of sharing his future is capital enough to admit him to full partnership.

THE FARMER OF TO-DAY.

At a recent meeting of the Holstein, Friesian Association, President Woods said:—

The time was, within the memory of your president, when the name of farmer was an opprobrious term; when the title of farming was applicable to those men of least intelligence, of least consequence, of least moral and financial strength; in fact, of least importance in the community in which they lived. Not only was this true, but he was supposed to be steeped in ignorance, without ambition, without stability, and even without hope. He was supposed to be engaged in that particular vocation because of his unfitness to do anything else, and his especial fitness to do that alone; it was an almost universal custom, when men failed in everything else, to then direct their attention to some agricultural undertaking.

The foundation of such opinion long since disintegrated; there was never a greater revulsion of sentiment, never a greater revolution in practice. To-day the leading men of this continent are the men who spend a part or all of their time in solving the great problems of nature, in laying the foundation at their country homes for unalloyed happiness and extreme longevity; who bring into existence and rear, in a sensible and intelligent manner, boys and girls destined in after years to take their places among the first and foremost. No vocation is today recognized as so lofty, so desirable, so profitable, so exacting, as this same association with nature. Indeed, "It makes all mankind akin." It is true, as hath been said in the language of another:—

> "To him who in his love of nature holds
> Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
> A various language; for his gayer hours
> She has a voice of gladness and a smile
> And eloquence of beauty, and she glides
> Into his darker musings, with a mild
> And healing sympathy, that steals away
> Their sharpness, ere he is aware."

Today, farms are rapidly passing into the control of the most candid, upright, intelligent, and profoundly educated men and women that the country affords, and the title, farmer, has now become one of the most dignified, comprehensive, honorable, and desirable appellations which can be applied to man.

How Can Alfalfa Growing Receive a Boost in the Maritime Provinces ?

Cultivation of the Alfalfa Crop.

Every tiller of the soil knows, or at least should know, precisely why he cultivates growing crops. If he knows the precise end that he hopes to attain by such cultivation he will adapt the method of his cultivation so as secure the end he has in view. The benefits of cultivation may be briefly stated as follows.

It puts the soil in condition to receive and retain the moisture that is used in the production of the crop; it changes the granular structure of the soil making it permeable to the roots of the plant in their search for plant food; it aerates the soil bringing to the roots of the plants the necessary oxygen for root respiration and also helping to put the crude plant food that is in the soil in a condition in which it will be available for immediate plant use; it also by stirring up the vital processes of plant growth; it eradicates weeds which tend to minimize crop production by robbing the soil of both moisture and plant food and to place the growing crop at a disadvantabe in its struggle for the necessities of life.

WHY CULTIVATE ALFALFA ?

Alfalfa is no exception to the general rule of the benefit to be derived from the cultivation of growing crops. On the other hand allalfa seems to thrive better under cultivation than the majority of farm crops.

The question is frequently asked when should alfalfa be given this cultivation? In the early spring as soon as the ground can be worked and if possible before the new buds have started their growth in order to stimulate this new growth and to break up and aerate and render active the soil which has lain all winter in a state of dormancy. As soon as a cutting of alfalfa has been removed the field should again receive thorough cultivation. If a field of alfalfa is examined just before it is cut it will be found that the surface of the soil having been shaded from the sun and protected from the wind by the rank vegetable growth is moist and soft and congenial. As soon as the crop is removed this surface is immediately exposed to both sun and wind and dries out, bakes, hardens and cracks, and becomes anything but friendly to plant growth. Thorough cultivation will at once remedy this condition of affairs and should not be delayed.

BEST ADAPTED IMPLEMENT.

But the principal question is, "What implement is best adapted to this cultivation?" Three different implements have hitherto been employed for this purpose and there are certain definite objections to the use of each one of the three.

In certain sections of the state, where the soil is light the common harrow has been used to advantage, but over most of the state the soil is too heavy for the harrow to do really efficient work. This matter of cultivation if undertaken should be thoroughly done. The soil needs cultivating not merely irritating.

Other growers of alfalfa use the common disk. This does very well where the soil is light enough so that a dull disk without being set at a full angle will do efficient work, and where there is so little firmness in soil that the alfalfa root when struck by the disk will yield to the pressure and save itself from decapitation. But over most of the alfalfa territory in the state the soil is too heavy and hard for this. The disk has to be sharp and has to be set at a full angle in order to do really effective work. The alfalfa roots when struck by the sharp disk blade cannot yield to the pressure and are accordingly cut off. Cases have been known where one-third of a stand of alfalfa has been cut up by cultivation with a sharp disk set at a full angle.

THE SPIKE-TOOTH DISK.

Implement dealers within the last few years realizing the need of an efficient implement for cultivating alfalfa have placed upon the market a spike-tooth disk. In general too much cannot be said of the cultivation given to the soil by a spike-tooth disk. On old land that is free from trash, I doubt whether there is any other implement that can do as effective work. But there is a decided objection to the use of the spike-tooth disk in the cultivation of alfalfa. The spikes strike the centre of the alfalfa crown and split the root, rain enters the wound developing root-rot, and then the life of the plant is only a question of time. This same criticism may be urged against the common disk where it is used on light soil and is set nearly straight. It splits the crowns and roots, and paves the way for rot, decay and the death of the plant.

It is urged by some people that this splitting of crowns and roots affords a primary advantage because it is claimed that the impulse of the plant being to reproduce itself before it dies, it will throw out new shoots and begin a more vigorous growth in order to accomplish its purpose. It is a matter of grave doubt among plant pathologists whether this is really the fact. To most of them it seems more probable that this special effort on the part of the plant is expended in a greater development of the shoots already established rather than in the production of new shoots.

THE OPPOSITE VIEW.

One plant pathologist says: "I should as soon expect to increase the number of hairs on a human head by splitting the scalp as to increase the number of shoots on an alfalfa plant by splitting the crown. Each hair springs from a hair follicle and there can be no more hairs that there are follicles. Splitting the scalp will not increase the number of these follicles. Just so the shoots that spring from an alfalfa crown come from inchoate buds or bud germs that are in the crown, the number of which is determined by the inherent nature of the individual plant. These bud germs are arranged in successive generations. This development of one generation proceeds only after the development of the preceding generation has been accomplished. Splitting the alfalfa crown does not increase the number of these bud germs nor advance them from one generation to another. It is probable, however, that wounding the plant produces temporarily a more vigorous growth of the buds already in process of development.

Even if it were true that splitting the crown temporarily increases the growth, it is still of doubtful benefit to do so. As suggested above this gain is secured at the expense of the ultimate vitality of the plant.

A NEW ALFALFA CULTIVATOR.

Within the last two years there has been placed upon the market what seems to me an ideal cultivator for use in alfalfa fields. I desire to call the attention of all alfalfa growers to the work of this implement so that they may make use of it to their own advantage. Of course to name the implement, is to advertise it, to promote its sale, and works to the financial benefit of the manufacturer. I cannot help this. I am working for the benefit of the alfalfa grower and I shall not be stopped in this work by the suggestion that what I may say may ultimately prove of some benefit to some manufacturer. The implement to which I refer is the Deere alfalfa cultivator. It is mounted on wheels and the depth to which it cultivates the ground is controlled by a lever and it may be set so as to give old alfalfa very deep and thorough cultivation and it may be used just as lightly as needed in the cultivation of young alfalfa. The shovels are of such a pattern that they cannot cut or wound alfalfa plants and they have sufficient vibration to enable them to dodge without injury any well established root with which they come in contact. They give the alfalfa as thorough a cultivation as is ordinarily given to corn. They take out all weeds that are shallow-rooted, leaving only those on deep well established tap roots. The shovels are not held rigidly to a certain depth, but are held to their work by a spiral compression spring which will yield on striking any firm obstruction. When used lightly two horses do the work easily for a machine that cuts eight feet in width, but on heavy soil and where thorough, deep work is desired it gives four horses all they want to do.

I cannot speak too highly of this implement both for the manner in which it conserves the growing plants and for the manner in which it increases the growing yield. I do not want to exaggerate, but I think I am entirely within the bounds of a reasonable conservatism when I express the opinion that any farmer in eastern Nebraska who has ten acres of alfalfa and will use this cultivator as suggested will find that the cultivator will pay for itself in increased yield during the first season of its use. This has been a very dry season so far, and, on my own fields I am satisfied that the use of the cultivator increased the yield of the first cutting not less than 20 per cent.—E. W. Hunt, in Twentieth Century Farmer.

Alfalfa in Arctic Regions.

"In addition to corn, potatoes, turnips and many other products America has given to the world, it seems destined possibly to furnish also a more hardy alfalfa. The following letter from a trader relates how a plant, supposedly alfalfa, was accidentally discovered north of the Arctic circle.

During the winter of 1910 I was located at Point Hope, trading for furs and whalebone. As soon as the winds formed opening leads through the ice pack I started in an open whale boat accompanied by my wife, a negro whaleman and three Esquimaux, with my furs and whalebone for Point Blossom, 200 miles south, hoping to catch a schooner which would take us to Nome and thence to Seattle. For 150 miles we encountered nothing but ice, and had to work through the leads, over floes, as best we could, once or twice making shore to prevent being crushed as the wind drove the pack inshore.

It was while we were ashore, about half way between Capes Kruzensterne and Seppings, that my wife while walking around, picking flowers discovered whole acres covered with purple blossoms. Here vegetation grows low, and I concluded these were alfalfa, which instead of growing erect trailed along the ground.

As to how the seed got there, I am of the opinion that they must have been brought by ducks or geese as there are millions of them there during the summer. This date was July 6, and on learning that the government had sent a special agent in quest of alfalfas into Siberia, I wrote the department suggesting they look into this discovery. I am unable to say what has been accomplished in this respect.—F. C. Dean, in N. E. Farmer.

Origin of Grim Alfalfa.

It is of interest to know the origin of Grimm alfalfa, since it is so generally recommended as being the best variety to sow. In northern latitudes this alfalfa has proved to be the hardiest sort, practically without exception. Mr. Angus MacKay, of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, has been doing some co-operative experimental work for the U. S. Department of Agriculture in testing different alfalfa varieties and has found the Grimm to head the list and to be practically unaffected by either spring or winter frosts. As compared with other varieties, Grimm has attained a degree of hardiness not yet reached by any of the others. It has been found that it not only endures low temperatures with or without snow, and with other untoward conditions, but that it can be cut closer and later and it will bear more abuse in the way of pasturage than any other kind thus far grown in comparison with it.

Its name is derived from the man who first grew it in Carver County, Minnesota, Mr. Wendelin Grimm, a German who emigrated from the little village of Kulsheim, Baden, Germany, to Minnesota in 1857. Itis believed that the ori in l seed which he brought with him did not consist of more than 15 or 20 pounds. Mr. Grimm grew this clover continuously and achieved quite a name locally because of the splendid results he secured in feeding it to cattle. He called it everlasting clover. Up until 1899 or 1900 this Grimm alfalfa was scarcely known outside of Carver County. The attention of the U. S. Department of Agriculture was called to the great hardiness and productivity of this particular strain by a neighboring farmer in 1900. Its probable value was immediately recognized and efforts made to extend its culture. For ten years it has led all other varieties in the many tests that have been made to determine its hardiness and usefulness as a forage crop, both in the United States and Canada. Agricultural investigators of note believe that in Grimm alfalfa exists the basis of a successful alfalfa industry in the northern states and the provinces of Canada.

Where to Grow Alfalfa.

Where will alfalfa grow and how should it be started? Alfalfa will grow on any good soil that is well drained; in sand it will not do so well, and hard pan interferes with its root growth. When starting alfalfa it must be kept in mind that alfalfa has bacteria living in nodules on its roots. These germs furnish the plant with nitrogen which they take from the soil air. They put it into the form that the plant can use and so supply the alfalfa with the nitrogen that it needs and more too. The alfalfa plant has in a measure lost the power of taking nitrogen from the soil as the other crops do, so it can

(Continued on page 743.)

HORTICULTURE

Making of a Small Fruit Garden a Necessity.

Every farmer has a vegetable garden. Practically every farm has an apple orchard, while there are cherry trees along the fence rows and pears and plums about the barn and house. Just as these are considered a necessity on every well ordered farm, so a garden of small fruits is considered a necessity wherever the people have become accustomed to the luxury of having an abundance of fruit for daily use.

If we set out an orchard we must wait before it will produce much fruit but we begin to eat of the small fruits the very next season after setting the plants. If we set strawberries this season we may expect a full crop next spring, and of raspberries a partial crop. Currants, raspberries and gooseberries will generally bear full crops the third year if good pfants have been set out.

If there is a warm knoll a few rods from the buildings, says a writer in Greene's Fruit Grower, select it for the fruit garden. The ground should be well drained, that is, water must not lie in it, but it should not be soil which dries out and bakes in warm weather. Land sloping to the south or east is to be preferred for fruit growing when it can be secured. The one location on the farm to avoid is where the soil is cold and wet. Fruits will do no good in such a location. Buds and blossome do not suffer as much from frost on slight elevations as on low grounds, hence we seek such places for our fruit. Lay out the garden in harmony with the buildings and the fields.

Give the ground a good heavy coating of stable manure, plow it under and grow a crop of corn or potatoes. Manure the ground and plow again. It should be cultivated thoroughly, and when dry it is ready to plant. Spring planting is well adapted for all small fruits, and is here recommended.

Plan a garden of a quadrilateral form, much longer than wide. For an acre garden, 400 feet long by 100 feet wide; a half acre, 300 feet by 72 feet, or a quarter acre, 175 by 45 feet. Let the rows be six feet apart and the plants four feet in the row. Having the length of the rows, the number of rows and the distance apart in the row, it is easy to calculate the number of plants of each kind which will be needed. Strawberries may be set fifteen inches apart in the row, the rows being 3 feet apart. If all the plants, except strawberries, are set so that they can be cultivated in two **directions** by the horse it will save much time and labor.

For strawberries only a shallow drill mark is made to indicate the position of the rows. The roots of the plants are carefully spread in a shallow excavation. There is no trouble in securing a good set of these plants if it is remembered that the roots of these plants must never be exposed to air or sun, that the plant must be set at same depth as it stood before moving, and, lastly, that the earth must be thoroughly composted about the roots.

For the other small fruits furrow the land out to a good depth. Drop theplants in the rows at four feet, tramp the plants well into their and with a hoe and the feet cover places. Currants and gooseberries will need to be set deeper than raspberries and blackberries. Buy only first-class plants from reliable dealers. No stable manure should be placed in contact with the roots of bushes at planting time.

Give clean cultivation, just as corn or potatoes need, no more, no less. Do not let a weed grow and keep the ground always stirred until the growing season is over.

After setting strawberries should have all the blossom branches and all the runners pruned away, as they appear until August. This will give good, strong plants. After planting, the raspberries and blackberries cut off all the tops at about a foot above the ground. When the new tops are about four feet high they should be cut off. This will give sturdy plants, able to stand up without stakes. After bearing the old canes are cut out, as they bear but once. The suckers should be cut down as they appear. Currants and gooseberries should have a large portion of the shoots cut out each spring. This will throw all the strength into fewer branches and give finer fruit.

The beginner is advised to plant only such hardy varieties as have been proved of value in his neighborhood, and not to need winter protection. This is true of all small fruits except strawberries, which may be covered with leaves, clean straw or corn fodder after the ground is frozen, in the early winter. The best mulching for all small fruits, except the strawberry, is thorough cultivation, as is given to beets and potatoes.

Danger in Root Pruning.

With the advent of too much rain in the **early summer, quite frequently** the corn plant suffers too close and too deep cultivation,—the plant suffers from root pruning. The reason for this is, because the soil is constantly saturated with water and as a result the corn plant will send its roots nearer to the surface, where the roots can get ventilation and sufficient amount of air for its growth. Should the season happen to be a dry one, then the roots will grow down deeper into the ground.

Should the shovels of the cultivators be set deep into the ground, the roots of the corn plant will be cut thereby their feeding area will be proportionately reduced and the principal source of the food supply of the plant will thus be affected. Should dry season follow when the main lateral roots have been pruned carelessly, the limited root area then can not supply the moisture and the food so necessary for the growth of the plant. Eventually this state of affairs leads to a set-back in the plant or ultimate death.

In order that good cultivation may be done in the field, it is necessary that the cultivators be adjusted in good running order. It is not well to get out in the field to cultivate immediately after the rain, it is better to wait until the soil becomes reasonably dry. Adjust the shovels so that the cultivators run level. Care should be exercised not to cultivate too deep and cover up the plants for that will cripple them. Cultivate deep enough, however, so that the shovels will clear and do good work. In well drained fields and in times of drought, early and deep cultivation is less injurious than when the season is wet.—J. F. W.

The Feeding of the Garden Soil A Necessity.

A variety of plants with a variety of plant food requirements are grown in the gardenf To meet the growing needs of all these different plants many different kinds of fertiliIers must be used on the garden soil. The garden gives large yields in proportion to the area cultivated, and no labor or means should be spar?d to make it yield in abundance.

We like to begin to fertilize our garden soil early in the winter, in fact just as soon as the crops are harvested in the late summer and fall. Small amounts of trash and manure accumulate about the buildings and grounds. These amounts, when raked up and collected, are too small to pay for hitching up to the wagon and hauling to the fields, hence we use the shovel and wheelbarrow and get this stuff on the garden as fast as it is formed. The ashes from our wood stoves are removed at frequent intervals and placed about the

HEADACHES

Were Caused By A Sour Disordered Stomach

Mr. James McLaughlin, Bracebridge, Ont., writes:—"In order to let you know what Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills have done for me, I am writing you.

"About a year ago I was troubled a great deal with a very sour disordered stomach and had terrible headaches, that were so bad I could scarcely do my work.

"One day in telling a friend who had used your pills before how I felt, she told me to try them, which I did and to my great surprise after using one vial I was greatly relieved, and when the second one was finished I was totally cured, and have not been troubled since with either my stomach or the headaches, and I feel greatly indebted, first to the friend and secondly to Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for the great relief I derived from their use."

Price 25c. per vial or 5 vials for $1.00 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto. Ont.

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The new Vaginal Syringe. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses instantly. Ask your druggist for it.

If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies.

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Cattle and Sheep Labels.

Metal Ear Labels with owner's name, address, and any numbers required. They are inexpensive simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

F. G. JAMES,
Browmanville, Ont

It will pay you to start your letter with the words: "I saw your adv. in The Maritime Farmer."

Semi-Steel Fire-Pot—Not Gray Iron

A FIRE-POT of a furnace should be able to endure tremendous heat and to repel the attacks of sulphur fumes.

The material commonly used for a fire-pot is gray iron. The Sunshine fire-pot is *Semi-Steel.*

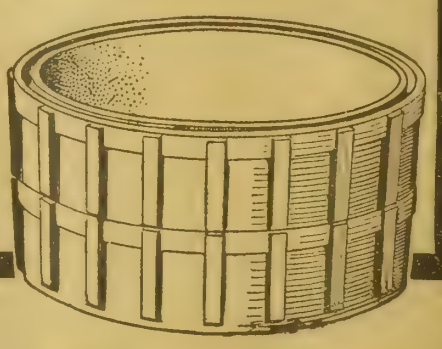
Now, avoiding technical terms, gray iron has what may be called "open" pores. Through these "open" pores the destructive sulphur fumes attack the iron and hasten disintegration.

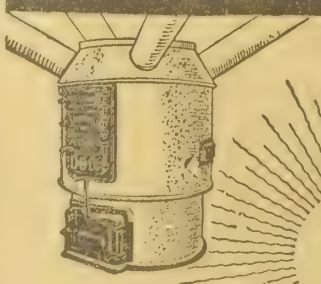
On the other hand, Semi-Steel is a close-grained material, with a smooth-as-glass surface which practically seals or "closes" up the pores. Semi-Steel easily repels the attacks of gas fumes and thus greatly prolongs the life of the fire-pot.

A Semi-Steel fire-pot weighs 20 per cent. heavier than the same size and pattern in gray iron. It is therefore better able to endure tremendous heat.

Semi-Steel is made by an *exclusive* McClary process. You can only get a Semi-Steel fire-pot with a McClary furnace. That is one strong reason why you should have the Sunshine installed in your home. Our agent in your locality will tell you many other reasons. Ask him.

Remember, the Sunshine is *guaranteed,* by the largest makers of furnaces in British Empire, to heat your home to your entire satisfaction. 45





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The money you spend for a T-K Handy Farm Wagon is just as safe as if you spent it for a government bond. You are sure of the returns, for this wagon will carry greater loads without tiring the horses and is so easy to load and unload that only one man is necessary to do the work.

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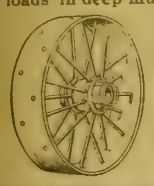
Fit all your farm wagons with these wide-tire steel wheels. You can haul heavier loads in deep mud or on the rockiest road without accident or delays. Besides they lessen the wear and tear on all farm wagons usually due to wooden wheels.



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"BANNER" ColdBlastLantern

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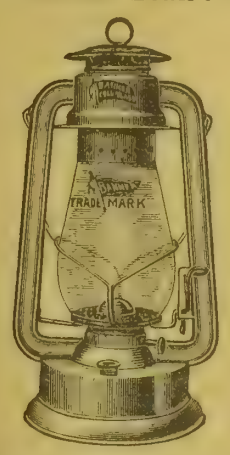

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MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 11th August, 1911, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, 3 times per week each way, between Sussex and Sussex from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Sussex and route offices and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at St. John.

G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MAIL SERVICE BRANCH.
Ottawa, 24th June, 1911.

Soreness of the muscles, whether induced by violent exercise or injury, is quickly relieved by the free application of Chamberlain's Liniment. This liniment is equally valuable for muscular rheumatism, and always affords quick relief. Sold by all dealers.

base of the grapevines, bush fruits and larger fruit trees. The winter and spring rains leach out the easily soluble potash and other mineral elements of the ashes and carry them to the roots of the fruit trees, bushes and vines for early feeding when spring growth begins. Wash watet and other soapy slops are poured on the vegetable garden, the small fruit patch and on the flower beds. It is true these slops do not contain large amounts of fertilizing elements, but they must be disposed of in some way, and it is better to save them for fertilizing food and flower crops than to throw them out in the back yard anywhere, or to allow them ta run away through the underground drain pipe. The dirt and waste about the dwelling can be utilized in the garden soil better than in any other way, and in a few years the fertilization amounts eo considerable. About twice each week the cow lot is cleaned with the rake and shovel, and the crapings, amounting to some half a dozen wheelbarrow loads, are removed to the graden and dumped in piles. By spring gardening time these small piles are decomposed and in fine condition for working into the soil, either for the vegetable or for the flower beds. Cow manure is mild and safe to use with the tenderest of plants, as very little heat is given off in decomposition. That which has remained in small heaps over winter in the garden works up in spring as fine as the finest garden loam, and is one of the best all around garden fertilizers that can be used.

The droppings from the poultry houses are cleaned out regularly during the winter and either applied direct to the garden soil or mixed with stable manure and applied with it. As poultry manure is very strong, it should be applied thinly over the surface. A little of it will go a long way. Where coal ashes or other similar absorbing material is used with the droppings there is less danger of overfertilizing the soil with them. The ashes absorb and hold fertilizing elements, and when they are worked into the soil they give up these fertilizers as plant foods and at the same time improve the texture of the soil, making it light, friable and easy to Absorbing material should always be used with poultry droppings, since it keeps the poultry house more sanitary and almost doubles the value of the manure.

Where not enough refuse about the home can be had to properly fertilize the garden during the winter we use the manure from any of the animal stables. In spring all the coarsest portions is raked off and hauled to the fields.

Success with Rhubarb.

The three or four inch coat of manure which I have spread all over the rhubarb-patch in early spring this year has had its effect. Although we have had no rain for a long time, and the land is dry everywhere, the rhubarb has grown, and is growing wonderfully. The stalks are fatter than ever, and more of them. The demand keeps up. People evidently learn to use rhubarb more and more, not only for pie-material, but also for sauce. The quality of our rhubarb, owing to its rapid growth and brittleness, is exceptionally fine. Some persons com@ented on its "strawberry-like flavor." Be that as it may, the rhubarb-crop has been very profitable these many years, and it seems to continue to be profitable. So easily grown, too. But it takes manure and good, warm land.—Farm and Home.

DO IT NOW.

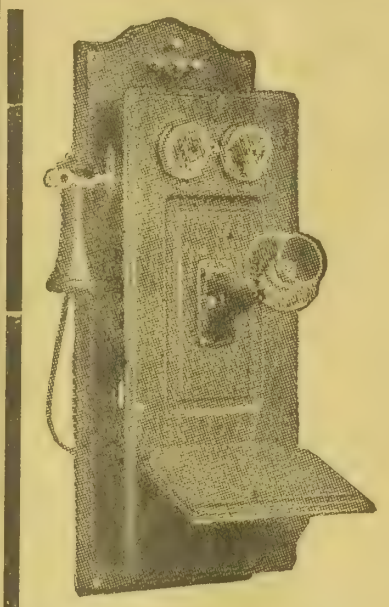
When a man ain't got a spray pump, and is feeling kind of down,
And the pesky little insects won't let his crops alone,
It's a great thing, oh, my brethern, for a fellow just to say
Send and get a "Perfect" spray pump, and apply a coat of spray.

It makes a man feel queerish when the season's work is through,
And the taties are all rotten and the apples wormy too,
Then order up a "Perfect" and do it right away,
And spray the fruit and taties and save them while you may.

R. B. WESTHAVER, Manufacturer, Mahone Bay, N. S.

Order your telephone supplies from us.

Prompt shipments and guaranteed satisfaction



Post a Letter

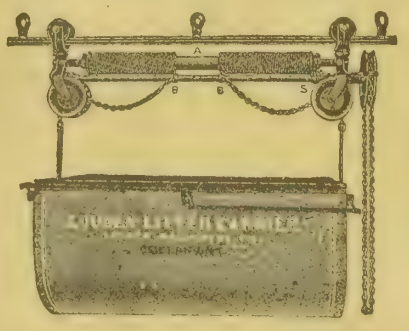
to-night and ask for our No. 2 Bulletin (Rural Lines.) Also tell us to include our latest and most interesting publication, a handsomely illustrated book called "Canada and the Telephone."

At this season of the year, when new companies are constructing telephone lines and old systems extending their service, the demand for telephone supplies is heavy. But you can depend upon getting prompt service from us, because we always carry a large stock of all materials necessary for the construction of a telephone line, and because we make a specialty of prompt shipping.

It will be to your advantage to get our prices on telephone supplies before placing your order. Our telephone materials are of first-class quality and fully guaranteed. On request we will send one or two telephones for a free comparison trial.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., LIMITED,
1820 Duncan St., Toronto.

LOUDEN'S TUBULAR STEEL STALLS AND STANCHIONS.



Your dairy cows deserve the cleanest and most comfortable surroundings that they can have.

LOUDEN'S Stalls and Stanchions are being used by an increasingly large number of farmers who know. There's a reason. They are easily fitted in a stable, easy to keep clean, perfectly sanitary, positively germ proof, and will last a lifetime.

Full information regarding plans, estimates, etc., cheerfully furnished.

Louden Machinery Co., Guelph.

A Free Catalogue for the Asking.

How the Matchless

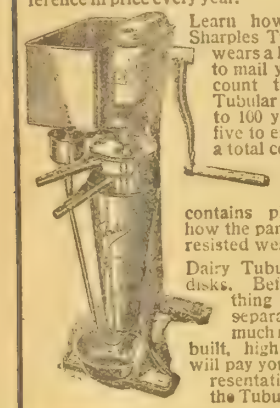
SHARPLES

Tubular Cream Separator

Proved it

WEARS A LIFETIME

Were you thinking of buying some other separator to save a little in price? We tell you positively that the Tubular has twice the skimming force of others and therefore skims twice as clean. The Tubular more than pays back the difference in price every year.



Learn how the matchless Sharples Tubular proved it wears a lifetime. Ask us to mail you, free, the account telling how the Tubular did work equal to 100 years' service in a five to eight cow dairy, at a total cost of one dollar and fifteen cents for repairs and oil. The account contains pictures showing how the parts of the Tubular resisted wear.

Dairy Tubulars contain no disks. Before risking anything on any inferior separator, see how much more the properly built, high quality Tubular will pay you. Our local representative will show you the Tubular. If you do not know him, ask us his name.

Write for catalogue No. 194.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

A Windsor Lady's Appeal.

To All Women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also Hot Flushes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser." also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box H 309, Windsor, Ont.

DAIRYING.

Boarders vs. Boarders.

If some one should come to our house and board off of us for two months and not pay any board, we would consider it an outrage and naturally feel quite indignant, and right we should. It would mean a clear loss to us of from $10 to $20 and with the high cost of living few of us can lose that much. But still we keep other boarders on the farm the year round who never pay us anything and we never think anything about it. These boarders are in disguise as milk cows and are often kept for several years at an actual loss.

By careful investigations it has been found that fully one-third of the cows of the state are kept at a loss of from $10 to $20 a head per year.

With conditions such as these it means that the farmer who keeps cows may have a few boarders if he isn't careful and doesn't know exactly what each cow is doing. With the high cost of production of dairy products it is now time that these boarders were discovered and kicked out as we would do our wife's poor relation.—Ernest Anthony in the Missouri Agricultural College Farmer.

Prevent Mold on Butter.

With the advent of the warm weather we shall soon begin to hear from the trade about moldy butter unless creameries start out to fight that enemy "mold" in a determined and systematic manner. It is a well-known fact that mold-infected butter becomes unsaleable in a comparatively short time and involves not only heavy financial losses and unpleasant business relations, but also a serious loss of prestige and standing on the market of the person or firm who make and sell such butter.

Science tells us that mold is a plant, though of a very low order. Like other plants, it grows from seed, called spores. Mold spores abound in the air and around us, and given favorable conditions and a suitable medium they will settle and grow. Dampness, bad ventilation, medium temperatures, and absence of light favor the growth of mold, but the opposite conditions retard or even stop its growth.

Dryness, good ventilation and light in any workroom add greatly to the comfort and pleasure of the workers, so there should be no need of specially urging anyone to apply these conditions in creamery work for the purpose mere of preventing the growth of mold. These conditions should also be provided in the places used for storing supplies such as salt, packages, parchment paper, etc. The use of lime for whitewashing walls and ceilings and for scrubbing wooden utensils and floors will be found very helpful in keeping the creamery and utensils in a sanitary condition, free from mold.

High temperatures to control mold may be employed in the form of boiling water with or without the addition of lime or washing soda for the final scalding of floors and utensils, and also in the daily re-boiling of the brine in which the parchment liners and print wrappers are prepared. —C. L. Marker, Dairy Commissioner, Alberta.

The Dairy Calf's Inheritance.

The large amount of capital invested in milch cows should return a fair rate of interest. This and much more is possible with the splendid opportunities offered to farmers and breeders to raise and sell at good prices high grade dairy cows and at the same time produce large quantities of milk, butter and cheese. Success along this line for a period of years demands that we grasp every idea that will help us increase the number and improve the quality of our dairy calves.

It is folly to attempt to raise a malformed, runty, sickly calf. Dispose of this kind in the best way possible. Start with a healthy, vigorous calf of the desired type and conformation. See that it has good size a dairy type and well placed teats. It is said that the vigor and digestive powers of the calf are frequently indicated by the teeth at birth, of which there should be six or eight well pushed through. This indicates that the mother had sufficient vitality and was sufficiently nourished to perfect the calf before birth.

The future of the dairy cow depends largely upon the treatment she receives as a calf. She may be made or unmade in the first fifteen months of her life and the effect of generations of good breeding may be annihilated because of poor and insufficient feed, care and environment. It takes intellect and skill to grow and develop a calf into a dairy cow capable of producing 300, 400, or 500 pounds of butterfat per annum. The cow's product is a good index of the amount of intelligence that somebody has put into her.

The dairy calf has an inherent claim to be well born. It is her birthright. It should have had the privilege of descending from parents with a good or excellent record for dairy production. Its ancestors should have been bred along a definite line for a definite end.

Its sire should be a good, pure bred dairy bull, selected because of his ability or expected ability to stamp his qualities upon his offspring. If he is a mature bull so much the better. No farmer or breeder can afford to own a poor sire.

The dam should be as well bred as possible, commensurate with the owner's capital and experience. Under all circumstances the dam should be well nourished. A man that will partially starve a pregnant cow is devoid of good cow sense. Starvation may result not only from giving insufficient feed but in giving feed of a wrong character. A cow kept excessively fat on corn stover and corn meal may still be starving the calf.—D. H. Otis.

Dairy Notes.

Stop churning when the butter globules are about the size of wheat kernels.

If milkers would just remember how painful a sore finger is when squeezed, they would not blame the cow with sore teats for kicking the pail over. A little vaseline rubbed on after each milking is good.

The modern dairyman who tests his cows with the scales and the Babcock tester is only applying the old Biblical rule of "by their fruits ye shall know them." The old standard is not likely to be superseded with anything better yet for a while.

Cream Profits That Stay in Your Pocket

Empire Disc

THERE was a time when the first cost of a cream separator was a big factor in deciding which separator a cow owner should buy. But now it is different. Men have found it the best investment to pay a LITTLE MORE at the start rather than to be paying the difference constantly afterward in cream profits lost and in repairs necesary. Men have learned that in the

Frictionless Empire

Empire Line

Of Quality Separators

they can get not only the style and size separator they want, but also the one that nets the greatest returns for the money invested for the longest term of years—the one that makes profits that STAY in their pockets.

Seventeen Cents a Year was the average cost of repairs on all of the hundreds of thousands of Empire Cream separators in use last year. And the majority of these Empire machines have been in use for many years. It's the TIME test and repair cost that tell whether a separator is a paying investment.

Let us also PROVE that Empires turn easiest, are simplest, most sanitary, highest quality and most satisfactory. Write postal now.

We also handle Gasoline Engines and Rock Island Dry Batteries. Write us for prices first mail.

Empir eCream Separator Co. of Canada, Ltd.

Sussex, . . New Brunswick

Farmer Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

IF YOU ARE A FARMER

this letter will show you the way to make money in your leisure hours—and a means of keeping the boys at home by giving them a business of their own.

Wm. Keithley, of Superior, writes about

"IDEAL" FACE DOWN CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINES

"Bought an Ideal when business was at low ebb—not enough to keep one man busy. Very soon, I was rushed with Ideal work. This year, made and sold more material than two red brick yards and two cement competitors. Money comes in hand over fist".

You can do it too. Make concrete blocks for houses, barns, silos, foundations, fences, etc.—take contracts for Ideal Concrete Blocks in place of brick or stone. There's money in it.

Our book explains everything. Write for free copy.

IDEAL CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. LIMITED
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"Reliable and Energetic Agents Wanted in Every Locality."

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MUMFORD'S BUILDING, ARGYLE ST.,
Halifax, N. S.

Personal attention given to sales of Butter Eggs Hogs Beef, Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables etc., Consignments solicited. Proceeds of sale remitted promptly, Halifax prices sent on application TELEPHONE 1005

It will pay you to start your letter with the words: "I saw your advertisement in The Maritime Farmer."

Dr Morse's Indian Root Pills positively cure Constipation and all Kindred & resulting troubles. 25¢ a box. 16

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good.

One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.
Rossway, Digby Co., N. S.

Cause of Poor Milk.

A week does not pass in which we do not receive a number of enquiries in which is asked the cause of poor milk—that is, milk which has objectionable odors and flavors. Among the number of causes the following may be enumerated:

IMPROPER FEED.

Garlic, wild onions, certain weeds which are common in some pastures, musty hay, straw, fodder or grain, decayed silage, all cause objectionable odors to the milk. It is claimed by some that even properly preserved silage will cause the milk to taste some time when it is first fed to the cows. Too much of any one kind of feed, such as corn, barley or corn fodder, will cause flavors that may be considered objectionable to those who were not used to them.

DIRTY DRINKING WATER.

It is admitted by a large number of dairy authorities that the dirty drinking water will cause objectionable flavors. Water from pools and ponds, especially when the supply has run so low that the water is dirty and smells, will contaminate the milk with odors that are objectionable, if not dangerous to the health of the consumer. Dirty water used in washing the dairy utensils is a source of a great deal of contamination and, consequently, detrimental odors.

FOUL AIR.

One of the prime sources of odors and flavors in milk is in the impure air in the cow stables. While the milk is being drawn the organisms which cause these odors enter the milk and mulptply rapidly till they produce the flavors if not the odors.

LACK OF CLEANLINESS.

This is one of the principal causes of these troubles. From the time the milk is drawn till the cream is skimmed there is a continuation of opportunities for impurities to enter the milk. If the udder is allowed to crust over with filth it can be seen that a large amount of the filth will fall into the pail when the milk is being drawn. If the hands are covered with even a limited amount of dirt much of the dirt will drop into the milk. If the pail is not clean or the utensils in the dairy house are only partially clean, or if the dairy room is not clean and the air is filled with odors from filth, decaying vegetables or improperly fermented milk, the fresh milk will become contaminated with objectionable odors.

DISEASED ANIMALS.

If the cow is suffering from any derangement of the system, especially any trouble that affects or is seated in the udder, the milk will possess flavors and odors which are both objectionable to the taste and smell and are decidedly injurious to the health of the consumer.

PREVENTING THE TROUBLES.

The proper way to prevent odors and flavors is to feed pure and wholesome feed, give the cow nothing but pure water from deep wells, see that the barn is clean and the ventilation perfect, keep the utensils clean and weed out all the diseased animals from the herd.

Hard Milkers.

It is pretty well understood by practical owners of cattle that it is a difficult matter to own a herd of any size without having in it a hard milking cow. A hard milking cow usually possesses this ailment or blemish at the time of giving birth, and unless she is interfered with she will carry it through life.

On the other hand, cows oftentimes develop into hard milkers owing to the fact that the little milk ducts at the point of the teat become infected by coming in contact with the floors or manure that they lie on.

Perhaps the first symptom of infection appears in the form of a small scab at the point of the teat which prevents the flow of milk entirely, until it is removed. After being removed the sore is then exposed and liable to reinfection, often times causing the complete loss of a teat, but if the teat recovers and the wound heals, the sphincter or milk duct becomes so contracted as to cause milking a difficult task. The cow is then termed a hard milker.

Many a valuable cow has been disposed of at a very low price owing to the fact that she is a hard milker and it seems strange that cows thus afflicted, regardless of the quantity and quality of milk they produce, are very apt to be disposed of on account of this difficult task which has to be performed twice daily. I dare say that a large majority of hard milking cows have been disposed of by bright and intelligent owners owing to the fact that they do not know what course to pursue in overcoming the difficulty, may believe that nothing could be done to overcome it, consequently this sacrifice would be made.

Many experienced stock owners have made a business of buying hard milking cows at a sacrifice and by proper treatment have converted them into easy milkers, thereby in many instances greatly increasing the animal's value.

Organism that Sour Milk.

A pamphlet by W. M. Esten, bacteriologist of the Connecticut Agricultural College, describes the discovery of the origin of the organism that sours milk. Of all fermentations of milk the lactic acid one is the most desirable. The most important phases of its work are: Natural souring of milk and cream; controlling ripening of cream and initial stages in the ripening of cheese. Milk soured by this organism is not injured, but rather improved as an article of food. It is very rare to get milk from a herd or even a single cow that does not contain this organism.

The history of the discovery of this organism as an agent in souring milk commenced in 1877, when Lister isolated it from sour milk. Since that date a large variety of milk souring organisms have been isolated by different investigators. The results of these i nvestigations indicate that two types of organisms have been isolated; the first a true bacterium which ferments milk sugar with the formation of C O 2; the second type a streptococcus or bacterium which ferments milk sugar to a pure lactic acid with no gas formation. The investigation further indicates that the first type is not the ideal milk souring organism, but is accessory and the cause of abnormal milk fermentations. The second type is represented by evidently two forms, a typical streptococcus and a more or less questionable bacterium form which appear to differ only in morphology. Opinions are divided and the problem is under debate.

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

The wise housewife knows the importance of always keeping a good supply of Windsor Dairy Salt on hand.

She knows that Windsor Salt makes the best butter—and she is not satisfied to make any other.

Windsor Dairy Salt is both a money-maker and a money-saver.

It makes money for farmers and dairymen because it makes butter that brings the best prices.

It saves money for them because, being absolutely pure, it requires less to properly salt the butter.

39

Dairy and Creamery Butter.

Please tell me what the difference is between first-class dairy butter, the best that can be made, using separator, butter worker, etc., and the best creamery butter that is made in a large creamery. Why doesn't dairy butter keep as well as creamery butter and why is it not equally as good in every way?

Ans.—In answer to the above question I would state there should be very little, if any, difference between first-class dairy butter and first-class creamery butter where all of the modern equipment is used. As a matter of fact, dairy butter should be better, if anything, than creamery butter, as the men have complete control of all surroundings in the production of the milk and of the cream. However, at this point comes in the butter maker, who is in reality one of the largest factors in butter making.

Dairy butter is oftentimes made for a quick market, is not washed properly, and is not salted as heavily as creamery butter. The leaving of a small amount of buttermilk in the butter will cause it to deteriorate after a very short time.

Butter when first made may be classed as a first-class article, but does not have the keeping qualities of the properly washed and properly salted butter. The information included in the question is very vague, consequently, I am unable to answer further.—Prof. Lockwood in N. E. Farmer.

When the stomach fails to perform its functions, the bowels become deranged, the liver and the kidneys congest?d causing numerous diseases. The stomach and liver must be restored to a healthy condition and Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets can be depended upon to do it. Easy to take and most effective. Sold by all dealers.

LIVE STOCK

Impaction of the Rumen (Plenalvia)

Impaction of the rumen—technically plenalvia, and known popularly as "grain sick," or "maw-bound"—arises from engorgement of the first stomach by solid matter, taken in hurriedly in such amount as to paralyse the organ from aver-distension, and generally the impacting material is some kind of food of which the animal is particularly fond, or of which it has been for a long time deprived. Impaction of the rumen with food is not nearly so common as distension of the organ with gas—termed "hoven," or "blown"— but it is a pathological condition similar to it, though differing in the urgency of its symptoms and in the treatment it requires. It is quite as much a preventable condition as "hoven," since no animal should be allowed food in sufficient quantities to produce it, and unless cows accidentally gain access to food stores, or from open gates or defective fences get among crops from which they should have been excluded, its occurrence is quite without excuse.

Over-distension of a hollow muscle causes it to become practically paralysed and in the case of the rumen its muscular coat is not sufficiently powerful to contract on its contents, so that movement of the solid mass and digestion altogether cease. Most people who have seen a bullock slaughtered will have some idea of the enormous capacity of the adult rumen, or "maw", and know that, even after the animal has been fasted for several hours before being killed, it contains many gallons, but only those who have seen the operation for the removal of its contents when dangerously impacted will be able to form any idea of the amount of solid matter it will hold, and the degree of distension to which its muscular coats can be subjected. Almost any food that the animal appreciates may give rise to it, although with some exceptionally greedy feeders it may arise from an limited supply of such common fare as hay, but by far the most dangerous cases are those in which grain—especially wheat—is the impacting material. There is a kind of chronic distension arising from loss of cud, and feeding cut meat with cake and meals, but this is another story, and differs considerably from the rapid engorgement we have under consideration

The primary symptom, or rather the initial stage of impaction of the rumen is not characterized by the amount of pain and uneasiness present when gas is the distending agent, but, although there is less urgency, the disorder is one that will admit of no time being wasted before measures are taken to relieve it, or alvitis—inflammation of the rumen—will be set up, and the case terminate fatally. There is a swelling on the left side, visible in the same position as in "hoven," but if pressed upon with the fingers it is a matter of very little difficulty for even the inexperienced to distinguish between the soft mass which is present in animals suffering from impaction and the gaseous distension existing in the case of animals suffering from "hoven." On pressing the swelling with the fingers it "pits," leaving the impress of them for some time, and there is an entire absence of the resonant drum-like sound of tympany. In time this may, however, occur as a complication, for the impacted mass being immovable, the cud lost, and the organ paralyzed, fermentation is set up and gas eliminated. Then the breathing becomes affected, and the animal stands with the back arched, the head protruded, grinding its teeth. Movement is attended with pain, and when forced to change its position the moans and groans of the animal are eloquent of this. Generally it stands obstinately, or, if the recumbent position is assumed for a short time, the cow goes down very carefully, and lies on the right side, in order to avoid the pain associated with pressure on the distended stomach. If no relief is obtained, inflammation sets in, the temperature is raised, general febrile symptoms manifest themselves, and there is evidence of acute pain. Constipation is present throughout a small quantity of hard glazed faeces being passed at first, but during the last stages nothing whatever is voided.

Treatment is by no means a simple matter, and the really bad case of impaction of the rumen generally dies unless there is operative interference. To get the bowels to act freely, to soften the impacting mass, and restore tone to the stomach is the end to be obtained. Purgatives and stimulants are, therefore, indicated, but dependence must not be placed entirley on Epsom salts, for, valuable medicine as it is, it acts mainly on the back bowels, and what is wanted is to involve the stomachs in the catharsis. Aloes, gamboge, croton, and other drastics are therefore given, but they are suitable only in the early stage and when inflammation has set in they must not be given. An example of an early drench is: Barbadoes aloes, 1 oz.; carbonate of ammonia and powdered ginger, of each ½ oz.; Epsom salt, 1lb. This should be given largely diluted with warm gruel, after which it is generally best for the owner to depend entirely on linseed oil. A quart should be given two hours after the drench, and repeated in does of a pint, with the ammonia and ginger dissolved in warm ale or gruel every six hours, or until an effect on the bowels is produced. Linseed oil acts mechanically by softening the impacting mass, and to assist in this the region of the stomach should be massaged with the hands or a mild stimulating liniment. A mild case—that is, one in which the engorgement is not excessive—will generally yield to this treatment, but when it does not do so quickly, or in severe cases where the distension is enormous, as sometimes happens where cattle get at wheat, barley or brewers' grains, then resort must be had to the operation called rumenotomy or "pauching." It is of no use, however, waiting until the animal is in extremis before this is decided upon, for when the strength has become exhausted by long suffering, the brain has become affected, or alvitis set up, the chances of success are, of course, materially reduced, and it is idle to blame the veterinary surgeon if it fails.—Pateley Bridge.

Let the Pigs have Exercise

Exercise is cheap on the farm but it is a very valuable thing for pigs. In fact young pigs can't get along without it, and older hogs will soon go wrong if confined in close quarters continuously. The first essential in successful pig raising is, perhaps, to get the sows through the winter right and the next is most certainly the proper care of the pigs when they come. It doesn't cost much to enclose a pasture area for the brood sows and pigs. This involves some work, of course, but so does plowing. Most everything we do is work, for that matter, but it is work that keeps the world going, and the most of us would not have three meals a day, clothes to wear and a bed to sleep in if some one were not put to work. But that is a little aside from the subject of exercise for pigs.

Vigorous Manhood.

Two "Health Belt Men." One 50 Years Old, the Other 30. Can You Pick Out the Younger?

I can show you how to restore your youth and how to keep it. A "Health Belt Man" CANNOT grow old; he must be young forever. Years count for nothing in this life, so long as you have great vitality. Weakness, Nervousness, Unmanliness are conditions to be laughed at by the intelligent use of my great appliance, for it gives, in abundance, all that vim, vigor and nerve force which the weakened system craves—Worn every night all night for two or three months, it sends a great, warm, glowing volume of electricity into your body through the nerve centres at small of back; from the first hour's use you experience a decided benefit; there is a great mysterious force which gets right to work. No drugs to be taken; no conditions imposed except that dissipation must cease. Help nature that much; the Belt will do the rest. It takes the weakness and kink out of your back; it drives rheumatic pains away from all parts of your body, you will feel and look young and strong again; woman and man noticing your physical change will be more attracted toward you on account of your new vitality and life; in two months you can experience the full vigor of perfect manhood, or you need not pay.

YOU CAN PAY WHEN CURED.

If you're sceptical I'll prove it first. I'll take all the risk by letting you have the Belt on Free Trial, not to be paid for until cured. Send it back if it doesn't do the work.

Let Me send You These Two Books FREE.

They fully describe my Health Belt and contain much valuable information. One is called "Health in Nature," and deals with various ailments common to both men and women, such as rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder, disorders, etc. The other "Strength," is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free, sealed, by mail.

CALL If in or near this city, take the time to drop in at my office that you may see, examine and try the Belt. No charge for advice, either at my office or by mail. They are better than a fortune for any one who needs new vigor.

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Dates to Remember.

Canadian National Dairy Show, Montreal, Oct. 2nd to 7th, 1911.

Chatham Exhibition, Chatham, N. B., Sept. 11th to 16, 1911.

Prince Edward Island Provincial Exhibition, Charlottetown, P. E. I. September 19 to 23, 1911.

Fredericton Exhibition, Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 16 to 23, 1911.

Yarmouth County Exhibition, Yarmouth, N. S., Oct. 4, 5 and 6, 1911.

Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition Aug. 30th to Sept. 17th, 1911, Halifax.

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Made of specially purified and refined vegetables oils. It will not hurt the most delicate skin.

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PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment ; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money but tell others of this offer. Write to day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 309, Windsor, Ont.

Agents Wanted !

We want farmer agents in all parts of the Maritime Provinces to sell the Acme Steel Ladder.

It is one of the best propositions ever offered to a farmer who wants to make money during his spare moments.

Write to-day for particulars as to territory, etc

The Acme Steel Ladder Co.,
Sussex, N. B.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets gently stimulate the liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system, cure constipation and sick headache. Sold by all dealers.

With a good green pasture in which to run, good milking dams, and feed where they can get at it alone as soon as they wil, take it, good and rapid gains should be made. Pigs that have plenty of exercise do not have thumps, they don't have scours and they don't have a lot of other things. But they do have good health and an appetite that will make pork out of almost anything.

Feeding Whey to Swine.

We farmers do not appreciate to the full the feeding value of whey; this is evident from the fact that at cheese factories all over the country each year large quantities of whey are drained off into the neighboring streams. When we come to consider that when properly used whey has a feeding value of 10c. a cwt., the loss of this by-product is a serious consideration to the patrons. An effort is being made in some cheese factories to get something out of the whey by skimming it and manufacturing whey butter. Even when the butter fat is removed, the skimmed whey is very little depleted in feeding value.

An important point in feeding whey is that it be kept sweet. When hogs are fed with whey from a clean tank and when the whey is left in the tank a few days and gets old, it will not be eaten by the hogs until hunger compels them to. The sweetness of the whey is particularly important when fed to brood sows with litters or to very young pigs.

Experiments conducted at the Wisconsin Experiment Station show that hogs fed on middlings and whey made rapid and economical gains. In the first of the series of experiments, the hogs were fed 35 lbs. of middlings in 100 lbs. of whey, and were not on pasture. When about nine months old they weighed from 240 to 250 lbs. a-piece. In the next experiment hogs were on pasture and only 10 per cent. of the middlings was added to the whey. The pigs drank about the same amount of whey as the pigs in the pen and made the same gain on 25 per cent. less middlings. Both of these lots of pigs did much better than pigs that were carried on at the same time on water in place of whey.

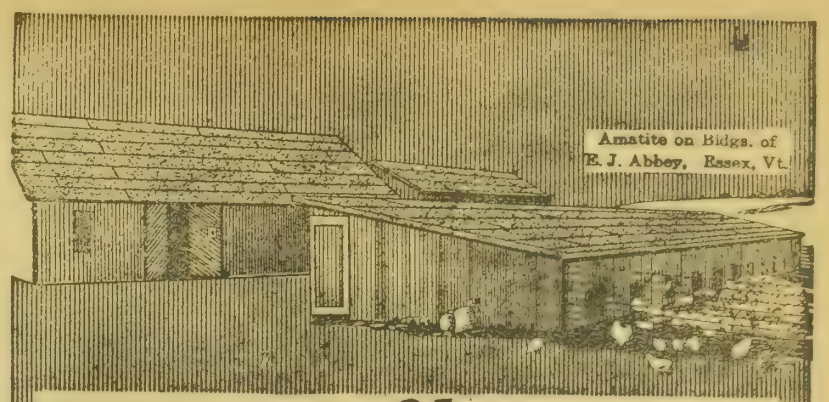
These experiments show the feeding value of whey; also of good pasture for hogs. During the finishing period the hogs were confined in pens and the proportion of middlings was increased.

Dehorning Cattle.

We wish every farmer in the land could read what we are writing. It would, so far as farmers are humane and wise, save a vast amount of suffering and no little money. Leaving out of the account the whole question of cruelty in the dehorning process and the reasons assigned for depriving the cattle of these weapons of attack and defence, admitting the greater docility of the individual animal and the herd when hornless, why wait till dehorning must be done by methods that cause pain and involve expense?

In Ireland for a long time the requirement has been enforced, if we remember rightly, by law, that the growth of the horn be stopped in the calf. This is the simple operation : Take the calf at any time under two weeks of age, better under one week, mositen the slight bunches on the head where the horns are to grow with a little water, then rub these spots with a pencil of nitrate of silver, not breaking the skin but just ittitating it till it becomes red. The calf will scarcely mind the sensation though it may shake its head occasionally for a few minutes. It will never develop any horns.

We have tried this experiment personally on a large number of calves, seen them drink immediately after it as if nothing had happened and watched them grow up hornless cattle. Any one who has witnessed the dehorning of mature animals cannot imagine a farmer or a dairyman ever permitting his young stock to be neglected till it becomes necessary to subject them to such an ordeal, when at no expense and in so painless a way the development of the horn may be stopped at its very beginning.—F. H. R., in Our Dumb Animal.



Amatite ROOFING
Needs No Painting

TRADE B MARK

AMATITE *roofing is weaned.* It doesn't need to be watched over and fussed with and cared for.

It takes care of itself from the start. As soon as it is laid on your roof, you can go away and forget about it.

You *don't have to paint* Amatite every two years as you do the "rubber" kinds. Amatite has a mineral surface which needs no painting.

The mineral surface is better and more durable than many coats of paint.

Back of the mineral surface is a layer of pitch, the greatest waterproofing compound known. Back of the pitch is a layer of felt (a whole ready roofing in itself), and behind this is another layer of pitch and another layer of felt. The result is a strong, durable roof which can take care of itself in any climate without painting.

We will be glad to send you free a sample of Amatite Roofing so that you can see for yourself just what it looks like. Address our nearest office.

Everjet Elastic Paint
Low in price. Great in durability. Invaluable for prolonging the life of ready roofings, fences, iron work, etc.

Creonoid Lice Destroyer and Cow Spray
It will keep flies away from the cows. It will keep lice and nits away from the poultry, make everything sanitary and increase their output.

The Carritte-Paterson Mfg. Co. Limited

St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

Good Care for the Herd Bull

In most districts the heaviest of the breeding season comes during the summer months, and it is then that the stock bull needs the best of care and attention. It is also at this time of year that he is likely to have the least time spent in keeping him clean and well exercised, and his quarters in a sanitary condition. Very few breeders allow the bull to run on pasture with the cows, because there is a danger of all the young heifers getting with calf, and thus having their growth impaired. The bull is much better kept away from the cows even if no heifers are pasturing with them, because he harms himself, as well as being a source of annoyance to the cows.

Most bulls are kept in the stable during summer, many in loose stalls, and many others tied. This gives rise to the problem of how to keep the bull exercised sufficiently to maintain him in the best possible breeding condition. The loose box is a great advantage over the tie, but even it does not give sufficient exercise and some further provision must be made to give the herd header a chance to move around and to keep in an active and useful condition. Wherever a bull is kept, a grass paddock near his stable is a great benefit, and should be provided if possible. A little alfalfa, red clover and corn, growing near the buildings and fed as a soiling crop, is also very profitable, since green feed is necessary, and a variety of this goes a long distance toward keeping the bull in a thriving condition. A little concentrate material is usually required, and can be well supplied by the feeding of a little oat chop, with a small quantity of bran or perhaps also a little heavier chop, as barley, peas, etc. It is not advisable to overfeed with these, but it is important that the bull be kept up in good flesh.

As the hot weather approaches, and the flies become troublesome, the bull should be out in the paddock during the nights, as he will then be able to eat and take his exercise without being troubled with these pests. During the day, the windows of his stall or stable should be darkened, as this is also a very effective means of preventing the trouble caused by the swarming of these insects around and in the bull's stall, causing him no end of discomfort. Cleanliness in the stall is another means of preventing the fly trouble. Owing to press of work in the summer season,, the stable is often left uncleaned for days at a time, or, if it be a box stall, often for weeks, and even for months. This is detrimental to the bull's general health and serves, also, as a breeding place for the filth-loving fly, which increases rapidly under such favorable conditions.

—Farmers' Advocate.

THE HORSE.

Distemper in Horses.

Distemper is a disease peculiar to the horse, and it is likely that it will be affected with it sometime, It is therefore called "colt ill." It is contagious and can be carried on the clothes of a person from one barn to another. It may break out in a stable and no other cases in the neighborhood. The contagion may have been brought in some unknown way.

There are signs of catarrh, the animal is dull, has a cough, and when it swallows, makes a peculiar sound in its throat. There is soreness in the throat and some of the water it may be drinking will come back through its nose; the head is poked out, a little frothy saliva exudes from its mouth, sooner or later a swelling will appear at the back of the jaw; when this takes place the animal has great difficulty in swallowing water and food especially the former. In some cases there is very little fever and the appetite remains good. In others there may be considerable fever, pulse sixty to seventy. In the course of a few days the inflammation in the lumps relieves itself in the formation of matter, which will soon come to the surface and the lumps break of their own accord if not opened. After this takes place the animal is much relieved. Cases may be met with where a small abscess may form and the animal may show no other symptoms; this soon breaks, discharges and heals. In others, although not very sick, the condition of ill health may continue for several weeks, and finally an abscess appears, matures and the animal soon recovers. Again, others may swell on the inside of the throat and suffer great distress and may suffocate.

Irregular strangles is where abcesses form in other parts of the body, such as on the shoulders, hips, flanks, side of the neck, or back of the elbow; also in the liver, between the lungs, or in other parts. So long as the abcess forms on the outside it is not dangerous to life, but those on the internal organs usually cause death.

The sequel of distemper most frequently occurring is a thickening of the lining of the throat, which interferes with the animal's breathing, causing what is called roaring or whistling. The more serious sequel is blood poison from the absorption of matter from the abcesses forming on the internal organs. About the ninth or tenth day the animal ought to begin to improve. On the other hand, if at that time the fever is increased, appetite lost, and the temperature one hundred and five to one hundred and six, there is occasion for alarm, as it indicates that something is going wrong inwardly.

In the early stages of distemper put the animal in a warm, well-ventilated stable. Clothe the body and bandage the legs. If the throat is sore put a piece of camphor gum into a pail of boiling water and put it under the animal's head (but not near enough to scald), and throw a blanket loosely over it to keep in the steam; continue this for fifteen or twenty minutes and repeat it three times a day. Dissolve two drams chloraee of potassium in half a pint of cold water and put in one teaspoonful of the fluid extract of belladonna. Shake up and gargle the throat. This is best done by holding the head a little above the level and pouring a little into the mouth; rubbing the tongue to make the animal move it. If the animal coughs, let the head down at once, and after it ceases coughing hold the head up and pour in a little more, and so on until it is all used; do this three times a day.

If there is any fever give half an ounce of nitrate of potassium in its drinking water once a day. Physic should not be given. If the bowels are confined give injections of soap and warm water. If an abcess forms, poultice it with a warm linseed poultice, changing the poultice once a day. When the abcess becomes soft, open it and inject a little lotion made of carbolic acid, half an ounce water, one pint. Poultice for a few days after it breaks to soften the surrounding parts so that there will be no bunch left after it heals. After the acute stage has passed mix and divide into twenty-four doses, four ounces sulphate of iron, four ounces nitrate of potassium, and two ounces nux vomica, one to be given twice a day in bran mash mixed with a little oats.

If there should be a great discharge of matter from the nose after the animal is convalescent, put one ounce oil of turpentine into a pail of boiling water and put it under the head as above, not near enough to scald; do this several times a day. If the abcess is tardy in forming mix two drams cantharides and one and one-half ounces of vaseline and rub on a little once a week. If the glands of the neck should remain enlarged after the animal has recovered, rub on a little of the following; mix one dram biniodide of mercury with one and one-half ounces of lard. Repeat every second wek. If abcesses form on other parts of the body they should be treated as above.

If the animal's appetite is poor, give one ounce each of tincture of ginger, gentian and chlorite of iron in a quart of oatmeal gruel three times a day. Give half this quantity to colts a year old. Give the animal small quantities of food at a time and often, as it will eat a little fresh hay or oats when it would refuse to eat that which was in the manger.

The Mare and Colt.

What shall we do with the colt while the mother is at work on the farm? It is best to keep him in a box stall in the barn or in the shaded grove or orchard while the mare is at work. Wearily plodding after the mare across ploughed ground in the heat of the sun tires the foal and is trying to the nerves of the driver.

If the mare must be worked before the foal is a month old, it is best to come in once in the middle of each half day to give the mare a pail of water and the colt a chance to get a lunch. After he is a month old and learns to eat oats and bran a little can be placed where he can help himself and he will pass the time eating and will never get hungry or miss his mother. The best success is obtained weaning our colts at four or five months old where the mare has to work regularly. By feeding skim-milk as a side dish with their oats and bran the colts never miss their mothers. They should have an opportunity, however, for exercise and it is best to have two or more run together. The colts will seldom eat more oats and bran than needed when they have the run of a pasture or are fed plenty of clover hay. It costs something to feed a colt as it should be fed, and this is a good reason for not throwing away feed on an inferior colt that barely pays for growing and returns no profit.

Teaching to Stand.

Saddle horses and others are sometimes taught to stand whenever the reins are thrown over their heads. This is done by fastening a sack to the reins so that whenever the horse walks forward it steps on the sack and gives itself a jerk in the mouth; very soon he learns that whenever the sack is left there, he is to stand; and after a while the sack is removed and he still knows that he is to stand. Should he, however, then disobey, the sack must be again tied on. Some horses can be taught this without using the sack, especially if the reins are long ones like those used in Alberta, etc., on stock ponie).—Canadian Farmer.

Horsemen Attention!

DR. J. WOODBURY'S HORSE LINIMENT & DR. J. WOODBURY'S CONDITION POWDERS will save and preserve the life of your horses. Their use will cure and prevent the disease common to horses, such as, Cough, Colds, Distemper, Glanders, Spavins, Pink Eye, Splints, Curbs, Enlargements, Cracked Hoof, Kidney Trouble, Fevers, Cuts, Sores and will remove bunches of all kinds.

BEFORE USING.

CURES:
SPLINTS,
CURBS,
SPAVINS,
ENLARGEMENTS,
COUGHS,
COLDS,
DISTEMPER,
GLANDERS,
FOUNDER.

AFTER USING.

Use this preparation thoroughly for all and every disease of the horse for which it is recommended, Criticise it closely. Carefully watch, mark and note its effects, and honestly judging it on its merits, you will be compelled to endorse it.

TESTIMONIALS:

DEAR SIR :—I had a mare which had a very bad cough and heaves for almost six months, and became so thin there was nothing left apparently but skin and bones and I was tempted to shoot her. A friend of mine who had used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment, with good success, induced me to try one bottle of it which I did with the best results. I used just one and one-half bottles of the Liniment which effected a complete cure of both the cough and the heaves, and I have worked and driven her ever since.

I strongly recommend Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment as the best Horse Liniment on the market, and advise all horse owners to try it,

Very truly,
RODERICK McKENZIE.
Hillsboro, N. S

DEAR SIR :—I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment for a number of years, and have found it to be the most excellent article for the feet of horses kept in the stable. It prevents dryness and hardness, promotes a smooth and healthy growth and will, used according to directions, soon remedy anything like contraction of the hoof.

W. A. C. RANDALL, M. D.
Hawkshaw, N. B.

MESSRS. FRASIER, THORNTON & CO., Cookshire, Que.

GENTLEMEN :—I have used your "Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment" for the past seven years for coughs, colds and lameness of all kinds, and find it gives the very best results for distemper. I certainly consider it the best on the market, and would never be without a bottle in my stable.

(Signed) WALTER SLATER, "Cash Livery."

FRASIER, THORNTON & CO., Cookshire, Que.

DEAR SIRS :—You may put my name on your list as one using your Horse Medicines. I have found them to be the best on the market, and am never without your Liniment and Condition Powders in my stable.

(Signed) G. E. CRONKHITE, (Horseman),
March 28th, 1911.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

MANUFACTURERS: **Fraiser, Thornton & Co., - Cookshire, Que.**

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be removed with

ABSORBINE

also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. $2 per bottle, delivered. Book 3 E free.

ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. Reduces Goitre, Tumors, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. $1.00 and $2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book with testimonials free.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 124 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Ca.

Dollar Bottle Free

Send for a bottle of my Veterinary Medical Wonder. Cures Collic, Fever and Inflamation, Sent postpaid upon request. Agents wanted.

DR. BELL, V. S.
Kingston, Ont.

Full line of veterinary remedies in stock including Dr. Bells Wonder, fine blister for Spavins, Ringbones, lumbs or bunches of any kind.

Teething children have more or less diarrhoea which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then castor oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Sold by all dealers.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's

Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

"SOVEREIGN"

SHEATHING FELT

(Trade Mark Reg.)

is really light-weight Ruberoid Roofing. It is made of the same fabric with wool in lighter weight, saturated and coated with the same **Ruberoid Gum.**

SOVEREIGN Sheathing Felt is clean, odorless, waterproof, germ and vermin proof, fire-resisting and practically indestructible.

Its insulating properties are far superior to those of ordinary building or tar paper. It compares with them somewhat as a blanket does with a sheet. The use of "Sovereign" Sheathing Felt means a far warmer house in winter, and a yearly saving in coal bills. Thus the small extra cost is more than returned to you.

Ask the nearest Ruberoid dealer for sample, or write us direct for sample and booklet G

The Standard Paint Co.

OF CANADA, LIMITED.

Makers of Ruberoid Roofing.

Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF MINARD'S LINIMENT

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited

POULTRY.

How Easily Eggs are Tainted.

It is a theory long since proved by facts, that dirty or foul water will taint the eggs as quickly as anything and hence, apart from the necessity that pure water is to a fowl's health, it is also a necessity if one would ensure fresh tasting and good quality eggs. Fresh water must be given daily; in winter before the fowls come out in the morning, so that they will not have old or soiled water for their morning drink; and in summer when the birds are up before their human attendants, fresh water should be given the last thing at night. From now till the end of autumn all water vessels should be placed in the shade; sun-warmed water is very injurious to the birds, and anything that affects their health affects the quality, if not the quantity of their eggs. One of the greatest aids to the desirable richness of egg and yolk is to feed the laying hen on an abundance of fresh green grass, clover, or lucerne, chopped and given to the fowls in their soft food. Plenty of green food is essential to the production of rich eggs, and though fowls on a farm may have no difficulty in getting this, as they usually have the run of some field or other, chopped clover should be given them several times a week in their meal food, as there is no feeding more abundant in rich egg formation, and it also contains a large supply of highly nourishing properties.

As necessary as pure water and proper food is an abundant supply of grit and shell-making material. Fowls having no teeth, the food passes at once to the crop, or first stomach, without undergoing any change. From the crop it passes to the gizzard, where digestion proper begins. The gizzard is lined with strong membranes, by which, with the aid of grit, the food is masticated. The gizzard also secretes a powerful liquid that is capable of dissolving stones and other hard substances. Without grit in the gizzard the work of digestion is thrown on the liver and stomach, thus resulting in indigestion and liver disease. As a tonic I recommend charcoal, in the shape of burnt wood cinders. The dealer and consumer have great antipathy to thin-shelled eggs, and the egg of quality has not this fault. To avoid it the hens must be supplied with oyster shell or lime. Old mortor or plaster can always be obtained, and should be placed where the birds can pick it when they please. Under proper feeding conditions, a hen's system usually contains enough lime for the shells of five or six eggs. If lime is witheld, the hen will cease laying, or if lime in limited amounts is given, the shells will be thin in proportion. Old crockery broken up into small pieces, say the size of a grain, is the best grit that one can give one's fowls and it has the added virtue of being cheap and easily procurable.

The Object of Feeding a Balanced Ration.

Poultry and what it produces is only a product of what it eats; the nearer the food is balanced up to the requirements of the poultry needs the more they will be able to produce.

Food stuffs are divided into two main groups—proteids and carbohydrates. Nitrogens or proteids are the albuminous muscle and nerve builders, the carbohydrates the heat and fat; both contain ash in the way of phosphate, lime and salts, which are necessary to animal life. All vegetables and grain contain both protein and carbohydrates, but none in the right proportion when fed alone. The weight of the muscles and nerves of the average farm animal is greater than that of the fat. The animals are not capable of converting fat forming food into muscle and nerves, but all the food they eat must be digested before any of it is available as nutriment, and if they have to digest a lot of feed they have no use for, it is not only a waste in animal energy, but a waste in food also.

Corn, cracked and corn meal is the most relishable food of all grains fed to farm animals and no doubt is more largely fed than any other grain owing particularly perhaps to the low cost, and the advantages in raising it, but when fed alone it is too fattening as a poultry or dairy food.

Oats as a complete ration comes the nearest of any grain grown, but is too expensive when fed alone, but should always be a part of the ration; barley is a good substitute for oats when ground, whole wheat is fattening, but wheat bran and middlings are rich in protein and ash, gluten; cotton and linseed meal are rich in protein, but are hard to digest and should be fed sparingly. Alfalfa and clover meal are rich in protein and contain more lime than any of the grains. High grade ground beef scraps are richest in protein of all feeds. Bone meal is rich in phosphate of lime; oyster shells carbonate of lime.

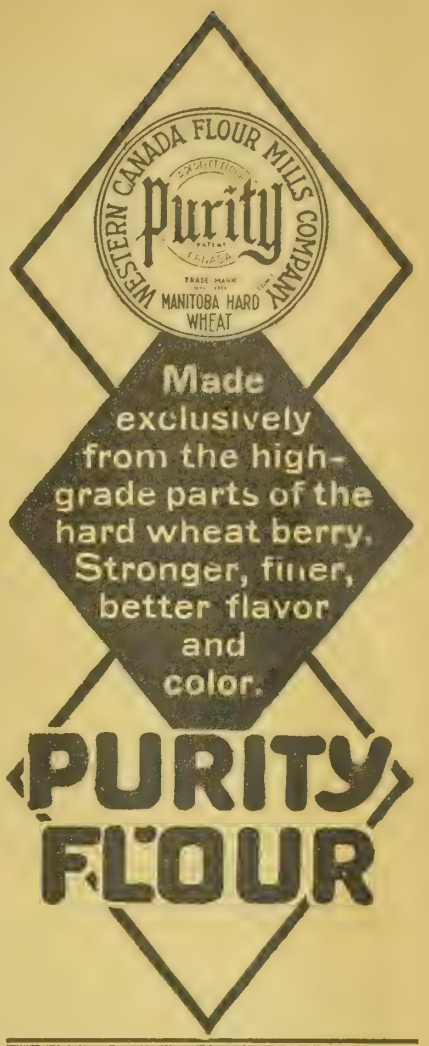
Poultry when given their freedom to roam the fields in the warm season, will balance their own rations and will be healthy, plump and productive; but when confined to small yards their health and productiveness depend entirely upon the care and feed given them. If given the proper care and a good balanced ration, they will pay you well for your labor. A dry mash feed as a part ration has many advantages over a wet mash or a whole grain feeding. They can not eat dry mash so rapidly, it develops a greater power of digestion and is more easily digested than wet mash or whole grains.

A good ration can be made of the following grains: Wheat bran 25 lbs., wheat or buckwheat middlings 25 lbs., corn meal 10 lbs., clover or alfalfa meal 15 lbs., gluten or linseed meal 10 lbs., ground beef scraps in 10 lbs., bone meal 3 lbs., fine charcoal, 2 lbs.

Scratch food: Cracked corn 50 lbs. wheat 10 lbs., buckwheat 10 lbs., oats 10 lbs., barley 10 lbs., kaffir corn 5 lbs., grit and oyster shells equal parts 5 lbs.—J. A. Jocoy.

Feeding Clover.

If you have a second crop of clover cut it while green and tender, dry it carefully, preserving all the leaves and blossoms possible, and store it up for poultry food in winter. To feed it properly, it should be cut fine and fed dry, but the best way of preparing it is to cut it in the afternoon. At night scald it in a tub or bucket by pouring boiling water over it; throw a cover, old carpet or anything, over the tub, allow it to stand all night, and in the morning it will be still warm and possess a savory odor that will almost tempt you to eat it yourself. To every bucketful of cut hay add one quarter of the following mixture: Ground corn, ground oats and bran, ten pounds; linseed meal, one pound; salt, one ounce; mix well. Feed in a trough, and give the hens all they will eat twice a day. Each hen will walk away when she has eaten all she wishes. The buckets of dry food, scalded at night, as mentioned) will fed about thirty hens, and, perhaps, more, and they will relish it highly. No other green food will be necessary. A gill of wheat may be scattered in the litter, so as to induce the hens to hunt and search.


WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY
Purity
TRADE MARK
MANITOBA HARD WHEAT
Made exclusively from the high-grade parts of the hard wheat berry. Stronger, finer, better flavor and color.
PURITY FLOUR

Feeding Ground Meat.

The usual way of feeding ground meat is to mix it with ground grain of some kind. This is unnecessary. It should be fed as a variety, and in a way to afford a change. There should be certain meals, on special days, for giving it to the hens. For instance, give it at night on every other day in a trough unmixed with other food, so that the hens will have nothing but the ground meat for that meal. The next morning give some other food, as corn, and the following meal may be of wheat or cut clover. The ground wheat may be given plentifully if fed in this manner. Simply allow the hens to have all of it that they will eat, and they will relish it and find it beneficial. If fed on meat every meal it may cause bowel difficulty; but given once every two days it will not be in any manner injurious, and will prove of great assistance in inducing the hens to lay during cold weather.

Water for Fowl.

One of the most imperative needs of young chicks is an abundant supply of fresh clean water. The supply should be so arranged that the birds cannot contaminate it with their feet. Many diseases may be contracted from infected feet. Of almost equal importance to the water supply is provision for a green run for the young chicks.

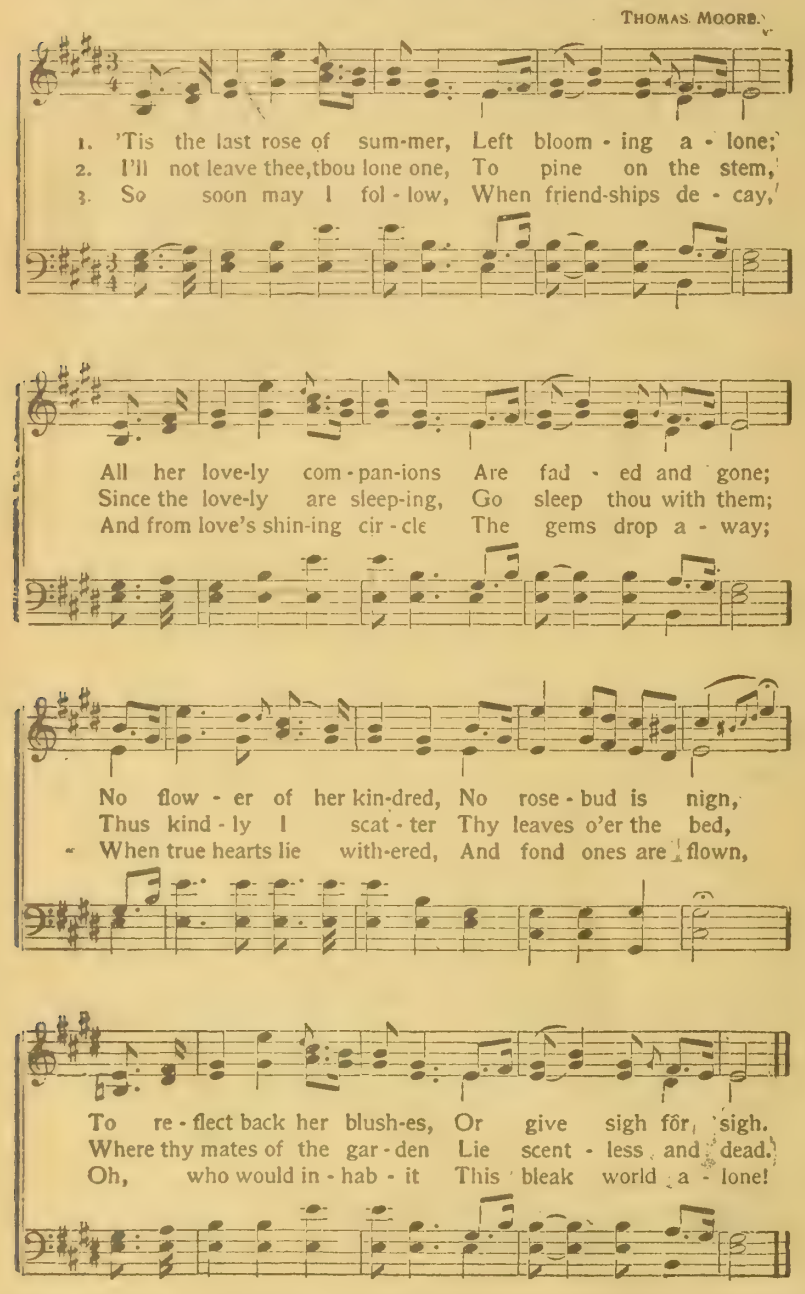
The world's most successful medicine for bowel complaints is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It has relieved more pain and suffering, and saved more lives than any other medicine in use. Invaluable for children and adults. Sold by all dealers.

THE FARM HOME

This Department is now being edited by a very competent lady, who will be pleased to answer all inquiries. She solicits the aid of all who are interested in home making. This aid may be given in the form of short articles dealing with your experiences, questions or timely suggestions. Ladies, this department is yours. Use it to the best advantage.

The Last Rose of Summer.

THOMAS MOORE.


1. 'Tis the last rose of sum-mer, Left bloom - ing a - lone;
2. I'll not leave thee, thou lone one, To pine on the stem;
3. So soon may I fol - low, When friend-ships de - cay,
All her love-ly com - pan-ions Are fad - ed and gone;
Since the love-ly are sleep-ing, Go sleep thou with them;
And from love's shin-ing cir - cle The gems drop a - way;
No flow - er of her kin-dred, No rose - bud is nigh,
Thus kind - ly I scat - ter Thy leaves o'er the bed,
When true hearts lie with-ered, And fond ones are flown,
To re - flect back her blush-es, Or give sigh for sigh.
Where thy mates of the gar - den Lie scent - less and dead.
Oh, who would in - hab - it This bleak world a - lone!

A book containing the words and music of twenty-six beautiful old-time melodies, will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents by Clark Bros, Moncton, N. B.

Out in the Fields.

The little cares that fretted me,
I lost them yesterday.
Among the fields above the sea,
Among the winds at play,
Among the lowing of the herds,
The rustling of the trees,
Among the singing of the birds,
The humming of the bees.

The foolish fears of what may happen
I cast them all away
Among the clover scented grass,
Among the new mown hay,
Among the husking of the corn
Where drowsy poppies nod,
Where ill thoughts die and good are born,
Out in the fields with God.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Love's Barrier

(Continued from last issue.)

CHAPTER VI.

"BE HE COURTIN'?

Ann Coyne looked out from the door of the shop, up the street and down the street, and saw nothing but the pelt of the rain.

"Eh, them blashes, Aaron, they get on a body's nerves! A'al to Lyddy Rash, a'am thinkin', an' get my body tried on. Shoo woant be busy though theer woant be th' price ov thet body made in th' shoap atween this an' tea-time."

"Nah, that theer winna, lass," replied Aaron, as he spread his capacious arms across the counter. "But away tha goes! It'a bit o' a gossip that wants wi' Lyddy, for sure."

"Weel, an' if it be, Aaron, wheers th' harm? When a woman is soa full up shoo cannot take interest in th' dooins ov her naybors, shee's gettin' ready for Kingdom come. A'am not near ready yet, Aaron. Step back an' git me me owd cloak."

Aaron, whose weight of flesh oppressed him and inclined him to a lazy habit of body, sometimes sore upon his active-brained and active-bodied wife, slowly hobbled round the end of the counter, and took the old water-proof from behind the door at the far end of the shop.

"Seems loike as if the A'mighty had his knife in Midcar, Ann. Nobbut's seen th' sun sin th' Rector came whoam. David Lovejoy se's th' Rector 'as pooiled a mighty long face sin ivver e's bin whoam. Hast tha noticed it, Ann?

Ann nodded solemnly as she folded the cloak about her ample figure. Her comely face, tinted red and brown like a winter apple, lost for a moment its usually bright expression.

"Th' Rector, Aaron, wants takin' in hand like the res' of your sect, bi a good woman what knows her place and his. It's bad for 'im not to be marriet. A'am aye sayin' to Lyddy Rash an' other lonesome females thet a fair to middlin' husband is better than noan. 'Tis th' same wi' a wife. Even if she doo hev a naggin' tongue, shoo be better than nobut; wives be like corny toes, they mekks a body mind theer steps."

With which bit of homely philosophy Ann stepped out into the rain, and turned her face up the steep slope of the street.

Midcar looked as if it had been flung together in a hurry, a handful of dwellings on the windward side of the hill and strangers driving through or seeing it for the first time, never failed to ask who had been responsible. The moor was at the back, miles and miles of open country melting into illimitable space. From the summit of the ridge the land dipped sheerly to one of the more fertile valleys of the West Riding, the beauty of the outlook only marred by the chimneys and the smoke of many factories. Yet not altogether marred for wherever there are signs of life and organized industry, there must be the cheerful bustle of communal life, where the solitary are set in families, and where kindly human interests flourish in congenial soil. Places like Midcar are individual and apart, serving their purpose in preserving intact some of the more rugged types of character akin in some of their elements to the keener atmosphere in which they are cradled.

Ann Coyle knew nothing of types, but was herself one of them.

She was known far and wide beyonds the limits of the little shop in Midcar Street, where it was possible to obtain almost everything that a simple taste could want. Coyle's was well known and patronized within a wide radius; Ann herself being an excellent woman of business.

Aaron was lazy; in other words, what was known in the district as a tyke. Ann put up with him, and had long since given over rating him for his lack of perspicacity, having after much cogitation come to the conclusion that the Almighty, for some reason of His own, had built Aaron that way.

Ann herself was the head and front and core of the Coyne's, as the emporium was familiarly designated, and she seldom slackened her energies. They had done well financially, and had a very tidy balance in the bank at Bradfield, but had none of their own to will it to. Ann's one real cross, for she did not take Aaron seriously now, was her childless state. She was a big-bosomed, big-hearted woman, with room for armfuls of little children, and her unsatisfied hunger sometimes gave her face a strangely pathetic look. She made no moan, however, but filled the gap by mothering other people's children. There were not very many in Midcar. It was a place hard on young tender life, and they seemed to die off in infancy.

The bleak moorland air made for the survival of the fittest, indeed, but there were too many little graves on the churchyard slope.

Often Ann was puzzled over the inscrutable ways of Providence, and when she went to lay out some little figure, nipped like a bud on the stalk, she would make her secret protest against His decree. But she never openly murmured, but preached resignation and hope. Her religion was her life, and she realized, as most women do, that to permit or encourage any assault upon it would recoil upon herself. It was one of the things that had to be left like her own childlessness and Aaron's lazy bones, and Betty Kenward's love for the glass, and Lydia Rash's knotless way of doing, to some far-off but sure day of reckoning, when all things would be made clear.

It had been such a rainy autumn that most of the visitors at the big houses had fled disgustedly back to town, and there had been fewer big orders at Coyne's than Ann remembered for many a year. She felt a little depressed as she set out manfully for Lydia's cottage, which stood hard by the Rectory gate, and was the last house in the village.

Lydia was a dressmaker, a large angular female, with a strident voice, a quick eye and a mouthful of pins. The skill with which Lydia managed to hold so many pins without swallowing one was a subject of frequent discussion and speculation among the children, and Ann sometimes remonstrated with her.

"Ef th' Almighty 'ad meannt us-

WOMEN MAY AVOID OPERATIONS

By taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The following letter from Mrs. Orville Rock will prove how unwise it is for women to submit to the dangers of a surgical operation when it may be avoided by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. **She was four weeks in the hospital and came home suffering worse than before.**

Here is her own statement.

Paw Paw, Mich.—"Two years ago I suffered very severely with a displacement. I could not be on my feet for a long time. My physician treated me for seven months without much relief and at last sent me to Ann Arbor for an operation. I was there four weeks and came home suffering worse than before. My mother advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I did. Today I am well and strong and do all my own housework. I owe my health to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and advise my friends who are afflicted with any female complaint to try it."—Mrs. ORVILLE ROCK, R. R. No. 5, Paw Paw, Michigan.

If you are ill do not drag along until an operation is necessary, but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for women's ills, and has positively restored the health of thousands of women. Why don't you try it?

Impurities of the Blood

Anyone whose Blood is impure should read this Testimonial

Mr. Chas. Martin, Box No. 367, Kenora, Ont., writes:—"Three years ago, while working in Hamilton, Ont., I was taken sick, and no one knew what ailed me. Every bit of food I ate I vomited up and consequently I became very weak. My landlord told me that after that he thought at one time I was booked for the cemetery. Walking down street one day I happened to see Burdock Blood Bitters in a druggist's window so went in and got a bottle. Before I had taken half of it I broke out, all round my loins in sores. I showed it to my landlord and asked him what he thought of it. He told me it looked as if I had a heavy attack of chicken pox. Both he and his wife tried all they knew how to persuade me to stop taking the B.B.B., but it was no use. I had gotten so bad I thought it did not matter much whether I went under or not, so I got a second bottle and judge to my surprise to see the sores begin to disappear, and by the time I had taken three bottles I did not care for the best man in Hamilton. I am 61 years of age and am able to do a day's work with the next man, thanks to B.B.B.

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

The Grand Trunk Railway has issued a circular authorizing all Agents in Canada to sell Homeseekers' Excursion tickets to points in Western Canada. This is interesting information for those desiring to take advantage of these excursions on certain dates from April to September 1911. The Grand Trunk Route is the most interesting, taking a passenger through the populated centres of Canada, through Chicago, and thence via Duluth, or through Chicago and the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Ask Grand Trunk Agents for further particulars.

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is considered a necessity by everyone and ye they fail to eradicate from their blood the accumulated impurities, whose presence is indicated by listlessness and loss of energy and by the occurrence of canker and pimples. If these impurities are left in the body it is in a suitable condition to fall a prey to tuberculosis and other diseases

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And 1 of Gates' Invigorating Syrup every Spring

These increase the activities of the organs which remove wastes from the blood, and thus the system is fortified to withstand the summer exertions.

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AND BY **C. GATES & SON, MIDDLETON, NOVA SCOTIA.**

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The Maritime Farmer the best medium for advertising.

sen to mekk pin-cushions out of oor mouths, Lyddy, E'd ave provided fer it. Take 'em oot, lass, or yo'll be getten some reet into yor inside, where it'll tekk some cuttin' to get 'em oot. A'am noan keen on the doctors cuttin' intil me, an' that's what'll 'appen to you, Lyddy, if saa be yo bain't more keerful."

But Lydia pursued her even way, and continued to convert her mouth into a pincushion. She took half-a-dozen from it now, in order to give Ann good-day when in her usual familiar way she stalked in at the front door without knocking.

"A'a niver saa such a year fer wet. A'a didn't Lyddy," quoth Ann with a sigh, as she paused to take off the old cloak and shake off the drops from it at the doorstep before she hung it up. "Well, it keeps the dust doon and lets th' weeds oop. It's a puir 'eart that niver rejoices."

Her cheerful tone failed to chase the gloom from Lydia Rash's face.

"Come in, Ann, a'am glad to see that a'am jist aboot fed up wi' they lasses. Thet Kitty Speight is a perfeck little fule, sho'll nivver be towt th' dress-makin', nivver in this world. An thet Megsie, shoo as jes put a gore in Miss Jane's skirt upside down, an' marked it aa, wi' th' needle. A'a was thet ashamed when Miss Jane coom fur fittin' this arternune, a'a didn't kna wheer to luk. Yes, a'am ready fur tha, Ann, coom in, and set doon."

The little cottage, consisting of three apartments, was wholly given up to the business of dressmaking, and, to Mrs. Coyne's orderly eye, it presented an appalling litter of untidiness.

"If they mekks sic a mess ov a simple thing, Lyddy, why doan't tha set them on the to clean the place a bit? Who's body a'am I settin' on now?"

"Nobbut's body, Ann, it's only a piece ov spare linin'. Set doon, an' doan't worrit. Thet bombazine of yours is going to luk real smart, though it do be twenty year ooten th' fashion. Miss Jane, shoo admired it somethin' great. Shoo ses they doan't mek anny stuff to match it fur wear noo-a-days."

"Faith, and ther's wheer shoo's neet, Lyddy," replied Mrs. Coyne, much gratified by this tribute to the wear-resisting fabric to be obtained at her own emporium. "Yo tell Miss Jane neist toime shoo drops in, thet a'a can let her hev a bit cheap. Has Miss Jane been in this haas terday then?"

"Naht moren an hour ago, Ann, an' lukkin' very solemn. Shoos gettin' somethink on her mind, I could amost sweer. A'a nivver saa her look so grit."

Ann nodded understandingly.

"Theers somethink goin' to happen, Lyddy. Now what's tuk the Rector gallivantin' awa' again, an' im not thel lang back frae furrin? Tell you what, Lyddy, it's thet Paris thet 'as done it. A'ave heard it's a terrible bad place, wheer the women folk are noan better than they shuld be, even th' best of them. An' th' Rector, forby bein' a gooid preacher, hasna mooch ither sense. It a'a in Miss Jane's body, pootir dear, I understands jist how she feels. A'ave been the same aboot Aaron in th' byegone days, when he used to travel for woollens. A'al tell you what, Lyddy, yo's best off thet has kep clear of them pooir silly creatures, the men folk. Jist babbys they are, an' no mistake, ought nivver to be let oaff th' apron strings. An' what may Miss Jane be gettin' now in th' way o' dress, eh?"

"A black an' white costume of Halifax tweed, Ann, made like that," she said obligingly turning over the page of a fashion journal to ex-

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YOU will never get the most out of your soil until it is properly fertilized. And it will never be properly fertilized until you use a good manure spreader, because the use of a spreader will enable you to overcome the practice of spreading on one acre what should be used on two. Why delay the profits that are rightfully yours? Why not look into this manure spreader proposition at once? Learn the many reasons why thousands of other progressive farmers are having such great success with I H C Manure Spreaders.

When you examine one of these spreaders, note the extreme simplicity and great strength of the working parts; note that the beater driving gear is held in a single casting, thus there is no binding nor cutting of parts caused by the gearing springing out of alignment. Notice the roller bearing support for the apron which reduces the draft of the machine; operate the convenient levers; notice how quickly and easily the feed changing device can be shifted, and the wide range of adjustment.

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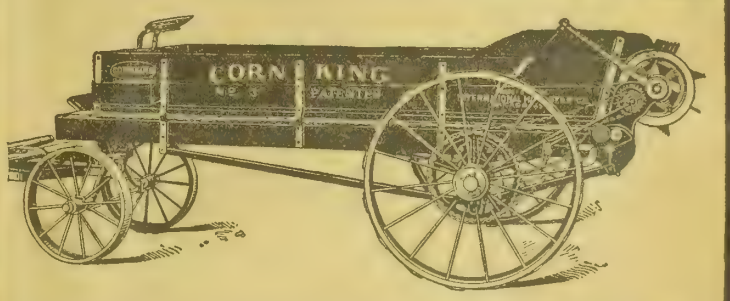

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Will green two rows of Potatoes at once, as fast as a man walks.

Adjustable to any width of row.

Wide or narrow planting.

In general use many years.

Thousands sold annually.

The length of the Duster is such that the poison is kept a safe distance from the operator.

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PORT WILLIAMS, - Nova Scotia.

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hibit the latest style.

"Marcy me, whoivver drawd thet thing nivver saw a woman withoot 'er clothes," Ann remarked scathingly. "It doan't luk much like Miss Jane, do it now? It'll need a lot of alterin'."

"Miss Jane has good lines," remarked Miss Lydia, with an air. "An' if shee didn't want everything so perfectly plain she might luk a lot smarter than shee doo—but theer, shoo doan't think it matters ow shoo lucks, Miss Jane doan't."

"Her mind is occupied wi' something better, Lyddy. A gooid 'eart as th' Rector's sister, aghter be more thankful to 'er than we ware, Lyddy."

"I doan't see thet we're so onthanful," answered Lydia. "A'a think th' Rector doesna know jest th' value o' Miss Jane in th' Parish. It seems to me, Ann, thet though yo an' other women-folks maintin that anny kind o' a man abaat the haase is betterin noan, they need a sight o' toom to theerselves, them same men. Shall a'a tell you what a'a thinks, Ann, concarnin' th' Rector? Well, thet he's coortin' so theer!"

"Stuff an' nonsense, Lyddy Rash; doan't yo go fer to be noan siller than you can help. Mr. Secretan, 'e believes in the celebrity o' the clergy. 'A'ave 'eard 'im an' Coyne at it tooth an' nail ov a Wednesday evenin' behind the shoap."

"Yo wait an' see, Ann! Why there be th' Rector for sure, goin' in be the gate now, iso't it?"

Ann flew to the window and peered over the little curtain, at the same time unconsciously straightening its ragged edge.

"Yes, it be he, an' a fine figger ov a man our Rector be, for sure, Lyddy An' as to wimmin, 'e could choose wheer he likes. Take Miss Audrey, now. Thet would be a match, an' he'd get the brass that would mekk a' the difference to 'im. 'Ow old wooid yo think the Rector to be, no' Lyddy?"

"Nearer forty than thirty. Here's the body ready then, Ann, if so be yo're ready to have it fitted. Will yo fit now?"

"A'a doan't mind if a'a do," and while Lydia, with her mouth once more joyfully fu'l of pins, bent to her difficult task, Mrs. Coyne kept up a running commentary an the fitting, and on the Rector's matrimonial prospects.

All unconscious how near their homely gossip had hit the mark, Secretan strode on, and Jane, while sitting down to her solitary tea, saw him pass by the window. She ran out, conscious of relief so sudden as to be almost overwhelming. Since the moment when he had confided his impending journey to her, she had somehow felt as if she had lost him. To see him in the flesh, smiling the familiar smile upon her, was almost too great a relief.

"Oh, I am so glad to see you back, Claude!" she cried a little breathlessly. "You can't think how long the time has seemed; much worse than while you were in Paris."

She took his dripping umbrella, ran with it to the kitchen, gave Hannah hurried instructions to get something more substantial for tea, and was back to help him off with his coat.

"I just managed to catch the one ten from Euston. It was a bit of a rush. Liverpool Street and Euston are so far apart. I had an uncommonly good little cob in the hansom, or I couldn't have done it."

"You did not sleep in London last night, then?"

"No, at Colchester. How cold it is here, and how dismal. I wonder when this wretched weather is going to mend. I have seldom seen the place look more gastly."

"There is a nice fire in the dining-room and the study shall be lighted at once," said Jane's cheerful voice, which had the quality of dispelling difficulties and making light of troubles. "I have been at the Court Farm most of the afternoon. Did you have dinner before you left London?".

"No, I've just explained what a near shave I had to catch the train. Ah! this is better!"

He strode to the cheerful fire in the dining-room, and stretched out his hands to it. Jane laid on another log.

"I'm always setting out and coming back in what Ann Coyne calls a blash. Most of the fen country is under water. Are you all right, dear?"

He looked at her critically as he asked the guestion. Jane undoubtedly was not looking her best, nay, it may be frankly conceded that she was looking her very worst. She had an old frock on, extremely short in the skirt and skimpy about the bodice, and her straight hair, coming down smoothly on her temples, its grey streaks plainly visible, seemed to throw her features into harsh relief. Jane flushed a little, immediately conscious of an unusual observation.

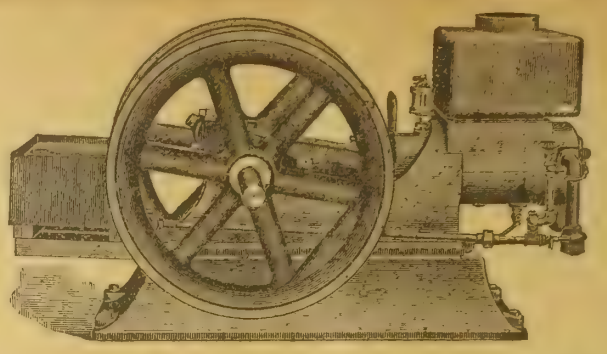
"It is a long, dirty walk to the Court, as you know, Claude, and not expecting you, I did not change my frock for tea. Indeed I was to hungry and tired to wait for it. Poor Tom is in great trouble. That housekeeper he got from Bradfield drinks like a fish, and he turned her out yesterday."

"Drinks, does she? Then there'll be two of them," remarked Secretan

"No, no! Honestly he is trying his best for poor Emmy's sake and the children, to keep straight. I really wish I could find him the right sort of person. The question is where to look. I think I shall go into Bradfield to-morrow or Monday myself, and see what I can do. Come, sit in to the table, dear, and have something to eat. This is one of the Court Farm fowls. I cooked it this morning on the off chance of you getting back to-night."

Secretan drew his arm chair to the bottom of the table and sat down slightly contracting his brows. He was drawing a sharp comparison between his home and the one where he had left the woman he loved. There was a great gulf fixed, and the thought of transplanting Helen, who loved beautiful things, and could create the atmosphere of them where ever she went, to this ugly house, filled him with apprehension. Yes, ugly was the word. Everything in the room had been bought with sacrifice, but it did not contain a really beautiful or ornamental article. Poor Jane had not been taught the grace of home-making, her taste had never been educated, and it remained where it began, hopelessly crude, elementary, middle-class. Spartan-like she had been raised, and Spartan she would remain to the end.

Secretan wondered how it would all strike Helen, and, above all, what would be her attitude towards his sister. Undoubtedly Jane was the lion in the path. He had already proven Helen's caustic tongue. He could imagine the few scathing sentences in which she would dispose of



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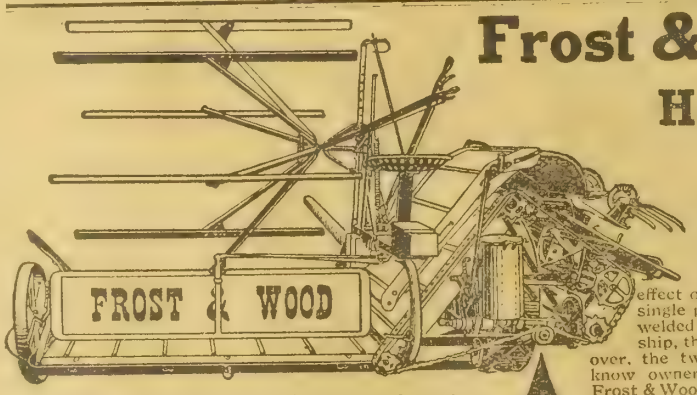

Frost & Wood No. 3 Binder
Has a Strong "Back Bone"

Dropping into a furrow harder than intended, or accidently striking a boulder, does not "wreck" our No. 3—because it is built to stand more "hard knocks" than a binder is commonly supposed to encounter. The No. 3 Main Power Frame—the binder's "back bone" -consists of heavy pieces of steel firmly rivetted together. The Platform is connected to the Main Power Frame by a Double Steel Brace (see illustration). Hard work and rough ground have no effect on this brace. Certainly, no possibility of it sagging. Indeed, every single part of the No. 3 is of the best material, securely bolted, rivetted or welded to some other part. It's the QUALITY, in material and workmanship, that we put into our binders that enables them to beat, by five times over, the two or three seasons' durability-record of other binders. Why, we know owners (names on request) of Frost & Wood binders who have run their machines for 12 to 15 years, with practically no expense except for sections and oil.

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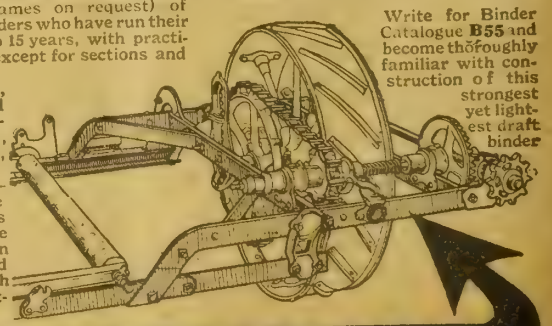

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Dainty, *Disappearing* Doughnuts.
Devoured near as fast as you make 'em.
Golden — tooth-teasing — able-bodied nuts of dough.
Made from dough that *Tastes Like Nuts*, you know.
Use FIVE ROSES flour.
Get that *individual* toothsomeness of *Manitoba* wheat kernels.
Doughnuts with a Palate-Pleasing *Personality*.
See 'em bob up in the rich deep fat—swelling, soft-textured.
A hole entirely circled with Light *Digestible* Food.
Fat without being *fat*—for FIVE ROSES is the sturdy *glutinous* flour that *resists* fat absorption.
Just enough to *brown* deliciously, to *crisp* quickly.
No greasiness, heaviness, sogginess.
Filling a vacant place so pleasantly with never an *outraged* stomach.
Like these make YOURS.
Use FIVE ROSES.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached — Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED MONTREAL

e limitations of Jane. It did not cur to Secretan that these disloyal oughts proved his own limitations, d that he was wholly unworthy of e loyal devotion of his sister's art, or the surrender of her life.

She, poor soul, not knowing why how she was being appraised, yet t herself weighed in the balance d found wanting. Again the feel- of aloofness, of being on the out- e, which had come so sharply me to her heart on the eve of his urn from Paris, swept over her.

'I-ve had tea, dear, so if you'll ex- e me, I'll leave you to enjoy yours l go and see whether Hannah is ng successful with the study fire." he rose and moved towards the or, but he called her back.

What nonsense! Let Hannah see the fire, and get it right. It's at she's there for. You are far fussy. There isn't a scrap of re- e about you anywhere. I want here."

he turned back rather quickly, nded by his tone.

I am glad to know that you do rt me, Claude," she said a trifle ly. "But you might easily speak ttle more pleasantly without hurt- yourself. I don't care for these ds you bring back with you when go away."

Don't get cross, old girl," said retan, a trifle ruefully. "Come sit down here. Don't you see, can't you see—it's a confession I want to make, and that I don't know where to begin?"

(Continued next issue.)

The Power of Sympathy.

Although conscious of the power of sympathy, many loving but over-tired mothers not only forget to show affection but form a habit of constant reproof. Naturally enough the children, unless exceptionally callous to their surroundings, become sullen and resentful. How can they realize that the nagging is an expression of anxious affection?

When Johnny comes rushing into the house, full of enthusiasm over some new play or new idea, and eager to tell his plans, such a mother exclaims, "How many times have I told you to wipe your feet before you open the door?" The greeting kills his enthusiasm, and hurt and wounded, he draws back into himself, and will not again expose himself to such a snub. He confides in her less and less as he grows older, and she wonders why.

An English instructor in physical training has noted that children who are constantly nagged are hollow-chested and sullen. The fear and resentment of which their hearts are full shows in their physical bearing. The same instructor was asked by a woman to help her improve her carriage. "My sister walks as if she owned the street, and I want to do the same," she said. But it was impossible to make the woman hold up her head and look the world bravely in the face; her spirit had been broken by a brutal and domineering husband. Adults, as well as children, are afflicted by lack of sympathy and approval.

There is sound psychology in the statement that if you believe a man is honest he will be honest; that if you trust a young man he will prove trustworthy; that if you praise a child he will deserve praise. Benjamin West's mother kissed her boy when he showed his drawings to her, and the boy, when grown to manhood, said that her kiss made a painter of him.—Youth's Companion.

THE DOMO SEPARATOR

The Cheapest and the Best.

Prices and Capacities.

	Capacity	Suitable for	Prices
Domo B	110 lbs.	1 to 2 cows	$15
" O	150 lbs.	2 to 5 cows	$20
" 1	200 lbs.	3 to 7 cows	$30
" 2	280 lbs.	5 to 10 cows	$35
" 3	450 lbs.	10 to 15 cows	$50
" 4	670 lbs.	15 to 30 cows	$65

Sent on trial to responsible parties.
For particulars of Free trial offer write to

J. de L. Tache,
General Canadian Agent, St. Hyacinthe Que.

Agents Wanted all over the Maritime Provinces

The Maritime Farmer the best Medium for Advertising.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY

Acadia College

Founded 1838. **Wolfville, N. S.**

A time-honored institution for the education of practical young men, whose graduates achieve real success. Courses in Arts, Engineering and Theology, leading to degrees of B. A., B. Sc. and B. Th.

Where thorough scholarship and high character are co-equally developed. Wholesome moral influences. Unsurpassed location. Fine athletic equipment. Low cost for tuition and board. Faculty of 25 specialists. Last year's enrollment, 230. Fall term begins Oct. 4. Write for catalogue.

GEO. B. CUTTEN, Ph. D., President
Wolfville, N. S.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY

Acadia Seminary

Founded 1878. **Wolfville, N. S.**

The Pre-Eminent School for Girls and Young Women—in the "Land of Evangeline."

Every modern facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. Comfortable buildings, with modern equipment. Careful social training. Strong faculty of 22 teachers. Last year's enrollment 308.

Eleven Complete Courses — Collegiate, Junior and Senior University Matriculation, Piano, Voice, Violin, Art, Oratory, Domestic Science, Business and Special Course. Low cost. Fall term begins September 6. Write for catalogue.

REV. H. T. DeWOLFE, D. D., Principal
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ACADIA UNIVERSITY

Horton Collegiate Academy

Founded 1829 **Wolfville, N. S.**

Select boarding school for boys, preparing for University Matriculation in the Arts, Sciences and Engineering. Also a thorough Business Course, including Stenography and Typewriting, and a complete Manual Training Course.

The unsurpassed location, high standards of scholarship and conduct, wholesome moral influences, superior athletic equipment, long career and low cost, make this school famous. Enrollment last year 197. Fall term begins Sept. 6. Write for catalogue.

W. L. ARCHIBALD, Ph. D., Principal
Wolfville, N. S.

THE FREDERICTON EXHIBITION.

The Prize List of the 1911 Fredericton Exhibition has been received and is a very nicely prepared booklet, well printed and attractive in its make up. The Association offer Fifteen Thousand Dollars in Cash Premiums, and several innovations, including a Milking Test, appear for the first time at a Fall Fair. Substantial premiums are offered in Live Stock, Poultry, Dairy, Agricuttural, Horticultural and Florcultural Products The Ladies' Department is enlarged by many additional sections in the Fancy and Domestic Work and over $500 placed in the list for division among the ladies who exhibit specimens of their work. The Prize List will be mailed free to the Secretary, W' S. Hooper, Box 150 Fredericton, N. B.

Fredericton has always been in the front line of Maritime Shows, and the Board of Directors, with few exceptions, the same for the 'ast sixteen years, and many of them, including Secretary Hooper, intend retiring after this year, are endeavoring to make this their final effort, the "Best and Biggest ' of all.

Extensive additions and improvements to both buildings and grounds are being made and a large body of men is now engaged in making ready for the opening, September 16th. The Main Industrial Builuing is having an addition 128x80 feet now being erected, which will make what will be practically one large building about 350 feet in length, undoubtedly the largest Fair building, under one roof, East of Toronto This new addition will provide for an Amusement Hall on the second floor, and will be to every particular an up-to-date Theatre with a seating capacity of about 1200. The ground floor is to be used by the Provincial Governm nt for use of future Farmers and Dairymen's Conventions and Winter Fairs for New Brunswick to be held in Fredericton is not at all improbable this new building being designed, and heated by steam, for such a purpose should the intention be carried out.

The enclosed grounds are being extended back 200 feet, allowing for a new show ring, which will be one-eighth of a mile, and a Transportation Building is being provided for exhibits of carriages, sleigh, automobiles etc,

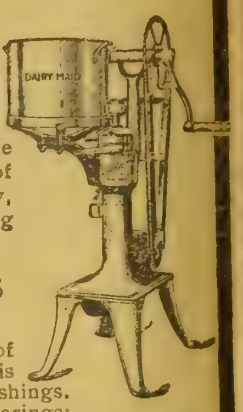
The Amusement Attractions this year will be on a larger scale than ever, several thousand dollars more being provided for this branch than in former years, and in addition to the Amusement Hall programme, two Shows of over half an hour each will be put on free in the enclosed grounds every day of the Exhibition.

Trotting and pacing, under the direction of the Fredericton Trotting Park Association, with large purses, will prove a great attraction to horse lovers, and with competition open to Canada and United States horses, large entries are looked for and record breaking speed expected.

The Fredericton Exhibition advertisements appears in this issue and we ask for it the attention of our readers.

A young fellow from Underwood in town last week, when asked what he thous ht of Reciprocity, replied his mother never used any other than Red Rose —(Port Elgin, Ont. "Times.")

When The Cow Has Done Her Part



OF COURSE it's important that the cow do her part. But after that, it's up to your cream separator. If it doesn't get highest quality cream—if it doesn't skim to a trace—you are robbing yourself of the profit that your cows have produced.

I H C Cream Harvesters get full value out of the milk, not for a few months only, but through years of constant service. They have proved their durability, close skimming, easy cleaning, and easy running advantages.

I H C Cream Harvesters
Dairymaid and Bluebell

are the only separators with dust-proof and milk-proof gears, which are easily accessible. The frame is entirely protected from wear by phosphor bronze bushings. These separators have large shafts, bushings, and bearings; the flexible top-bearing is the strongest and most effective found in any separator. The patented dirt-arrester removes the finest particles of dirt from the milk before the milk is separated. I H C Cream Harvesters are made in two styles—Dairymaid, chain drive; and Bluebell, gear drive—each in four sizes.

The I H C local agent will be glad to point out the above features and many others, or, write to nearest branch house for catalogues and other information.

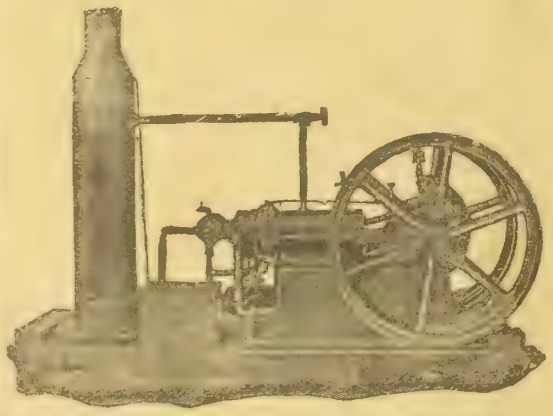
CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA Chicago U S A
(Incorporated)

I H C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problem to the I H C Service Bureau.

Farmers of Quality



Stationary and Mounted, in 1 1-2 to 30 Horse Power.

Want Quality!

Readers of THE MARITIME FARMER are of the quality stamp; we realize their discerning ability to pick an article of machinery that is correct in every mechanical detail. That is the reason why such care is taken to see that the **Ideal Gas and Gasoline Engines** are what we claim for them.

Every part of the **"Ideal"** is interchangeable—a mighty strong feature. The cylinder, instead of being cast with the base, is cast separate and bolts on the base. The valves, instead of sealing directly on the cylinder head are enclosed in a valve cage, and the valve cage is inserted in the cylinder head, so that when the valves become worn, the valve cage and valve can be taken out and ground without removing the cylinder head.

The idea of casting the cylinder separate from the base is a good one, for when the walls of the cylinder become worn, you don't have to buy a complete new engine, you only require a new cylinder that can be bolted on the base. Another good feature, is an extremely long piston with double rings instead of using three rings. We use three sets of two rings each on the Ideal.

Another thing, there is a speed regulator on this engine which enables you to run the engine at any speed, and, of course, when you reduce the speed of the engine, you also reduce the fuel consumption. For instance, if a man had a 6 H. P. engine and wanted to run a cream separator with it, he could reduce the speed and thereby cut down his fuel consumption to suit the work.

All these are points to consider when looking for a gasoline engine of quality—one that stands without a peer.

"Ideal" Gas and Gasoline Engines are built on honor and built to give their operators satisfaction, and they do it. We do not build a cheap or low grade engine, but do cater to that class of buyers who wish a first class article at a reasonable price.

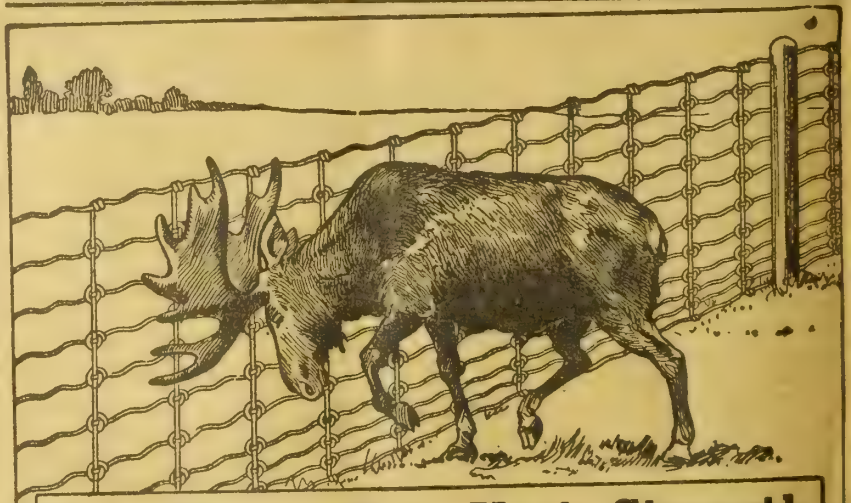
Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

Write for information

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Ltd., - Brantford, Ont

Maritime Address--29 Dock St., ST. JOHN.

J. A. Pugsley & Co., St. John, N. B., Agents.



This Fence Has Vast Strength

For a fourth less than the price we pay, we could get hard-drawn steel wire. But that kind, though used in most other wire fence, hasn't the *life*, the springiness, the strength we insist on for Maritime Wire Fence.

• • • •

So we make this fence of extra-heavy hard drawn steel wire of nine-gauge. Constantly we test it for quality. And so we *know* this fence has *more* strength than it probably will ever need.

• • • •

Yet the price of Maritime Wire Fence is no higher than you must pay for ordinary fence. But the life of the Maritime Fence is far longer—and the fence surely reliable.

• • • •

On this extra-quality wire we put a smooth, even heavy coat of galvanizing. We put on more than enough—that's our way. You gain by the longer life of this better fence. And we lock laterals and upright wire rigidly, yet springily, with a cross-leverage lock that simply CANNOT let go under the hardest strain.

• • • •

You can bank on the strength of this fence Make the test for yourself and your neighbors. Then get the agency—it will pay you well. Address

NEW BRUNSWICK WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Moncton, N.B.

MARITIME WIRE FENCE

When Pasture is Poor.

The advantages of a good pasture can be replaced by the regular use of Herbageum. It has been used and tested for about twenty five years without failure with horses, cows, fat cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry. It insures good health and better returns. It keeps sheep free from ticks and the wool clip will be heavier and better. The flavor of milk and butter are improved when it is given regularly. As good calves can be raised with skim or separated milk and Herbageum as with new milk, and when milk is scarce do not kill your calves as you can make a fine calf meal, equal to any on the market at a cost of 1½c. per lb. Try the following 100 lbs. oil cake meal, 300 lbs. shorts, 4 lbs. Herbageum, and about 1 lb. of salt. Mix these thoroughly and stir about two cupfulls in a gallon of scalding water and feed warm. With poultry good health, brilliant plumage and plenty of eggs are sure if you will use Herbageum.

The House Fly.

This fly, called "Typhoid Fly" on account of its being known as a carrier of typhoid germs, is one of the filthiest insects with which we have to contend. It also carries the germs of tuberculosis and other diseases, and is a menace to the health of the family.

It breeds in fresh horse-manure and other filth, hence, when the stable is near the house, flies are apt to be more numerous. Use screens on the windows; resort to the use of sticky fly paper; keep garbage-pails and privy vaults securely closed; if possible, keep stable manure covered.

Some farmer's wives hang sticky fly paper, sticky side out, on the outside of their screen doors, at the top; which, in warm weather, catches flies which gather there.

Flies are attracted, and can be killed by the following solution: Place in a room two teaspoonfuls of formaldehyde (formalin) in a pint of water. Flies drimk this and shortly die. This not only kills the fly, but serves to disinfect the insect after death.

Intestinal discharges from patients suffering from typhoid, or any other fever, should be sterilized before being emptied into sewer or cesspool.

More Advice on Potato Bugs.

Potato bugs are at work. They are an enemy to be poisoned by the potato grower. War must be commenced early and continued with vigilance. Paris green is the most highly recommended. It may be used as a spray, with a sprinkler, mixed with air slaked lime, flour, or fine, dry road dust, sifted over the potato plants when covered with dew or rain In any form of application at least one pound of Paris green should be used per acre, but when the plants are large a greater amount may be required. The Minnesota Experiment Station, prefers to use Paris green mixed into a thin paste with water and then stirred in the large volume of water to be used in a sprayer. Very good results, however, have been obtained by the use of a common sprinkler. Where the crop is large and it is possible to procure one, a power sprayer is advisable and regarded as almost indispensable. Milk of lime, made by slaking two pounds of stone lime in water to each pound of Paris green, should be carefully strained into the poisonous mixture to prevent burning of the plants. Arsenate of lead may be used as a potato bug poison, but it is more expensive than Paris green. Paris green may be mixed with Bordeaux mixture, when the mixture is used as a disease destroyer. In this case no additional lime need be added.

Cut Worms.

Wheat bran and Paris green kill these pests.

There are two things to be remembered in using this compound; it will kill poultry or anything else that eats it, and if applied too heavily on young, succulent vegetation, it will kill that too. Hence, keep poultry away, and apply not on the plant or against them; the worms prefer this mixture to vegetation.

The bran and Paris green remedy is a boon to the vegetable grower; it is easy to obtain, but little trouble to mix and apply; 50 to 100 pounds of the mixture will suffice for an acre according to the closeness of the plants.

Use one pound of Paris green to 50 pounds of wheat bran, mix dry, then wet to make a stiff mash. It will of course kill birds and that is a serious objection.

The most successful way to use the above formula is to apply it ahead of the plants appearing. The worms are very hungry when they first become active. If we will apply this mixture before the crop appears the worms being hungry and fond of the bait, they eat and are finished.

For tomatoes and other transplanted things the wrapping of one or two thicknesses of paper about the stem, so that it reaches a little above the surface at the time of setting, will save every plant. In a field or large truck patch this might take too long, but in the home garden it will save the tomatoes, peppers, pansies, asters, etc., without fail and is not much trouble. Have a bunch of papers cut into strips say an inch wide and a couple of inches long and the trick is easily done.

FLORICULTURE

St. John correspondent writes: I have a Rex Begonia, a beautiful, large plant, and looks healthy but apparently will not stand the light. If kept in the window when the light is strong, even on a cloudy day, it will droop so that the leaves actually hang over the edge of the pot. Then during the night it will straighten up as fresh as ever until it has been in the light again for a few hours. It is in a warm room and window, it being an east window. What should I do to prevent this trouble?

I am afraid that without further particulars as to size of pot, time of repotting, watering, etc., I could only suggest giving it partial shade. Some varieties of Rex Begonias are very impatient of light, especially sunlight and have to be removed in that respect.

Shediac, N. B., writes:—Last year I cut my Rubber Plant down. It had grown as high as the ceiling of the room. I made cutting and tried to make them grow but they both died. Now on the old there are but few shoots. What I want to know is if I can take these shoots of the old stalk and make them grow? If so, how will I treat them? Shall I take them off this month or later?

We usually root cuttings of this plant by taking the tips and placing in sand in a box on the heating pipes thus giving them bottom heat. They might possibly be rooted in a box or pot of clean sand if kept constantly moist in an even temperature of 60 degrees. To do this requires some care. Another way if old fashioned, might suit you better. Get some coarse wood moss, or better, the long Spagnum or Swamp Moss, make an incision in the branch you wish to root, a small cut will do, about this tie a large handful of this moss quite tightly, saturate thoroughly with water and keep constantly moist. of blossoms as large as a water pail. Once dry would be fatal to your hopes. This will ordinarily cause the roots to form at the incision and when they become quite distinct you can cut off the stem below them and put in soil, keeping moist and in the shade for a few weeks.

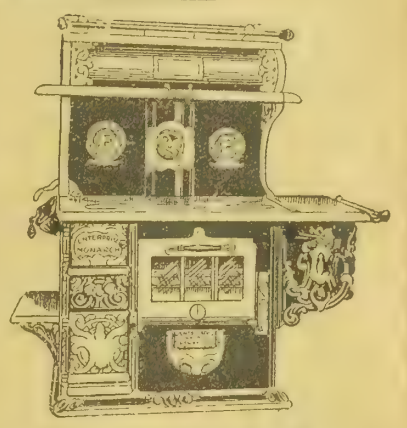
A. S. St. John, writes: What do you think of Begonia Gloria de Sorraine?

It is truly a beautiful plant. It is a mass of vivid pink flowers, the season through. Unfortunately it requires considerable heat and moisture and does not stand the dry air of a house during the winter very well, but during the summer months it should be a splendid plant for the window. It wants plenty of sun and water, does well right up in a sunny window. This plant when well grown will bloom so profusely that the foliage is almost entirely covered. They require very little root room. A plant in a six-inch pot having a mass

This is the RANGE Every Housekeeper Longs to Possess.

The

ENTERPRISE MONARCH STEEL RANGE



with Glass Oven Door, Accurate Oven Thermometer, Controller Damper, Simmering Cover, Aluminized Oven, Thermometer Guide, Duplex Grate, Broiler Lift, End Hearth, Top End Shelf, Nickel Side Shelves and Towel Rod on Hot Closet.

Supplied with base or feet and with coal or wood fittings, as desired.

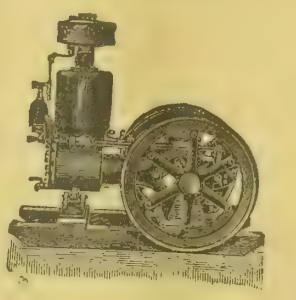
The above features make it the most complete steel range on the market.

Examine the MONARCH at our Agent's or write for circular.

The Enterprise Foundry Co., Sackville, N.B.

THIS IS THE STICKNEY.

The Simplest Gasoline Engine on the Market.



You can learn to run it in ten minutes.

It is always ready—always willing.

It will start at once and stay running as long as you wish.

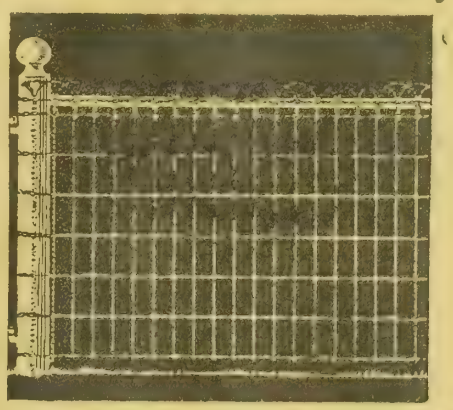
If you want a complete course in Gaso line Engineering, send for our blooklet No. 57. It's free. Send a post card to-day.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont

G. J. Barrett {Sales Agent} 82 Dock St. St. John, N. B. Branch at Fredericton, N. B.

REGAL LAWN FENCING

Direct from Factory to Consumer.



The uprights or pickets are all made of the best No. 9 hard, galvanized wire, and are 3 in. apart. The line wires are two No. 12 wires, twisted.

We pay the freight to any station in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, for special heights, write for prices. We furnish any length desired.

36 in. high, per running ft., 9c
42 in. " " " " 10c
48 in. " " " " 11c

Remit cash with your order to

The Lott Lawn Fence Co., Box 134, Sarnia, Ont

INTERNATIONAL GALL CURE

SOLD ON A SPOT CASH GUARANTEE

CURES While Horses Work or Rest

International Gall Cure is a certain, sure, quick and infallible cure for Galls, Sore Necks, Sore Backs, Sore Mouths, Cuts, Bruised Heels, etc. Will not melt and dissolve from the animal heat, but stays right where it is applied. Possesses extraordinary healing and soothing qualities. **International Gall Cure** is the cleanest, most antiseptic, purest and best Gall Cure on the market. We will refund your money if it ever fails to cure. Keep a box on hand as it is almost a daily need on the farm.

25c. and 50c. At all dealers.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Limited
TORONTO, ONT.

EXCURSIONS TO WESTERN CANADA.

The Grand Trunk Railway System announce that on Tuesday; June 13th and 27th, July 11th and 25th, August 8th and 22nd, September 5th and 19th, 1911, Homeseekers' Excursions will be run from all Stations in Ontario and Quebec to Western Canada, via Chicago and Duluth or via Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, at reduced rouud trip fares.

The well-known double track line of the Grand Trunk from the East of Chicago appeals to the traveller, and with the superior train service that is offered by this line, including the famous "Internationsl Limited" from Montreal daily at 9.00 a. m., and which is the finest and fastest train in Canada, many passengers will be attracted this way. The route via Chicago is a most interesting one, taking passengers through the principal cities and towns in Canada and in the States of Michigan and Indiana. In addition to this a choice of seven lines between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis is offered.

Owing to the great number of Canadians who reside in Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and other cities en route, there is no doubt that the Grand Trunk will find many patrons who will take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them for a brief visit at the stations with their friends.

Canadian citizens are exempt from so-called Immigration Examination, and there is no detention at any point.

Baggage is carried through the United States in bond without requiring any special attention on the part of the passenger. Inspection is not necessary at any of the points at the Border.

Another feature that will appeal to the homeseeker is the comfortable transfer at points like Chicago, St. Paul and Duluth into freshly ventilated clean cars, avoiding the necessity of travelling a long distance in the same car.

In addition to the above routes, the sale of tickets is also authorized via Sarnia, and the Northern Navigation Company's magnificent Steamers across Lake Huron and Lake Superior.

For further particulars apply to any Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway System, or write to Mr. J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station, Montreal, or Mr. A. E Duff, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto.

The Lightning Rod.

Last month there occurred a disastrous fire which completely destroyed the capitol building of Missouri causing a loss of from one to two million dollars. The building was struck by lightning. While two million dollars many not mean a very heavy draft on any one of the prosperous farmers and citizens of Missouri, the loss to the state is nevertheless great When one realizes that comparatively few dollars would have secured protection from a disaster of this kind, he cannot fail to appreciate the shortsightedness in ignoring the necessity of taking preguard against similar losses. All significant that the building at the national capital, such as the white house and navy buildings are equipped with lightning rods so as to guard against similae losses. All these things are more or less impersonal because they refer to the state or the nation rather than to the individual. We were shocked when we heard about the fire at the Missouri capital but we would have been more concerned if it had been our dairy barn filled with good cows and an abundance of high-priced feed. The loss would not have been so great, yet it would have been extremely personal and we would have felt it keenly. The only way to guard against such losses is to provide protection before the loss occurs. Itis poor policy to lock the stable door after the colt is stolen. It is equally poor policy to buy lightning rods after one of the buildings has been burned.

During the summer it is no uncommon sight to find the horizon lighted up by burning buildings every time there is a severe thunder storm. Frequently four or five of these will be blazing at once. Every fire means a serious loss, not only because of what goes up in smoke, but because of the delay that is sure to follow in handling the farm work. Too frequently there is no insurance to fall back on. This is another extremely short-sighted policy. There are two things that every farmer ought to have on every building on his farm. One is a good insurance policy and the other is a good equipment of lightning rods.

It has only been a comparatively few years since the lightning rod business has been considered legitimate and dignified. When the editor was a boy, the lightning rod agent was put in the same class with the dealer in gold bricks or the confidence man. This was due to some disreputable deals that were made in every community, not because any discredit could be attached to the lightning rod itself as a means of protecting the buildings, but because of the business contracts too frequently entered into by the unscrupulous man who posed as an agent for some fictitious company. All these things have been cleaned up and today the lightning rod business thanks to the energy of a few progressive firms, is as clean, honest and secure as any other line of commercial activity.

Lightning is a very fickle and uncertain natural force at best. It is something that you can never foretell and every possible precaution against losses which it may cause should be taken. The lightning rod is the surest, safest and most feasible of these precautions. It stands to reason then that the lightning rod is a necessary adjunct to farm equipment. Once installed it is always on the job. There are no expenses of upkeep, there are no annual premiums to pay, in fact no further demands of any kind can be made upon the farmer's pocketbook. Furthermore the lightning rod is a great blessing because it saves worry and anxiety on the part of the farmer every time there is a severe storm; it matters not whether he is at home or in town, he cannot fail to wonder, at least, if he is going to find his buildings intact or a heap of ashes when the storm is over. If his barn is equipped with protection of this kind he can feel safe. The lightning rods should be installed because they provide safety for human life, safety for the farm stock, because they are the greatest economy in protecting the buildings against loss and finally they give one a feeling of security and safety at all times.

I H C OWNERS ARE PROUD OF I H C WAGONS

There is a certain pride in owning a wagon that you know is built of the highest quality materials obtainable—a wagon that is not only attractively finished with the best paint and varnish, but which also gives perfect service, day after day, and year after year. That's why I H C owners are so proud of their wagons.

If you want to be proud of your next wagon—choose one of these two in the I H C line—

Chatham or Petrolia

The loads they carry, the roads they traverse, and their wonderful durability make others wish they had bought a Chatham or Petrolia.

Chatham Wagons have a long record for satisfactory service in Canada. Made with hard maple axles, oak bolsters, sand boards, rims, and spokes, and oak or birch hubs—they represent the highest standard of wagon construction. When you buy a Chatham wagon it is with the assurance of getting the utmost service and satisfaction out of it.

Petrolia Wagons are constructed of first quality woodstock which is thoroughly seasoned by being air-dried. The ironing is of the very best. The inspection of each part is most rigid.

Be sure to call on the I H C local agent, get a pamphlet, and let him show you one of these wagons. If you prefer, write the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house for any information you want.

IHC Service Bureau

This Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problems to the I H C Service Bureau.

EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES:—International Harvester Company of America at Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago U S A

Why Every Breeder should Have a Typewriter.

After working hard all day in the stable, the field and in the woods, the average breeder goes home at night to find mail waiting him that demands prompt attention. Your hands are naturally calloused and you would rather handle a pitchfork than a pen. If you had a Typewriter you would find it much easier to manipulate. The key board, showing letters plainly, is very simple. It may take a little longer at first to write your letters, but you can "speed up" with little practice. Then again, a Typewriter is better in a home where there are growing children, especially girls, than a piano. If they learn to operate it will not take nearly so long for them to get through business college if they know the use of a Typewriter. Right here is where you will probably save the cost of a machine. They last a lifetime with care and the fact that your correspondence is written on a Typewriter will give give you a standing with prospective buyers that cannot be obtained in any other way. We have lots of new machines ready to ship and have several second hand ones that have been rebuilt. If you are interested write for further information with regard to cost, etc., mentioning The Maritime Farmer.

United Typewriter Co., Ltd..
Prince William St., - St. John, N. B.

Potato Beetle Destruction.

During the past few years the potato beetle has been spreading very rapidly in Western Canada. For several years a few of these insects used to be seen season after season in the eastern parts of Manitoba, but, like many other dangerous things, they were never regarded seriously, and we were told that they were not spreading. But now potato beetles are to be found almost all over Manitoba and away westward into Saskatchewan.

As a result of this increase in numbers, there was last year—and there again will be this year—a very general enquiry as to the best method of destruction. In view of this fact, we offer the following advice: The potato beetle (or potato bug, as many call it) is a biting insect, and so must be attacked by something that poisons its food. Generally, in the past, the poison used has been Paris green, and this has given very fair satisfaction, although if put on too heavily it is liable to burn the foliage and if used too sparingly, or wrongly, the poisoning is not always satisfactory. However, it is very much better to use than hellebore, which some farmers used last season, but which is of very little, if any, benefit for poisoning this insect.

Some time ago we had the opportunity of interviewing W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, at the Central Experiment Farm, Ottawa, on this matter of potato beetle poisoning. Mr. Macoun has for years given special attention to potatoes and is probably the best informed man in Canada regarding this most useful tuber crop. As the result of his 25 years' experience, he says that he has had better results in killing potato beetle with a mixture of Paris green and arsenate of lead than by Paris green alone. He also uses a stronger mixture than is generally recommended. His formula is: 8 ounces Paris green and 1½ pounds arsenate of lead to 40 gallons of water. This is more Paris green than is generally advised with the arsenate of lead thrown in extra. If the lead arsenate is used alone, he recommends 3 pounds in a 40 gallon mixture.

One reason for general disappointment is that many persons throw Paris green on the top of a big body of water and try to stir it in. The poison, which does not mix readily with water, clings to the vessel and gathers into lumps, and is never evenly distributed in the water, and so never properly conveyed to the plants. The correct method is to make a paste of the poison with a small amount of water, then thinning this paste down into a strong liquid solution, and adding this to the big bulk of water. By doing this the poison can be we,, distributed in the water. Then stir the contents of barrel before each fresh lot is dipped out.

Another point is that the water should be put onto the plants in as fine a spray as possible, so that it may remain on the leaves. If the spray is fine enough and not too abundant, it will be retained by the foliage until the water has evaporated and the poison been left to dry on. But if a heavy coarse spray floods the plants, the water runs readily off carrying away most of the poison, and the only place where there is an abundance is at the leaf tips, where the last drops have hung and evaporated. Mr. Macoun does not recommend dustingwith dry powder, practised by some, as being as satisfactory as spraying.

The first potato beetles generally appear each season about June 15, and they can be found from that time until the potatoes are dug in the fall. We would advise all our readers who have been troubled with them to try the poisoning, as it is a very easy matter for the beetle to lessen a crop of potatoes by fifty bushels to the acre.—N. W. Farmer.

$3,600

in Cash Prizes for Farmers

Your Photograph May Win a Prize

AMONG the prizes we are offering in our big Prize Contest is one of $100.00 (Prize "C") for the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with a photograph showing the best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement. For this prize, work of every description is included.

Now just as soon as you finish that new silo, barn, feeding floor or dairy, that you've been thinking of building, why not photograph it and send the picture to us? The photograph doesn't necessarily have to be taken by a professional or an expert. In fact, your son's or your daughter's camera will do nicely. Or, failing this, you might use the kodak of your neighbor's son nearby. In any event, don't let the idea of having a photograph made deter you from entering the competition. Particularly as we have requested your local dealer to help in cases where it is not convenient for the farmer to procure a camera in the neighborhood. By this means you are placed on an equal footing with every other contestant. Get the circular, which gives you full particulars of the conditions and of the other three prizes. Every dealer who sells "CANADA" Cement will have on hand a supply of these circulars—and he'll give you one if you just ask for it. Or if you prefer, you can use the attached coupon—or a postcard will do—send it to us and you'll receive the complete details of the contest by return mail.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED PORTLAND CANADA CEMENT MONTREAL

If you haven't received your copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," write for that, too. It's a finely illustrated book of 160 pages full of useful and practical information of the uses of concrete.

Write us to-night, and you'll receive the book and the circular promptly.

Do not delay—sit right down—take your pen or pencil, and fill out the coupon NOW.

Canada Cement Company, Limited,
National Bank Building, Montreal

Please send Contest Circular and book.

Name.....
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Address.....
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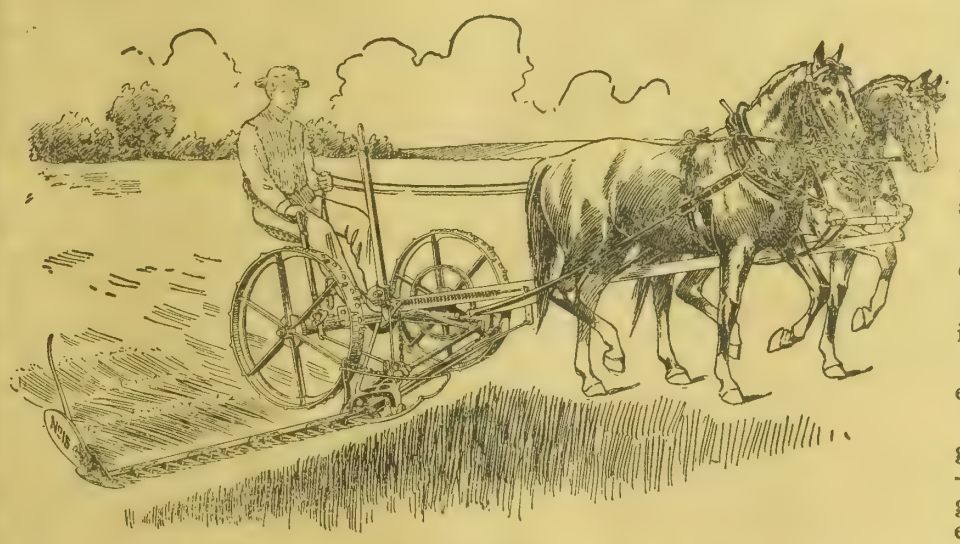
Massey-Harris Mower.



Large, broad-faced Drive Wheels.

Four-powl Ratchets—no lost motion.

Finger Bar and Knife back are finest rolled steel.

Long wearing Plates on cutter bar.

Steel Clips hold knife in position.

Sections have hard edge and soft centre.

Raised Ledger Plates give long cutting edges—the serrated edges add greatly to the cutting efficiency.

THE MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited, Moncton, N. B.

Cultivattion of the Alfalfa Crop.

(Continued from page 727.)

not make much growth alone. It in turn furnishes the germs with food of a different kind so, it is a co-operative affair, each furnishing that which it can secure easiest. When the alfalfa is starting it does not have the germs on its roots and so is very delicate and must be given good care. The germs will multiply faster in the soil if it contains manure, and if the germs are not in the soil it may be necessary to introduce them. The best way to do that is to get some soil from a field that has been growing the alfalfa successfully for a few years and sow it on the new field at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. —N. D. Extension Bulletin.

STOCK NOTES.

Your attention is directed to the Advetisement in this issue of the Pure Bred Ayrshire Bull owned by E A Schofield at Hampton. This is a particularly well bred fellow, his dam having qualified for the record performance, and his grandsire was a champion at the St. Louis World's Fair.

Mr. Schofield has been using this bull for the past two years, and is only selling him to avoid in-breeding.

Anyone wishing to purchase an Ayrshire to head his herd could not do better than have a look at this fellow.

The Farm is near the Station at Hampton, N. B.

1 Cent a Word.

This department is one of the most valuable in the MARITIME FARMER. At a cost of only one cent a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange. The address must be counted as part of the advertisement and each initial or a number counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order and advertisement must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office. Copy must be received not later than Friday before the date of issue, which will always be found on the editorial page of the proceeding issue. No black faced type or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small ad, as noticeable as a large one. The rate for this column is one cent a word, each insertion. MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

REMEMBER! Reeves Munroe, Consulting Electrical Engineer, Taymouth, N. B.

FARM FOR SALE.—At Westchester Station New house and convenient to station. Apply to J. C. MURRAY, Box 624, New Glasgow, N. S.

THREAD POWER FOR SALE.—One second hand two-horse Moody thread power for sale cheap. First set of planks still on the machine. Write POWER care of MARITIME FARMER, ussex, N. B.

ALL kinds of books on Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Gardening, Bees, Fruits Flowers, Vegetables, etc. Catalogue free.—MORGAN'S POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, London, Ont.

BAIN WAGON FOR SALE.—We are offering one heavy Bain Lumber or Farm Wagon for sale cheap, on easy terms. For particulars write M. A. MacLEOD, SUSSEX. N.B,. or W. C. MAC LEOD & SONS, LOCH LOMOND WEST, N. S

FOR SALE.—Pure bred Holstein bull, six years old. 'Active, docile and a sure getter. Dam's record 23.8 lbs. butter in seven days.—STEPHEN C. CHURCHILL, Overton, Yarmouth, N. S.

Chester Whites.

I have for sale several Chester White boars and sows, all ages. Pairs not akin may be purchased. Write at once.

WM. A. ERB,
Sussex, N. B.

Meadow Brook Stock Farm.

Chatham, N. B.

Clydesdales, Haekneys, Shorthorns, Berkshires. Look over our winnings at late Amherst Horse Show and you will be convinced that we have the stock. Send your Pure Bred Mares to be bred

J. B. SNOWBALL COMPANY Limited,
Proprietors

JOHN BENNETT,
Superintendent.

Dairy — Shorthorns.

FOR SALE.—4 Bulls and some choice Heifers with calf, colors dark red or roan, ages from seven months to two years. The head of this herd is an imported bull from Cumberland Co., England; and was the best calf from one of the best dairy herds in that country. Inspection and enquiry solicited. Address W. T. WOOD, Highfield Farm, - - - Sackville N. B

Craig Bros.

B. P. Rocks.

Leaders again. A clean sweep of the four cockerel prizes at the last big Fair; 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen, 3rd pullet. In Utility Class 1st Pen, 1st and 2nd pairs of Cockerels, 1st and 2nd pairs of Pullets with the reward of Rhodes Cup. Price of eggs and stock gladly given on application to

BOX 447, Amherst, N.S.

Pure Bred Yorks for Sale!

10 pure bred Yorks, 3 months old. Four are boars and six are sows.

Write to

S. H. White Co., Ltd.
Forest Glen, N. B.

FOR SALE.

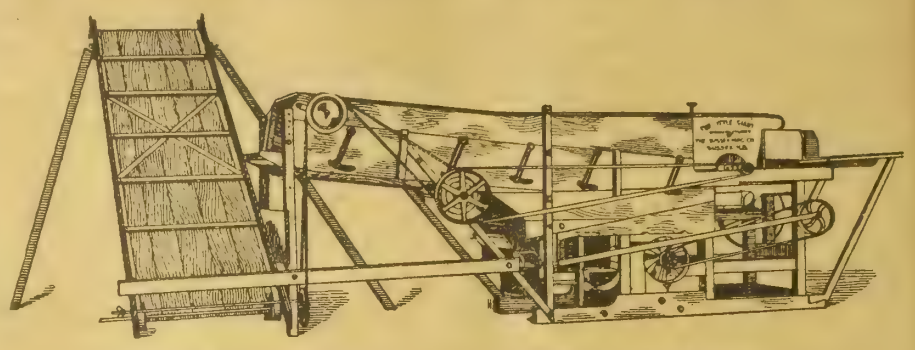
One Ayrshire bull calf, three months old, from a good producing cow and sired by an imported bull that comes from large milking strain. One yearling Shropshire ram and three ram lambs that are of the richest breeding in the Maritime Provinces. Three Chester White boar pigs, two months old, and six Berkshire pigs, both sex, four months old. Booking orders for Berkshires of August litters. It will pay persons wanting stock of this kind to correspond with the undersigned as this stock will be sold at very reasonable prics.

T. J. HAWKINS,
MacKay Station, Col. Co., N.S.

The Best Judge of a Thresher

Is the Man Who Has Used it.

It's not the purpose of this advertisement to tell in detail the merits of the Sussex Little Giant Thresher. This is simply an expression of the opinion of a man who has used it, which is, perhaps, better evidence of its superiority than anything we can say. Should any reader wish a detailed description we will mail descriptive catalogue on application.



Four Horse Thresher may be operated with 5 to 7 H. P. Gasoline Engine.

THE SUSSEX MANUFACTURING CO., Sussex, N. B.

DEAR SIRS:—It affords me much pleasure to write that the Threshing Outfit purchased from you has given entire satisfaction. The nearest estimate I can give as to the number of busnels threshed is 60 bush. of oats in one hour.

I find, that the Sussex Little Giant Threshing Machine is far ahead ofany other threshing machine I have ever used. I remain, Respectfully yours, E. F. CRABB, Greenwich Hill.

We manufacture the celebrated Little Giant Threshing Machines—the best on the market—in one, two and four horse sizes. Centrally located, as we are in Sussex, we are wthin easy reach of all parts of the Maritime Provinces and can cater to your wants better than any other Canadian or American firm. Send for cuts, descriptions, prices and full particulars to-day. All inquiries receive our careful and prompt attention.

THE SUSSEX MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd., Sussex, N. B.

MARKETS.

St. John Prices.

GRAIN—Oats, 50c to 55c per bushel.

FEEDSTUFFS.—Bran, $24 per ton; Corn meal, $1.55.

LIVE STOCK.—Milch Cows, $45 to $50; Lambs $ to $4

DRESSED MEATS.—Beef (carcass) $7 to $8; Beef (retail) $9 to $20; Mutton, $7 to $8; Veal, 9c. to 11c.; Lamb, 14c. to 15c, Pork, 9c. to 22c

HORSES.—Drafters, $200 to $250; Roadsters, $175 to $200; Carriage, $175 to $225.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Creamery Butter, 22c. to 23c.; Dairy Butter, 19c. to 22c.; Cheese, 13c.

POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS.—Fowl, $1 to $1.50, Chickens, $1 to $1 25, Ducks, $1.25 to $1.50; Turkeys, 18c. to 20c. per lb

FRUIT.—Cherries, 30c per box; Raspberries 70c per half pail; Strawberries, 14c per box.

VEGETABLES.—Carrots, $1 50 to $1.75; Potatoes, $2,25 to $2 40; Turnips (new) 80c. per bushel; Beets (new) 75c dozen bunch.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Straw, $7 to $8 ton; Wool, 14c to 21c; Calf Skins. 16c. per lb, Sheep Skins, 18c to 25c.; Lamb Skins, 18c to 25c.

The Market was poorly supplied this week. It bids fair for the next week. Lamb is coming quite plenty; Strawberries are about done; New Potatoes selling high, $1.50 per bushel; Blueberries bring 10c to 12c. per box.

The Beef Market is in the hands of Gunn Co. and D B. Martin of Ontario. They are doing a thriving trade, and it looks as if they will drive our butchers out of business,—

First Class School for Girls and Young Women

The Catalogue of Acadia Seminary, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in our columns, has come to our table. An examination of the booklet, which is well printed and illustrated, shows that the work of this well known school is organized in **three departments.** The **Academic Department** includes the Collegiate Course, the Sopomore and Freshmen Matriculation courses. The **Fine Art Department** included courses in Music—Pianoforte, Voice, Violin, and the usual theoretical branches—Art, in Oils, Water Color and China Painting, and the new work in Arts and Crafts, and Oratory. The **Department of Practical Arts** provides courses in Household Science, Business, Stenography and Typewriting. All of these courses are characterized by modernness, breadth and thoroughness, and aim not merely to prepare the pupil for the professions open to women but for COMPLETE LIVING.

To do this Work a staff of **twenty teachers** of fine personality, qualified by training, temperament and experience, is employed. Admirable provision is made for the development of the physical life of the girls by the presence on the staff of a resident Trained Nurse and a competent Physical Director. Simplicity in living and dress, high ideals in conduct and thoroughness of work are insisted upon. That the school is a popular one is evidenced by the fact that duriug the last seven years the registered attendance has been doubled.

Full particulars concerning the work of Acadia Seminary may be had by writing PRINCIPAL H. T DeWOLFE, Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

Dates to Remember.

Canadian National Dairy Show, Montreal, Oct. 2nd to 7th, 1911.

Chatham Exhibition, Chatham, N. B., Sept. 11th to 16, 1911.

Prince Edward Island Provincial Exhibition, Charlottetown, P. E. I. September 26 to 29, 1911.

Fredericton Exhibition, Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 16 to 23, 1911.

Yarmouth County Exhibition, Yarmouth, N. S., Oct. 4, 5 and 6, 1911.

Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition Aug. 30th to Sept. 17th, 1911, Halifax

FOR SALE.

I am offering my stock bull "Conqueror," 3 years old last May.

One of the best bred Ayrshires ever offered

His dam, qualified for the Record of Performance, and her sire was the sire of two others in the Advanced Registry.

His sire was a champion at St. Louis World's Fair.

Price $125. "Come and see him."

Allandale Farm, Hampton, N. B.
E. A. Schofield, Proprietor.

COBEQUID FARM HOLSTEINS!

Offering some fine bull and heifer calves sired by Sir Rooker Posch Artis and Helbon Dekol's Prince, from cows and heifers that are producers. Can spare a cow or two bred to freshen next fall. Inspection solicited.

SAMUEL DICKIE, Central Onslow, Col. Co., N. S.

FOR SALE.

One Guernsey Bull, 26 months old; three Guernsey Bull Calves, dropped in December, and Females, any age.

One Ayrshire Bull, 3 months old, a few Bull Calves and Females, any age.

Two Chester White Sows, farrowed in December; young Pigs, 8 and 9 mos. old. Two Sows to farrow in September.

J. F. ROACH, 'Phone 111. "Sunny Side Stock Farm." SUSSEX, N. B

Holstein Bull for Sale!

We have a pure bred, registered Holstein Bull, 8 months old, for sale. This bull is well grown, thrifty and fit to head any herd. His dam was producing 70 pounds milk per day, two weeks after freshening. She is due to freshen again in September and is still giving from 20 to 25 pounds. His sire produces as uniform a lot of calves as we have ever seen. If you want him write to-day.

W. C. MACLEOD & SONS,
"Gold River Farm,
Loch Lomond West, N. S.

When writing advertisers please mention the Maritime Farmer.

If your cows don't give enough milk, or if it's not rich enough in butter fat, don't blame the cows—they need

Pratts Animal Regulator

to help them properly digest their food and extract all the nutrition out of it. There's nothing truer—thousands of dairymen have increased the milk yield of their cows by using Pratts Animal Regulator—often more than doubles it. Try it on your poorest cow and watch results. Also valuable for other stock, keeping them strong and healthy and preventing disease. 25 lb. bag $3.25, smaller sizes from 25c up.

Pratts Animal Dip is the greatest of all stable disinfectants — prevents disease, cures sores, bites, galls, mange, ringworm, scabies, etc. 1 qt. 50c, 1 gal. $1.50.

Pratts Bag Ointment is a positive remedy for caked bag, sore teats, all chapping and inflammation. 25c and 50c per box.

• There are other Pratt Remedies for every animal ailment—all fully guaranteed. Ask for information about them.

Maritime Poultry Supply Co., Moncton N. B.

Breeders Directory

Our charge for inserting names in this Directory is $1 per year for each line under each heading. Money must be paid strictly in advance. Names taken out promptly when time is up. Stamps taken.

Jersey Cattle.

Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Guernsey Cattle.

Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex, N. B.
Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Holstein Cattle.

F. W. C. Nase, Nerepis Station, Kings Co., N B.
Jos. R. Taylor, Upper Dorchester, N. B.

Ayrshire Cattle

John A. Hughes, Petitcodiac, N. B.
The S. H. White Co. Ltd. Forest Glen, N. B.
Hon. W. Owens, 4026 Dorchester St., Montreal.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex N. B.
Fred. S Black, Amherst, N. S.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Isaac Chipman & Son, Chipman's Corner, Kings Co., N. S.
Walter E. Eaton, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N.S

Oxford Down

Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N S.

Cotswolds.

Donald Innis, Tobique River, N. B.

SWINE—Berkshire.

J. R. Semple, Brule, Col. Co., N. S.

Yorkshires.

Hon. W. Owens, 14026 Dorchester St., Montreal
The S. H. White Co. Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B.
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
R. J. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S.
Wm. A. Churchill, Lakeside, Yar. Co., N. S.
Boyd A. Wetmore, Harvey, Albert Co. N. B.
Syd. J. Goodliffe, Sussex, N. B.

Chester Whites.

Jacob Allen, Bayfield, N. B.
W. H. Moore, Scotch Lake, N. B.
Howard W. Corning, Coeggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
W. C. McLeod & Sons, Loch Lomond West, N S.

POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Walter McMonagle & Sons, Sussex N. B.
S. Jones, Sussex, N. B., White Plymouth Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorca, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns.
W. J. M. McLeod, Loch Lomond, West N. S., Houdans and Silver Grey Dorkings and R. C. R. I. Reds

FOR SALE

Black and White Orpingtons.

That have, size, looks and laying qualities. Many prize winners. Not one over two years old. Am selling on account of my business requiring more of my time.

Pen of Blacks are big, browny and beautiful and in fine condition. Price of pen $20.00 or will sell separately. This pen is a genuine bargain.

Whites contain some real White Orpington Hens that are white and winners, with true Orpington shape, red eyes, short head and all the characteristics that make an Orpington the best looking and the most profitable fowl on earth. Price of pen $15.00 or sold separately. Write to

C. H. Wisener, Pictou, N. S.

Shorthorns For Sale.

We have sold eight pure-breds and have a choice lot of roan and reds left, ages from 13 to 26 months. Also a large red bull, 3 years old.

C. C. H. EATON,
Canard, N. S.

FOR SALE!

To make room, 100 Breeding Hens and Cocks, Barred and White Rocks and R. C. Reds, also some Cockerels and Pullets to spare in each variety.

EGBERT DEYOUNG,
Box 120. Dartmouth, N. S.

Eggs for Hatching.

Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds and S. C. Brown Leghorns. Both matings $1.50 per 15 eggs. Columbians and Wyandottes $1.00 per 13 eggs. 120 Egg Incubator and Brooder for sale.

W. H. HENRY,
Shubenacadie, N. S.

"Hillside Stock Farm"

Ayrshires of the choicest strains, imported and Canadian bred, young bulls and females, all ages for sale. We made a personal selection in Scotland last summer and can supply your wants. We invite your inspection when visiting the College Farm. Come and see us.

PRESCOTT BLANCHARD,
Truro, N. S

MAPLE GREEN FARM.

Holsteins of the richest breeding and highest production; nothing for sale at present except a choice Bull Calf, out of a 17.35 lb. Jersey three year old; seven of the nearest females in his pedigree average over 25 lbs. butter in 7 days and he is individually as good as his breeding. For particulars write

R. L. HICKS,
Dalhousie Junction,
Restigouche Co., N. B

Sea View Stock Farm

I have for sale several choice pure bred young Holstein Bulls, of various ages. Write or call for full information

J. D. IRVING,
Bouctouche, N. B.

SPRING BROOK FARM AYSHIRES.

Headed by two imported Bulls. Stock all ages, for sale. Exceptionally fine lot of young Bull Calves from cows that won at Amherst 3rd in aged cow class. 1st and 4th in three year olds, 1st and 5th in two year olds.

McINTYRE BROS.
Inspection invited. Sussex, N. B.

FOR SALE.

200 acre farm, situated a quarter of a mile from the town of Oxford, N. S. 100 acres under cultivation, balance pasture and woodland. Good buildings, basement stable, milk route in connection. For particulars apply to.

ABNER A. REID,
Oxford, Cum. Co., N. S.

BOND INTEREST VS. BANK INTEREST.

If you have money in the Savings Bank at 3% you can make it earn 50% more by investing it in a safe Municipal Bond earning 4½%. We sell bonds of towns in the Maritime Provinces which yield from 4¼% to 4½% and the investment is just as safe as though the money were in the Bank. Send for our list of absolutely safe investments. Bonds of this character have a ready market and can be sold quickly at any time you might require to have your cash.

Atlantic Bond Company, Limited,

HOWARD P. ROBINSON, President.

Bank of Montreal Building, - ST. JOHN, N. B
Herald Building - - HALIFAX, N. S

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS AND BUFF WYANDOTTES.

Yearling Males and Females for sale, must make room for a large stock of young vigorous chicks. These yearling birds are from our breeding pens and include our prize winning birds at Amherst last year. Write for prices and description.

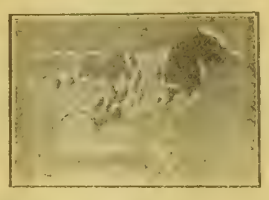
EVERYTHING IN SUPPLIES.

KINGSDALE POULTRY & SUPPLY COMPANY, - Sussex, N. B.

BELLEVUE STOCK FARM.

Bellevue won male and female championships and all the herd prizes in Shorthorns at the 1910 fairs. The championship for Ayrshire bull has been held by us for three years with our Morton Main's Gerthrope, an Osborne bred bull. We have for sale an 18 month old bull, out of the Ayrshire cow that won first prize in the dairy test at the Amherst Winter Fair in 1910. All our prize winners, with the exception of our herd bulls were bred by ourselves. Write for prices or call and see us. We breed our winners and sell them too,

C. A. ARCHIBALD, Proprietor. - - - Truro, N. S.



Wish - Ton - Wish Stock Farm.

Breeders of High-Class Holstein-Friesian Cattle and Large English Berkshire Pigs. Just now we can offer a few good Bull Calves and a Heifer or two. We have some extra good young Berkshire Pigs of both sexes ready to ship the last of May, out of one of the very best sows we ever owned, and sired by an Imported boar of excellent quality.

HARDING BROS., Props.,
Welsford, Queens Co., N. B.

BROOKLAND'S HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

I am offering for sale one pure bred Holstein bull, Eke DeKol Paul, Jr., three years old, dam, Lady Pietertje DeKol. Record day for milk, seventy pounds. Sire, Eke DeKol. This bull is also first cousin to Grace Fayne 2nd Homestead champion seven day cow of the world, 35.55 lbs. butter. Also a half-brother, six months old, out of same cow, sired by Ormsby Veeman.

Write for prices. First come, first served.

C. H. Giles, 'Phone 464 P. O. Box 119, Brooklands, Fredericton, N. B.

SHEEP MEN ATTENTION!

Those who desire to purchase some of the best blood obtainable in all the leading breeds of Sheep will do well to write me for prices. I have a car of beauties coming from Ontario which I intend to exhibit at the Maritime Fairs. Make a point to see my exhibit and be convinced I have the goods and that they may be bought right. Special attention paid to Farmers' Societies.

JAS. A. TELFER, Sunny Brae Sheep Ranch, Sussex, N. B.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS!

Champions of Canada. Champion of World.

In show ring we are champions of Canada. We have defeated the very choicest selections made in United States. We will be shipping a car of Jerseys to the Maritime Provinces early in May. Write at once.

B. H. BULL & SON, - Brampton, Ont.

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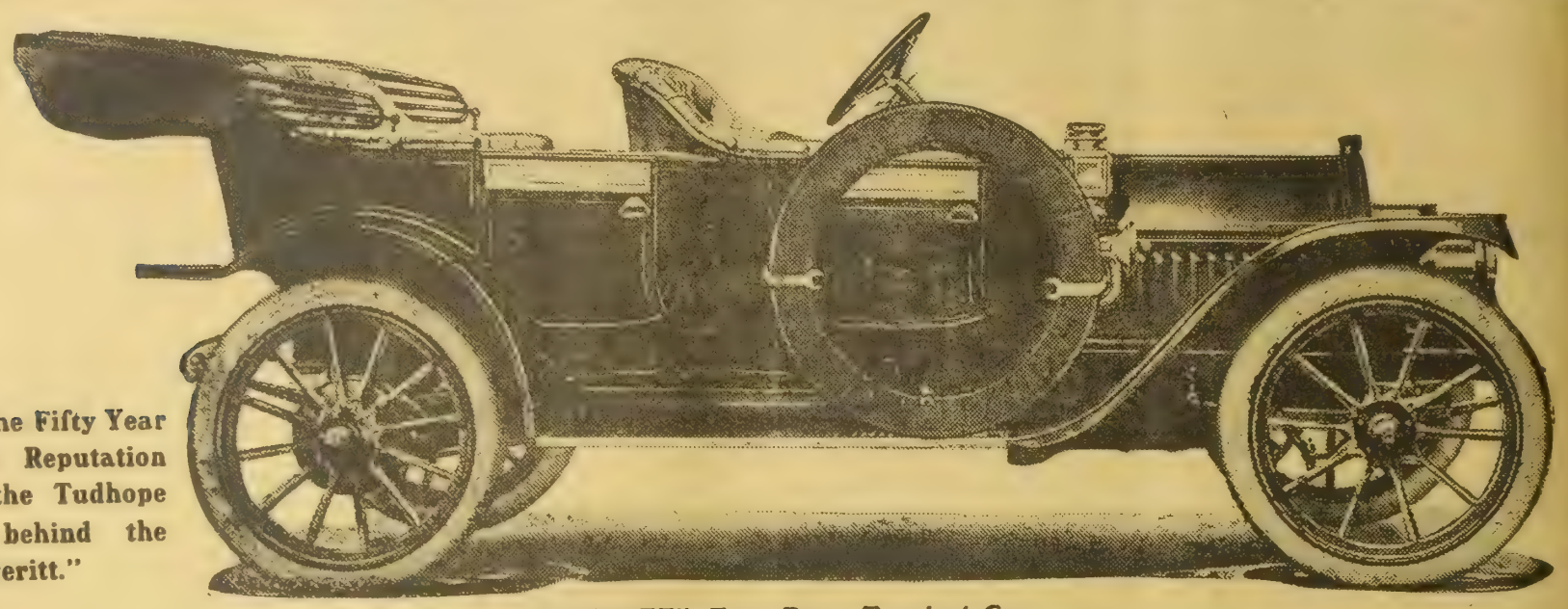

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Published twice-a-month in the Interests of the Farmers of the Maritime Provinces of Canada

Vol. 16. SUSSEX, N. B., AUGUST 8, 1911 No. 22

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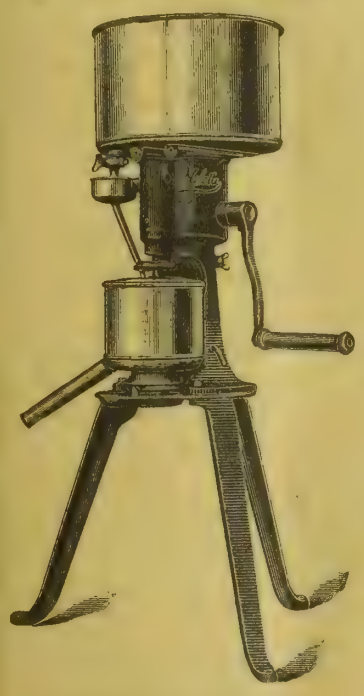

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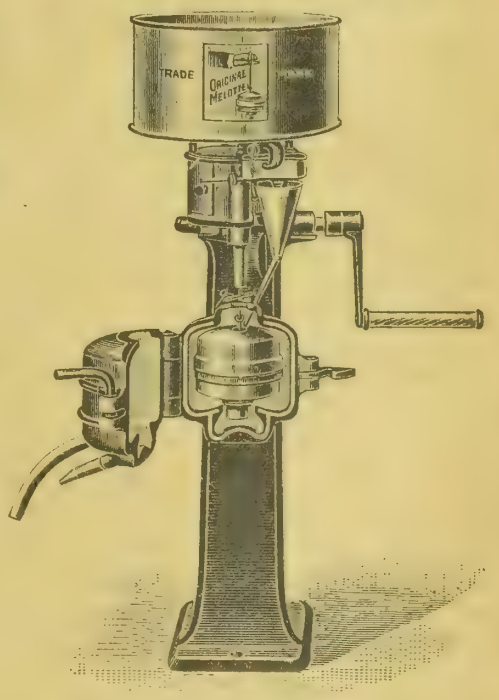

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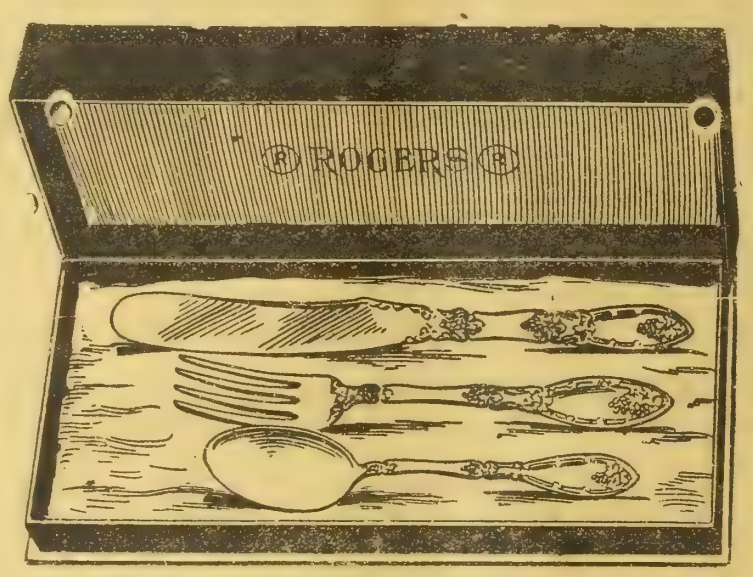

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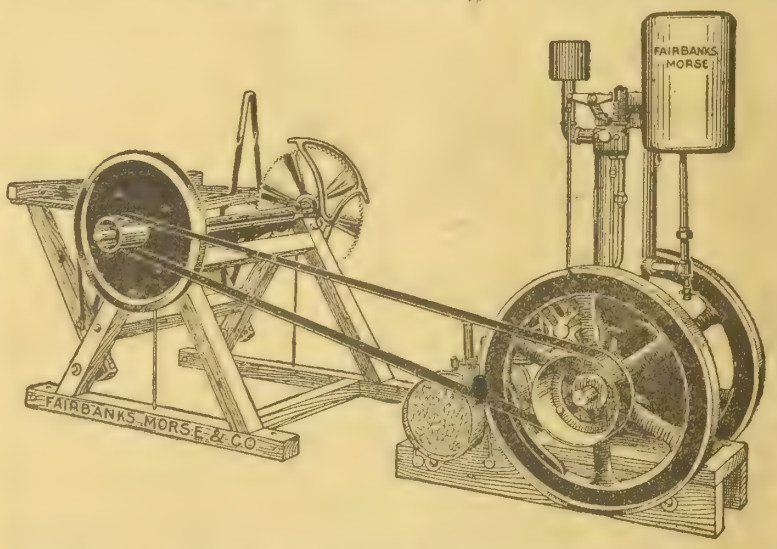

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Volume 16. Sussex, N. B., Aug. 8, 1911. Number 22.

THE LEADING BREEDS OF SHEEP

Their Origin, Development and Characteristics.

The Dorset.

By B. J. Spencer, B. S. A., Ottawa.

THE Dorset Horn is one of the oldest of the British breeds of sheep. It inhabited from a very early date the fertile counties of Dorsetshire and Somersetshire, situated in the southwest of England. The home of the breed is diversified by hill and dale affording thin chalk highlands and rich clay slopes and valleys. The original Dorset sheep was a large, rather coarse, long legged breed with wonderful powers of maturity. Both sexes have retained horns from the earliest years until the present day. They belong to the medium wool breeds, but unlike most of the others, possess white faces and legs. Efforts to improve the breed by means of out crosses proved unsuccessful, although, according to authorities, both Leicester and South down blood were used. While great improvement in form and early maturing has been accomplished in the Dorset sheep during the past quarter of a century it has been effected entirely within the breed itself.

The Dorset surpasses all other breeds of sheep in breeding qualities. Unlike other sorts the ewes may be bred at almost any time of year, and it is not uncommon for ewes to produce two crops of lambs within twelve months. In England it is not uncommon to find Dorset lambs on the Smithfield market at Christmas, when thay command fancy prices. A number of breeders both on this continent and Great Britain aim to have autumn lambs, some as early as September, although many prefer not to have them earlier than January. The Dorset ewe is a most excellent mother, producing seldom less than two lambs and not uncommonly three. She is a very copious milker and when well fed her lambs go forward at a very rapid rate. For this reason the Dorset fills a special field as a producer of what are known as 'hot house' lambs, which frequently dress from 40 to 45 pounds each at four months old.

Dorset Horned Lambs.

Delaine Merino Ram.

In general conformation the Dorset is of the mutton type, approaching that of the Southdown more nearly than any of the other breeds. It is larger than the Southdown, being almost equal to the Shropshire, and it has less symmetry than either of these sorts. The aveage weight of mature rams is about 220 pounds and ofewes about 170 pounds.

The wool of the Dorset is much like that of the Shropshire in quality. The fleece is quite dense, very white and elastic. The crown and jaws are covered about the same as in the Southdown. Well bred rams clip about 10 pounds, and ewes from 7 pounds to 8 pounds of unwashed wool.

The horns of the Dorset curve gracefully forward rather close to the jaws. They are small and flat in the female, but considerably longer, stronger and more angular in the male and curve spirally outward from the top of the head.

As a crossing or grading sheep the Dorset stands in high favor in the United States, more particularly where Merino grades exist. They impart their fecundity, vigor, excellent milking qualities and thick mutton form to their offspring in a marked degree. On account of their horns they are not well suited for crossing upon hornless breeds. If used at all for crossing with the latter sort the Dorset should occupy the female part of the union. Dark-faced lambs produced in this way meet with a readier sale than the lambs of pure Dorset breeding, and when fed for the showring they frequently win prizes in the classes for grades and crosses.

Until about 1885 the Dorset was little bred outsideof its native counties. During recent years small flocks have been established throughout other portions of the British Isles. They were imported to Canada as early as 1885, and to the United States in 1887. There are now a number of well kept flocks in various parts of Canada and many in the United States.

The Merino.

While the Merino has made great progress in the American republic it has not become a popular breed in this country. In Canada, as in Great Britain, a sheep has to possess at least a fair degree of mutton quality in order that it be taken up either by the breeders or the general farmers who keep a few head of sheep. On the ranges, however, the major part of the foundation stock is Merino, and though the mutton ideal is predominant over Canada as a whole, there are evidences that there will continue to be periodical, if not steady, reversions to Merino blood as long as open range is available. This is not due entirely to the superior herding qualities of the Merino, but to the demand of our growing manufacturers for a grade of wool above coarse or medium. Range wools have greatly increased in value within recent years. This should encourage the progress of sheep husbandry, and in this work the Merino will perform an important part. While our interest in the sheep business has been up to the present almost exclusively concerned with the meat side, it must be remembered that mutton is only one, and not the most important one, of

our meat products, while wool is a characteristic and peculiar product and it is on the wool side that we should expect to see general improvement in sheep husbandry secured.

The Merino is a fine-woolled sheep. It is known to have been bred almost entirely for its fleece since early in the Christian era. For a number of years attention has been paid to the mutton qualities, but as a meat-producer the Merino ranks in sheep no higher than the strictly dairy breeds in cattle. It is quite conceivable, however, that the introduction of the Merino families of sheep to the rich grasses and more rigorous air of the upper temperate latitudes will be attended with an improvement in fleshing qualities and general rotundity of form.

The Merino is of Spanish origin, but large numbers have been so long bred in Germany and France that certain varieties are now looked upon as belonging to these latter countries. For many years importations from various European countries have been made to the United States, where they are bred in more or less distinct classes. These are known as the American, the Delaine and the Rambouillet. The American or Spanish is the smallest and lightest in weight and are still bred almost entirely for fine wool. The Delaine is a heavier bodied sheep with fewer or no wrinkles and of varying uniformity according to the view point of breeders as regards the relative importance of fleece or flesh. The Rambouillet or French Merino is the largest of the breed having been bred and fed for mutton production for many generations both in France and the United States. Weights of individual rams are recorded as high as 400 pounds, and fleeces as heavy as 60 pounds. These, however, are quite exceptional and abnormal. It is probable that such a ram was loaded to the utmost extent with fat and such a fleece with oil or yolk and dirt.

Merinos are reared in large numbers in Australia, New Zealand and Argentine, but as already stated their popularity in North America is chiefly confined to the United States, where some thirty or forty years ago about 95 per cent of the sheep were from Merino foundation stock. In recent years the English breeds have been so rapidly introduced and so numerously bred in the United States that the ratio is greatly changed in favor of the mutton sorts. Over the western plains mutton rams are being used almost exclusively until thousands upon thousands of sheep and lambs that reach the large United States markets bear one or more English crosses upon Merino foundation. Lambs bred in this way readily partake of the mutton form, and when well fed frequently top the market.

From time to time small flocks of pure Merinos have been started in Canada and a small number are being perpetuated in their pure state at the presnt day, but only as a foundation stock for grading purposes has this breed reached the Dominion in any considerable numbers. To stock up ranges in the western provinces low priced Delaine ewes with some admixture of Rambouillet blood have been imported in large numbers from Montana and other western States, and these are being graded up with the rams of the mutton breeds. Under range conditions the young stock matures slowly and the great bulk of the mutton is disposed of as one, two and three-year-old wethers. Few of the lambs are sold off in the fall for immediate killing, but during the past three seasons several thousand head have been fed through the winter on hay and on screenings at elevator centres and have come out in excellent condition for the late winter and spring trade.

The Merino as a breed is among the lightest registered sheep, the average ram weighing from 150 to 200 pounds, and ewes from 90 to 130 pounds, but among the Rambouillets as high as 200 pounds in ewes and over 300 pounds in rams are occasionally met with. The breed has proved itself adaptable to a wide range of conditions, doing about equally well on sparsely clothed hills and fertile plains. It withstands crowding and neglect and travelling long distances for food better than other classes of sheep. For these reasons the Merino multiplies well in large bands under range conditions where individual attention cannot be given to the members of the flock, though it is not as prolific by habit as are the English breeds.

TAIL WORM AND LAMPAS.

That cruelty is often due to sheer brutality our police court records very plainly probe, and individuals witness every day cases of injury to animals, deliberately caused, which never find their way into the public prints. But it is probably accurate to say that in the mass there is far more suffering caused to animals of the farm by unintentional cruelty, the result of heedlessness, ignorance and superstition, than is due to any hardness of heart and contempt of the rights or feelings of the lower creatures.

This is true not only in regard to errors of management, which produce disease that is, perhaps, rarely traced to the real cause, but also in the remedies applied in cases of illness. Some of the old farriers' receipes are terrible concoctions, and these receipes, handed down from father to son, are treasured up by carters and stablemen as precious possessions, and survive all the ridicule cast upon them in the public press and by the qualified veterinary surgeon who so often has them brought to his notice. In the main these are not so much dangerous and evil in their effects as foolish—thanks to the wisdom of the country chemist, who often exercises his own discretion in making up receipes that he does not like to refuse to accept. The cruelty, here, is due rather to the substitution in place of the proper treatment of something which can do no good. But the same thing cannot be said for the surgical treatment adopted, which is often really barbarous—cruel, not only in the unskilful manner in which the operations are carried out, but still more cruel because they are sometimes not only unnecessary, but absolutely harmful.

We propose in this article to refer to two practices which we fear, are still common in certain districts.

WORM IN THE TAIL.

One of these has relation to an imaginary disease called "worm in the tail." A cow is found "down" after or before calving; she is examined by a "cow doctor" or some employee supposed to be clever in the treatment of stock, and he solemnly announces that he has found a soft spot in her tail, that there is a "worm" there, and that its removal is necessary for the cure of the animal. She is pronounced "tail-split," "tail-soaked," or as suffering from "tail-ill," but the most common name used is "worm in the tail." The "doctor" proceeds to operate. He makes a slit in the tail, probably with a dirty clasp knife used for all purposes, and removes or pretends to remove the worm. In reality, if he takes away anything, it is a portion of the tissue. He then applies salt, garlic, or it may be cayenne pepper or turpentine, or some other irritant to the wound, binds it up, and states that all has been done that is possible!

It really should be unnecessary to point out the absurdity of such ideas, but they persist, and we want to say emphatically that there is no such disease as "worm in the tail." No worm has ever been removed from an animal in such a case, and the form of paralysis from which the unfortunate animal is suffering has no connection whatever with the tail. If owners would think for a moment of the fact, of which they are perfectly well aware, that the tails of various animals can be removed in whole or in part without affecting their power of walking about, however much the removal may cause suffering in other ways, they would recognize the foolishness of supposing that a mere local injury in such a part could rob a cow of its power to rise. What the animal is suffering from is a nervous disease or weakness due as a rule either to parturition or to the bodily conditions while carrying the calf. If allowed to rest and treated as advised below, nine out of ten, probably even a higher proportion, would get on their feet all right.

Unfortunately, however, it does sometimes happen that the severe shock caused by this barbarous operation causes the patient to make a desperate effort, which results in her getting on her feet, and when this occurs the treatment is glorified. Past failures are all forgotten, the operator's reputation is increased, and the spectators are more convinced than ever of the truth of the legend of the "worm in the tail." The facts that the operation generally has no effect, and that the cow so brought to her feet may fall down again when the reaction comes, do not weigh in the balance.

"Nothing," a clever writer has said, "is more persistent than a popular delusion. Born of error and bred by ignorance, it sneaks into life unnoticed and takes centuries in the killing." Alas! this is true. We have often exposed the delusion in Farm and Home, and offered a reward for a specimen of the "worm", but the story crops up from time to time as fresh as ever, and correspondents have told us that the belief in the "tail-worm" is still widely spread. The curious want of knowledge of their own stock, shown by people who can still hold such a belief is illustrated by the fact that one sympton of the disease is said to be that the suffering cow has loose incisor teeth! A few minutes spent in examination would show them that the incisor teeth of all their cows are loose.

There is no such disease as "worm in the tail," though many animals are caused intense pain by treatment for it. Suitable treatment for the relief of adynamia—which is the name given to the condition known as falling before calving, the falling after calving or so-called milk fever is quite a different matter—is the use of a tonic such as Liq. strychnine P-B. ½ oz., powdered gentian 2 drachms, powdered ginger 2 drachms, in a quart of ale sweetened with treachle, twice daily, and the application along the spine of a gentle stimulating liniment composed of equal parts of turpentine, spirits of hartshorn and olive oil. See that the animal is well bedded, and if she is down for any lengthy period, turn her frequently to prevent bed sores; let the feeding be light, generous and laxative, using roots such as carrots, with bran and linseed cake, and keep her as quiet as possible. No other treatment is necessary, and if any one among your advisers breathes the words "tail-worm" send him off the premises, or at any rate take care that he has no hand in the treatment of your stock.

LAMPAS.

Concerning the trouble called "lampas, lampers, or lampets," Lt.-General Sir F. Fitzwygram says, in his book on horses, that "a brutal practice was in fashion some years ago of burning the palate with a hot iron. This barbarous and useless custom is now, happily extinct." In this statement, unfortunately, the wish is father to the thought, because, comparatively recent records show, the practice of burning for lampas is still in vogue, and we can testify that over and over again has it been suggested to owners who have fortunately hesitated and written for advice. This affords another illustration of the length of time that foolish practices will outlive the demonstration of their foolishness, for no less than eighty years ago a well known veterinary writer denounced the "brutal custom" of burning down the bars with a red hot iron.

The idea underlying the practice seems to be that a swelling which sometimes occurs in young horses' mouths is due to a "growth" which must be obliterated. In the young animal, from irritation set up by the growth of the teeth, or by changes in them, and in the old from irritation caused by the action of the bit or by irregular or broken teeth, the blood vessels in the lining membrane of the palate become congested. The swollen palate becomes level with or even projects beyond the teeth, and there is great difficulty in feeding, which makes itself evident to the attendant, who concludes that the horse's "lampers are down." Perhaps the best remedy is the provision of soft, easily digested food. If the animal is at grass, the condition rarely lasts long, but if he is kept indoors and fed on hard corn it may persist for some time. If a run out is not possible any green food available should be used, supplemented with bran mashes, and generally little more will be needed. At the worst, the only surgical interference needed would be to scarify lightly the swollen bars with a lancet or perfectly clean sharp pen-knife, so as to draw a little blood. This will relieve the congestion, and if a dose of physic and a few alterative powders are given the animal will soon show by feeding properly that all is right.

Unfortunately, some of the old farriers' books which still linger on the book shelves in country districts, prescribe cautersation. This would be cruelty even if performed by some one possessing skill, as those who stop to think of the delicate character of the palate will understand, but carried out as it often is by unskilful individuals it deserves to be called a barbarous operation and anyone who inflicts it upon a poor animal deserves severe punishment.

Remember that lampas is a mild ailment requiring merely cooling

medicines and at the most a trifling blood-letting and that burning of the palate is cruel and absolutely unnecessary.

The operation for lampas is, moreover an illegal one, and recently a farmer and a blacksmith at St. Neots were each fined One Pound and costs for performing it.—The Farm Yard Series.

Boosting the East.

The Maritime Merchant observing the efforts of The Kings County Record, of Sussex, N. B., to discourage New Brunswick farmers from going west, asked its editor Jas. D. McKenna, to write something for our columns regarding the policy of his journal in a matter of this kind. In responding Mr. McKenna wrote:—

"I think I can almost convey my policy in a single sentence: The Record believes in the East and does not lose an opportunity to say so."

"As editor of The Record I early conceived the idea that there was altogether too much "West" in the columns of the Maritime papers, and being convinced of that, I resolved that the columns of the Record would be closed to free advertising of western towns and the space devoted to boosting New Brunswick and the Maritime Province. The result has been gratifying. Many expressions of appreciation of our attitude have come to us voluntarily, and we believe that in the county of Kings, at least, we have done something to fix upon the minds of our readers the many advantages of their home community. We have endeavored week in and week out to divert attention from the far away green fields and fix it on what we conceive to be the more beautiful and greener acres of Kings County.

"The Record does not discount the West or its possibilities, but it has, and does maintain that a young man who is willing to work has as good opportunities open to him in New Brunswick as he will have on the prairie.

"We never seek for men who are overflowing with admiration of the West. We are not interested in their views. When a man wishes to talk to us of the West we give him a most attentive hearing and then forget about it. We do not follow the example of some papers and give a lot of free advertising to some almost unheard of section somewhere.

"But when a man comes to us and tells us that he has been in the West and that the Maritime Provinces are as far ahead of it as day is ahead of night (and there are many of them), we take in every word he has to say to us and we publish it in the Record. We also feature the interview and give it a prominent place on a good page. We want all of our readers to get as much as that sort of thing as we can give them, and we firmly believe that other papers of the Maritime Provinces can well follow suit.

"And our policy is not wholly unselfish. Every newspaper man, who, through his advocacy of the West inuuces a subscriber to locate there, cuts off, sooner or later, a patron of his journal. Moreover, he removes a good customer from the vicinity of some good advertiser, and a publicity seeker only thrives on sales. Then why build up newspapers in the West at the expense of Eastern journals? The thing is so absolutely closed to argument that we cannot imagine what induces the newspapers of the Maritime Provinces to waste so much valuable time and space to defeating their own interests.

"Take the harvest excursions for instance. How many young men have been induced to locate in the West through this underdrain on our population? And has there ever been a proposition presented for the consideration of the newspapers of the Maritime Provinces which has been received with such apparent joy? Publishers have tumbled over themselves to give the scheme all possible "free advertising." Barnum in his palmy days never dreamed of such a bonaza. It has been the softest thing in the annals of newspaperdom and withal the owners of so many journals of the home and fireside have not only been doing it "free," but have been paying for the privilege by removing from their immediate vicinity good customers and worthy citizens.

"Last year the newspapers of New Brunswick would have none of it. Led off by the St. John Telegraph the weekly press advised readers to remain at home. The disadvantages of harvest excursions and their discomforts and dangers were pointed out forcefully in editorials and newsparagraphs. What was the result? There was no harvest excursion from New Brunswick. The days of the "free" boom for emigration are at an end and the Record believes that this is only common sense on the part of publishers.

"The Record has no quarrel with the C. P. R. It will take off its hat to any man or set of men who can work newspapers to the extent that Eastern journals have been worked in the past. The arrangement was a beautiful one from the railway's standpoint, but it was hard on the newspapers. When the C. P. R. or any other railway wishes to take up the Colonization of the Maritime Provinces and apply the same methods in the East as it has in the West, the Record will place at its disposal any amount of space, free of charge. For the present, however, we prefer to look after the section which we serve, and we try to do it 365 days in the year. What is wrong anyway with trying to interest some of the big transportation companies in the Maritime Provinces?

"Before concluding, Mr. Editor, let me express my appreciation of your efforts in behalf of an advertising campaign for the East. We want it badly and it will be one of the best investments that the three provinces by the sea can make."

When Soils Need Lime.

Many farmers have acquired the so-called lime craze and think that lime is demanded by all soils. Although lime is needed on many farm soils, it is not wise to apply it to any soil until it has been determined that this particular soil lacks lime. There are types of soils that may be benefited by liming. In the first place, a soil may, on account of its origin, be deficient in lime to the extent that crops will not thrive upon it because of the lack of this ingredient as a plant food. Other soils may be acid, because of an excessive use of acid phosphate or muriate of potash as fertiliers. In this case the phosphoric acid or potash has been taken up by the plants and sulphuric or muriatic acid as the case may be, set free in the soil. Heavy soils containing a large amount of clay, and also light sandy soils, are greatly benefited by the judicious use of lime.

Lime improves the physical properties of a heavy clay soil by binding together the individual soil grains into larger particles. This puts the soil into better tilth by making the spaces between the particles larger than the spaces were between the individual soil grains. Under these conditions the air can freely enter the soil and promote the making available of plant food, while the plant roots will not be hindered by a close texture and the clay soil will not bake at the surface. The same effect is produced upon a sandy soil, but the result is directly opposite. The grains of sand are cemented together by the lime, but instead of the texture becoming looser, as in the case of the clay, the spaces between the soil grains are closed and the sandy soil becomes less porous and more retentive of plant food and water.

The acidity of a soil is corrected by liming. This promotes the growth of soil bacteria that do not thrive in acid soils, and in this way hastens the decay of organic matter. The popular organisms that grow upon the roots of the legumes are aided in like manner by the application of lime. The clovers, beans and alfalfa will not thrive on acid soils.

Where lime is deficient as a plant food, it must, of course, be added to the soil. It also has a very marked effect upon other plant foods of the soil, such as phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen in making them available for the use of the plant. Lime also has a very important action upon the poisons excreted in the soil by plants in which the poisons are rendered harmless to other plants that are to be grown upon the same soils.

While liming the soil will produce many beneficial results, the injurious effects of anplication of lime to the soil must not be overlooked. Excessive amounts will hasten the decomposition of organic matter to such an extent that when applied to a light, sandy soil, which is deficient in organic matter, it burns up the humus with a great loss of nitrogen. Limestone containing a large amount of magnesium should not be used, as an excessive amount of this element has a poisonous action upon many plants. Small amounts are not objectionable. Again, potato scab grows best in an alkaline soil, and an application of lime is likely to increase this pest. In many instances the crop of wheat has been benefited by an application of lime, but corn and rye are not benefited unless the soil is acid.

Crushed limestone may be applied to the soil at any season, but burned lime should only be applied in the fall, unless the soil is acid or contains a great deal of humus. Since lime helps to decay organic matter, a good place to apply it would be on meadows after plowing to help decompose the large amount of vegetation that is turned under. The frequency of application depends upon the character of the soil, rotation of crops and the crops grown. Small amounts applied frequently have been found to give the best results. One-half to 1½ tons per acre every five or six years is sufficient, but acid soils require from two to three tons per acre.

The first thing for the farmer to do is to determine, if possible, whether or not his soils need lime. This will require some experimenting on a small scale, or the advice of a soil expert. Try a few loads on a small portion of a field that is to be cropped, and when the crop grows, it will be a very easy matter to tell whether or not the soil has been benefited by the application. If it has not, then the extra expense of liming the whole field has been saved. If it has, then the farmer will feel safe in applying it to the rest of the field. A little foresight and thought along this line will save a good deal of expense and disappointment.—C. H. Spurway.

Hay Cut Too Late.

Riding through portions of the country during the past week, I noticed many hay fields in which the grass had passed the prime cutting point and was still standing, waiting for the mower. There was occasionally a field of clover or timothy and clover in which the clover blossoms on half or more of the plants were turning brown, and in which the heads of the timothy were covered with pollen all ready to be shaken off.

A great many farmers apparently waited until after the Fourth of July to commence their haying. This is a common practice with a good many farmers, but frequently it brings all of the haying too late in the season for securing the best quality of a crop, much of the hay becoming too much matured, too dry and strawy, before the mower gets around to it.

It used to be the rule of the progressive farmer to commence haying immediately after the fourth. Hay was well matured by that time. There were other farmers who let their hay get well ripened before cutting it. Naturally it dries and cures easier and quicker when it is well ripened, but that is not what we want. We want, first of all, the quality which is found in grass, or as much of that quality as possible, and as a rule it won't do to wait long after the fourth of July if one expects to get the most possible of that quality. This is especially true in a dry season like the present. When the weather is dry, grass, like any other crop, will ripen up quicker and likely be somewhat stunted in growth. After it begins to ripen, there is no use at all in waiting for it to get more growth, for if it does add a little more to the length of the stalk it will be very little, and before it is cut, it will very likely lose more in quality.

A great deal of grass is ready to cut before the first of July, however, and every day after it is ready it loses something of its succulent quality. Grass should be cut for hay very much on the same prin iple that oats are cut for hay, before the seed begins to take the strength from the stalk and the stalk begins to lose its grass quality.

It stands to reason that grass which is not cut until the pollen of the blossom is developed so that it is ready or nearly ready to drop off, will, if cut in that condition, contain much of the dry, dust-like stuff, and therefore be likely to be a great deal more dusty as hay than it should be. This is a good reason for early cutting. I hope that some of those who have put off their haying until they have come to some such conditions as these will take note of the results figure out where they could be improved with profit, and plan for that improvement next year.

Loosening the Soil.

Loosening of the soil on the surface forms a mulch which conserves the moistute and also offers the most favorable conditions to pack and store rainfall. The soil is also aerated. The foul gases arising from decaying organic matter are removed and oxygen is supplied to the growing plant roots. Mote than this the fertility of the soil is developed by cultivation.—A. M. Ten Eyck, Kansas, in the American Agriculturist.

THE MARITIME FARMER

And Co-operative Dairyman.

Semi-Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

Official Organ of The Farmers, and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association The Nova Scotia and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association; The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association; The Maritime Bee-Keepers Association, and The New Brunswick Poultry Aassociation

Subscription Price $1.00 per year. When paid in advance 80 cts. Persons taking advantage of the 80 cent rate when subscribing are only entitled to it by paying in advance each year. When subscription gets in arrears, $1.00 per year will be charged. Subscribers are requested to bear this in mind. This paper is sent to subscribers unless a definite order for dis. continuance is given.

The date after your name on the little green label on front Page is, in every case, the time to which your subscription is paid.

UOR GUARANTEE.—With each subscriber to the MARITIME FARMER, we positively guarantee, while his subscription lasts, that no advertisement is allowed in our columns unless we believe that any subscriber can safely do business with the advertiser, and we agree to make good any loss which any such subscriber may sustain by trusting any such advertiser who may prove to be a deliberate swindler; but we do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and responsible advertisers. To take advantage of this guarantee, written complaint must be made to the publisher within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proof of the swindle and loss, and within one month from the date when the advertisement appeared, and the subscriber must prove that in writing to the advertiser be said :—**"I saw" your adv. in the MARITIME FARMER.**

Photographs of farm life, when accepted, will be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each, Communications on all subjects connected with farming and stock-breeding are invited. The publishers will pay a reasonable rate for matter of practical value and for agricultural news. Photos and matter not accepted will be returned on receipt of postage.

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SUSSEX, N. B.

Notice to Advertisers—Changes for ads. should reach this office one week before date of issue, in order to insure insertion.

The Circulation of this issue is 10,000 Copies Every one going to a bona fide subscriber.

AUGUST 8, 1911

Dates of Issue.

August ..... —29
September ..... 12—26

SELECT EXHIBITS EARLY.

Within a few weeks the fairs will begin, and the prospective exhibitor will do well to bear the fact in mind as he goes about the harvesting. Samples of sheaf grain chosen before the binder starts will be more satisfactory than those one must take from the bundle. The very choicest products of the farm should be set apart for this purpose, and every farm should specialize on some one line, whether of stock, dairy products, or cereals. The selection of the proper type of material for exhibit purposes is no easy task, and involves much more than a superficial knowledge. The inexperienced exhibitor will find material help in the score cards of the Experiment Stations, which will be gladly sent upon request. Apart from a proper standard of values, neatness goes far toward making a successful showing. Whether the chance to win looks promising or not, fit up an exhibit for your local fair. The desire to win will make a winning farmer out of the man who follows his ideal persistently and with good judgment.

BRAINS AND MACHINERY.

There are two things the judicious use of which will assist the farmer more than anything else in the convenient, economical and successful accomplishment of his labors. They are brains and machinery. I was about to say that it would be difficult to determine which of the two was most important, but I think that no one will be inclined to doubt that brains should have the first place.

Modern machinery is one of the most important things for the successful operation of a modern farm even if it is a small one, but even modern machinery without the directing influence of brains—I had almost said modern brains—will fall far short of accomplishing for the farmer what it is capable of doing. After all, I think I will let that stand—modern machinery and modern brains—for brains with modern ideas evolving from them are needed no more in any other business than in farming in these days.

Although we rejoice, and in a measure we boast that the opportunities and the possibilties of farming are great and splendid in these days, these opportunities are not improved and these opportunities are not developed if farming is carried on as it was half a century ago. Good machinery requires good brains to get good results out of its use, and when the man with brains will use them and will supply himself with good machinery there should be satisfaction and comfort as well as profit in farming.

And after all, this matter of satisfaction and comfort, of pleasure and enjoyment, is an important thing in any business. We were not created simply to work hard; our opportunities for business were not given to us simply to give us the opportunity to labor. Hard labor is not the prime object of our existence, the principal reason why we are living. We have been given the capacity for pleasure, for the enjoyment of the good things of life, and the farmer better fulfills his mission in life if he makes this possible for himself, for his immediate family, and contributes some of the overflow from every farm, to the pleasure and enjoyment of the rest of the world.

In farm work in these modern days there is almost nothing that will so contribute to its enjoyment, even to its pleasure, as well as to its success, like a good equipment of modern tools and machinery. Haying on a farm which is equipped with loaders and unloaders, and where it is hardly necessary for a man to lift a pound with a pitchfork, has almost half its terrors eliminated.

But there are farmers yet who say that the good old-fashioned way of pitching hay onto the wagon and off into the mow, the way father and grandfather did it for nearly a century, is still a good enough way to harvest hay. Well, it may be for some, but there are many who are discovering the principal object in farming is not to see how near one can come to breaking his back with hard work.

The excuse that it costs too much money to buy modern machinery is not a good one now, for it is much more expensive to attempt to do the work without the machinery in these days. The cost of labor would make a great deal of farm work impossible if it could not be done by machinery.

TOLL TAKEN BY WEEDS.

Did you ever stop to think of the tax you are paying to keep up the weed crop ? If the township should level a tax on your crops equal to 25 per cent of the value, you would rebel in righteous indignation. Wouldn't you ? Yet a good many of us permit a stand of 25 per cent of weeds to occupy our fields and think we are doing pretty good farming too.

Why not grow grain or roots, or some other good crop, where that weed tax is now growing ? The weeds give no return. They draw more heavily on the water supply and plant food supply than paying crops. Paying crops and weeds cannot occupy land at the same time. Let us grow paying crops and get profits rather than pay taxes.

Pound for pound, the plant food required by crops and by weeds is almost the same, but weeds are better fod gathers. The greatest difference comes when the question of water arises. Weeds not only require more water but are able to get it From 300 to 700 pounds of water are used in producing a pound of dry matter in our common crops. Weeds require even more. If it comes to a contest as to which will get it, the weeds win.

NEED OF HOME WATERWORKS.

The income from the farm cannot be used to better advantage than in making home life comfortable and pleasant. Indeed, money has little utility if it does not bring those higher things of life that make us better citizens and more efficient workers in the earthly vineyard.

There is no more desirable improvement in our country homes than water under pressure for culinary, lavatory and bath. The expense is so small when compared to the advantages to be had in securing it, that the wonder is why more homes are not applied. It must be that we are not as much interested in the comfort and convenience of the home as we are about the crops and the livestock.

When the weather is warm and dry, the demand for home waterworks is more urgent. The tired housewife finds her strength failing, but she is forced to carry water into the kitchen, often drawing it from a deep well with rope and pulley The laundry work is a problem because water is in convenient and the bath has been neglected. The farm hands also neglect their personal appearance and comfort, since bathing facilities are inadequate

A system of waterworks not only relieves the overworked mother of drudgery, but it affords an opportunity for teaching the children cleanliness and care in their personal appearance and the principles of economic household administration.

The reservoir, power, pipes and fixtures for the installation of waterworks in the country home are not expensive and most of the necessary labor can often be performed by the farm hands. The work of plumbing may be done in wet weather when the ordinary work in the fields can not be done.

Times have changed and the standard of living increased. Every mother has an ambition to rear her children under healthful environment and she should have the co-operation of her husband in making home life elevating. To get the most out of farm life and to enjoy the comforts of the home, nothing contributes more to this end than a home waterworks system.

ABANDON THE COUNTY FAIR.

No, never let such a thought become the subject of serious consideration with any board of fair managers. This can only be the result of hasty decision and should be reconsidered. Because there has been unfavorable weather conditions for growing certain crops is not sufficient reason why the educational influences of the county fair be withdrawn for one year. There is sufficient merit in any good county fair in the exhibition it can make in other departments if the entire agricultural products department be closed, owing to crop failure for the present season.

The live stock department, in its various branches, will almost make a fair by itself, or should. Then there are the machinery, the mercantile exhibit (made up mainly by the enterprising merchants of the towns), the fine arts, textile fabrics, dairy, canned goods, bees and honey, poultry, the circus and scores of amusement features that are always present to help make people cheerful and happy. There is no good reason why the county fair be called off, as has been announced by several associations in various parts of the country in various states.

There is a social feature that the county fair is able to exert in all communities that is worth much more than all the trouble and expense of conducting the fair. It will never do to lose sight of this. This is, in fact, the strongest incentive in the patronage of the county fair. Remove all prejudice, if any exists, from the operation of the fair; work to cultivate opportunities for a good social time; strive to amuse, entertain and at the same time instruct all classes of patrons. It is possible to hold a good fair, a satisfactory fair, and not have an extensive display in all departments or in any department. It depends largely upon the effort of the management in trying to humor and please the patrons. Visitors are quick to discern the attitude of the bosses toward the people; if they are treated cheerfully, pleasantly and courteously as the honored guests of the management, they commence to warm up and feel good. The cheerful side of an ill-humored person, when it gets on the outside, is frequently not so bad, and when it gets the inspiration of other good humor becomes a factor in the general mirth of a happy crowd on the fair grounds. Try harder to please the people, give them more of the attractions and give them a better class than you had last year. If it is not possible to show corn, potatoes, onions, melons and pumpkins, owing to the drouth, give them more of the marvelous feats of the acrobat, the automobile race against time, etc. Keep the county fair alive and in the lists. It is the best advertising your county gets away from home, and its home influence is too well known to urge in this exhortation.

How Can Alfalfa Growing Receive a Boost in the Maritime Provinces?

A Good Stand of Alfalfa.

A good stand of alfalfa is a variable quantity as regards number of plants required per unit area. In a newly seeded field, where plenty of seed has been sown and the conditions have been favorable to start the young plants, as many as one hundred and twenty plants per square foot have been counted. As few as ten strong young plants per square foot fairly evenly distributed may be considered a fair stand—thick enough to leave.

It is questionable whether a very thick stand is as good as a thin or medium stand. Those who advocate sowing a small amount of seed claim that the thinner sown alfalfa starts stronger, will be more productive and remain a good stand longer than that which is sown thicker. One advantage, perhaps, of the thicker seeding on fertile ground, is the less coarse growth of stem, which produces a finer quality of hay than the larger, coarser growth resulting from thin seeding.

Thickening Up a Thin Stand of Alfalfa.

It is sometimes possible and advisable to thicken up a thin stand of newly seeded alfalfa by re-seeding. This may best be accomplished by harrowing early in the spring the field which was seeded the previous fall or spring, sowing a little seed, and covering it with the harrow. The earlier this work can be done the better. The difficulty in starting new plants among the older ones, is that the plants which are well started will exhaust the soil moisture and plant food and shade the younger, more feeble plants, often destroying them, especially if a period of dry, unfavorable weather should occur.

It is not advisable or practicable to thicken up a thin stand of alfalfa on an old field, since the younger plants even if they can be started, will hardly survive the season in competition with the old, well-established plants. The old field which has become weedy or full of grass had better be broken and rotated with corn or other crops for a year or so before re-seeding. In fact, the preferable plan is to seed down other fields, using the alfalfa in rotation with corn and other crops, rather than to attempt to keep the same field in alfalfa continuously.

Cultivation of Alfalfa.

Reference has already been made regarding the importance of thorough preparation of the soil before seeding alfalfa.

In the opinion of the writer three-fourths of the failures to grow alfalfa successfully have been due to lack of soil cultivation and to wrong methods of preparing the seed-bed and sowing the alfalfa. The cultivation of alfalfa after the plants are well established, may also benefit the crop.

It pays to cultivate alfalfa just as it pays to cultivate corn and other crops. The next season after seeding, a heavy straight-tooth harrow or special alfalfa drag-bar cultivator may be used in the spring to loosen the surface soil and, as soon as the alfalfa has become well established the field may be disced or cultivated with either the spike-tooth, disc harrow or special alfalfa cultivator regularly each spring and perhaps during the season after each cutting. By thorough cultivation late in the season, after the third or fourth cutting, it is often possible to destroy many weeds such as crab-grass and foxtail, the great weed enemies of alfalfa.

Cutting Alfalfa Hay.

Alfalfa should be cut for hay when it begins to bloom. Several experiments conducted at different state experiment stations have shown that alfalfa hay has a higher feeding value when cut at an early stage of maturity, about one-tenth in bloom, than when cut in full bloom. It has also been observed that when cut at the beginning of the blooming period the next crop, under favorable soil and weather conditions, starts quickly and there is no delay in the growth of the alfalfa.

It appears that as the alfalfa approaches maturity the young shoots start again from the crowns of the plants. If the crop is not harvested until in full bloom or past bloom, these young shoots may be cut off, thus checking the growth of the alfalfa and delaying the harvest of the next crop. By taking due care to always cut alfalfa as soon as it starts to bloom, it is often possible to secure an extra cutting in a season, above what may be secured if the cuttings are made at a later stage in the growth of the crop.

The leaves of the alfalfa are much richer in protein than the stems, and the leaves drop off and scatter worse in cutting if the plants are allowed to become too mature before harvesting. For feeding horses, however, it is advisable and often recommended to allow the alfalfa to become more mature and to reach full bloom before cutting. The more mature, hay may be fed to horses with less danger of injurious effects which sometimes occur from feeding the immature hay.

Cut Frosted Alfalfa.

Sometimes a severe late spring frost injures the tops of the alfalfa plants, killing the stems back several inches. If this occurs the crops should be cut at once, even if it is only half matured. The new growth will start quicker from the newly cut crowns than from the stems of the frosted alfalfa plants. Also the frosted alfalfa if it is not cut and removed from the field, will injure the appearance of the next hay crop.

Curing Alfalfa.

The most important factor in making good hay, is favorable weather. Hay exposed to excessive rains, especially hay from leguminous plants such as clover and alfalfa, is greatly injured in quality and feeding value. Every farmer knows that hay is injured by rain and dew, which causes it to bleach and mold and takes from it the natural aroma and palatability essential in hay of good quality, but not all are aware that hay that is cured too much in the sun, not only bleaches and loses leaves by becoming too dry but also loses in palatability and often in weight.

When curing hay of any kind, the aim should be to expose it to the sun no more than is absolutely necessary. The curing should take place to the greatest possible extent, through the action of air and wind, as hay cured in this way retains its natural color and other good qualities which make it nutritious and palatable to stock.

The best hay is therefore, made by curing in cocks or in large loose windrows rather than spread over the ground in the swath, exposed to the sunshine. Hay in the swath is also more exposed to injury by rain and dew, than hay in the cock or windrow. On account of the shattering of leaves and the greater tendency to bleach, the loss in curing clover or alfalfa hay in the swath, is apt to be greater than the loss by curing these crops in cocks or in windrows if the work is correctly done.

The writer would especially urge the importance of quality in hay. Good quality, as indicated by the bright-green color of well preserved hay, will readily add a dollar or two per ton to the selling price; and there is an equal advantage to the farmer and much more satisfaction both to the live stock and to the owner, in feeding prime hay on the farm.

Storing Alfalfa.

Hay should preferably be stored in sheds or barns. The grass-hay sheds the rain better than clover or alfalfa, and may be stored out of doors with little loss, provided the stacks are well made and covered. But a good hay-shed when it is needed, is a profitable investment on any farm. When hay is fed on the farm the plan should be to store it in a convenient place so that it may be conveyed to the live stock with the least amount of labor. If possible, the hay should be stored and the live stock fed under the same roof, to avoid the expense of handling the hay a second time and the shedding of the leaves and heads which usually accompanies a second handling.

A new method of harvesting and storing alfalfa is coming into use in central and western Kansas. The plan was first brought to public notice by Hon. J. W. Berry, Jewell, Kansas, formerly a member of the Board of Regents of the Kansas Agricultural College. His plan is to cut the alfalfa as soon as the dew is off in the morning, rake it green and haul it in the same day it is cut, the only precaution being that the hay be free from moisture other than that contained in the green stems and leaves. He stores the hay in the shed, the bottom of which is elevated about two feet above the ground and covered with strips of board or poles with open spaces, allowing free movement of air and good ventilation beneath the mow. The shed is large enough to store a single cutting of alfalfa from eleven acres of ground, and only cover the bottom of the shed to a depth of three or four feet. The hay is spread over the whole shed bottom in an uneven layer, and not tramped but left light and loose as it is thrown in. The second cutting of alfalfa is placed above the first, and the third above the second until the shed is full to the top.

For five seasons Mr. Berry has put up the hay from this field in the manner described above, and each winter he has baled the hay and sold it at an average of two dollars per ton above the market price of good alfalfa hay. Hay stored and cured in this way is greener in color and of better quality than alfalfa put up by the usual methods.

Experiments at the Kansas Station

A single experiment in storing and curing alfalfa by the method described above, was undertaken at the Kansas Experiment Station in 1905. The second and third cuttings of alfalfa were stored in a small shed above an elevated, well-ventilated bottom in layers four or five feet thick, the third cutting being placed above the second, as described above. When the second cutting was stored, the weather was very wet and the alfalfa which was left in the field, was very badly spoiled by the rains, but the green alfalfa which was put in between showers, cured out almost perfectly, showing only a little moldy hay in the centre of the mow. During the harvesting of the third cutting, the weather was very favorable, and this hay cured out perfectly. During the last two years a number of farmers from different sections of the State have reported good success from putting up green alfalfa by the method described above.

Seasonable Notes About Alfalfa

Notwithstanding severe winter killing and the dry, hot summer, alfalfa has again this season given a good account of itself, and has again demonstrated that it is the peer amongst hay crops. The first cutting was well ready to harvest by the week of June 12th. In most cases reports to hand state that it was cut in that week and the week following. The yield has been most satisfactory, averaging about two tons to the acre. The alfalfa has since come on in splendid shape in spite of the dry weather and is fast making headway towards a second crop. In a year like this one, with ordinary red clover so scarce—it having in many sections been almost totally winter-killed, alfalfa hay will be, even more than usual, appreciated by those who have it.

Alfalfa for Seed.

Some farmers are counting on reserving their second cutting of alfalfa for the purpose of obtaining seed. While it is sometimes very profitable as a seed crop, we all should remember that ordinarily alfalfa in Ontario does not produce over two bushels of seed to the acre, and in reserving a piece for seed one loses what hay he might otherwise obtain from the second and third cuttings, and while he may obtain two bushels of seed or more per acre he is just as liable to fail entirely to obtain seed. On this account one is usually ill-advised in trying for seed, and this year particularly when fodders, clovers especially, is likely to be at a premium, it appears to be a wiser course not to save seed, but to take the second and third cuttings for hay.—Farm and Dairy.

Harvesting Alfalfa Without Hand Work.

Most of our neighbors think that we put too much work on our alfalfa when cutting it for hay. We do put a lot of work on our alfalfa, but very little hand work.

We have now used the same method for three years and have not heard of a better one. We start two mowers in the morning as soon as the dew is off, and cut until two or three in the afternoon. We go over the field with the tedder in the afternoon. The alfalfa is raked into windrows that night with a side delivery rake. The following morning the tedder is run lengthwise of the windrows and again in the afternoon. It is left in that condition the second night, tedded the next morning, and

(Continued on page 755.)

HORTICULTURE

Hot Weather Injurers Fruit.

During the past week weather conditions throughout the Niagara district have been almost intolerable, owing to the excessive heat and drought. For six days(July 1st to 6th inclusive), the maximum shade temperatures each day have varied from 98 degrees to 104 degrees in the shade, which constitutes a record for this portion of Canada.

On the 7th, a welcome change took place as far as the temperature was concerned, but no rain has fallen in any portion of the district except near Niagara Falls, where they had a severe storm, accompanied by a heavy rain for a short period.

Much damage has been done to fruit and vegetables by this unusual hot spell. Berries have suffered the worst undoubtedly. Those who did not have their gooseberries picked before the hot spell had most of them scorched on the vines. In this respect the damage done on this side of the lake was not so bad as on the north shore in the Burlington and Oakville districts, where the gooseberries are later in ripening. Early raspberries have been much affrcted, many patches being hardly worth picking. The berries are so small that it is almost impossible to get pickers to pick by the box, and the growers and their families are doing most of what picking is being done Late raspberries are beginning to ripen, but unless rain comes very soon they will also be a very short crop of inferior quality. Blackberries will be a failure without rain, and black currants are suffering also. Vegetables too are suffering badly. Onions, peas, beets, tomatoes, etc., are drying up and prematurely ripening. Some potato patches are turning yellow from the heat.

The larger fruit, on the other hand, have stood the heat well, and where thoroughly cultivated, have not suffered much as yet, although rain is much needed for them now.

Hay and wheat have been affected, and I see many fields of hay that have been dried out while still uncut, by the great heat. The feeding value of such hay is small, and it is so dry that, in many cases, the horse rake could follow right after the mower.

A report was circulated that the wheat was badly shrunken. On Friday, the 7th, however, I visited several fields of standing grain, as well as some where the wheat was being cut and examined the heads. In every case the wheat, although somewhat short in the berry, was fairly plump and the heads fairly well filled. The straw, however, was short. Oats also are very short in the straw, although the heads appear fairly good. Corn is also suffering from drought, except on very favorable land which has had extra good gttention.

Peaches, pears, plums and apples so far have not been injured to any great extent, and will be average to good crops should rain come before long. Cherries seem to have flourished in the hot weather, and have turned out a splendid crop of very good quality. The prices too have been very good, the shortage in berries undoubtedly affecting the price of cherries materially.

The hot, dry weather has been favorable to grapes, and they are looking very well for a full crop.

LEAF-HOPPERS BAD.

In some places, however, leaf-hoppers are very bad. Much can be done to control this pest by spraying them now with whale oil soap or kerosene emulsion. I prefer the whale oil soap at a strength of 1 lb. to 6 gallons of water. Use a pointed hose and apply to the under side of the leaves.

Pastures are very much burned up and the price of butter is rising rapidly.

St. Catherines reports the raspberry crop badly hurt, and also that tomatoes are affected. Grapes and peaches look well; apples and pears medium.

Near Hamilton gooseberries and raspberries have been scorched on the bushes. Tomatoes and black currants have also been affrcted.

Whitby reports raspberries, blackberries and currants drying up, and even apples are reported injured with the sun. In the vicinity of Glencoe and Appin a very heavy drop of peaches, apples and plums is reported.

A report from Rochester, N. Y., on July 6th, says that some apples grown on a farm near Brockport were baked on the trees by the intense heat of the 5th. Some of these apples were exhibited in a store window in Brockport.

On July 8th there was a large market at Hamilton. There was also a considerable market on Friday night. The warm weather has raised the price of vegetables as well as of fruit. The price of berries stays high and many people will have to go without. The supply of raspberries offered by the crate was very small, and $3.50 per crate was demanded for the best, inferiors going at $3.00. By the quart they brought 15 to 18 cents. Strawberries are done, only a few of very poor quality being in, brought 15 to 18 cents per box.

Celery, tomatoes and black currants made their first appearance and were quickly picked up. Celery sold at 60 cents per dozen, tomatoes at $2.50 per basket, and black currants at $1.40 to $1.50 per basket.

Sour cherries brought $1.10 to $1.25 and sweet cherries $1.25 to $1.50 per basket.

Gooseberries and red currants were 8 to 10 cents per box.

Will Investigate the Fruit Industry.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher has authorized a special inquiry to be made into the fruit growing industry of Canada, under the direction of Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner. Mr. W. H. Bunting, of St. Catherines, Ont., the well known fruit grower, has been engaged to conduct the inquiry, who it is safe to say, is well equipped to undertake this important work. The officers of the Fruit Division will collaborate with Mr. Bunting in this work, as far as their other duties will permit them to do so. He will be assisted also by local officials of the different provinces and districts. The report, which should be a very valuable one, will be available for the Dominion Conference of Fruit Growers, which is to be held at Ottawa some time next winter.

The investigation will be conducted with a view of securing some reliable data respecting:

1. Area and excent of land adapted to fruit growing in the various provinces.
2. Varieties of fruits which have been found to be most profitable and successful in the several provinces or sub-divisions of the same.
3. General trend of the industry towards concentrating the production of large quantities of standard varieties.
4. Difficulties which are likely to be encountered.
5. Methods of production.
6. Facilities of distribution and marketing.
7. Possibilities of over production, etc., etc.

Mr. Bunting will probably begin the inquiry in the Maritime Provinces this week, and it is expected that it will require three or four months to complete it.

Spraying for Oyster Shell.

Unlike the San Jose Scale, which passes the winter in the mature condition, the Oyster Shell Scale is carried over the winter by means of the eggs which are encased in, and are bensath, the hard oyster-shaped shell which is such a familiar sight in many parts of the country. Protected as they are by this hard shell, which is fastened firmly to the twig or branch, it is difficult to get at the eggs with any spraying material. Caustic sprays, on the whole, applied in the latter part of winter or early spring, as they usually are, have not been found satisfactory in reducing this pest to any great extent.

The Lime Sulphur mixture is found fairly useful when applied when the buds were half opened in the spring, but the proportion of eggs destroyed was not as large as is desirable. If, however, the lime sulphur mixture were applied in late autumn or early winter we believe that the results would be still more marked than if used in the spring. At the Central Rxperimental Farm, says W. T. Macoun, a lime wash has been found the most satisfactory remedy. Experiments were conducted in the winters of 1898-9 and 1899-00 with lime washes varying in strength from 1 to 3 lbs. lime per gallon, with such marked results that this remedy has been recommended ever since. Fresh stone lime must be used. One pound to one gallon of water has been found sufficient, but two pounds to one gallon is better. The mixture is applied in the autumn as soon as the leaves are off the trees.

The trees are sprayed twice, the second spraying being made as soon as the first has become dry. the trees being covered from top to bottom. The lime seems to cut away the gelatinous matter which binds the scale to the branch, and before it is time for the eggs to hatch in the spring the scales and eggs fall off through the action of frost, heat, rain and wind. If the spraying has been well done, and the lime good, our experience is that there are few scales left on the trees by the end of May, when the work is done in November. The eggs hatch during the latter part of May, usually during the last week at Ottawa, and as soon as the young are out good results will be obtained by spraying with kerosene emulsion, whale oil soap or any of the other good summer sprays for sucking insects, but as the eggs do not all hatch at one time, several applications are necessary to get the best results.

Our experience has been that the oyster shell scales are most numerous on trees which have been checked in their growth by winter injury or by unsuitable soil conditions; hence, one of the best preventives, and even one of the best remedies, is to endeavor to re-invigorate the trees by good cultivation or drainage.

Cutworms.

Cutworms have been injurious this spring. It has been found that poisoned bait, made of bran mash, sweetened with cheap sugar, or molasses made decidedly green with a liberal application of Paris green, is a very good remedy in a garden. A tablespoonful of this should be put at frequent intervals among the plants subject to attack, not, however, nearer than 12 inches to the plant; for, in case of rain, the Paris green might be washed against the roots, and would injure or kill the plant.

Thorough cultivation is an aid in overcoming cutworms. Pieces of shingle or board, placed at intervals over the garden, serve as traps under which the cutworms hide toward morning and where they can be found and killed. Frequently the depredator will be found within an inch or so of the plant cut, buried an inch under the soil.

Young plants, like cabbage, cauli-

SUMMER COMPLAINT

Is one of the most troublesome troubles of the Hot Summer Days. The Old and the Young, the Strong and the Weak are all affected alike.

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Is the most effective remedy known for the cure of

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CRAMPS, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

This sterling remedy has been on the market for over 65 years and has yet failed to do what we claim for it.

Be sure and ask for Dr. Fowler's and insist on being given what you ask for.

Mrs. C. E. Mills, Teulon, Man., writes "Just a line to let you know that I have a little girl five years old, and during the hot weather of last summer she was very bad with the Summer Complaint, in fact I thought we were going to lose her. We tried everything we could think of but without success. One day one of our neighbors asked what was the trouble with the little girl, and we told him. He advised us to try Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which we did. I honestly believe it was the only thing that saved my little girl's life. I don't think there is anything better for Summer Complaint than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry." Price 35c. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co. Limited, Toronto. Ont.

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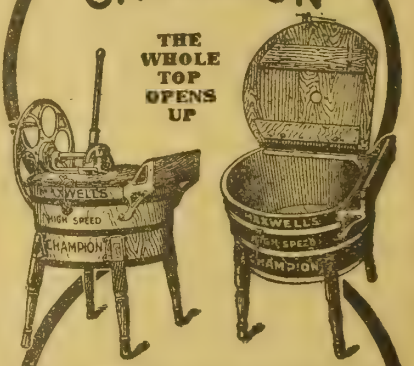

We've made it easy to put clothes in and take them out.—The "Champion" has the largest opening of any washer. This one improvement alone is worth the price. There are a dozen others that mean quick, easy washing.

Ask to see the "Champion" and Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn at your dealer's or write us for descriptive booklets.

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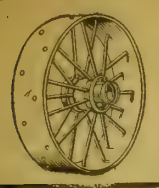
The Worth of a Wagon Lies in Its Tires



Wheel and tire troubles are over for the man who equips his farm wagons with T-K Wide-Tire Steel Wheels. They will carry 25 to 50 per cent. heavier loads in deep mud or over the rockiest roads without delay or danger of accidents. They make farm work lighter: stand any strain; and are proof against breakage.

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This is the sort of wagon you want for doing all kinds of work around the farm. It is handy for loading and unloading, will carry as great a load as any team can haul, and because it never needs repairs it is the most economical wagon on the market.

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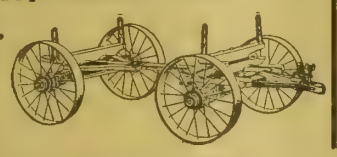

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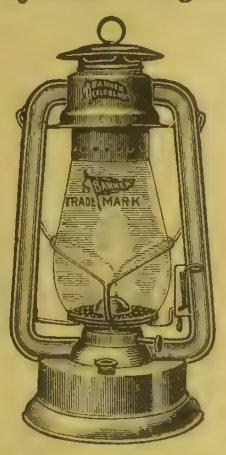

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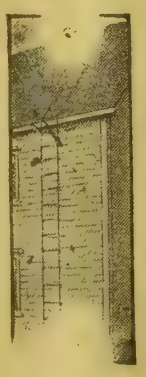
We want farmer agents in all parts of the Maritime Provinces to sell the Acme Stee Ladder.



It is one of the best propositions ever offered to a farmer who wants to make money during his spare moments.

Write to-day for particulars as to territory, etc

The Acme Steel Ladder Co., Sussex, N. B.

It will pay you to start your letter with the words: "I saw your adv. in The Maritime Farmer."

flower, etc., when first set out in a small garden should be protected by paper, or tin, or a barrier of some sort, which should extend into the ground an inch or so, and two or three inches above the surface. This can be removed when the plant becomes tough enough not to invite attacks from the cutworm. On large acreages, fall powing and thorough cultivation is perhaps the most practical treatment.

Cutworms are always bad the next year after sod, since they normally live in such situations.—F. F. Washburn, Division of Entomology, University Farm, Minn.

Striped Cucumber Beetle and True Squash Bug.

The first of these, a biting insect, and the second, a sucking insect, attack melons, cucumbers and squashes and they are often confounded, both being called "squash-bugs." This is unfortunate, because they call for radically different treatment.

We would suggest planting an excess of seed; for the first named insect, dusting plants with one pound of Paris green mixed with 50 pounds of lime or cheap flour. The beetle can be to a certain extent driven away by air-slaked lime alone, dusting it liberally on or about the plants in each hill.

For the true squash bug we would recommend hand-picking of bugs in the early morning, also hand-picking of the yellow eggs. Destroy all vines after harvesting crop. Plants can be kept covered with light frames of cheese-cloth while small.

A Lawn Without Dandelions.

Many otherwise fine lawns are much marred by dandelions. The flowers are too common to be considered as ornamental and when ripe the white, fluffy heads are very unsightly.

As the dandelion multiplies wholly from the seed—not from the root, as many suppose—the only means of overcoming it is to cut it out about an inch or so below the surface of soil—that is below the point where the leaves sprout. This can be done at any time during the season, but preferably before the flower matures, in order to prevent seeding. Repeated attacks in this way will overcome the dandelion in a short time, and give a chance for a richer growth to the grass.

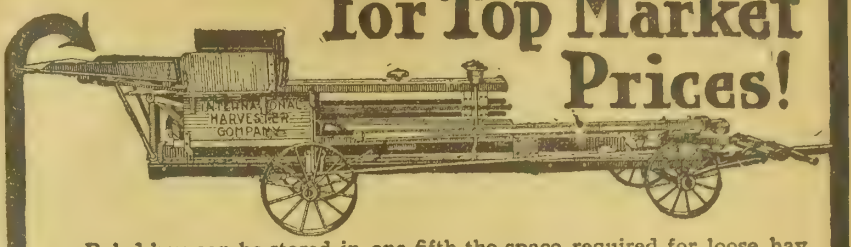
Strawberries

Can you tell me the best time to fill up gaps in the strawberry patch? I put down several thousand plants in May, but have lost about one-third, owing, I suppose to the hot spell we had. What is the best time this year, to replace the lost plants with the runners that are forming on the good plants?

Ans.—Spring is practically the only time to plant strawberries in most sections of Canada. Train the runners along the rows so that they may fill the vacant spaces. Where there is too large a space, filling in might be done some time in August. If you plant in August be sure to do it in damp weather.

Be sure and take a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with you when starting on your trip this summer. It cannot be obtained on board the trains or steamers. Changes of water or climate often cause sudden attacks of diarrhoea, and it is best to be prepared. Sold by all dealers.

Bale Your Hay and Hold It For Top Market Prices!



Baled hay can be stored in one-fifth the space required for loose hay. You can hold your entire hay crop till prices go up—then sell at the greatest profit. The difference between the price you get for loose hay near home and the top price you can get anywhere, for baled hay, quickly pays for an I H C hay press.

I H C Hay Presses

have many points of strength, simplicity, and convenience found in no other presses. They are equipped with a compound lever and a toggle joint plunger, which gives them their great compressing power. A 500 pound pull on the sweep of a 16 x 18 I H C press gives 76,800 pounds pressure in the bale chamber.

The bed reach is only about 4 inches high and very narrow. The bale chamber is very low—easy to reach over to tie the bale.

These presses are reasonable in price and are proved best by years of service. They are supplied to be operated with either one or two horses and the International Motor Baling Press is furnished with a 3, 4, or 6-horse power I H C gasoline engine—a hay press and portable engine in one.

Call on the I H C local agent for catalogue and prices, or, write nearest branch house.

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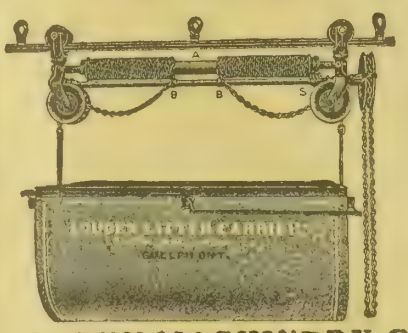
I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning these subjects

A GOOD INVESTMENT.



Many, many years ago farmers carried the litter with a fork to the stable door and then pitched it away as far as **they could throw it.**

Then the wheelbarrow was brought into use and it did service for a number of years, when farm help was plentiful and labor was cheap.

Nowadays many successful farmers use Louden's Steel Litter Carrier and it works splendidly. The hoisting gear is simplicity itself, and runs so easily that a boy can readily operate it even when the box is filled to its utmost capacity. This equipment lightens the toil, and makes choring a delight.

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Haying Tools, Barn Door Hangers, Cow Stalls and Stanchions, Hardware Specialties, etc.

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Sent on trial to responsible parties.
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Agents Wanted all over the Maritime Provinces

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DAIRYING.

Returns Per Cow.

Out of 2,400 cows tested last month in Ontario for members of cow testing associations, 895 of them, or over one-third of the total number recorded, gave yields of over 1,000 pounds of milk and 33 pounds of butter fat. Many cows gave over 40 pounds of fat. In sharp contrast are same low average yields, from all cows included in three or four associations, of less than 25 pounds of fat. With butter fat valued only at 20 cents per pound this means that good cows are eaening $3.00 per month more than poor cows. If this average is multiplied by a milking period of ten months it follows that there is actually a difference in the income from two such cows of as much as $30.00 in the season.

These astonishing differences are only brought to light and to the apprehension of owners when they begin to record weights of milk and to take samples for testing. If cows are viewed from a right perspective (a full season's satisfactory production and not a brief, near-sighted glimpse of a record for a day or a week), not one will be retained in the herd that does not return a good profitt; and such common differences as noted above will not be possible in the properly selected dairy herd, each cow selected on the basis of her individual demonstration of profit made. Every dairy farmer will find it advantageous to keep dairy records.—C. W. F.

Vitality in Dairy Cows.

The dairy calf is the only domestic animal that is deprived of maternal attention before being able to care for itself. The first few weeks is a very critical period with the calf, for usually it is thrust into an environment and is dependent entirely upon the kindness, intelligence and judgment of its owner.

Raising calves by hand necessitates maintaining their vitality at all times, especially during the first few days. This is the period when they must depend altogether upon milk and if removed from the cow are often neglected. Whether or not the calf is allowed to remain with the cow for the first few days must be decided according to personal opinions of the owner. However, it is quite necessary that the young calf be allowed the first or colostrum milk of the cow. This milk is peculiarly adopted to the digestive requirements, having a laxative effect which stimulates the first activity of those glands secreting digestive juices.

Likewise, the colostrum milk is very rich in protein material and mineral matter, which are essentially muscle and bone formers, so unless this milk is supplied the young calf will gain strength and vigor slowly. In fact, the vitality of the young animal depends much upon the ease with which its food is digested, the vigorousness of blood circulation and the temperature of its body.

By allowing the calf to run with the cow for a few days furnishes the natural food in quantities as demanded by its system, at a temperature sufficient to maintain bodily heat and uncontaminated by bacteria, all of which aid in the most perfect digestion, absorption and assimilation, hence insures the vitality necessary for natural growth.

The big problem in hand raising of calves is to keep the animal in a growing condition after removing it from the cow. Local conditions and the judgment of the feeder govern largely the course to pursue. It has been my experience as herdsman that most of the failures come from overfeeding. Naturally the calf is greedy and will eat if so allowed. From one and a half to two quarts of whole milk at a feed is sufficient. This will amount to about ten pounds or five quarts, per day, which is plenty for the first two or three weeks, after which the amount may be increased about one quart per day for each additional week.

Over feeding taxes the digestive organs beyond their limited capacity which naturally deranges the whole system, and is often the cause of scours. Again, when the milk is fed at temperatures lower than the animal's body, which in cattle is about 102 degrees F., the vitality of the calf is lowered in its effort to heat the food to a point where proper digestion begins. Hence it is advisable not to feed cold milk until the calf reaches an age where its activity is sufficient to maintain body temperature.

Another thing of importance in calf feeding is cleanliness. The point is often overlooked by some men for the significance of bacterial action is not well comprehended. Nature never intended that milk should be exposed to the air, so precautions are necessary that all utensils be kept clean and free from dirt. This may be done by scalding the feed pails daily or sterilizing them with steam. Too much milk at a feed, too cold milk or milk that has been contaminated with bacteria are the three principal causes which bring on scours in young calves and lower their vitality to a point where other complications set in to stunt growth.

Soiling for the Dairy Cow.

By "soiling" is understood the practice of keeping animals away from pasture and bringing their feed green to them. Soiling is quite common in thickly settled districts, while it is almost unknown in sparsely settled districts.

This is because in thickly settled disteicts land is high and labor is generally cheap, while in thinly settled districts the land is cheaper and labor is higher. In thinly settled districts, therefore, the cheapest thing to do is to let the animals hunt their own food.

As fast as a country becomes developed, it becomes more and more necessary to get the greatest yield possible from each piece of land.

In the case of dairy cows, soiling does this as compared to pasturage. The chief reason is that the ground that produces the green food for cattle will produce a great deal more when it is not tramped.

Every pressure of the cow's feet on the soil compacts it and reduces its power to produce food. Injury results in both dry and wet weather. Sometimes a bare spot in a pasture will remain for several years unproductive. This is avoided by soiling, and the land is made to produce its greatest crop of green feed.

Stil another reason for soiling is the saving of manure. When the manure is dropped on the pasture in dry weather, much of its value is lost before it gets into the ground, but when the cows are kept in one place throughout the summer, the manure produced during that time is as great as it is during the winter. It is then put into the soil of the plowed fields, and practically all of it is saved and can be used on the fields which need it most.

There are still other factors in favor of soiling where land is high. One of these is that crops other than grass can be grown on the land, and a greater amount of matter obtained than in the case of grass.

One of these plants is Indian corn, which can be grown for soiling purposes far north of the latitude where it can be grown for the maturing of the seed. Many who have tried soiling have been able to produce fifteen tons per acre, for either direct feeding or for silage.

This makes it possible to keep on the same land more stock than can be kept where the cows are pastured in the summer and fed dry hay in winter.

Soiling makes it possible for good-sized herds of cows to be kept on the edges of cities where it would be impossible otherwise. In fact, it is one of the directions in which our dairying will be greatly developed in the future.—R. B. Rushing.

Water for the Dairy Cow.

It is very important that the water drunk by the cows giving three or more gallons of milk daily be warmed to about 60 degrees F. Otherwise the cows will not drink as much as they need to keep up a good milk flow. It does not take much ice water to chill a thin-fleshed dairy cow through and through on a cold winter day, especially when she is compelled to walk some distance through the snow or a cutting wind to get to the tank or pond.

Experiments made at the Missouri Experiment station show that drinking water is needed in proportion to the milk yield. That is, a cow giving six gallons of milk a day, needs

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about twice as much water as a cow giving three gallons a day. If the water is too cold to be comfortable if drunk in large quantities, the cow will not drink enough and, as a result, will drop considerably in her milk yield.

When Missouri Chief Josephine was giving about 100 lbs. of milk each day last winter she drunk daily 31 gallons of water. Imagine how she would have suffered if that had been ice water! It was warmed, however, and Josephine did not chill after drinking.

A good tank heater, or some other device should be used this winter to warm the water for the cows.. It will pay.—H. E. McNatt, Dairy Department, University of Missouri.

Milk Making Feeds.

In a test conducted last year the Ohio experimental station endeavored to answer the question: Can silage be made to take the place of a considerable portion of the grain ration usually fed to dairy cows? The results of this experiment, as published in bulletin form are summarized below:

Two rations were fed carrying practically the same amount of dry matter. In one ration over 50 per cent. of this dry matter was derived from silage and less than 18 per cent. was derived from grain. In the other ration over 57 per cent of the dry matter was derived from grain, no silage being fed.

Ten cows, representing five different breeds, were fed these rations from two to four months, five cows taking the test the full four months.

The cows fed the silage ration produced 96.7 pounds of milk and 5.08 pounds of butter fat per 100 pounds of dry matter.

The cows fed the grain ration produced 81.3 pounds of milk and 3.9 pounds of butter fat per 100 pounds of dry matter.

The average net profit per cow per month over cost of feed was $5.86 with the silage ration and $2.46 with the grain ration.

Upon the conclusion of the experiment each lot of cows was found to have gained in live weight: The silage-fed cows an average of 47 pounds per head, the grain-fed cows an average of 57 pounds per head.

Dairy Strippings.

Don't slight the milking, or the cream check will slight you.

Try to arrange your rush work so you can milk at regular hours.

Milk in as dark a place as possible and thus discourage the flies in pestering the cows.

A coarse blanket, made of an old gunnysack and thrown over the cow at milking time will greatly assist in keeping off the flies, thus adding to the comfort of the animals and the satisfaction of quiet milking.

If you are nt supplying those things that aid the dairy cows in avoiding the deterimental effects of this excessive heat you may just expect them to fall off in flesh and dairy production. Plenty of shade, salt and an abundance of pure water are essentials that simply must not be neglected.

If one measly little fly crawls around somewhere on your anatomy and bites you it nearly throws you into spasms. How, then, do you think "Bossie feels" with thousands of these little pests sucking away at her side? And do you think she can come anywhere near doing her best for you under such conditions? It is both merciful and profitable to make use of a good fly repellant at this season.

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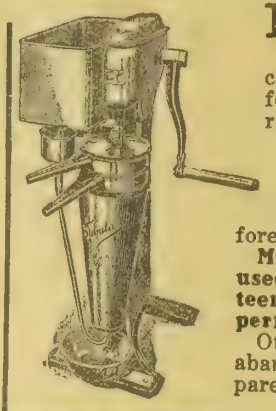

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Don't stop feeding the dairy cows just because they can gorge themselves on green grass. We furnish them with a little grain and roughage right along through the entire summer, and consider that it enriches the milk-flow, keeps the animals in firmer flesh and saves pasturage.

Ten dollars worth of veal may damage our dairy herd one hundred dollars, so save the choicest heifer calves for milch cows, give them extra care and the best of grain and roughage rations, and you soon will notice a marked improvement along this line.

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LIVE STOCK

The Unfortunate Pig.

The pig is perhaps the most misjudged of all our domestic animals. Because, for reasons of health he likes to "wallow in the mire," very much on the same principle that a fowl takes a dust bath, large numbers of people seem to think that he really likes to be continually in a state of filth. Because he is omnivorous and will eat anything, he has all sorts of ill-smelling and unsuitable refuse given him to eat— hog's wash has indeed become a synonym for food that is unappetising in appearance. Though naturally a roamer in the forests, he is generally confined in a small and poky sty, which is badly lighted and affords little comfort; and while he is by nature a lover of warmth he is kept shivering through the cold weather and suffers to an extent which few people realize.

It is well to speak moderately on these matters and to regard them on practical lines. The pig would not be kept at all if he were not a consumer of produce which cannot otherwise be put to a profitable use, and as he is kept for profit, no great expense can be incurred by pig-keepers to whom a balance on the right side of the ledger is an all-important matter. We have, therefore, to consider not what are the ideal conditions for the animal, but what should and can be done under conditions as they exist; and the main text of these notes is that much of mismanagement at present noticeable, while causing the animal discomfort if not suffering, is unprofitable to the owner.

Not a Dirty Animal.—In the first place the pig is not a dirty animal. It is true that the pig-sty offends the nose, but this is because the open court, which is often a perfect abomination, is not cleaned out frequently and properly.. It is, indeed, often so made that it cannot be kept clean and the animal sinks deep into the muck that is allowed to gather round the feeding trough. If we want proof of the cleanliness of the pig, any experienced keeper will tell us that, in proper conditions, the pig will never soil his bedding as so many other animals will do. He will always go as far away from it and from his feeding trough as possible in order to relieve himself, and even little pigs at an early age are not great offenders in this respect.

The pig, given natural conditions, would certainly not be found standing hock deep in foul refuse, or lying on a damp, cold floar. On the contrary, he is a lover of warmth and comfort. Let anyone give his pig a good bed of clean straw, and note how he gets into it, covering himself up as far as possible with the litter. Unlike the cow or horse he is not content to lie on his bed merely, but gets into it for warmth's sake, and if several pigs are lying together they will be found huddled close to each other for the same reason. Is it to be wondered at that, kept in the conditions which are so common, they suffer much from troubles caused by dampness, foul air and want of warmth and sunlight?

Rheumatism.—There is no complaint from which pigs suffer more generally than that which is known as "cramp", but which is really a form of rheumatism. The animal is unable to rise, often crawls to the trough to feed, and there can be no doubt—for he shows it plainly—suffers a good deal. One of the first symptoms of illness in the pig is that he goes "off his feed," and although this is not so pronounced in cases of rheumatism as in other complaints, a slight falling off means a loss of flesh, while as he is kept because of his aptitude to fatten, it is obvious that the main purpose of the keeper is defeated. The pig is not a tractable animal to dose with medicine; besides, medicine is costly, so that the profit would soon vanish if much of it were used. Clearly it is less expensive to provide proper bedding and proper flooring to prevent the trouble than to use costly drugs which may fail to cure. Often they are not effectual, while they may have a bad effect on the flesh, and the same may be said also of the rheumatism itself, as feeders have found when, as the saying goes, they have "killed the pig to save its life."

The chief causes of rheumatism in pigs are exposure to wet and cold, want of exercise, and improper feeding. The first two are inseparably connected with the housing. A miserable tumble-down place, with irregular floor that cannot be properly drained, is often considered good enough for this comfort-loving animal, and as many people who keep pigs do not grow corn and do not care to buy much straw, the bedding is often woefully insufficient. Overcrowding is common, facilities for xercise are not too good, and even when they are present the need for exercise is not recognized.

Leaky roofs which admit the rain, foul and close air which affects the lungs and the eyes are common conditions, and these by the way induce another cause of suffering. Pigs, as we have stated, are careful not to soil their bed, and rather than leave their stuffy sleeping quarters to go out into the cold air they retain their water to such an extent that some of the products are re-absorbed and cause illness, sometimes of a serious nature. If, on the other hand, they do go out, chils may follow with the usual consequences.

Another cause of rheumatism is the use of the cold floors of the sty. All these evils are increased when litters are produced just as winter is coming on and the young animals have the most trying season of the year to go through while they are most tender and susceptible. Numerous cases have come under our notice of whole litters suffering from cramp during the winter season, and the moral is that those who cannot afford every comfort to the animal should avoid winter litters if they seek for profit. Profit and comfortable conditions go together.

Perhaps the most merciful treatment for rheumatic pigs is to kill them off, and if they are at all fit for the butcher this is the most profitfitable course. If treatment is attempted, it is absolutely necessary that they should be made comfortable. Give them a well-bedded, dry sty, a full dose of Epsom salts, and then doses of bicarbonate of potash in their food. The food is best cooked, and should, whenever possible, include a good supply of milk. The swollen limbs ought to be swathed in flannel and rubbed with a liniment such as—spirits of turpentine 2 ozs., liniment of belladonna ½ oz., spirit of hartshorn 1½ oz., olive oil 2 ozs. A lot of trouble to take with a pig? Yes, it is—it is much cheaper and better to make them comfortable from the start and prevent the ailments.

Swine Fever.—Pig keepers have been suffering much loss lately from the restrictions due to swine fever. It ought not to be forgotten that insanitary conditions which affect the health of the animals make them more likely to take any infectious illness that may be "about," and it cannot be too often repeated that

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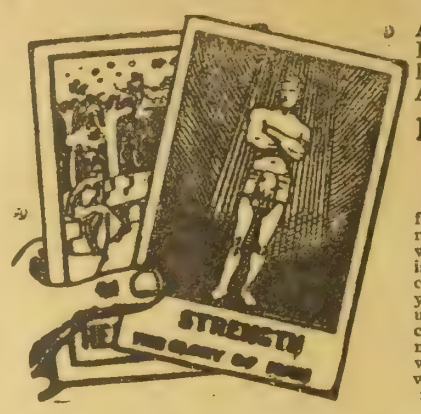

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"Reliable and Energetic Agents Wanted in Every Locality."

nothing is so unprofitable to the owner than bad housing of stock of any kind.

The Sty.—If a man is going to build accommodation for pigs we strongly advise him to proceed on a definite plan—to have a sty or sties opening on to a small court where the animals can take occasional exercise, on a site that can be well drained. But many a man has to make the best use of what he has or can attend to without heavy expense there are many things that even he can attend to without heavy expense First, make ample provision for drainage, see that the floor can be kept dry, that the sleeping place is not too small so that it will be stuffy, and yet is not draughty and cold; and that a good wooden stage on which the bedding is placed is provided. A handy man can quickly run up a suitable stage which should be removable, and, in default of anything better, old railway sleepers, which can often be obtained very cheaply, may be used. The pig sty should face south whenever possible. How far sunlight and warmth are of value is shown by a report made by one af our leading breeders, who states that when awarding prizes offered by a local authority he found that "in nearly every case where the pigs' were thriving and apparently profitable the sties faced the south." Could anything show more plainly the connection between comfort and profit? Whatever the floor is made of, and concrete and glazed bricks are well spoken of, it should be arranged that there are no puddles, and there should be a gentle slope towards the front of the sty.

A Cruel Practice.—The pig, as has been stated, is not a tractable animal to dose. The work can be best carried out, in the case of liquid medicines, after the animal has been secured—not an easy task—by giving it to bite an old shoe or boot with the toe opened out, and pouring the medicine into this. The harder the animal bites the more likely is the medicine to be swallowed. Sticky medicines may also be plastered among the teeth, and drugs may sometimes be introduced into the food. But we must protest most strongly against the practice, as a most foolish and cruel one, of pouring liquid medicines into the nostrils of the pig. It is a barbarous thing to do, and yet it is sometimes recommended by those who ought to know better.

Food.—The primary cause of many internal complaints is the fermentation set up in the hog tub, into which refuse, often quite unsuitable for food, may be thrown, and in which refuse that may originally be suitable changes its character. It is difficult to avoid trouble of this kind, but there is need of some correction of the idea that anything, however offensive, may be safely fed to pigs, for many cases of serious illness have been traced to the hog tub. One warning is specially called for— to beware of the presence of salt and soda in the wash. Both, in anything like large quantities, are poisonous to pigs and this fact is not to be set aside because some one has given his pigs a little of either and found that no harm resulted. The "wash" in use in may places receives the remains of the dinner plates, on each of which there is probably some salt, the contents of the washing-up pans, and other kitchen liquors in which sodg and salt have been used, and the amount that may unwittingly be given to the pigs in this way is sufficient to cause not only illness and suffering but even death.—By E. Frampton.

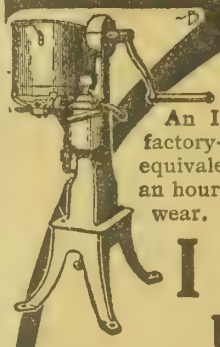
Water for Live Stock.

An abundant supply of pure water should be one of the first things secured in stock farming operations. No one should ever be satisfied with stagnant surface water, such as is contained in ponds, neither should the drainage from the stable or the well be located where it will lots. A period of drough is a good time to secure a well that is to be relied on, for not only is the soil easier to handle than when wet, but there is no excess of water to interfere with sinking the well to a proper depth.

The time lost in hauling water or driving stock to neighboring wells or streams should not be encouraged, for such time represents money, and besides animals so watered are too frequently stinted and neglected with reference to a proper water supply.

In buying a cough medicine don't be afraid to get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it, and relief is sure to follow. Especially recommended for coughs, colds and whooping cough. Sold by all Dealers.

Bigger Cream Checks Sure For Years To Come



Just because a separator skims close is not sufficient reason for buying it. Equally important is the question of durability.

An I H C Cream Harvester was put to a year's test at the factory—running steadily for 10 hours every working day. This is equivalent to 20 years of ordinary use, figuring on a basis of half an hour's daily service. Yet in all this time there was no perceptible wear. What better proof of I H C durability can you ask?

I H C Cream Harvesters

Dairymaid and Bluebell

have been paying cow owners big dividends for years. Their skimming qualities are unequalled—their ease of turning—ease of cleaning—and durability are easily proved by the testimony of owners. Why not investigate?

You will find that I H C Cream Harvesters are the only separators with dust-proof gears, which are easily accessible. The frame is entirely protected from wear by phosphor bronze bushings. The I H C has large shafts, bushings, and bearings. The patented dirt-arrester removes the finest particles of dirt from the milk before the milk is separated.

I H C Cream Harvesters are made in two styles—Dairymaid, chain drive, and Bluebell, gear drive—each in four sizes. The I H C local agent will be glad to point out the above features and many others, or, write nearest branch house for catalogues.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

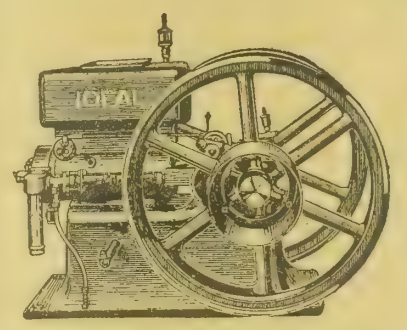
International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago USA

I H C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problem to the I H C Service Bureau.

"Ideal" Gas and Gasoline Engines

1 1-2 to 50 H. P.



Stationary, Mounted and Traction.

We have the largest up-to-date Engine factory in Canada and manufacture the most complete line.

Brantford Windmills, Grain Grinders, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Water Boxes and Concrete Mixers.

Good Live Agents wanted in Unrepresented Territory

Good, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

A. McCausland, Victoria Hotel, St. John, N. B.
Maritime Representative.

THE BEST LINIMENT
OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY
Gombault's
Caustic Balsam
IT HAS NO EQUAL

For the Human Body —It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises or Wounds, Felons Exterior Cancers, Boils Corns and Bunions CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for
Sore Throat
Chest Cold
Backache
Neuralgia
Sprains
Strains
Lumbago
Diphtheria
Sore Lungs
Rheumatism
and
all Stiff Joints

REMOVES THE SORENESS--STRENGTHENS MUSCLES
Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than $120.00 paid in doctor's bills." OTTO A. BEYER.
Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Booklet E.
The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

THE HORSE.

Size and Quality.

There is a mistaken notion abroad among the uniformed that grit, endurance, longevity and superior quality of bone and feet in such perfection as among horses of less size. There are more soft horses among the big ones than among the small ones, it is true, but the best draft horses need no apologies on the score of those sterling attributes of temper and quality that makes a horse as willing and as able to forge ahead with the work in the afternoon as in the morning, in midsummer as in winter, and at 20 years old as well as at three. A man may choose the kind he wishes. He may take, just because they are big, some coarse-haired, loosely-made, sleepy-eyed round-boned, flat-footed duffers and later be disgusted with their inefficency; or he may demand size with fine hair, sturdy compact build, keen eye, flat bone and wide deep feet. He can find horses with those qualities, and they are the ones to tie to. The vast number of big draft horses that work to a great age and still remain sound and supple furnish constant proof that the usefulness of draft horses is not confined by any such limits as some men suppose.

Draft horses are at their best in work at a walk, but judges and breeders rightly demand that they shall be able tp trot smartly and well. Any day in Chicago one can see draft horses weighing close to a ton trotting along the streets. Perhaps they are loaded with several tons of goods and the driver wants to reach the next corner before leaving the car track at the demand of the clanging gong, or there is a hurry-up call of the delivery of the load somewhere, or it may be that the belated teamster is merely hurrying home with his empty wagon. Sometimes one sees a good shapely chunk, weighing perhaps close to 1,500 pounds, tearing down the street at a gallop with a load of express packages or newspapers. To be sure the horses that remain sound under such driving are not the coarse wooden-legged kind, but horses with big flat bone, legs set mechanically correct, and feet of ample size, deep as well as wide. The fact that big horses can stand such strain should encourage farmers and breeders to set their mark more steadfastly toward quality with size.

There never has been a time when there was a greater opportunity for the breeder of draft horses in this country than now. Both farm and city want draft horses. But men are waking up to the fact that a horse must have many other attributes besides weight. The enduring quality counts in dollars for the breeder as well as in work. The service of a really high-class draft stallion with ancestry like himself, is worth several times that of a horse that is his equal only in size. The owner of pure-bred mares must be especially careful in his selection of a sire if he is to meet the growing demand for horses that are at once nimble, enduring and weighty. Such horses are now being bred. It pays to secure that kind of foundation stock. Pure bred mares of such type have great money-making ability.—Breeders' Gazette.

Don't wash Your Horse.

The practice of washing horses, as a rule, is injurious because it removes the natural oil from the outer skin and predisposes the animal to chill, writes a practical man in the Kentucky Stock Farm. The application of water to a horse's skin increases the heat conducting power of his coat and lowers the temperature of the surface by evaporation and also by conduction, in the event of the temperature of water being cooler than that of the skin. Even in the tropics, washing a horse always takes the gloss off his coat, no matter how vigorously the subsequent grooming may be performed. This fact is certainly a strong argument against the practice in question. If it is imperative to wash, and there is not sufficient help to have the horse rubbed dry, without loss of time, we may, after scraping and going over him with two or three dry rubbers, take him out and exercise him at a brisk pace until he gets dry. We should then walk him about until his circulation regains its normal condition before taking him in. If we can not give this exercise, we may, after scraping and driving him, put on him a good supply of warm clothing, bandage his legs, and leave him thus to dry unhour or less. He should after that der his rugs, which he will do in an be exercised and well rubbed down, so as to prevent his getting chilled. A good plan for getting horses to dry quickly and safely under clothing is to cover the animal's back and loins with straw before putting on a rug, so as to utilize the low heat conducting power of air and to give as little impediment as possible for the escape of moisture.

Fattening Sale Horses.

It is a noticeable fact that horse buyers in Canada are not so particular about having their purchases high condition as is true with dealers ers across the line. Farmers of the corn belt put their sale horses in the stall and feed them for a couple of months before it is expected to sell them. Often the ration is nothing but corn, hay and water, the idea being to get them fat in a hurry. This practice is not followed to such an extent in Canada. A few days ago an extensive horse dealer from the States, who is also a critical judge, was observing what was claimed to be one of the best strings of geldings ever handled by a Winnipeg firm. They were uniform, heavy and in good working condition. "Those horses would not sell in Chicago," remarked the States man. "They are not fat enough. Horses have to be fat to bring long prices in any of the large American markets. Buyers down there will pay good money for fat on horses."

The like for fat commercial horses in the States is also reflected in the breeding classes in the American show rings. Canadian horseman object to showing their horses in as high condition as do the Americans.

Horses, in the final analysis, are valuable for the work they can do. Their mission is to draw loads, and an accessive amount of fat is not only necessary to accomplish this purpose but it is positively objectionable. "Good working condition" has a meaning with all farmers and horsemen understand. That is the condition in which most men like to keep their horses for their own use. Why should it not also be the condition in which they should be sold to a neighbor, the horse dealer or anyone else? With stallions and breeding mares the same arguments will apply. Few stallions are worked and the mares are not kept in the harness, ordinarily, as much as the geldings. There is a normal condition which is natural. If horses carry fat in excess of this it is not only unnecessary but may be highly detrimental in breeding animals.

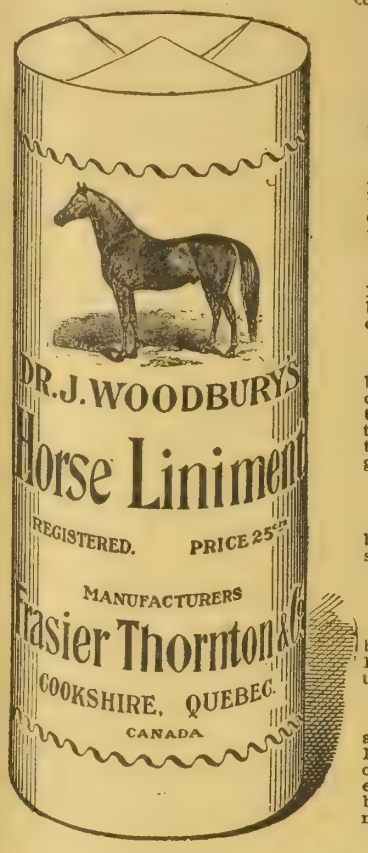
It does not follow, however, that all fat animals will be poor breeders. Much depends on the manner in which the fat was put on. As a rule breeders do not keep the animals in their own breeding studs or herds in high condition. For work horses fat is a hindrance. Fat horses cannot stand the heat neither can they work so well under other conditions as horses in "good working condition."

To be sure, horses that are worked hard will not look as well as horses that have been rested and fed. Most certainly we should fit a horse before offering him for sale. He looks better and a certain amount of fitting will make him better in many ways. The cattle feeder likes to give his them so that they will look their steers a "fill" before the buyer sees them. In the same way the appearance of a horse is improved by fitting before selling. This condition is desirable, does not injure the horse and makes its possible to realize his full value because he looks right when the buyer sees him. But proper fitting" and the "hog fat" condition which seems to be so much desired by American buyers are terms have two distinctly different meanings.

DR. J. WOODBURY'S Horse Liniment.
INFALLIBLY THE REMEDY.

For the removal of Splints, Bog Spavins, Enlargements of any and every description it has no equal. Given internally, it will promptly relieve and remove any and every character of Cough, Enlargements of the Glands, Affections of the Kidneys. For Distemper, Strangles and Colic it is infallibly the remedy.

All horses that are stabled should have an applicatiou of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment to the hoofs of the fore feet to prevent their becoming feverish, dry, brittle, hard, contracted or otherwise injured.



Insist on having Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We warrant it to effect that for which it is recommended when used according to directions.

Its beneficial effects are so prompt and decided that it has excited the admiration of the leading horsemen of the Dominion and secured their highest confidence.

Bear River, N. S.
Dear Sirs :—We do not hesitate in recommending your Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We have used it in the woods for coughs, colds, distemper and cuts, and would say that no lumberman should be without it. Yours truly, CLARKE BROS.

Hubbard's Cove, N. S.
Dear Sirs :—I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment in my stable for years and consider it the best liniment on the market for both internal and external use. Yours truly, C. C. McLEAN.

Truro, N. S.
This is to certify that I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment with the very best results for colds, coughs, distemper and all lung diseases. It is the best thing to give horses in the spring to keep them in condition It purifies the blood, cleanses the lungs from impurities, which may exist, and gives the system healthy action.
NEWTON LEE, Owner "All Right," 5817.

Elmsdale, N. S.
Dear Sirs :—Kindly send me 6 dozen Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. I have not a bottle in the store and it is the only kind my customers will take.
Yours truly,
ELMSDALE MERCANTILE CO.,
Elmsdale, N. S.

Dear Sirs :—I cured my horse with Dr. J. Woodbury's Liniment. It was a bad case of distemper. I always recommend this liniment to my friends as the best for all diseases of the horse. Yours truly,
H. R. WHITEHEAD.

Dear Sirs :—One of my horses had a bad cough, and I made a complete cure with three bottles of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. The cough was of twelve months' standing. In my large experience with horses, I consider this liniment to be the best made for all diseases in the horse, and I recommend it to my friends.
E. J. ANDERSON, Truro, N. S.

Manufacturers :
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You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but

ABSORBINE

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 4 E free.
ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Goitres, Wens, Cysts. Allays pain quickly. Price $1.00 and $2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 124 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Ca.

Dollar Bottle Free

Send for a bottle of my Veternary Medical Wonder. Cures Collic, Fever and Inflamation, Sent postpaid upon request. Agents wanted.
DR. BELL, V. S.
Kingston, Ont.
Full line of veternary remedies in stock including Dr. Bells Wonder, fine blister for Spavins, Ringbones, lumbs or bunches of any kind.

POULTRY.

Good Advice.

The poultry raiser who is feeding the little chicks red pepper, carbolic acid and turpentine should stop all that and bake the feed. Mix it up as if you were going to make cornbread for dinner, leaving out the eggs and sugar. Take sour milk soda and salt, stir in your meal and then bake. When baked, crumble fine, soften and feed the little chicks. Feed them baked cornbread until they are three or four weeks old, and gapes will be a thing unknown in chicks. You can make enough to do two or three days at one time. Save all the scraps of bread, cake and scrapings of all kinds to feed for a change. A large amount of valuable material may be utilized if cooked. Pea pods, string beans, apples, squashes and many other articles, if placed in a pot and boiled until tender, will furnish a quantity of food that is really more serviceable than too much grain. Ducks and geese may be kept at little expense by this mode of feeding, while turkeys and chickens will appreciate the change at once. Turnips and carrots, if cooked and fed to all kinds of fowls, will furnish a cheap and nutritious diet, promoting health and preventing to much fat. In feeding such material no grain is necessary except at night, when whole corn, wheat and oats should be given. One of the most valuable foods is cooked potatoes and sour milk. If this be fed, first thickened with ground oats, it will cause the hens to lay more eggs than when an exclusive grain diet is given. Fowls should have plenty of bulky food if they are to be made profitable.

Saving Summer Eggs.

When we receive 36 cents a dozen for eggs we surely regret selling them for 10 and 12 cents per dozen last summer.

One of our neighbor women carried over 50 dozen in the following manner: The eggs were gathered fresh every day and packed away in salt by first placing several inches of salt in a square box then setting the eggs in rows, the large end and sides not touching. Then another layer of salt and so on until box was filled.

A portion of the eggs were sold to parties whose hens had gone on strike during the holidays, and were found to be fresh and sweet as newly laid eggs. The merchant gladly paid 36 cents a dozen for the remainder.

I intend to save our summer supply this year in the same manner, for I think as I feed the hens I am entitled to the profit. Anyway the cold storage man will not make double on any eggs from my poultry yard.

There is neither fun nor profit in furnishing all the dough for the other's bread.—D. B. Phillips.

Good Laying Records.

A Greene County, Pa., poultryman from 12 Black Minorca hens secured 20 dozen and three eggs during March an average of 20¼ eggs for each hen. Last March was an exceptionally cold and stormy one in Pennsylvania.

J. K. Adamson, of the same county with Rose Comb White Leghorns from 45 pullets produced 952 eggs in March, an average of slightly over 21 per hen.

Those who have never planted oats, rye, wheat or barley for early spring food for their fowls would be surprised at the increase in the number of eggs when they have access to green food.

Many people who do not give thought to their fowls feed too much grain. Grain furnishes heat, causes fat and should not be fed in excess. Protein feed, such as milk, wheat shorts, cotton seed meal, bran and rice polish, should be included.

Penalties of Filth.

At no time of the year are fowls so likely to be negleceed as during the hot summer months, when the farmer is making least out of them and sees smallest prospect of returns. No matter how well they may have been managed the previous winter and spring, interest in them is likely to lag when they lessen their laying. Neglect is most commonly evidenced in careless feeding and watering, and in allowing the poultry houses and yards to become unclean. If the birds have free range, the careless feeding may produce no apparent serious effects; but this kind of luck seldom follows neglect of sanitary conditions.

More than 75 per cent of the ailments with which poultry are troubled are due to unsanitary conditions of the premises. And the foundation of a large proportion of this is laid during the hot months when the fowls should be in most vigorous health and be preparing for the work of the winter, when eggs are high. Chicks cannot thrive in a small, tight, sun-beaten coop, especially where their droppings are allowed to accumulate and the coop is kept in the same place from week to week.

When things are kept clean, not only is the principal cause of disease removed, but the chief source of infestation by lice and mites is also removed. Next to disease, these pests are probably more destructive of chicks than anything else, though they may not be recognized as the agents. Often the chicks fail to thrive simply because they are overrun with lice and mites.

The prevention of such troubles is so simple and so effective that the marvel is that anyone has difficulty in raising fowls at all. The dust bath, especially one of sifted coal ashes and land plaster, will positively prevent any and all trouble from lice, providing the premises are kept clean. Tobacco dust and practically all of the commercial lice powders are good.

Disinfectants, such as carbolic acid or a commercial article, may be used after the premises have been made clean; not before. They are not remedies for the results of neglect, nor do they make it possible for a man to keep filthy quarters and still make poultry pay. The man who thinks to avert ehe penalty due to carelessness by using disinfectants, lice powders or other so-called remedies, is penny wise and pound foolish, for he must sooner or later pay the penalty.—Sylvanus Van Aken in Maine Farmer.

Diphtheritic Roup.

This is one of the most trying diseases to which poultry are subject, and its appearance should cause no small alarm to any poultry keeper. It is a name given to a disease which consists of growths of a cheesy nature in the mouth and throat, very evil smelling, very contagious, and, if not carefully and sensibly treated, very dangerous, causing a great many deaths. As far as the danger is concerned, poultry suffering from this will only die if the growths make their way from the mouth into the windpipe, where it cannot be got at, and so cause suffocation. Apart from that they can be remedied. The way to go about it is to wait until the growths appear to be ripe, and then get a small piece of wood and sharpen it with a pen-knife, and use that sharp piece of wood to remove the growth, which will come away somewhat easily, leaving raw places. These places should now be touched with a weak solution of nitrate of silver, or with any one of the advertised preparations recommended for the cure of canker, and the process should be repeated once a day for three or four days, by which time the growths will cease. Any birds that die of this should be burnt, or buried at least six feet down in the ground, and a thorough cleansing and disinfecting of all house-coops and runs should be carried out. It is also practically useless to get rid of the entire stock and hope to stamp out the disease by buying fresh stock; so contagious is it that it is by far the best plan to try to cure it rather than run the risk of getting new stock, which will immediately be infected with it.—F. W.

Leg Weakness in Chickens.

There are two forms of leg weakness in chickens, the constitutional and the rheumatic. Some birds are weakly from the time of hatching, and unless they are properly fed they are most likely to drop off when they get to three or four weeks old, because they have no stamina in their bodies. The cure for this form of leg weakness is to give them plenty of dry meat and granulated bone meal and things of that sort, and plenty of good wholesome oatmeal. The other form—the rheumatic form—is brought about by dampness, and shows that they need to be better housed and tended. Peat moss dust should be scattered about in their coops, and birds should have a tonic such as Parrish's Chemical Food in their drinking water. Ducklings are very subject to the latter form and they should always be bedded on peat moss.—F. W.

Dates to Remember.

Canadian National Dairy Show, Montreal, Oct. 2nd to 7th, 1911.

Chatham Exhibition, Chatham, N. B., Sept. 11th to 16, 1911.

Prince Edward Island Provincial Exhibition, Charlottetown, P. E. I. September 26 to 29, 1911.

Fredericton Exhibition, Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 16 to 23, 1911.

Yarmouth County Exhibition, Yarmouth, N. S., Oct. 4, 5 and 6, 1911.

Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition Aug. 30th to Sept. 17th, 1911, Halifax, Charlotte County Exhibition St. Stephen, N.B., Sept. 12 to 15, 1911.

N. S. Agricultural College opens November 1st, 1911.

Short Courses at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College opens January 2nd, 1912.

MUMFORD BROS.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MUMFORD'S BUILDING, ARGYLE ST.,
Halifax, N. S.
Personal attention given to sales of Butter Eggs Hogs Beef, Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables etc., Consignments solicited. Proceeds of sale remitted promptly, Halifax prices sent on application TELEPHONE 1005.

Poultry Fencing that is Stronger than Seems Necessary

We make our poultry fencing close enough to turn small fowl—then we make it extra strong, so it will last for years and keep the cattle out. The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires hold it taut and prevent it from sagging.

PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE SAVES EXPENSE

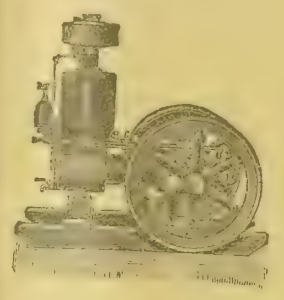
It is well galvanized so as to protect it from rust. It makes such a firm, upstanding fence that it requires less than half the posts needed for the ordinary poultry fence, and that means a big saving to you. Write for particulars.

We make farm and ornamental fences and gates of exceptional quality. Agents wanted where not now represented.

The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
Dept. K Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

THIS IS THE STICKNEY.

The Simplest Gasoline Engine on the Market.



You can learn to run it in ten minutes.

It is always ready—always willing.

It will start at once and stay running as long as you wish.

If you want a complete course in Gasoline Engineering, send for our blooklet No. 57. It's free. Send a post card to-day.

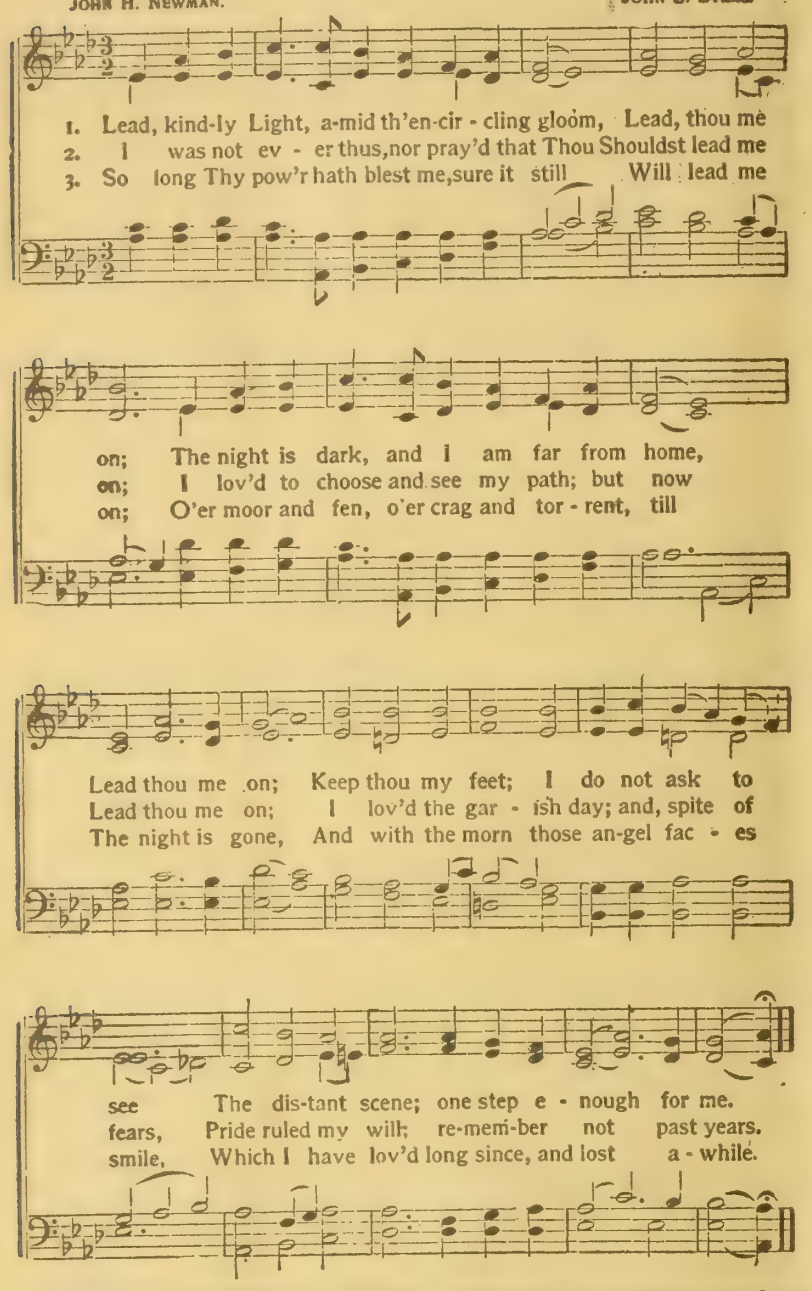
Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont
G. J. Barrett {Sales Agent} 32 Dock St. St. John, N. B. Branch at Fredericton, N. B.

THE FARM HOME

This Department is now being edited by a very competent lady, who will be pleased to answer all inquiries. She solicits the aid of all who are interested in home making. This aid may be given in the form of short articles dealing with your experiences, questions or timely suggestions. Ladies, this department is yours. Use it to the best advantage

Lead, Kindly Light.

JOHN H. NEWMAN. JOHN B. DYKES.


1. Lead, kind-ly Light, a-mid th'en-cir - cling gloom, Lead, thou me
2. I was not ev - er thus, nor pray'd that Thou Shouldst lead me
3. So long Thy pow'r hath blest me, sure it still Will lead me
on; The night is dark, and I am far from home,
on; I lov'd to choose and see my path; but now
on; O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and tor - rent, till
Lead thou me on; Keep thou my feet; I do not ask to
Lead thou me on; I lov'd the gar - ish day; and, spite of
The night is gone, And with the morn those an-gel fac - es
see The dis-tant scene; one step e - nough for me.
fears, Pride ruled my will; re-mem-ber not past years.
smile, Which I have lov'd long since, and lost a - while.

A book containing the words and music of twenty-six beautiful old-time melodies, will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents by Clark Bros, Moncton, N B.

Love's Barrier

(Continued from last issue.)

CHAPTER VII.
CONFESSION.

In the midst of his new-found happiness Secretan had not been without sundry qualms concerning Jane's reception of his news.

That it must come to her with some sense of shock was inevitable, since he had not thrown out so much as one hint regarding his interest in the woman he had met in Paris. If only he had spoken to his sister on his return, had told her frankly and naturally about Helen Revell, how much easier would have been his present task! Jane was quick enough and a woman can always scent a love affair from afar.

He remembered as the train sped across the rain-sodden flats of Lincolnshire that it was Jane who had first laid her finger on the tragedy at the Court Farm; Jane who had grasped and made gentle fun of the social ambitions of the mistress of High Ridges. It was Jane, indeed, who tabulated the parish, giving to each uit its particular niche. And he was bound to admit that he had never known her to be far out in her estimate of men or of things.

Secretan had planned several methods of breaking the great news to his sister, selected innumerable cautions and diplomatic sentences which should gently prepare the way, but man like, when she came forward and sat down at the opposite side of the hearth, looking at him with mild inquiry and perhaps some slight apprehension in her eyes, he simply blurted it out in words the fewest and baldest, surely, that ever conveyed momentous truth.

"Jane, I'm going to be married."

She clasped her hands suddenly on her lap, and smiled. Wonder of wonders, she smiled quite spontaneously and kindly! "Of course, I am not in the least surprised," she said.

He drew a long breath, and the tension of his features relaxed.

"Are you not? But how did you guess? I am certain I have never said anything. I have never ceased to wish in the last month that I had given you a full confidence when I came back from Paris, although at that time there was nothing much to tell."

Jane leaned back in the old rocker and gently swayed it to and fro. In her eyes there was a kindly gleam of something like fun.

"I'm not very clever, Claude, perhaps, but any baby could have seen that you had something on your mind. And as things were all right in the parish, we didn't owe any money and there were no particular troubles ahead, it did not require any gigantic intellect to—to arrive at the only solution."

"I was a fool not to have told you dear. I see that now, but you see, I had only met a woman who interested me as no other has ever done, and I thought I had said good-bye to her. When I came back my sole effort was directed to getting rid of her memory, if you understand. I had not the smallest expectation of ever seeing her again."

"Tell me about her Claude—who she is, and where you met her? And don't look at me with such imploring eyes. I've never had a sister and I'm going to be very glad about this one. You know, every sister who keeps a brother's house must get ready in her soul for this moment, or she is a fool."

"I never thought I should marry, Jane, honestly."

"Most men and women who marry think that until they meet the right one; but go on, Claude, remember, I am a woman and simply dying of curiosity."

It was not altogether true. She wanted him to go on speaking, so that she might gain time for the ordering of her own thoughts. It swept over her with an awful wave of desolation that she was the superfluous woman, and that after to-night she would not have any real home.

And in spite of her brave words she knew herself totally unprepared.

Secretan, thus invited, began to talk, and talked well. Still leaning back in the old nursery chair, on which, as babies in arms, they had been rocked to sleep in the old Somerset home, she listened and looked. The looking was even more interesting and convincing than the talk, for Secretan's face was illumined with the passion of his heart, his whole being instinct with the new joy of living that had come to him.

"It will do him good, it has done him good already," said Jane in her heart. "It will give him what he needs, the human and tender touch."

Outwardly she said with a quiet earnestness of feeling:

"Poor, poor girl! I feel very sorry for her, but I quite agree with you that she should not have remained so long with her stepmother. Describe her to me, Claude. Is she tall or short? Has she brown hair or dark? What are her eyes like?"

"She is the most beautiful woman I have ever met," he answered sincerely enough. "But I don't believe I could answer these questions in detail, even to please you. You will have to see her. There is nobody in this parish to touch her; of course, she comes of the best stock. She is a real aristocrat, Jane, and I think it very good of her to have accepted me."

But Jane would not have that.

"A clergyman of the Church of England is a match for anybody, and you know it quite well. I don't want you to abase yourself or to be too humble—but there, what am I talking about? When a woman loves a man she is humble. She will not arrogate anything to herself."

"She is humble enough," replied Secretan, recalling the last good-bye at Colchester station, when Helen had offered him his freedom again, protesting that she was not worthy of anything he had to offer. "It is only half-bred people who arrogate, because, you see, they are not sure about anything. I didn't tell her much about our old home, Jane; indeed, she didn't ask a single question and if she does it will not be necessary tosay anything—I mean to go into detail."

"She didn't ask a single question. Why, I think I should never be done asking. It doesn't seem quite natural, Claude. Wasn't she even interested in Midcar and all the parish folk she is coming to live among?"

"Well, you see, we haven't had much time for that sort of talk. I only saw her for a few hours, and we had a great many other things to talk about."

"And when is it going to be? In the spring, some time, I suppose. We shall have to set about getting something done to the Rectory. That and the spring clean can be done together."

"It's going to be earlier than, that Jane," said Secretan, and the color flushed his cheek. "In fact, the wedding day was fixed for yesterday month."

Jane stared helplessly in front of her. A methodical person who took

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long views, and who moved in leisurely fashion through life, this breathless haste was not very acceptable, hardly decent.

"A month from yesterday! Why Claude, that hardly gives time far the third time of asking. What is all the haste for? Is there open warfare between Miss Revell and her stepmother, or what is it?"

"Something very like that. She must be taken away from that environment, Jane, at once. If you could see the woman, the other woman I mean, you would understand."

"But surely she could go somewhere else. Hasn't she any relatives who could give her a shelter for a few months. This haste is hardly decent, Claude. It will set the whole parish by the ears."

"I can't help that. The parish must just accept it, dear; but tomorrow, if yod like, you can begin to prepare them."

"And where will it take place?"

"Quite privately, in London, by special licence, probably. There won't be a wedding in the ordinary sense. It is the last thing either of us would desire."

Jane continued to look puzzled and apprehensive.

"There isn't any need to make a fuss, of course," she said slowly. "But such frantic haste will be difficult to explain away. It will make people talk very much here, which is always an undesirable thing where a clergyman is concerned."

"They'll talk whatever happens, and the less there is to talk about, the more they will talk," said Secretan, a trifle irritably. "It is no use arguing the point now. I tell you, the date is fixed, we are to be married on the eleventh of December."

"And come straight here?"

Secretan winced a little.

"We haven't discussed that yet. No, I suppose there must be a honeymoon of some sort, but that must be left to Helen. The circumstances are a little unusual. I want to tell you Jane, that when I went to Colchester I had not the remotest idea of this. I never thought I should propose to her, much less be accepted. It all happened in a sort of whirlwind."

"But you care for her, don't you Claude? You have no other motive?"

"Yes, God knows I care for her. I had no idea there was such a thing in the world. It is wonderful, it transcends everything."

"And she?" said Jane mercilessly. "If she feels like that, too, everything will go right, though the haste will still be undesirable from a prudent point of view."

Secretan hesitated a moment, his brows slightly knit.

"I have to win her yet, Jane. I'm telling you quite frankly. She has accepted me as a way out—yes, that is how to describe it, a way out."

Jane sat forward, and a sort of passion shook her.

"The risk is frightful, Claude; supposing—supposing for a moment she did not learn to care, that you did not win her? The life here is very limited, tolerable only to those who are happy and have a high sense of duty. And if she is a lady, as you say, she will find a good deal to try her. Even I, who am only a plain woman, easily pleased, have had my difficult hours. I don't want to be unkind, dear, or a kill-joy, but—but I think of these things, and I am afraid."

"Oh, you need not be!" said Secretan lightly. "You see, when she comes things will be different socially. They simply are bound to be. Her father was a colonel and a V. C. All the country will come in, and she will have a very good position. I don't see why we should not be happy."

"I am not sure that the country has the power to make a wife happy in her own home,"- said Jane with one of her quiet flashes. "Though it would be very quick to find out, if she were unhappy."

"We'll risk it. We are very good friends, Jane, and, after all, friendship is an essential basis. It is far

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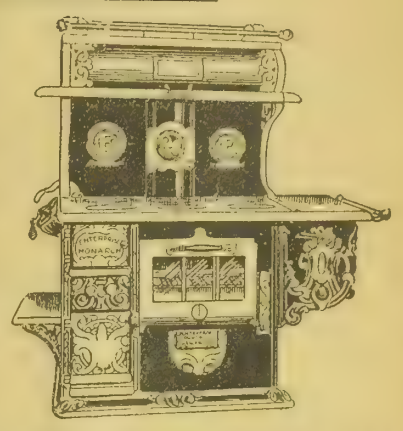

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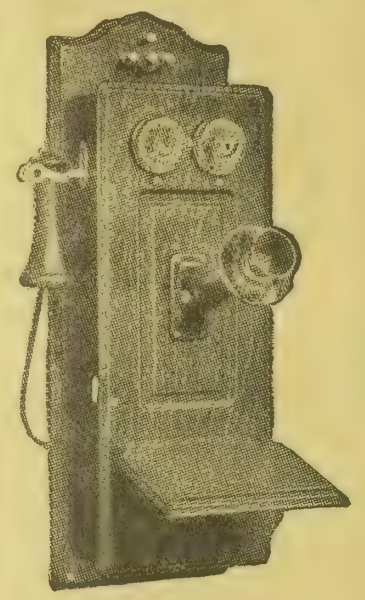

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better than silly passion, which is soon burnt out. And I will do my best to make her happy. I am setting out to win her. She is worth the winning. I am sure you will think that after you have seen her."

Jane sat back, and her face in the half-light looked rather old and tired. The mother-look was out upon it, as her yearning eyes scanned the lineaments on the boy for whom she had been sacrificed by others, and for whom she had not unwillingly sacrificed herself.

Now her day was over, it was not of herself she thought, but only of him. And the fear in her heart was very great.

"I'm so glad the Hayes are at High Ridges this winter. Of course, we shall be there a good deal. Aubrey will be a friend to her, and though Mrs. Hayes is a trifle impossible, she is kind in her way. Then the Durhams will come. I feel sure Lady Anne will be interested because she has so many soldier sons. Helen will take her place in that set at once.. It will not be to the Court Farm or Watton she will go for social intercourse."

These happened to be the only two houses in the parish at which Jane had been in the habit of visiting regularly, but she passed by the little stab in silence. She was generous-hearted enough to believe that it had not been intended, and Claude had certainly been in the habit of going out a good deal without her, and had left her very much to find her own friends.

"It will be a great change in your life, Claude, and perhaps it will be a good thing. I pray God it will be for your very best happiness," she said simply. "You believe, don't you dear, that I am sincere in what I say?"

"Oh, quite! You have always been the best of sisters to me, and I can never forget what you have done for me here. Helen knows that. She is prepared to be very kind, I can assure you of that."

"Is she?"

These two wards fell with a very curious inflection from Jane's lips, but Secretan went on in the blundering way of men.

"There is no hurry about any change, you know. Helen said very distinctly she wanted you to stop on for a time at least."

"It would have to be a very short time indeed, Calude, if at all."

"Then what would you think of doing?" he inquired anxiously. "You say you have often wished I would marry. If that is so, of course you must have settled in your own mind what would be likely to happen to you."

"Oh, yes, I have thought of all that!" she answered with a frank smile. "At this juncture it happens to be very easy. I shall simply convey myself up to the Court Farm to look after Emmy's children."

"Jane, you won't go there, beside that great hulking brute. Why, he's hardly ever sober. I will put my foot down on that here and now."

"I won't make any difference. I'm your senior, my boy, and don't you forget it! I have been quietly taking my own way all the time I've been here and I shall have it now. I mean to stop Tom from drinking. That and the care of Emmy's boys will fill my life."

"Housekeeper at the Court Farm! I'm not sure if Helen will like that. I shall have to think about it Jane. It's a bit out of swallowing."

Jane rose with a little abruptness which startled Secretan.

"I must go to my Girls' Club," she said as the clock struck seven. "How the time does pass! So the great event has come to pass at last, lad," she said, pausing a moment by his chair and dropping her hand on his head. "I want her full name and address. I shall write to her tonight."

"What about? There isn't any need to write, really. I'm sure she won't expect it."

"I'll do it all the same, Claude, and you shall not see the letter nor the answer, if she does answer. Give me credit for an ounce of common sense. I won't give you away, I promise you, not tell her you are apt to be crusty of a morning, and that the early celebrations in winter you don't regard as a special privilege! She'll find out all your little imperfections for herself. What I'm concerned with is the big thing, the biggest thing of all, whether you are going to be a happier and a better man for this. I shan't be quite sure until I have seen her."

Secretan looked a trifle uncomfortable under the steady gaze. He did not remember having heard his sister assert herself so fearlessly before. He was surprised by her attitude, which, for the first time, assumed experience.

"You make me feel cheap, Jnae, dirt cheap. You ought to have chastened me in my youth so as to make me fit for this ordeal. If I have been crusty in the mornings, why didn'y me aware of it?"

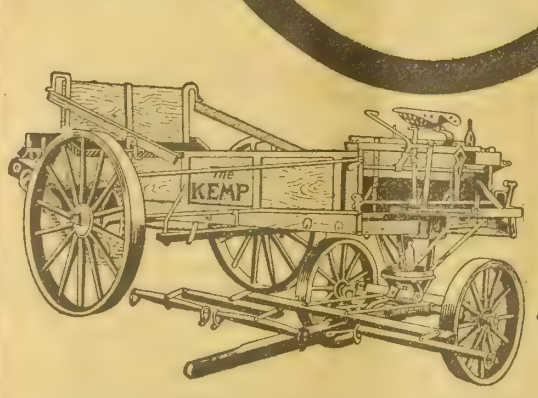
She burst out laughing and turned away shaking her head.

The laugh saved the situation; they shared it together. The moment his sister left the room, Secretan, relieved and incomparably happy, drew to his desk to pour out his soul in his first love letter.

She had taken it much better than he had expected, and with the exception of her slight inclination to over-seriousness, had behaved admirably.

He would ponder on the possibility of her going to the Court Farm, discuss it with Helen, and give a decision later on. He had no doubt in his mind but that Jane would fall in with any suggestion upon which he and Helen might be agreed. Yes, she had taken it quite well, and was not profoundly thankful. So many women were emotional, and it is always difficult to keep the balance true in such a case.

Eminently satisfied with himself,



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with his sister, and with all the world, his blood rioting in his veins with the prospect of such a bewildering change in the drear monotony of his life, Secretan filled the pages for the woman he loved.

Jane reached her own room where Hannah had already lit the small, cheap lamp, ready for her mistress's dressing. It had gone seven, and the girls would already be gathered in the little clubroom at the lower end of the village street hard by "The Star and Crown." But Audrey would be there to help Lydia Rash. Jane remembered that she had promised to come on that night and sing for them. And, whether or not, she must have a moment for herself.

She sat hard upon the cane-bottomed chair, and looked straightly towards the windows where the cold night wind was ruffling the curtains, and beating the blind cord against the sash. Jane Secretan was thirty-five; looking back or looking forward tonight, she did not know which was the greyer outlook.

The cheerfulness which she had cultivated because she believed that the religion of the Lord Christ included cheerfulness as the first Christian duty had oddly failed her. She put the hands which much homely toil had robbed of any beauty they might have possessed before her face, and the first tears of her renunciation were real and bitter enough.

(Continued next issue.)

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The presence of good manners is nowhere more needed or more effective than in the household, and perhaps nowhere more rare. Whenever familiarity exists there is a tendency to loosen the check upon selfish conduct which the presence of strangers involuntarily produces. Many persons who are kind and courteous in company, are rude and careless with those whom they love best. Emerson says, "Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices," and certainly nothing can more thoroughly secure the harmony and peace of the family circle than the habit of making small sacrifices for one another. Courtesy and kindliness will never lose their power or their charm, while all spurious imitations of them are to be despised.

Kitchen Cleanliness.

Cleanliness and neatness ought to be watchwords of the kitchen. The cook's hands, nails and apron should be immaculate. Cotton dresses that will bear frequent washings and smooth aprons minus gathers and trimmings—never Mother Hubbard wrappers, kimono sacques or discarded old clothes fit for the rag bag—should be worn for kitchen work. Strange as it may seem, it is possible for a housewife to be clean without being neat. Her stove may shine, her cooking utensils be bright, her hearth and floor scrubbed to snowy whiteness—yet her kitchen table, dresser and closet shelves cluttered with things not put away from the last—or time before last—cooking. Her hair may be frowsy, her dress, though clean, without collar sufficient.

To Husband and Wife.

Preserve sacredly the privacies of your own house, your married state and your heart. Let no father or mother or sister or brother ever presume to come between you or share the joys or sorrows that belong to you two alone.

With mutual help, build your quiet world, not allowing your dearest earthly friends to be be the confidant of aught that concerns your domestic peace. Let moments of alienation, if they occur, be healed at once. Never, no, never speak of it outside; but to each other confess and all will come out right. Never let the morrow's sun still find you at variance. Renew and renew your vow. It will do you good; and thereby your minds will grow together contented in that love which is stronger than death, and you will be truly one.—From "Heart Throbs," in the National Magazine.

A Mutual Partnership.

I know this question of a wife's knowing something of her husband's business is an old one, and yet, as long as young people come on to the stage of action and marry, and the old depart from it, isn't it bound to ever be a new one also to some of these who come last?

I heard a woman say the other day: "I don't know one thing about my husband's business." She was a farmer woman at that. "I don't know how much corn and other stuff he sold last year. I don't know what the cattle were sold at or the number of pounds. He acts so grumpy when I ask him that I keep as far from such questions as possible to. Why, I don't even know who he owes or who owes him."

She laughed as though she did not care much. But I knew she cared a great lot, but not enough to set her head that she would know because it was her right to know. In fact, she could know more than she does. A series of judiciously put questions would let her into the greater part of knowing how much grain is sown and harvested, the price of hogs and cattle as well as number sold, and her husband need not at all times be the one questioned. With this known it is her privilege and right to know the rest by demand, and take nothing like a "no" for an answer. She could manage it if she would.

She married him to be his partner in woe or joy. He endowed her with his worldly goods. If she has sense she has a right to be his partner, and know the business nearly as well as he does. A man may be a good manager, and know how to make good without any help from his wife outside the home in doing so, but he is depriving her of much that is her right to know, and worse yet, should he die suddenly, little as she has ever known of his business, in her ignorance loss irretrievable may come to her when she must take hold of it. I have seen this happen more than once.

I knew one man, and he is but one of many, whose business was not farming at all, and who felt that his business was not one that a woman would care to understand. Sickness caught him in its destructive grip and for weeks he lay close to death. With returning consciousness came the horror of what might happen

FOR YOU—THE BEST CROP INSURANCE IS AN IHC MANURE SPREADER

TO secure the best results, manure must be spread with a machine, because fork-spreading wastes manure, wastes time, wastes energy, and wastes opportunities for increasing the income which a farm is capable of yielding.

In progressive communities you will find that most of the manure spreaders in use bear the I H C trade-mark. Progressive farmers take no chances on their crop insurance. They want absolute assurance before they decide.

Before they bought I H C manure spreaders, they found that they were simple in design—unusual in strength—and remarkably efficient.

They found the power transmitting mechanism the most durable used on any machine, because the beater gear was held in a single casting which prevented the gears from springing out of alignment and cutting the teeth. They found that the long, square, chisel pointed teeth insured positive pulverizing of all manure; that the teeth were long enough to tear the manure to pieces before it wedged against the bars; that the teeth did not rim the bars; that the beater was large enough in diameter so it did not wind. They found that the rollers which supported the apron were large, that the apron moved easily; and that self-aligning roller bearings on the main drive axle not only reduced the draft but prevented the axle from binding, and cutting the axle brackets, a fault not uncommon to spreaders.

IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning these subjects.

Corn King Cloverleaf

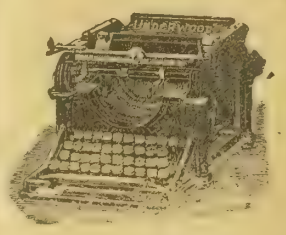
You have choice of these two styles. Each style is made in several sizes to meet every condition.

Don't plant another crop before you see the I H C local agent. Let him tell you all the facts. Let him point out the many advantages of an I H C spreader. Pick out the one that suits you best. Get catalogues from him, or, if you prefer, write nearest branch house for any information you desire.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

International Harvester Company of America
Chicago (Incorporated) U S A

Why Every Breeder should Have a Typewriter.



After working hard all day in the stable, the field and in the woods, the average breeder goes home at night to find mail waiting him that demands prompt attention. Your hands are naturally calloused and you would rather handle a pitchfork than a pen. If you had a Typewriter you would find it much easier to manipulate. The key board, showing letters plainly, is very simple. It may take a little longer at first to write your letters, but you can "speed up" with little practice. Then again, a Typewriter is better in a home where there are growing children, especially girls, than a piano. If they learn to operate it will not take nearly so long for them to get through business college if they know the use of a Typewriter. Right here is where you will probably save the cost of a machine. They last a lifetime with care and the fact that your correspondence is written on a Typewriter will give give you a standing with prospective buyers that cannot be obtained in any other way. We have lots of new machines ready to ship and have several second hand ones that have been rebuilt. If you are interested write for further information with regard to cost, etc., mentioning The Maritime Farmer.

United Typewriter Co., Ltd..
Prince William St., - St. John, N. B.

"What's flour *gluten*, Bud?"
"It's what makes your dough *rise*, Rose."
"Yes"—she encouraged.
Added Bud very sagely:
"Makes it *rise* in the mixer and *expand*
"in the oven. It's the *elastic* part of
"flour—*absorbs* all the water and milk
"—and things."
Rose grew interested.
"FIVE ROSES, said Bud, is exceedingly *rich*
"in gluten. I s'pose because it's *all* made
"from *Manitoba* wheat. Takes up a lot
"*more* water — makes those *fat* loaves —
"lasts *longer* too."
"Saves *money*, doesn't it?" asked Rose.
Bud in a big voice:
"The fat loaf makes the fat pocketbook."
Use FIVE ROSES *always*.
And Rose said YES.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached Not Blended

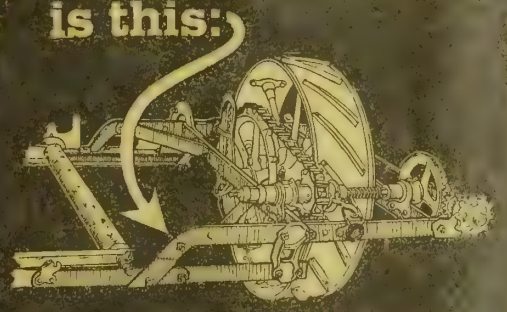
LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED MONTREAL

should he never be able to place his business in such a light that his wife would understand just what was the rights of herself and little child in it—for there was a partner, and it might be possible for that partner to claim nearly all.

Weak and dizzy, he tried to let her into some of the details, and eagerly she did her best to understand. He recovered and since it has been a lesson to both. She knows all that he puts into the business and all that it profits, and he is willing to agree that her advice has helped him in every instance to make better investments in it, and avoid many a risk that showed plainly afterward the loss it would have brought him. This woman is not a particularly bright business woman. She is no better than the majority that could just as well understand more than they do of the business in which their husbands engage.

I know there are women who do not care to know. Such women are shallow, say what you will to the contrary. I know there are husbands who want the sympathy and advice of their wives in their business, and do not get it, but these are rare, for there are more men who do not want to be bothered, and so a large part of womankind who would gladly be taken into this mutual home partnership in the business must go complaining as does the woman I began with.—Ida M. Shepler.

The vital part of a binder is this:



Look into the TRIPLE STRONG backbone of the Number Three. Find out about the Eccentric Sprocket action that makes this the Binder that ALWAYS ties right. Learn about the extra roller bearings and the many other merits that save you money, worry, and time.

Here is the Binder for YOU

Does better work on sidehills than others do on the level

The Frost & Wood Number Three is the binder that actually will work perfectly under any conditions—even on side hills or on lodged grain. No nerckweight, so no chafed shoulders or collar - galls for your horses. Light draft, because fitted with roller-bearings at every friction point.

Handles Long Grain With Ease

Reel is readily adjustable in four directions—up, down, front and back—so that even if the grain is lodged it simply MUST come to the cutter-bar and thence to the apron. Elevators are open at the rear, so the straw has a clear track to the knotter.

Number Three's elevators are force-feed—thus even short grain is gripped accurately — and bundled perfectly. Can't make it choke on heavy straw; can't make it miss on the skimpy spots or in tangled grain. Every bundle tight; every knot O. K.

Send Now for Catalogue

Frost & Wood Co.

Smith's Falls Canada 'B' 62

FROST and WOOD
NUMBER THREE BINDER

G. T., St. John's, Nfld.:—I am a subscriber to your good paper and would ask you to publish promptly reply to the following and oblige.

We have two yearling calves grazing on lawn for few days and they had access to lilac trees. We noticed them eating the bark and leaves and tried to prevent it—next day calves died. Symptoms: Grating of teeth, foaming at mouth, twitching of tail, bellowing, holding head high, staggering gait, going backwards with head upward cast towards one side. Eyes seemed sightless, bowels were not costive. Remedies were given as follows: ½ lb. Epsom salts, ½ tablespoonful ginger, ½ tablespoonful of soda dissolved in one pint lukewarm water, also applied mustard plaster to back and kept ice bags to head. Also gave Sweet Spirit Nitre 1 tablespoonful and 8 drops Fleming's tincture Aconite in one pint cold water every five hours as used for inflammation of the brain.

Calves were stabled and given bed of musty straw. Our cows have been noticed eating lilac leaves before but never saw any bad results from the same. After death abdomen showed considerable gas. Is the lilac a narcotic and was the death of the calves due to eating the lilac or not? Can you state likely cause of death, and if so, did we use right remedies, if not, what should we have given them instead.

These calves were only three or four days on the lawn and were given besides oatmeal drink twice a day. Previous to this they were fed in stable with dry hay and oatmeal drink.

Ansf—The disease was Inflammation of the brain, and its membranes, when of the brain only, it is called Encephatitis; and when of the membranes only, it is known as Cerebral Meningitis. The double condition is generally present and is sometimes known as common staggers, frenzy, etc., terms applied to different stages of the disease.

Causes are blows to the head, tumors on the brain, food containing deleterious matter, such as ergot or fungi containing narcotic principles is a common cause; hence the name stomach staggers and grass staggers. Highly nitrogenous food, parasites, mineral and narcotic poisons, hot weather, some forms of indigestion, certain plants in some localities cause this disease. In your case it may have been the lilac bark and leaves, although I never saw a case caused in that way. Would suspect something wrong with the grasses, or perhaps the sudden change of food, the stomach not being accustomed to it and the calves may have consumed too great a quantity.

Changes from dry to succulent food should be made cautiously, particularly if the animal has been on dry food for considerable time. The symptoms as described are strongly characteristic of brain disease, although symptoms vary in different stages of the disease. Treatment is frequently unsuccessful. A veterinarian should be consulted if convenient. Bleeding is frequently beneficial weather, some forms of indigestion, to be governed by condition of the pulse. Doses of raw linseed oil for young animals from 12 to 16 ounces for calves of the age of yours and of medium size. If animals are large, larger doses up to 20 ounces may be given and injection of warm soapy water or warm water and glycerine two ounces to a quart of water per rectum, repeated evety three or four hours until the bowels move freely. Small quantities of water frequently and small bran mashes every eight hours, should be given if the animal takes it, but not forced into the stomach. Cold to the head is advisable in most cases and in some cases on the second day doses of Iodide of Potassium twice daily 20 to 30 grains in four ounces of water night and morning is beneficial and after several days (5 or 6) if some improvement takes place doses of Nux Vomica, 20 grains, twice daily and a blister along the back from the loins to the head is good. As a blister mustard, one ounce, pulverized cantharadis, half an ounce, oil of turpentine, one ounce and raw linseed oil four ounces, well rubbed in is useful. The blister should not be applied in early stage but on second day. The animal should be kept as

A Prize Contest open to the farmers of Canada

$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

READ the conditions of the Prize Contest we are conducting for the farmers of Canada. $400.00 in prizes will be awarded to each Province. These prizes will be divided into four groups, consisting of:

PRIZE "A"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911 the greatest number of barrels of "CANADA" Cement. PRIZE "B"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who uses "CANADA" Cement for the greatest number of purposes. PRIZE "C"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with the photograph showing the best of any kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement. PRIZE "D"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who submits the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of work (shown by photograph sent in) was done.

Every farmer in Canada is eligible. Therefore, do not be deterred from entering by any feeling that you would have little chance against your neighbor. For remember, Prizes "C" and "D" have no bearing whatever upon the quantity of cement used.

As a matter of fact, your success in this contest will depend to a great extent on your careful reading of our 160-page book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." In this book—sent free on request to any farmer, full instructions are given as to the uses of concrete, and plans for every kind of farm buildings and farm utility. You'll see the need of this book, whether you are going to try for a prize or not. If you have not got your copy yet, write for it to-night. Simply cut off the attached coupon—or a postcard will do—sign your name and address thereto and mail it to-night.

Canada Cement Company, Limited
MONTREAL

Please send Circular and Book.
Name.....
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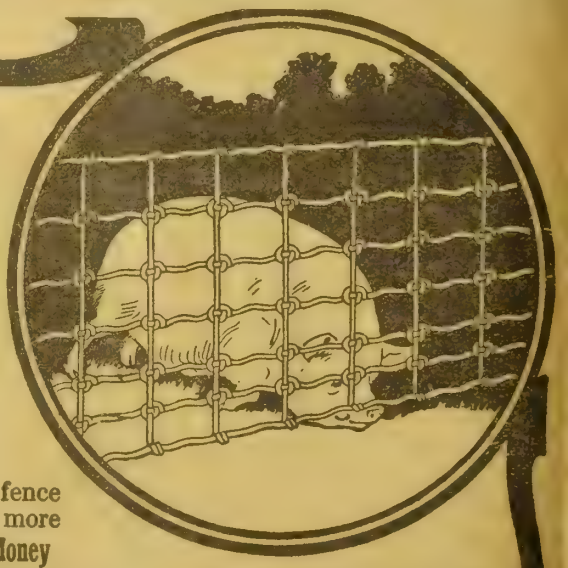
Makes Pigs "Stay Put"



The hog never grunted that could get the better of a Maritime Wire Fence. For this springy, taut, vastly strong fence, made of extra-quality hard-drawn coil-spring STEEL wire, has its verticals and cross wires locked together with the death-grip lock that CAN'T loosen or slip under any strain whatever. Your cattle and swine will stay where you put them if you fence with this BETTER fence. Once properly erected, Maritime Wire Fence stays taut, straight, sagless and sightly. It is good for twice the fence service ordinary fence can give. Yet it costs no more

MARITIME WIRE FENCE

Save Yourself Worry and Money

Bid fence worries good-bye, and save money, too, by getting the right fence in the first place. You won't have to be patching your fences every spring if you fence with Maritime Wire Fence. It STAYS put too. Made and sold on honor. Send for the Fence Book and Price Lists. Do this now.

It would pay you to be our agent. Send for new 1911 offer. 12

New Brunswick Wire Fence Co., Ltd. Moncton, N. B.

quiet as possible in darkened quarters and fed easily digested food, wheat bran mashes and grass in small quantities. Older animals should have same treatment only as a physic Epsom salts in from one and a half to three pound doses should be used instead of oil and proportionally larger doses of the other drugs.—J. Standish, V. S.

Breeding Sows.

Sows may easily be bred within a week after weaning, as they nearly always came into season a very few days after the weaning operation is completed, or sometimes even before the little ones are entirely weaned off. Some sows come into heat while still suckling their young. This is usually injurious to the young, but the sow may be bred at that time. Sows usually come in heat two or three days after parturition, and sometimes hold when bred at that time. My experience, however, is that they are very uncertain, or almost sure not to hold, when bred the second or third day after farrowing.

A sow need not be poor or low in flesh in order to breed or to be a very sure breeder. It is safe to say, however, that sows in rather thin flesh are more likely to hold than sows in very high flesh.

Grounding Fences.

In Bulletin No. 4 of the Manitoba Agricultural College, written by Prof. L. J. Smith, on the subject of lightning and the protection of farm buildings, the following paragraph relating to the grounding of fences is appended:

"Wire fences should be grounded every sixth post to protect live stock in the field from lightning where it strikes and runs along the fence wire. The method is simple and inexpensive. All that is needed is to force a ½ inch round pointed rod down along the post to make a hole and then put down a piece of heavy galvanized wire, going down about thirty inches. The wire should be long enough to reach the top of the post, and should be fastened to the horizontal fence wires with staples."

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 309, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

Scarcity of Feed.

The intense heat without rain has made feed scarce, and it will be necessary to use every pound of coarse fodder available. Straw, cornstalks, and even coarse hay are not easily assimilated, which means considerable waste of feed and impaired thrift of the animal. The addition of a small quantity of Herbageum will enable the animal to thoroughly assimilate even the coarse foods, and whey becomes a valuable feed for calves and pigs when seasoned with Herbageum. Whey contains considerable nourishment, but of itself is not easily digested.

It will pay you to start your letter with the words: "I saw your advertisement in The Maritime Farmer."

FLORICULTURE

Anxious Inquirer, St. John:—I am waiting to ask assistance with my garden. The old fashioned Peonies are not flowering, my neighbors are and my plants are much larger than hers. They have bloomed each spring for twenty years, but last spring not so well, and this spring not at all.

There does not seem to be any insects or anything to bother them. They simply do not bud. What can I do to make them bloom. I planted out a number of asters that I bought in the city. The leaves are beginning to shrivel up, also the bottom of the plants; the tops are growing however. Do you think they will come along alright?

My Sweet Alyssium plants were in fine bloom when I planted them, but they are now turning brown and look badly. What can I do for them?

Your Peonies are so thoroughly root bound that they will not flower again until the roots are divided and given fresh soil. In the fall after the leaves are frosted, separate the clumps of roots into quarters with a sharp knife or axe and plant each quarter in rich soil in different spots. The second year they should all be as good as ever.

Your Asters will be alright. They were a little tall when transplanted probably.

Your Sweet Alyssium will also come later. It is only the first flower seedling that gives it that brown appearance. As soon as the new growth forms they will flower again prettier than ever.

Rothesay, writes:—My Rose bushes are infested with green lice, which are clustered about the tips and buds; they are very plentiful. Please tell me how to get rid of them.

Soak a fig of tobacco in boiling water, one quart, for a few hours. Dilute this to one-half strength and sprinkle the bushes. Two applications will usually suffice. Strong Castile soap suds is also good.

H. A., St. John, writes:— Will you please tell me how to treat a Holly Fern about three years old. Lately the leaves have started to fade and dry up and no new ones have come since July. The pot seems amply large and the drainage good and it is free from insects. The plant stands in a large bay window with southern exposure and is treated exactly like a fern of the same kind that is nine or ten years old. Cannot understand this continued loss of fronds

Turn ball of roots out of the pot and look carefully for worms or other insects. Remove dead roots and repot in fresh soil in as small a pot as you can easily get the roots in. It is possible that the plant has been fruiting freely and is somewhat dormant. Now be rather sparing of water on the soil until the new growth appears. Moisture on th foliage is advisable as often as possible.

The Values of Green Manure.

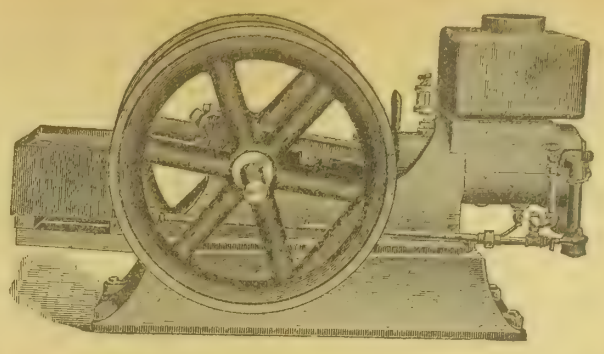
The plowing under of a luxuriant green crop of alfalfa, clover, field peas, or vetches, which might be harvested and sold, or used as feed, seems "against nature." Perhaps it is for this reason that it is comparatively little practiced. Nevertheless a greater gain may often come from plowing under than from harvesting.

Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins of the Illinois station, in comparing green manures with farm manures, makes the following significiant statement: "As an average, animals digest and thus destroy two-thirds of the dry matter in the food they eat, so that one ton of clover hay plowed under will add as much humus to the soil as the manure made from three tons of clover hauled off and fed, even if all the manure is returned to the land without loss by fermentation."

Prof. Marshall of the Colorado Agricultural college says of the addition of green manure to the soil, that it,

1. Increases its fertility by the large amount of organic matter which it acquires.
2. Increases its water-holding capacity.
3. Utilizes soluble plant food that would otherwise escape from the soil.
4. Brings plant food from the lower soil to the surface soil.

So far from being "against nature," this method is but following the lead of and improving upon the method adopted by nature in preparing the land for the occupancy of man. To form humus it has allowed countless forms of vegetation to grow and decay unused; and in the process half or more of the humus-forming and fertilizing elements have been lost, which are saved by plowing under at the time when those elements are most abundant in the plants.—C. R. Barns, University Farm of Minnesota.



The Waterloo Boy Gasoline Engine

s like a lot of people you and I know. It improves on acquaintance. You must know it to appreciate it.

The Waterloo Boy will develop more power and do a lot heavier work than you ever expected

You can always depend on it. You know what it will do. It is so simple your 10 year old boy can be engineer with perfect success.

The old reliable fly ball governor keeps the speed steady. It has a patented mixer and new postitive igniter. Automatic fuel regulation makes it economical.

The speed lever will vary the speed from 50 to 75 revolutions while running.

Starts easy in winter; always ready without fuss or bucking; open jacket frost proof. Nearly all parts interchangeable.

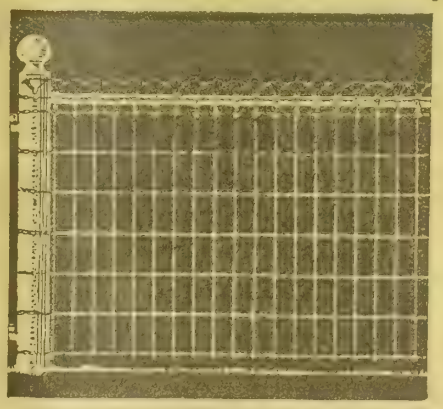
Farmers are "boosting" Waterloo Boys more than any other engine. Does that prove anything?

Let us tell you more. Our Catalogue is free. Write to-day.

The Waterloo Gasoline Engine Co.
J. D. FRIER, Sussex, N. B., Eastern Representative.

REGAL LAWN FENCING

Direct from Factory to Consumer.



The uprights or pickets are all made of the best No. 9 hard, galvanized wire, and are 3 in. apart. The line wires are two No. 12 wires, twisted.

We pay the freight to any station in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, for special heights, write for prices. We furnish any length desired.

36 in. high, per running ft., 9c
42 in. " " " " 10c
48 in. " " " " 11c

Remit cash with your order to

The Lott Lawn Fence Co., Box 134, Sarnia, Ont

To Destroy Ants.

The common little red ant, which makes tiny hills on our walks and in the grass, can be destroyed by pouring a little gasoline in each hole. Do not be afraid to use plenty of gasoline, in order to reach the queen or queens which lay the eggs. This liquid, however, will kill grass or plants where it comes in direct contact with them.

The large moulds out of doors, each of which is occupied by hundreds of ants, can be easily treated with bisulphide of carbon. Make eight or ten holes with a cane or croquet stick, about eight inches deep, in each mound. Into each hole pour a good tablespoonful of bisulphide of carbon, closing each hole with earth, and then throw a couple of wet burlap sacks over the hill, leaving them over night. One might have to do this twice possibly; or, in other words, until the queen or queens are killed.

While ants, when seen climbing up apple trees or shrubbery and plants, generally, do not directly injure the plants, since they are for the most part after the lice which give up to appears to leave a deposit which is them in response to their caresses, some honey dew, of which ants are very fond, nevertheless the black ant sometimes girdles and kills shrubs like the lilac and snowball. When ants are found at this work, we first have recourse to strong toacco water to see whether we can drive them away. If they still persist in eating the bark, we advise uncovering the crown and larger roots, mixing up arsenate of lead with a little water, and applying it as thick whitewash to these parts. Arsenate of lead is a poison, which, however, applied un that way, would not injure the bush.

Where ants come from the outside, and are extremely troublesome, they can be deterred from entering the house by applying with a brush a band of sticky tanglefoot, which can be purchased in cans, on the outside of the foundation of the house. As long as this is kept sticky no ant can get across it.

A mixture of molasses with abundance of Paris green is effective in destroying some ants in the house. A saturated solution of alum, applied to shelves and allowed to dry, obnoxious to ants, and they avoid it. One must bear in mind, however, that until the queen or queens are killed, ants will continue to come.

Familiar resorts are the scattering of powdered borax; the putting of the legs of the refrigerator or of the tables holding food, in pans filled with water covered with kerosene; and the filling of sponges with sweetened water, which attracts the ants, and when filled with ants, dropping them into boiling water. In the case of the very minute ant which sometimes infests homes where all other remedies have failed, the fumigation of the house, in the absence of the family, with the deadly gas known as hydrocyanic gas—followed by three or four days exposure to a winter temperature of four degrees below zero, secured by opening all the windows—has been found effective. So says Prof. Washburn in Minnesota Insect Life.

Value of Feed for Milk.

As compared to whole ear corn, corn and cob meal is a little better. The difference is very slight, however, and is probably due to the difference in digestibility, made possible by grinding.

Gluten meal is just about equal to cottonseed meal. More of it, however, must be fed. In a ration the quantity should be about as follows: Gluten meal three pounds, corn meal two pounds, bran two pounds. When cottonseed meal is used under the same conditions, the ration should be made up as follows: Cottonseed meal two pounds, corn meal 2½ pounds, bran three pounds.

About one-fifth more milk will be obtained from the use of cottonseed meal when that feed is substituted for bran. It does not indicate, however, that it is especially advisable to substitute cottonseed meal for bran. The two go together well in rations.

In comparing linseed meal with cottonseed meal it is difficult to note any particular difference. Sometimes cottonseed meal will produce a little more milk, but under the same conditions linseed meal will give better returns if the product is made into butter.

Dry distillers' grains have a high value for milk production. As compared to oats they will produce about 19 per cent more milk when fed under like conditions.

HUNDREDS OF OPPORTUNITIES TO SAVE MONEY

THREE STRIKING FEATURES OF OUR MIDSUMMER SALE

UNUSUAL VALUES

OUR July and August Sale has always been a grand opportunity for you to save money, but no previous Sale ever held by T. EATON Co. Limited has equalled this one. We never listed values before which were quite as good as those contained in the 24 pages of our Midsummer Sale Catalogue. We are not over-estimating them: in fact, we cannot do them justice by describing them.

YOU MUST SEE THE GOODS and examine them to appreciate the phenomenal opportunities to save money, which we are placing before you. If you have not received a copy of our Catalogue, write for one immediately. We are not exaggerating the merits of this Sale. It would be folly for us to do so, since our Guarantee allows you to return any article with which you are dissatisfied and get your money back in full.

SUPERIOR QUALITY

ALTHOUGH the prices quoted in our Sale Catalogue are wonderfully low, nevertheless the quality of the goods has in no way been sacrificed to make the price. We have bough in enormous quantities, we are selling in enormous quantities, and to create two months of hustling business, we have reduced our already low margin of profit. Every item is something which every household is either needing at present or soon will be. Buy now either for present or future needs. It will pay you to do so.

WRITE TO-DAY
FOR OUR
JULY AND AUGUST SALE
CATALOGUE
IT IS FREE FOR THE ASKING

LOW PRICES

OUR prices are low—they are exceptionally low—in fact, they are the lowest ever quoted on similar goods by T. EATON Co. Limited. This Sale has already proved a great boon for thousands of shrewd buyers who are ever anxious to make a dollar reach the limit of purchasing power.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY GAINED, and this sale is your opportunity to save. Now is the time to take advantage of the wonderful values which we are placing before you. Send us your order—when the goods arrive look them over—if you don't like them send them back and we will refund your money in full. Try us once and do it now.

REMEMBER OUR GUARANTEE
"SATISFACTION
OR YOUR MONEY BACK"

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

TRY THE EATON MAIL
ORDER SERVICE.
IT WILL PLEASE YOU

The PUBLISHER'S DESK.

A New Grand Trunk Publication.

A new publication has just been issued by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in connection with a territory which is practically unknown. This publication deals with the Plateau and Valley lands in Central British Columbia, and which will be reached by the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway west of Fort George and east to Hazelton, British Columbia.

The descriptive matter was secured with much difficulty by an exploration party sent out last year who discovered the possibilities of the marvellously rich and climate favored land referred to, and the statements made are based directly on these researches Facts have also been secured and incorporated in this publication from Government Agents' reports, and equally reliable sources, and every care has been taken in the compilation of the text which will be found correct in all statements.

The publication deals with the markets, mineral production, temperature, altitude, timber lands, climate, settlement, soil and class of lands, homesteads, etc., and also gives full particulars as to how to secure Government lands, taxation, education, social conditions and advice to immigrants.

A new and very interesting map accompanies the book which is profusely illustrated and most interesting in every particular. The illustrations are made from direct photographs taken by the specially equipped party sent out by the Grand Trunk System last year.

The Grand Trunk Railway has just issued the first edition of a reconstructed compilation of their complete time table in folder form. After careful thought and much labor this work has been turned out so that the travelling public may, with as little trouble as possible, readily turn to any information they desire concerning this extensive system.

The time tables not only include all the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway System, but a complete timetable of the lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

The index is so arranged that the name of any station can be readily turned to as the timetables have all been numbered, and the number of the station in which the timetable appears is given in the index opposite such station.

Information for travellers regarding sleeping cars, stop overs, exchange of tickets, free side trips, etc, is given, and complete information as to baggage arrangements.

A series of condensed timetables are included in the folder over which is inserted an outline map of the route between the points given in these timetables.

A new map has also been included, which shows the Dominion of Canada and a portion of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and on which is shown the line of the Grand Trunk Railway system, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and their connections.

A page is devoted to sleeping car and parlor car tariffs and another to the Cab tariffs of the cities of Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London and Chicago.

As much information as possible has been embodied in this publication, and the information has been so arranged as to make the contents as plain as possibly can be done with a railroad folder.

First Class School for Girls and Young Women

The Catalogue of Acadia Seminary, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in our columns, has come to our table. An examination of the booklet, which is well printed and illustrated, shows that the work of this well known school is organized in three departments, The Academic Department includes the Collegiate Course, the Sopomore and Freshmen Matriculation courses. The Fine Arts Department included courses in Music—Pianoforte, Voice, Violin, and the usual theoretical branches—Art, in Oils, Water Color and China Painting, and the new work in Arts and Crafts and Oratory. The Department of practical Arts provides courses in Household Science, Business, Stenography and Typewriting. All of these courses are characterized by moderness, breadth and thoroughness, and aim not merely to prepare the pupil for the professions open to women but for COMPLETE LIVING.

To do this Work a staff of twenty teachers of fine personality, qualified by training temperament and experience, is employed. Admirable provision is made for the development of the physical life of the girls by the presence on the staff of a resident Trained Nurse and a competent Physical Director. Simplicity in living and dress, high ideals in conduct and thoroughness of work are insisted upon. That the school is a popular one is evidenced by the fact that during the last seven years the registered attendance has been doubled.

Full particulars concerning the work of Acadia Seminary may be had by writing PRINCIPAL, H. T. DeWOLFE, Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

TENDERS FOR DREDGING.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Dredging Oromocto Shoals, N B.," will be received until 4.00 P. M., on Monday, August 21st, 1911, for dredging required at Oromocto Shoals, River St. John, N. B.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders must include the towing of the plant to and from the work. Only dredges can be employed which are registered in Canada at the time of the filing of tenders. Contractors must be ready to begin work within thirty days after the date they have been notified of the acceptance of their tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent, (10 p. c.) of the amount of tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the contract If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, August 2, 1911.

Newpapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Daily Air-Ship Flights at Halifax Exhibition.

The Annual Nova Scotia Fair, which opens August 30th, will be a Happy Blending of Amusement and Educational Features.

The dates of the great Exhibition in Halifax are rapidly approaching. On the thirtieth of this month the Industrial Fair, of which this province is so justly proud, will, open its gates at Halifax, For the past couple of years the Commission having the Exhibition in charge have devoted themselves exclusively to what might be called the legitmate features or the educational aspect of the Fair. This side of the Exhibition will not be neglected in the coming exhibition. The educational exhibion in manufactures and our natural resources will be magnified and made the most of, but the Commission will seek to make the amusements connected with the Fair a source of real attraction. Education and Amusement will be combined in a happy way without the sacrifice in any respect of the one for the other.

A salient feature of the amusement program will be the Air-ship flights by Frank B. Goodale, an aeriel aviator twenty-three years old. The newspapers of the United States have devoted a great deal of space to the splendid work of Mr. Goodale, who will make daily flights from the Exhibition Grounds at Halifax, and who will be seen as an aviator whenever the wind is not blowing more than twenty-miles an hour Besides Mr. Goodale the Commission have secured Seven Good Vaudeville acts.

There will be Horse Racing on every one of the seven days the Exhibition continues.

Destroying the Sparrow.

The English sparrow is very destructive to farm crops and machinery, they also discolor beautiful buildings in cities and towns Destroy their nests. Feed them with poisoned wheat. Prof. Shutt recommends the following: 5 grams 7.7 grains of strychnine or strychnine sulphate to one pound of wheat. If strychnine is used, it will be found necessary to add a few drops of sulphric acetic acid to bring the alkaloid into solution. If the sulphate of strychnine is employed, no such addition to the water is necessary. The solution of the poison should be of sufficient volume to thoroughly moisten the total quantity of wheat. The grain is allowed to soak over night, then dried by being spread in a thin layer to the air and put in a suitable place for the sparrows.

Another Good Whitewash Mixture

The following receipe for making whitewash gives good satisfaction:

Take half a bushel of unslacked lime, slack it with boiling water, cover it during the process to keep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer and add to it a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pints of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, and stir in while hot. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand a few days covered as near air tight as possible. It can be colored by adding ochre, lampblack, ground red chalk or bluing to suit.

Sunstroke.

Mr. William Mole, Hon. Veterinary Surgeon to the Toronto Humane Society, gives some good advice on the care of horses during the hot weather.

"When the barometer is low, the weather hot, and humid, horses suffer from heat," said Mr. Mole. "The animal is languid, perspiration is profuse, the evaporation is confined, and sun strokes or heat strokes are common. The brain symptoms are often alternate with fainting, and death results in a few minutes.

The first symptoms are: Profuse perspiration. Then the horse begins to pant and the sweat dries up. He begins to stagger, becomes insensible, and goes down, unable to rise.

TREATMENT.

Get the animal into the shade as quickly as possible. Sometimes this cannot be done, but the object is to reduce the animal's temperature by preventing the hot sun's rays pouring on the animal's body. To aid in doing this put sacks of ice on the head and neck, and spray the body with cold water, not directly out of the nozzle of the hose, but by pinching the end of the hose, pointing upwards, so as to let the water down like rain on the animal's body. A watering can is preferable to the hose pipe.

Give a drink of water ever five minutes. At first the animal is unable to drink, owing to insensibility, but wash the mouth a few times until he recovers, and he will drink greedily. Half a pint of whiskey in a quart of water may be administered with good effect.

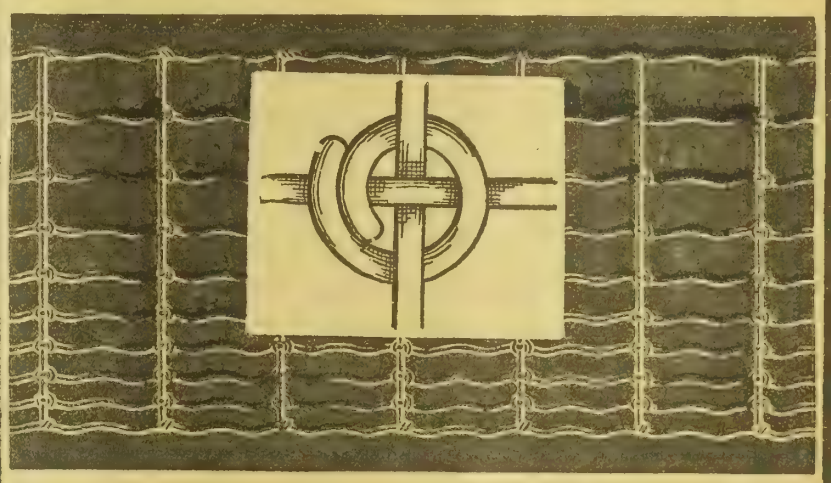
Prevention is better than cure when on the road, so water frequently, especially when the animal is perspiring profusely. When the horse arrives home from work sponge him over with cold water and let him dry. Do not use the hose; do not put him into the stable nor feed him until well cooled off. During this time give all the water he will drink in small quantities every 10 minutes.

If treated in this way the horse will be ready for work next day, but if he starts tired he will probably collapse before night. When a horse lapse is imminent, consequently he should be at once stopped, driven into the shade, given water, and in a few hours the distress will pass away and you may be able to drive him home in safety."

Royal Brand Farm Fencing

DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO FARMER

FREIGHT PREPAID TO YOUR NEAREST R. R. STATION



ROYAL FENCE is made of the best all No. 9 hard steel wire, heavily galvanized and perfectly woven. The farmers of Ontario have purchased over 200 carloads of Royal Fence this season. Your money back and we pay freight both ways if not satisfied.

The following styles we carry in stock and can make prompt shipment of any amount. All fence put up in 20, 30 and 40 rod rolls only.

6-40-0 Has 6 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod, freight prepaid 21½c

7-40-0 Has 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod; all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½. Price per rod, freight prepaid 24c

8-40 Has 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8. price per rod, freight prepaid 29c

7-48-0 Has 7 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Price per rod, freight prepaid . 25c

8-48 Has 8 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod, freight prepaid 30c

9-48-0 Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Price per rod, freight prepaid 30c

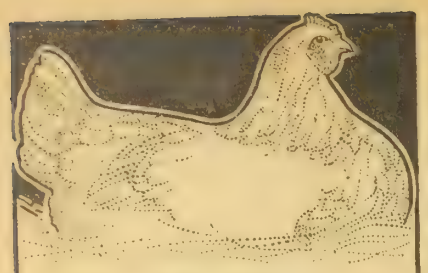
9-48 Same as 9 -48-0, with 12 stays to the rod. Price per rod, freight prepaid 32½c

10-50 10 line wires, 50 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3¼, 3½, 3¾, 5½, 6, 8, 8, 8. Price per rod, freight prepaid 35c

We sell the best all iron double stretcher made, freight prepaid $7.50

The above prices include freight prepaid to any railroad station west of Toronto in Old Ontario. To points beyond Toronto and south of North Bay add 1c per rod and we pay freight. To points in New Ontario, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces, add 6c per rod and we pay freight. Remit cash with your order by money order or draft to the

The Sarnia Fence Co. Sarnia, Ont.



Get the Hens Back on the Job Shelling Out Eggs

We guarantee you will cut the molting period in half if you give your hens

Pratts

Poultry Regulator

They will be back at work again laying more eggs than ever. Pratts Poultry Regulator is a Conditioner, Regulator, Egg Producer and prevents disease by keeping the digestive organs working properly, regulating the bowels and purifying the blood.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back

Our dealers refund your money without question if any Pratt Preparation fails to please you.

25 lb. pails $2.50. Also in smaller packages and 100 lb. bags. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

Pratts Cholera Remedy is guaranteed to prevent and cure this disease. Pratts Lice Killer will positively destroy lice.

We will mail you free copy of our 1911 Poultry Book on request.

PRATT FOOD COMPANY OF CANADA, Ltd.,

Dept. 68. Toronto, Can.

Producing Comb Honey

To produce a large per cent of gilt edge comb honey requires experience and lots of attention, a strong colony of bees and a good flow of honey. The first two items depend on the apiarist. I examine all colonies early in the season to ascertain if they have a good, prolific queen and plenty of honey to foster brood rearing. Bees will increase their brood as fast as they can care for it. The apiarist who gets anxious to assist the bees in the process and spreads the brood often finds it a mistake in this climate; at least, so I think. I recommend using full sheets of thin foundation in all sections, thereby increasing the yields greatly, besides getting straighter and smoother combs. It is a good plan to leave ¼ inch space at the bottom of the foundation to give room for sagging and to prevent buckling.

Some apiarists recommend extra thin superfoundation, but it is liable to sag in hot weather and is sometimes torn down by the bees during a scarcity of honey. I prefer the thin only, and have received no complaint in regard to what is usually called fishbone in comb honey. In using starters only the bees frequently build drone comb below, giving the honey a very rough and uneven appearance. Bottom starters are used by some, but I have never felt the need of them and never used them. They require more labor. I have endeavored to get the maximum quantity of fine quality with the least amount of labor at the commencement of the honey flow.

I place the supers on all colonies that are in suitable condition, but not until they are in good condition. If the colonies are populous, with honey flow and weather condition right, I place an empty super under the first when the bees begin sealing. I don't carry this plan too far. Here is where an apiarist needs plenty of experience.

I never allow more than three supers on a hive at one time. If the bees need more room I take one super off when I need one. Only on the strongest colonies do I ever allow even three supers. I think by not putting on too many the bees fill and finish them better. I examine the supers on all such colonies every other day. This means a lot of work, but it keeps me posted on the bees' needs and pays well. It is one of the points in getting gilt-edge honey to have the sections filled quickly. The supers must be removed about as fast as sealed to be fancy, especially on the old colonies, which stain the sections very quickly in hot weather. I remove the surplus as soon as the combs are sealed to preserve the whiteness of the cappings, and store in a warm and dry room until ready for market.— E. Elethort, N. Y.

Hoof Inflammation.

D. D. S., P. E. I.,—Please describe cause and cure of the following:

Hourse four years old, while standing advances front foot to relieve all weight and sometimes will rest on the toe, hoof seems smaller. Would driving be hurtful or is he better on the grass or in the stable, and which is the best way to have him shod?

Ans.—The symptoms described is evidence of inflammation in the hoof and strongly indicate navicular disease (coffin joint disease), sometimes a corn may cause such action. Cause: Hereditary influence, short upright pasterns, spavin, concussion or hard roads, fast driving, stepping on small stones, particularly a round one that rolls under the foot, sometimes from the foot balling with snow and corns may be caused by bad shoeing, having shoes on too long, or some solid substance as a stone, or impacted hard clay or gravel between the shoe and sole of the foot. Treatment not always satisfactory. Remove the shoe, level the foot, poultice the foot for five days with warm, soft, moist substance, as boiled turnips, flax seed or bran. Change poultice twice a day, clean foot well at each changing of poultice. Then clip hair off from around the foot for three inches above the hoof, wash clean, rub dry and apply a blister. A good one is one dram of Mercury Biniodide, 2 drams pulverized Cantharadus and 1 ounce of vaseline or lard, well mixed and rubbed in well where the hair is clipped off. Twenty-four hours after applying grease, and after another twenty-four hours wash off and then grease again. Tie the head to keep the nose from the blister for first 48 hours. After the scale heals up, turn the animal to grass on medium soft, moist pasture. Keep the foot properly levelled after recovery. Road work is more injurious than farm work. Sometimes the treatment requires repeating.—J. Standish, V. S.

Ruptured Blood Vessel

R. E. B., Annapolis Co., N. S.:—Please answer through the columns of the Maritime Farmer the cause and cure of the following:

I have a heifer, 3-years-old, that freshened last September, apparently in good health. Two weeks ago she commenced giving bloody milk from her right fore-quarter. Part of the milk looked like blood for four or five days, then it became thick with clotted blood and there was a small lump come on the teat, about two inches from the end. I could not see a lump or scratch anywhere. There is no blood in the milk now but she only gives one-half the quantity of milk from this teat. She gives as much as ever from the other three.

Ans.—The cause is rupture of a blood vessel in the udder. The rupture may be caused by external violence as a kick from another animal, a blow from a stick or stone, or by crossing a fence or log, more likely when the udder is distended. Occasionally such trouble is caused by another animal stepping on the udder, when the cow is lying, or a calf may cause it by a strong butt when the udder is distended. For treatment reduce feed. Sometimes it is advisable to give a physic—Epsom salts, from one to two pounds, quantity to be governed by age, size and temperament of the animal, add from one-half to one ounce of ginger, mix in one quart warm water and give at one dose as a drench. After the physic has operated give from two to three drams of saltpetre a day for a week, and milk frequently, three or four times a day. Bathe udder well with warm water twice a day, rub dry and apply camphorated oil; or an oil made by mixing half an ounce of Spirits of Camphor, half an ounce of fluid extract of Belladona and eight ounces of raw linseed oil.

Lumps on the inside of the teat are difficult to treat successfully; sometimes they can be removed. It is advisable to have a veterinary surgeon perform the operation, but at times they fail. If not an extra valuable animal for milk fatten for the butcher.—J. Standish, V. S.

The "Ohio" Gasoline Engine

has been longer on the market than any other gasoline engine sold in the Maritime Provinces. It has all the good features of other engines, besides a number of its own. Its vertical valves mean more power and less fuel consumption. The fine finish shows that it has good workmanship throughout. Ohio Engines have been running nine years and are doing as well to-day as when put in. Don't buy an inferior engine when you can get a good one at practically same price. The Ohio Hopper Cooled Engine is complete in itself, requiring no outside gasoline tank or water barrel, making it the best and most complete self-contained engine on the market.

Agents wanted in Unrepresnted Territory.

SEND FOR PARTICULARS.

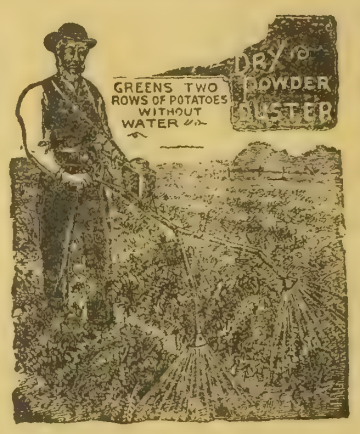
AMHERST MOTOR CO., - - Amherst, N. S.

NOTHING BETTER ON THE MARKET.

Will green two rows of Potatoes at once, as fast as a man walks.

Adjustable to anv width of row.

Wide or narrow planting.



In general use many years.

Thousands sold annually.

The length of the Duster is such that the poison is kept a safe distance from the operator.

ILLSLEY & HARVEY CO., LTD.,

PORT WILLIAMS, - Nova Scotia.

General Agents.

Cutting Grain for Seed.

Grain growing is one of the principal phases of Canada's agriculture, and, to make the best of this, it is necessary that a very high quality of seed is produced. Many grain growers make it a special line of their business to produce seed of a high standard, and are, so to speak, "breeding seed grain." Harvest is now at hand, and in many districts much of the winter wheat will have been reaped before this is read, while in other districts harvest will not have begun.

One of the important points to be considered in producing the strongest and best of seed is the degree of maturity at which the grain is cut. Plants use up all their energy in the endeavor to produce seed and to insure the propagation of their species. As the grain begins to ripen, the sap containing the soluble plant food is taken up to the seed, and the seed is thus matured in the best possible manner. There are several stages in the maturity of grain, from the early milk stage to the dead-ripe stage, when the grain has absorbed all the possible nutrient material from the straw, and the straw is about to break or crinkle down.

Many grain growers cut their grain a little on the green side, claiming that a brighter sample is obtained, and that the sap retained in the

Agricultural College
TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA.

Next Session of Full Course begins NOVEMBER 1st, 1911.

Next Short Course for Farmers and Farmers' Sons begins JANUARY 2nd, 1912.

Next Short Course in Domestic Science, Dairying, Horticulture and Poultry for Ladies begins JANUARY 2nd, 1912.

Three hundred and fifty (350) students enrolled in the various classes during the past session. A large increase is expected next Session.

Tuition FREE to all students from the Maritime Provinces.

A farmer's son attending the College, can take a full course in the various branches of Agriculture, Horticulture, Dairying, Poultry Raising, Veterinary Science, etc., and at the same time, in English Mathematics, Book-Keeping, Political Economy, the various Sciences and other lines regularly studied in High Schools and Colleges.

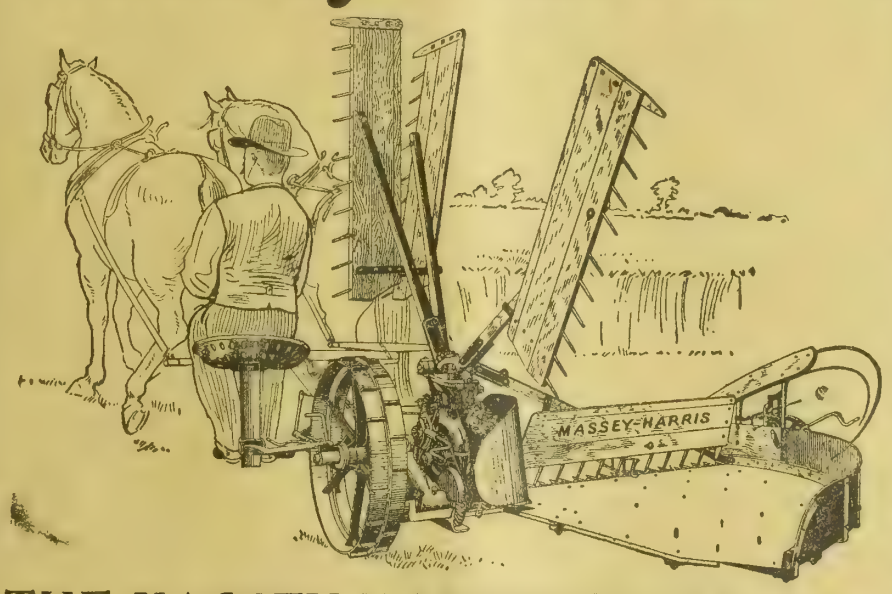
Requirements for entrance are familiarity with farm practice and an ordinary school education. The College is especially adapted to the needs of farmer's sons who have had an opportunity to acquire a school education and now wish to improve their knowledge in all lines.

Students completing the two year course at Truro can enter the third year at Guelph, St. Anne de Belle Vue or any of the American Agricultural Colleges. For full particulars apply to—

M. CUMMING, B. A., B. S. A., - Principal Agricultural College, - Truro, N. S.

straw gives it a higher feeding value, as it is not quite so fibrous and is a little more palatable. This is no doubt true, but where seed grain is the primary object, the crop should not be cut until fully matured. As soon as the growth of the plant ceases, the seed takes all the plant-food material from the stalk and stores it within itself, and it is important that the plant be not cut until all the constituents are so stored that can possibly be stored in this way. The seed, besides carrying the young embryo plant, must contain enough food material to keep the young plant alive after germination and before its roots have food from the soil. A great deal depends on the size and plumpness of the seed, because a large, plump seed is a stronger seed, and will produce a healthier, more growthy plant than a small, shrunken seed. In germination, suitable temperature, accompanied by moisture, causes the starch of the seed to be changed to sugar, and the plant food held in the seed is changed to an available form for the maintenance and growth of the young germ. It must always be remembered that the young, sprouting plant must depend for a certain time on the food material within the seed itself. For this reason, grain that is being grown for the production of high-class seed should not be cut too green, but should be left to mature to the ripe or dead ripe stage and only be harvested in time to prevent serious loss from shelling or from breaking down so that heads are cut off and lost.—Farmers' Advocate.

Massey=Harris Reaper.



The only Reaper with a steel platform. The large drive wheel gives ample traction. Gears are well protected by shields. Will cut clean without digging into the ground. Pitman has steel strap at knife end and brass bushing at crank end. Driver has perfect control of the Rakes. Platform is easily raised and lowered. Main wheel runs on Roller Bearings. Table is easily tilted by convenient lever. Machine can be folded for transport easily and quickly.

THE MASSEY=HARRIS CO., Limited, Moncton, N. B.

Harvesting Alfalfa Without Hand Work.

Continued from page 755.

then hauled into the barn. As we use a hay loader, the only hand work is on the lead and a little in the mow.

It is a general opinion that as much tedding as I give my alfalfa is not advisable in that the leaves will be knocked off. I do not find that not exposed to the direct rays of the sun for any length of time, and the alfalfa cures more quickly and more naturally. I used to avoid tedding whenever possible, until one day it struck me that I was not giving the leaf an opportunity to perform its natural function. I changed my methods entirely, but my new method was so out of the ordinary that it was several years before I advocated it in public.—Hy. Glendenning, Ontario, in Farm and Dairy.

the leaves are knocked off. Tedding merely gives the leaf an opportunity to perform its normal function. The function of the leaf in curing hay of any kind is to carry off the water. If the alfalfa is left in the windrow, as is so commonly advocated, the leaves are exposed to the rays of the sun for a long time and are killed. The water then has to come out of the stalks by some unnatural method, and a poor hay results.

By constant tedding the leaves are

1 Cent a Word.

This department is one of the most valuable in the MARITIME FARMER. At a cost of only one cent a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange, The address must be counted as part of the advertisement and each initial or a number counts as one word, Cash must accompany each order and advertisement must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office, Copy must be received not later than Friday before the date of issue, which will always be found on the editorial page of the proceeding issue, No black faced type or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small ad, as noticeable as a large one. The rate for this column is one cent a word, each insertion, MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

REMEMBER! Reeves Munroe, Consulting Electrical Engineer, Taymouth, N. B.

FARM FOR SALE.—At Westchester Station. New house and convenient to station. Apply to J. C. MURRAY, Box 624, New Glasgow, N. S.

WANTED — Registered Holstein heifers. WILLIAM TWEEDIE, Middle Greenfield, New Brunswick.

YORKSHIRE, Young sows of different ages on hand. Orders taken for later litters, Pairs not akin. Price right, order now W. A. CHURCHILL, Lakeside, Yar. Co.

THREAD POWER FOR SALE.—One second hand two-horse Moody thread power for sale cheap, First set of planks still on the machine. Write POWER care of MARITIME FARMER, ussex, N. B.

ALL kinds of books on Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Gardening, Bees, Fruits Flowers, Vegetables, etc, Catalogue free.—MORGAN'S POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, London, Ont.

BAIN WAGON FOR SALE.—We are offering one heavy Bain Lumber or Farm Wagon for sale cheap, on easy terms. For particulars write M. A. MACLEOD, SUSSEX. N.B., or W. C. MACLEOD & SONS, LOCH LOMOND WEST, N. S

FOR SALE.—Pure bred Holstein bull, six years old. Active, docile and a sure getter. Dam's record 23.8 lbs. butter in seven days.—STEPHEN C. CHURCHILL, Overton, Yarmouth, N, S.

"A bright twentieth-century man for new and fascinating work as ambitious representative for the Marvellous Oxygenor—entirely new, high class proposition, Wonderful moneymaker for progressive man if found. Experience unnecessary. Such men apply, OXYGENOR COMPANY, Chatham, Ontario."

Meadow Brook Stock Farm.
Chatham, N. B.

Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns, Berkshires. Look over our winnings at late Amherst Horse Show and you will be convinced that we have the stock. Send your Pure Bred Mares to be bred

J. B. SNOWBALL COMPANY Limited,
Proprietors

JOHN BENNETT,
Superintendent.

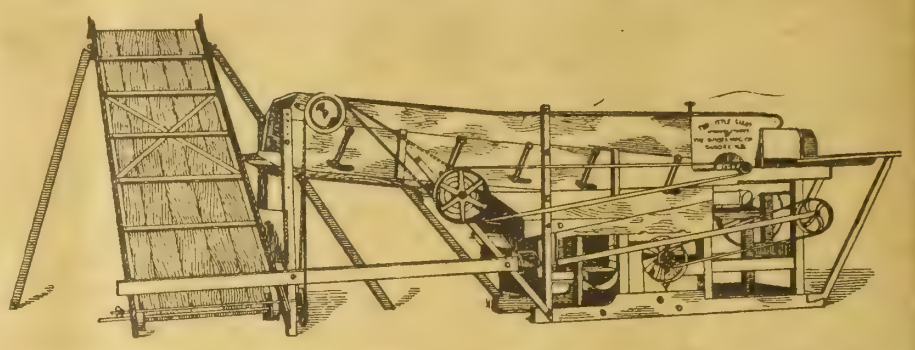
FOR SALE.

One Ayrshire bull calf, three months old, from a good producing cow and sired by an imported bull that comes from large milking strain. One yearling Shropshire ram and three ram lambs that are of the richest breeding in the Maritime Provinces, Three Chester White boar pigs, two months old, and six Berkshire pigs, both sex, four months old, Booking orders for Berkshires of August litters. It will pay persons wanting stock of this kind to correspond with the undersigned as this stock will be sold at very reasonable prics.

T. J. HAWKINS,
MacKay Station, Col. Co., N.S.

The Best Judge of a Thresher
Is the Man Who Has Used it.

It's not the purpose of this advertisement to tell in detail the merits of the Sussex Little Giant Thresher. This is simply an expression of the opinion of a man who has used it, which is, perhaps, better evidence of its superiority than anything we can say. Should any reader wish a detailed description we will mail descriptive catalogue on application.



Four Horse Thresher may be operated with 5 to 7 H. P. Gasoline Engine.

THE SUSSEX MANUFACTURING CO., Sussex, N. B.

DEAR SIRS:—It affords me much pleasure to write that the Threshing Outfit purchased from you has given entire satisfaction. The nearest estimate I can give as to the number of busnels threshed is 60 bush. of oats in one hour. I find that the Sussex Little Giant Threshing Machine is far ahead ofany other threshing machine I have ever used. I remain, Respectfully yours, E. F. CRABB, Greenwich Hill.

We manufacture the celebrated Little Giant Threshing Machines—the best on the market—in one, two and four horse sizes. Centrally located, as we are in Sussex, we are wthin easy reach of all parts of the Maritime Provinces and can cater to your wants better than any other Canadian or American firm. Send for cuts, descriptions, prices and full particulars to-day. All inquiries receive our careful and prompt attention.

THE SUSSEX MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd., Sussex, N. B.

MARKETS.

St. John Prices.

GRAIN—Oats 50c. to 55c. per bushel.

FEEDSTUFFS—Bran, $24 per ton; corn meal, $1.55.

Milch Cows, $45.00 to $55.00; sheep $3.50 to $4; lambs $4.00.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef (carcass) 7c, to 9½c.; beef (retail) 10c, to 20c ; mutton, 8c, to 9c.; veal, 9c. to 11c,; lamb, 12c. to 13c. carcass; pork, 9½c. to 10c,

HORSES—Drafters, $200 00 to $250.00; roadsters, $175 to $225; carriage $175 to $225.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Creamery butter, 22c, to 24c.; dairy butter, 20c, to 22c ; cheese 12c, to 13c.

POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS—Eggs, fresh, 25c.; chickens, $1.00 to $1.25; ducks, $1.50 to $1.75 pair; turkey, 18c. to 25c ; geese, $1.25.

FRUIT—Raspberries, 10c. to 12c. box.

VEGETABLES—Carrots, new, 40c. 1 dozen bunches; potatoes, new, $1.00 bush.; turnips, 60c to 80c. bushel.

MISCELLANEOUS—Hay, $8.00 to $12.00 ton; wool, 14c. to 21c.; beef hides, 11c.; calf skins, 17c.

Charlottetown Prices

GRAIN—Oats, white, 38c to 40c; black, 40 to 48c,

FEEDSTUFFS—Retail, bran, $1.25 to $1.35 per bag; shorts, $1.45 to $1.50; middlings, $1.45 to $1.50, oil-cake, $2.25 to 2 50; corn meal, $1.80,

LIVE STOCK—Butcher's cattle, 3¼ to 5c; stockers, 18c to 30c, milch cows, $35. to $60., sheep, 3¾c to 5c; lamb, $2.50 to $4.50 each.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef, (carcass) 8c to 10c; beef (retail) 10c to 18c; mutton, 10c to 16c; veal, 4½c to 5½c; lamb, 12c to 10c.

HORSES—Drafters, $175 to $250; roadsters, $175 to $250.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Creamery butter, solid, 23c to 23½c; pats, 23½c to 24½c; dairy butter, 18c to 20c; cheese, 12 3-16c board price, 12½ to 13c wholesale price.

POULTRY & POULTRY PRODUCE—Eggs, 17c full count; fowl, 12c to 14c; chickens, 70c to $1.00 pair.

FRUIT—Cherries, 12c to 14c; raspberries, 10c to 12c, currants, black, 12c to 14c;

VEGETABLES—Carrots, 5c per bunch; potatoes, old, 50c, new, $1.00; turnips, 40c to 60c bushel; beets, 5c per bunch,

HAY—$9.00 to $10.00 per ton; straw, $5.00; wool, 23c; beef hides, 10c; calf skins, 12c to 16c; sheep skins, 20c to 35c; lamb skins, 20c to 30c,

The market is quiet and short. Butter and cheese are higher, the former selling in round lots by factories at 23c for solids, Cheese went to 12 3-16c on the boat yesterday. Pastures are very dry and the make will be short and we think prices are likely to be fully maintained. Beef is lower as the usual run of grass beef, some of only fair quality is now on the market. Old potatoes are about cleared up and what few offer sell at about 50c. New potatoes are very small yet, but are now on the market at about $1.00 per bush. Eggs are advancing rapidly in price and buyers are to-day paying 17c full counts and as shrink is heavy it means anywhere from 17½c to 18c first cost. Small fruits were scarce this year owing, no doubt, to the very dry season and price consequently ruled high. Blueberries are plentiful and sell in a retail way at 6c to 8c per quart. Farmers who have old hay on land are not anxious to sell and present prices will not induce them to move it, consequently there is very little being done in this line.

Halifax Prices.

GRAIN—Oats 50c. to 55c.; peas, $4.75 to $4.90 bbl.; barley, 75c to 80c bush.

FEEDSTUFFS—Bran, $23.00 to $23.50 ton; Shorts, $25.50 to 26.00; middlings, $26.00 to $26.50; oil-cake, $2.10 to $2.15 per 100 lbs.; gluten meal, $28 50 to $29.00 ton; corn meal, $1.60 to $1.65 per bag, 98 lbs.

GRASS SEED—Timothy, 12c to 13c., com. red clover, 15c to 16c.; mam, red clover 15c to 16c.; alsike 15c to 16c.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef (retail) 15c to 20c lb. pork 12c to 15c.

HORSES—Drafters, $175 to $250.; roadsters, $200 to $250.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Creamery butter, 25c. to 30c.; dairy butter, 22c to 25c.; cheese, 14c to 14½.

POULTRY & POULTRY PRODUCTS—Eggs, 24c to 25c doz.

MISCELLANEOUS—Hay, $10.50 to $11.50 ton; straw, $7.50 to $8.50 ton.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, 80c to $1.00

FOR SALE.

One Guernsey Bull, 26 months old; three Guernsey Bull Calves, dropped in December, and Females, any age.

One Ayrshire Bull, 3 months old, a few Bull Calves and Females, any age.

Two Chester White Sows, farrowed in December; young Pigs, 8 and 9 mos. old. Two Sows to farrow in September.

J. F. ROACH, 'Phone 111. "Sunny Side Stock Farm." SUSSEX, N. B.

When is the Milk Good.

How soon after calving may a cow's milk be fit for use, if she is in good condition?

Reply: About a week, and generally the tenth or twelfth milking. This is providing, of course, she is in normal condition in every way; but as long as an abnormal condition prevails so as to affect the milk-producing organs, the milk should not be used. Rules laid down by health boards and milk commissions generally set the period at from ten days to two weeks, but this is not necessary in actual practice, when the cow is in normal condition, and is meant as a precautionary measure on the part of those making the rules, so that they will be sure to set a wide enough limit, more than anything else.

Value of Hen Manure.

At the New York experiment station, as a result of an investigation, it is figured that the night droppings of each hen average about 31 lbs. for the year. It is believed that these droppings are still greater during the day when the hen is exercising. A Maine experimental station places the total droppings at 75 lbs. per day. An analysis of the fertilizing value of these droppings indicates that 100 lbs. of fresh hen manure is worth 65c., so that droppings from a flock of fifty hens, if properly cared for, should be worth $24.38 per year.

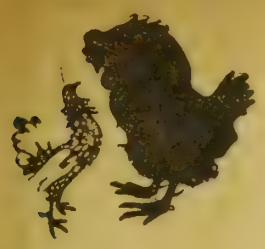
Turn Under Clover.

Last week I had a piece of clover turned over. It was knee high, out in bloom, and very thick, and will bring a fine crop of corn, besides benefitting the land. But, oh! didn't I catch it from the other farmers who are following old methods. I was told that "the hay would have paid twice as much as all the corn you will raise." Yes, but see here; I needed that humus in the soil, and if I don't hit it on corn, but I think I will, I"ll get it back when I sow wheat this fall. There is entirely too much of this cutting off clover to feed to the stock, and robbing the soil.

They say, "cut the first crop, and let the second or seed crop, be turned under in the fall and seed the ground." But this method is too uncertain for me. I'd sooner corn the first crop, put in wheat in the fall, and sow clover seed among the wheat in March. You can get a stand every time then. Besides, I don't feed clover hay. I've seen some of the chronic indigestion heaves, bloat, etc., caused by stock eating even dry clovers of all sorts.

For good hay, give me clean, weedless, well-cured timothy, with a third or fourth clover. Then you've got a ration. But all the whole world needs clover turned under every few years to repair the foolish soil robbing policy of our ignorant granddads.—C. E. Davis, Maryland, in Successful Farming.

When the digestion is all right, the action of the bowels regular, there is a natural craving and relish for food. When this is lacking you may know that you need a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They strengthen the digestive organs improve the appetite and regulate the bowels. Sold by all dealers.



There's no room for argument because plenty of eggs—big ones—are positively assured if you use

Pratts Poultry Regulator

[For 36 years called Pratts Poultry Food]

It has been demonstrated to thousands of successful poultry-raisers that it makes hens lay all the year round—that it makes chicks grow bigger and quicker and prevents loss from disease. Why not make a test with your flock? Costs less than 1c a month per hen.

Pratts Roup Cure is the only *sure* cure for genuine cases of roup. Don't risk loss with imitations. Results are quick and permanent. 25c a package.

Pratts Lice Killer (*Powdered Form*) quickly kills all lice on all kinds of fowls. Get rid of the lice and you'll make more profit. None so good as Pratts. Costs only 25c and 50c a package.

Pratts Head Lice Ointment for little chicks—sure and quick. Excellent for scaly legs, too.

MARITIME POULTRY SUPPLY CO.
Moncton, N. B.

Breeders Directory

Our charge for inserting names in this Directory is $1 per year for each line under each heading. Money must be paid strictly in advance. Names taken out promptly when time is up. Stamps taken.

Jersey Cattle.

Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Guernsey Cattle.

Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex, N. B.
Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Holstein Cattle.

F. W. C. Nase, Nerepis Station, Kings Co., N B.
Jos. R. Taylor, Upper Dorchester, N. B.

Ayrshire Cattle

John A. Hughes, Petitcodiac, N. B.
The S. H. White Co. Ltd. Forest Glen, N. B.
Hon. W. Owens. 4026 Dorchester St., Montreal.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex N. B.
Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N. S.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Isaac Chipman & Son, Chipman's Corner, Kings Co., N. S.
Walter E. Eaton, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N.S

Oxford Down

Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N S.

Cotswolds.

Donald Innis, Tobique River, N. B.

SWINE—Berkshire.

J. R. Semple, Brule, Col. Co., N. S.

Yorkshires.

Hon. W. Owens, 14026 Dorchester St., Montreal
The S. H. White Co. Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B.
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
R. J. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S.
Wm. A. Churchill, Lakeside, Yar. Co., N. S.
Boyd A. Wetmore, Harvey, Albert Co. N. B.
Syd. J. Goodliffe, Sussex, N. B.

Chester Whites.

Jacob Allen, Bayfield, N. B.
W. H. Moore, Scotch Lake, N. B.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
W. C. McLeod & Sons, Loch Lomond West, N S.

POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Walter McMonagle & Sons, Sussex N. B.
S. Jones, Sussex, N. B., White Plymouth Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorca, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns.
W. J. M. McLeod, Loch Lomond, West N. S., Houdans and Silver Grey Dorkings and R. C. R. I. Reds

Holstein Bull for Sale!

We have a pure bred, registered Holstein Bull, 8 months old, for sale. This bull is well grown, thrifty and fit to head any herd. His dam was producing 70 pounds milk per day, two weeks after freshening. She is due to freshen again in September and is still giving from 20 to 25 pounds. His sire produces as uniform a lot of calves as we have ever seen. If you want him write to-day.

W. C. MacLEOD & SONS,
"Gold River Farm,
Loch Lomond West, N. S.

Shorthorns For Sale.

We have sold eight pure-breds and have a choice lot of roan and reds left, ages from 13 to 26 months. Also a large red bull, 3 years old.

C. C. H. EATON,
Canard, N. S.

FOR SALE!

To make room, 100 Breeding Hens and Cocks, Barred and White Rocks and R. C. Reds, also some Cockerels and Pullets to spare in each variety.

EGBERT DeYOUNG,
Box 120. Dartmouth, N. S.

Eggs for Hatching.

Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds and S. C. Brown Leghorns. Both matings $1.50 per 15 eggs. Columbians and Wyandottes $1.00 per 13 eggs. 120 Egg Incubator and Brooder for sale.

W. H. HENRY,
Shubenacadie, N. S.

"Hillside Stock Farm"

Ayrshires of the choicest strains, imported and Canadian bred, young bulls and females, all ages for sale. We made a personal selection in Scotland last summer and can supply your wants. We invite your inspection when visiting the College Farm. Come and see us.

PRESCOTT BLANCHARD,
Truro, N. S

MAPLE GREEN FARM.

Holsteins of the richest breeding and highest production; nothing for sale at present except a choice Bull Calf, out of a 17.35 lb. Jersey three year old; seven of the nearest females in his pedigree average over 25 lbs. butter in 7 days and he is individually as good as his breeding. For particulars write

R. L. HICKS,
Dalhousie Junction,
Restigouche Co., N. B

Sea View Stock Farm

I have for sale several choice pure bred young Holstein Bulls, of various ages. Write or call for full information

J. D. IRVING,
Bouctouche, N. B.

SPRING BROOK FARM AYSHIRES.

Headed by two imported Bulls. Stock all ages, for sale. Exceptionally fine lot of young Bull Calves from cows that won at Amherst 3rd in aged cow class. 1st and 4th in three year olds, 1st and 5th in two year olds.

McINTYRE BROS.
Inspection invited. Sussex, N. B.

Dairy — Shorthorns.

FOR SALE.—4 Bulls and some choice Heifers with calf, colors dark red or roan, ages from seven months to two years. The head of this herd is an imported bull from Cumberland Co., England; and was the best calf from one of the best dairy herds in that country. Inspection and enquiry solicited. Address W. T. WOOD, Highfield Farm, - - - Sackville. N. B

Craig Bros. B. P. Rocks.

Leaders again. A clean sweep of the four cockerel prizes at the last big Fair; 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen, 3rd pullet. In Utility Class 1st Pen, 1st and 2nd pairs of Cockerels, 1st and 2nd pairs of Pullets with the reward of Rhodes Cup. Price of eggs and stock gladly given on application to.

BOX 447, Amherst, N.S.

BOND INTEREST VS. BANK INTEREST.

If you have money in the Savings Bank at 3% you can make it earn 50% more by investing it in a safe Municipal Bond earning 4½%. We sell bonds of towns in the Maritime Provinces which yield from 4¼% to 4½% and the investment is just as safe as though the money were in the Bank. Send for our list of absolutely safe investments. Bonds of this character have a ready market and can be sold quickly at any time you might require to have your cash.

Atlantic Bond Company, Limited,

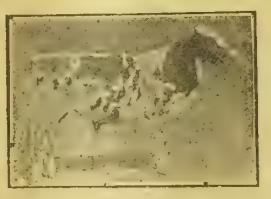
HOWARD P. ROBINSON, President.

Bank of Montreal Building, - ST. JOHN, N. B.
Herald Building - - HALIFAX, N. S.

BELLEVUE STOCK FARM.

Bellevue won male and female championships and all the herd prizes in Shorthorns at the 1910 fairs. The championship for Ayrshire bull has been held by us for three years with our Morton Main's Gerthrope, an Osborne bred bull. All our prize winners, with the exception of our herd bulls were bred by ourselves. Write for prices or call and see us. We breed our winners and sell them too.

C. A. ARCHIBALD, Proprietor. - - - Truro, N. S.



Wish - Ton - Wish Stock Farm.

Breeders of High-Class Holstein-Friesian Cattle and Large English Berkshire Pigs. Just now we can offer a few good Bull Calves and a Heifer or two. We have some extra good young Berkshire Pigs of both sexes ready to ship the last of May, out of one of the very best sows we ever owned, and sired by an Imported boar of excellent quality.

HARDING BROS., Props.,
Welsford, Queens Co., N. B.

BROOKLAND'S HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

I am offering for sale one pure bred Holstein bull, Eke DeKol Paul, Jr., three years old, dam, Lady Pietertje DeKol. Record day for milk, seventy pounds. Sire, Eke DeKol. This bull is also first cousin to Grace Fayne 2nd Homestead champion seven day cow of the world, 35.55 lbs. butter. Also a half-brother, six months old, out of same cow, sired by Ormsby Veeman.

Write for prices. First come, first served.

C. H. Giles, 'Phone 464 P. O. Box 119, Brooklands, Fredericton, N. B.

SHEEP MEN ATTENTION!

Those who desire to purchase some of the best blood obtainable in all the leading breeds of Sheep will do well to write me for prices. I have a car of beauties coming from Ontario which I intend to exhibit at the Maritime Fairs. Make a point to see my exhibit and be convinced I have the goods and that they may be bought right. Special attention paid to Farmers' Societies.

JAS. A. TELFER, Sunny Brae Sheep Ranch, Sussex, N. B.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS!

Champions of Canada. Champion of World.

In show ring we are champions of Canada. We have defeated the very choicest selections made in United States. We will be shipping a car of Jerseys to the Maritime Provinces early in May. Write at once.

B. H. BULL & SON, - Brampton, Ont.

MAPLE FOREST STOCK FARM.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

ADDRESS:

S. J. GOODLIFFE, - Sussex, N. B.

FINE POULTRY FOR SALE!

Barred Plymouth Rock, White and Buff Wyandotte, S. C. Rhode Island Red and S. C. Brown Leghorn Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets for sale. Several were prize winners last season and the young birds are very promising. No more eggs this year. Prices of birds given on application to

GLEN VIEW POULTRY YARDS, - - SUSSEX, N. B.

COBEQUID FARM HOLSTEINS!

Offering some fine bull and heifer calves sired by Sir Rooker Posch Artis and Helbon Dekol's Prince, from cows and heifers that are producers. Can spare a cow or two bred to freshen next fall. Inspection solicited.

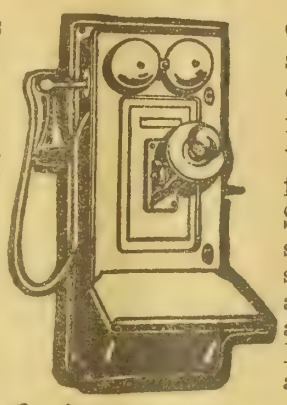
SAMUEL DICKIE, Central Onslow, Col. Co., N. S.

THE BOOK DESCRIBES EVERY STEP IN DETAIL

IN the organization and construction of rural telephone lines, this book, "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines," is a practical guide. It is a carefully classified volume, covering everything you need to know, from the inception of the idea to the moment the telephone is hanging on your own wall, ready for you to use. No question on the building of rural telephone lines can possibly arise without your being able to find the answer to it in this volume. It offers explanation on every point—the solution for every problem. If you are even the least bit interested in the subject, all you have to do is to clip, sign and mail the coupon and]

We Will Send You FREE This Book on "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines"

Bear in mind that **you have to ask** for this volume to get it. This book represents 100 profusely illustrated pages of vital facts, bound in stiff, cloth-covered binding. Apart entirely from the cost of printing and binding, this book represents the brain work of experienced telephone men—has cost us so much money that we really ought to make a charge for it. So long as the edition lasts, however, we are willing to send it FREE to every farmer who, by using the coupon, signifies that he is interested in the subject. This book is very frank, it tells you exactly what you can do, what you must do and what you cannot do; you will be interested in the straightforward way in which it comes out with vital information. Systems of rural telephone lines are spreading a network throughout the Dominion in the form of community-owned companies. Sooner or later someone will organize such a system in your locality. Why shouldn't **you** be the man to do it? In any event you owe it to yourself to know all there is to know about this subject. Better send the coupon NOW, while you are thinking about it.



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Manufacturer and supplier of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and maintenance of Telephone, Fire Alarm and Electric Railway Plants. Address our house nearest you.

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The Northern Electric and Manufacturing Co. Limited

Gentlemen,

Please send me FREE, one copy of your 100 page, bound and illustrated book on "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines".

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Post Office .....

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PUBLISHED TWICE-A-MONTH

The MARITIME FARMER
AND CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYMAN

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Urbana Ill.

Published twice-a-month in the Interests of the Farmers of the Maritime Provinces of Canada

Vol. 16. **SUSSEX, N. B., AUGUST 29, 1911** **No. 22**

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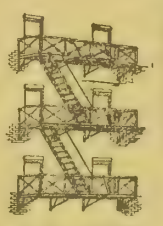
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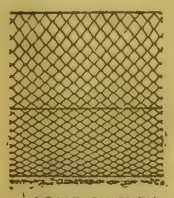
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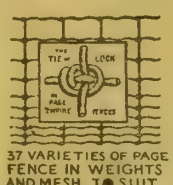

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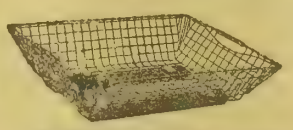
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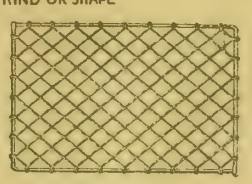
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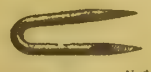
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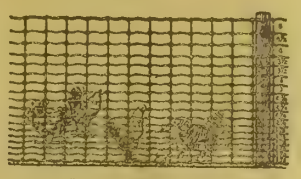
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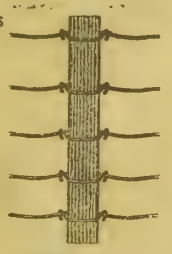
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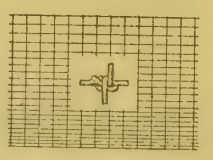
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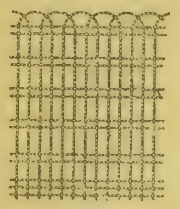
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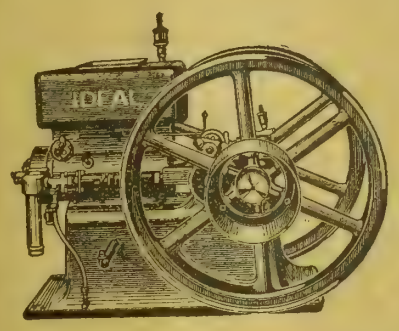

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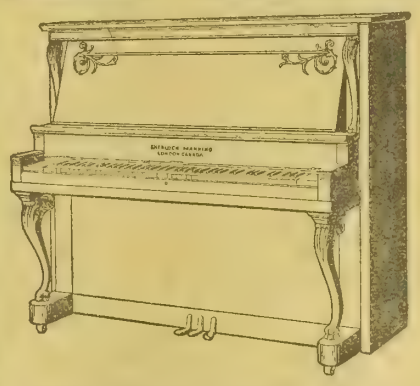

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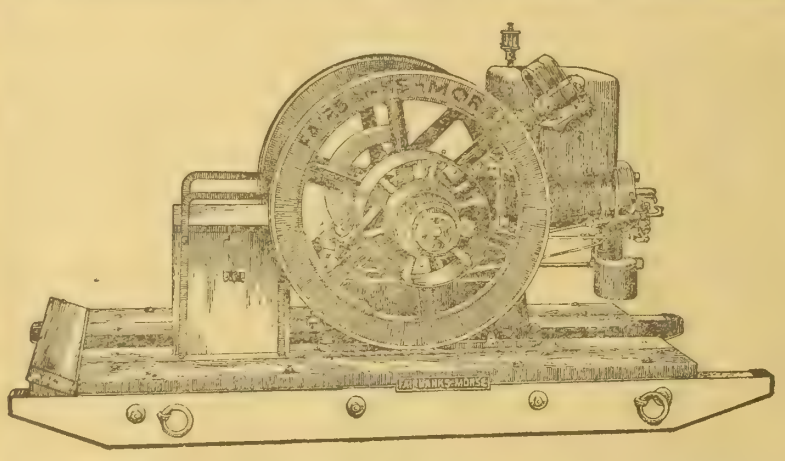

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Volume 16. Sussex, N. B., Aug. 29, 1911. Number 22.

THE LEADING BREEDS OF SHEEP

Their Origin, Development and Characteristics.

Hampshire Down

By B. J. Spencer, B. S. A., Ottawa.

THE Hampshire Down and the Southdown are closely related. The ancestors of the two breeds inhabited the chalk lands of the South down counties of England since the time of William the Conqueror. The soil on the more easterly of these counties was thin and rugged, furnishing scanty herbage. The sheep raised on these were small in size, compact in form, and noted for the excellence of their flesh. These were the progenitors of the modern Southdown. As the chalk lands extended westward into Hampshire, Berkshire and Wiltshire, the soil became deeper and more fertile, affording better pasturage and heavier cultivated crops. The sheep reared on these lands were larger and coarser than the Southdowns. They were the progenitors of the Hampshire Down. Further west were to be found in those early days the horned sheep of Dorset and Somersetshire. Through generations the sheep along the border lines of these territories intermingled to some extent so that a well-defined division of breeds was impossible. Early writers state that the flocks of the more northern and eastern of the Hampshire district were more compact and symmetrical in form, with finer wool, than were those in the western portion, where white and speckled ears and faces and curling horns were not uncommon. Further east horns were unknown and the faces and ears of the sheep were of very dark colour. Those differences existed through the period from 1815 to 1835. About this time farming lands began to be enclosed and more careful attention was given to stock rearing. A class af sheep was desired that would thrive well on exposed pastures and when put on roots or other cultivated crops would take on flesh of a high quality economically. It was observed that where the blood of the Southdowns had long been mereged with their horned neighbors in Berkshire and Wiltshire, the flocks were best adapted to the ends desired. Improvement by selection and breeding was carried on by many farmers. For a time different sections had somewhat different ideals, and thus the breed lacked entire uniformity, but ultimately the best type was demonstrated and generally acknowledged. It was these animals, which are claimed to be a cross between the Southdown and the old Wiltshire horned sheep as well as the Berkshire Knot, that formed the foundation of the Hampshire breed.

Hampshire Ram.

Oxford Down Ram.

Foremost among the farmers who o undertook the establishment of the Hampshire breed was Mr. Humphrey, of Oak Ash, a man who unquestionably possessed the peculiar genius required in a first improver of stock. Contemporaries of Mr. Humphrey were Messrs. Lawrence, of Bulbridge, and Morrison of Fonthill. Mr. Humphrey's first pronounced improvement of the breed was effected by the introduction into his flock of a Southdown ram, bred by Jonas Webb, that won first prize at Liverpool about 1834. The difficulty arising from this cross was loss of size, and to obviate this only the largest of the Hampshire Down ewes that suited his fancy were selected for his breeding flock. These were bred to the most masculine and robust of the rams of his own breeding. This policy succeeded even beyond the hopes of Mr. Humphrey himself. Mr. Humphrey very seldom bought ewes, and never unless possessed of extraordinary qualities. A ewe thus bought, bred Jack Tar by a ram of famous strain. Such blood was used with great caution and never directly. Thus Jack Tar was given a few ewes and their ewe lambs were saved as dams for rams. It was, therefore only after being well mixed with the blood of the flock that new blood was allowed to permeate it.

The greatest possible care was exercised in selecting the animals that were to be perpetuated. Lambs were judged at birth, and those showing weakness or defects were marked for the feeding pen. Only the best of those remaining were placed in the breeding flock, all others being sent to the butcher, and none of this class were ever sold to other breeders.

In using sires Mr. Humphrey exercised the utmost caution. Lambs were tried on a small number of ewes and if their offspring promised well the ram was again used as a shearling and in subsequent years, but if not he was sent to the butcher. He never bought rams from others and never introduced stange blood straight into his flock. Mr. Humphrey died in 1868, when his flock was dispersed. Many of his rams sold from 40 to 60 guineas each, one of the keenest purchasers being Mr. Rowlings, whose methods of breeding had been the same as those of Mr. Humphrey. His success as a breeder lay in rigorous selection and careful introduction of the best obtainable rams, which were usually secured from Mr. Humphrey.

The Hampshire is the heaviest of the Down breeds, and is excelled in weight only by the Lincoln and theCotswold among the long-woolled races. Mature rams in good flesh shouuld weigh from 250 pounds to 325 pounds, and mature ewes 175 pounds to 225 pounds. It matures very early and for that reason is a favorite for getting heavy lambs for the spring trade. The ewes breed well and yield an abundance of milk. While the Hampshire stands well off the ground, it feeds up readily and carries a thick fleshy body of prime mutton. The fleece of the Hampshire is dense and about equal in fineness to that of the Shropshire. Well kept flocks shear fleeces of about 8 to 10 pounds of unwashed wool. The color of the head is a uniform black with a small top-knot which should consist of white wool. The ears are large, free from mottles and fine in

texture; they are carried lower than in other breeds. The shanks also should be of black color and free from mottles.

The breed is well adapted to either pasture or pen feeding. In its native home on many farms more than a breeding ewe per acre, besides large herds of cattle, are maintained in excellent condition in seasons when fodder is plentiful.

A society for the promotion of the breed and the regulation of a Flock Book was established in Great Britain in the year 1889, in which a similar organization was formed in the United States.

Oxford Down

The Oxford Down sheep is the product of a cross between the Hampshire Down and the Cotswold. The union was deliberately made by two or three distinguished breeders about the year 1833. It was the desire of these men to combine in one breed the diverse qualities of the long wool and the short wool classes of sheep. In great measure they were successful inasmuch as a large sheep of dark countenance and legs, with Down conformation, and wool of moderate fineness has been evolved. The founders of the breed were the Messrs. Samuel Druce, of Eynsham; John Gillett, of Braize Norton; William Gillet, of Southleigh, and Nathaniel Black, of Stanton Harbour. These leaders in the sheep breeding industry lived within half a dozen miles from each other and were joined in their enterprise by Messrs. John Hitchman, of Little Hilton, and J. L. Twyman, of Whitechurch Farm, Hampshire. It is claimed by historians that Southdown blood entered into the foundation stock, but since this breed and the Hampshire Down inhabited districts only a short distance apart, and the type of neither was well fixed at that early date, it may be safely inferred that neither was strictly adhered to in the search for suitable animals for the Down cross. In the first crosses the male was Cotswold and the female Hampshire Down, or in a few cases Southdown. There appears to have been a good deal of intermingling of blood before Oxford Down breeders settled into a line of their own. Mr. Druce decided that best results were secured when cross bred animals on both sides were employed. It was not uncommon for cross bred rams to be used on cross bred ewes that possessed the desired qualities; ewes that were undersized were bred to Cotswold sires, and Down rams were mated with the graded females of coarser type.

For many years the breed was known by various names. As late as 1853 they were known by some as 'Half Breeds,' and by others as 'Down Cotswolds.' Some four years later at a meeting of breeders held in Oxford the name "Oxfordshire Down' was agreed upon. Soon after this the more easily pronounced 'Oxford Down' designation was adopted. Since that time no outside blood was introduced, development and improvement being accomplished by perpetuation of carefully selected stock within the breed itself.

For many years the flocks of various breeders bore dissimilar characteristics indicated in fleece and face due to a preponderence either of the long or the short woolled parentage. This, however, had practically disappeared before the close of the past century. The speckled face has given way to an even brown which may vary slightly in shade without risk of disfavor. The finely cut profile and thinner nose, together with the long and moderately fine ear are undoubtedly vestiges of the Cotswold parent, while the dark face and comparatively close fleece are derived from the Down. Until recent years the upstanding characteristics of both parent breeds were conspicuous in the Oxford but the winners at the leading shows at the present day are of more compact form not unlike the larger type of Shropshire in general conformation. This more solid form has been striven for in the effort towards earlier maturity in accordance with the general tendency in the breeding of all meat producing animals on the farm.

The Oxford Down is one of the largest and heaviest of the Down breeds, approaching very close to the Hampshire in this regard. A well fleshed typical ram should weigh from 250 to 275 pounds and a ewe about 175 to 220 pounds at maturity. On account of its large size and the environment of its home the Oxford Down is better adapted to arable than rugged land. It matures early and fattens well on moderate feed. Its flesh resembles that of the Down in fineness of quality and even admixture of fat and lean. As a grading sheep the Oxford Down finds favor when increased size and good mutton quality are desired and the lambs are to be reared amid luxuriant pastures or rich forage. Ewes of the breed are prolific and good nurses. The wool is longer and coarser than that of the other Down breeds and is less dense over the body. In well kept flocks the average fleece, unwashed should weigh from 9 to 12 pounds. Well developed rams frequently exceed these weights at their first shearing.

Compared with the Shropshire, which breed they most resemble, the Oxford is larger in every way; its fleece is more open and longer at shearing time; its head and face are not so dark nor so completely covered with wool, and the head and the ear are longer.

Oxford Downs are to be found in almost every country where improved sheep are reared. They are numerously kept in almost all the provinces of Canada, the United States, Australia and South America.

Tidings From Stewiacke.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

I feel that we have made a mistake in not using your pages more in exchanging ideas and obtaining more information that you are more than ready to supply.

First as to crop conditions. The season for the most part has been unusually favorable, warm, dry weather prevailing during the latter part of April and May, and gave the farmers an excellent opportunity to get their seed into the ground—grain came up quickly, and made good progress but there was scarcely enough rain for a full crop of hay, and the grain is heading out rather early. The grass ripened before the farmers were prepared to cut it and much of it was too dry before it was harvested. The early winter was extremely hard on newly seeded down uplands and the clover will be light most everywhere.

Fruits of all kinds blossomed abundantly, and the small varieties, both wild and cultivated have been abundant.

The larger fruits are suffering somewhat from want of rain, but we have had some copious showers, though local in extent, that will help out amazingly.

Our society, organized in 1900, has had good success financially though it is not the instrument for good that it might be. Our annual dues have never been more than one dollar per member and the membership has not at any time been large, but the system we adopted in keeping our bulls, largely accounts for its success.

We say to our members in any given locality if you will keep a bull we will buy you one, but the animal must pay for its keeping. Those who keep him were allowed to charge members of the society fifty cents for service and those outside one dollar. This plan has generally worked well, but some difficulty has been experienced in getting the animal kept in proper condition.

Our members are generally alive to the fact that it is not advisable to mix the breeds. Conditions vary in different localities, and different breeds are kept to supply local conditions. Where dairying predominates, Guernseys are more generally kept, but Holsteins are preferred by some.

For beef, Shorthorns take the lead though the quick maturing Herefords have some advocates. Not enough attention is given to pigs and poultry that their importance demands, though where help is scarce many lines cannot be successfully followed.

Two years ago we had quite a successful exhibition, but as it was the first it was not what the one last year was at Shubenacadie in which we were interested, or what the one here on the 26th and 27th of September promises to be. The people of Truro are taking hold of this one in a very encouraging manner, and all through the Stewiacke valley and in East Hants the farmers are planning on doing their best along the different lines. The Committee are alive to the situation, good buildings will be provided and suitable grounds are adjacent.

Although only Colchester and East Hants can compete, yet the management will be happy to provide accommodation for any stock or farm machinery that any one wishes to exhibit or offer for sale. Application should be made early to the undersigned secretary, who will do all in his power to provide room for any firm that will come along.

These local fairs, where farmers can take a day off, meet together, compare notes, see what is being done, and get home again with little expense of time or money, appleals to the majority of farmers in a much more favorable light than the more extensive central shows.—A. M. Shaw, Stewiacke, N. S.

A Profitable Agricultural Meeting at Jemseg.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

A very interesting and most instructive agricultural meeting was held here this month, under the management of the Cambridge Agricultural Society, No. 29. Mr. Elliott and his daughter, of Galt, Ontario, Mrs. Dunback, Fredericton, and Mr. Jones, Sussex, were the speakers.

The ladies who attended the meeting in the hall during the afternoon to listen to Miss Elliott and Mrs. Dunback were much interested. The object of the meeting was to illustrate the proper methods of cooking and doing several other things in connection with household duties. The gentlemen, who occupied a sheltered nook, just outside the hall, discussed the best methods of farming.

The Secretary for Agriculture, Mr. Hubbard, in opening his address was pleased to find the farmers anxious to learn something of the different modes of farming. This society, whicch was one of the oldest in the Province, was pot patronized as it should be. In horse raising they were negligent. "You have the opportunities of raising a better class of horses" he said. "King's College", a horse in which some of you have an interest has proved to be one of the best horses ever imported into this Province. His colts demand higher prices than those from any other sire in this vicinity. At present it seems very hard to get the farmers to take an interest in agricultural societies. Many think if they don't have an exhibition every fall that it is not worth joining. The money received for prizes does not amount to much; it did 'not pay for half the time it takes to get things to and from the exhibition grounds. The money spent in purchasing pure bred stock is more judiciously spent than in any other way, as it gives the farmer a chance to get a better class of cows, steers, horses, hogs and sheep and in this way the farmer and country are built up.

Another very important question brought up during the afternoon meeting was: Why New Brunswick did not have an Agricultural College? Mr. Hubbard strongly urged the farmers' sons to attend an agricultural college, which was right in every sense. We farmers have been going along in the same old rut that our fathers did. In many cases, our fathers took everything out of the soil and returned nothing. The consequence is a legacy of worn out fields. Just here is where an agricultural school is most profitable as it teaches the different modes of farming and gives farmers ideas about their work which they never had before. In this way it brings the people up to a better standard of living. I would urge that the farmers join together in trying to get an agricultural college for this province.

Mr. Jones, who spoke on poultry raising as a practical man gave his experience, which was listened to with much interest. He strongly advised the farmers to co-operate and work together and they would be sure of greater success. He told the farmers how to care for poultry, which was one very important point and also the preparing of fowls for market. When asked how the large profits of the middle men could be avoided, he said by all means to co-operate and ship direct to the buyer This plan would give the farmer more money for his produce and in many cases be cheaper for the consumer.

Mr. Elliott, during the afternoon, drew attention to soil cultivation, strongly advocating that plowing and harrowing to be done more thoroughly. In many places plowing is not done as it should be. The furrows should not be less than five inches deep and as much deeper as possible. This gives the harrows a much better chance to work up a seed bed, and the seed when planted, will take root much quicker and the results at harvest time will be much greater.

A joint meeting was held in the evening. The hall was so crowded that large numbers had to remain outside. C. L. Slipp, president of the Society acting as chairman, gave a word of welcome to the speakers.

Miss Elliott spoke on the subject: "What Young Canada Reads," strongly advocating a high standard of literature and urging parents to start their children in the best class of reading. Her address was very forceful and greatly appreciated.

Mr. Elliott made a strong plea for the boy on the farm, urging the parents to allow the boy more privileges.

After singing the National Anthem

ice cream and cake was served.—F. C. Nevers, Secretary Cambridge Agricultural Society.

Notice re Exhibition of Selected Seed Produced in the Maritime District in 1911.

Official notice is hereby given that the Canadian Seed Growers' Association will again offer substantial prizes, as per prize list given below, for seeds grown, selected and exhibited in the Maritime Provinces in 1911 in accordance with the regulations adopted by that organization.

As intimated in a letter issued on April 1st, the standing seed plots of those members who have advised us that they are operating will not only be inspected, but they will be judged as well, the scores awarded being retained until selections are taken from the plots and forwarded as exhibits to be shown in connection with the Maritime Winter Fair at Amherst, N. S. This fair will be held in December, 1911. Here they will again be judged, the combined scores determining the final awards where possible. This arrangement, which concerns the older members more particularly, provides for the giving of due recognition for careful field work on the part of the various growers and at the same time enables the judge to place the awards more fairly than he otherwise could. Those whose plots are not inspected will not, however, be debarred from competing.

In this competition no exhibitor is allowed to compete with more than one variety of any one kind of crop, except in the case of corn and potatoes, neither is it permissible for any exhibitor to compete with the same variety in more than one class. All grain should be shown in clean, standard sized sacks.

The prizes offered in this competition are indicated in the following classification:—

CLASS I.—SHEAF EXHIBITS.

Each sheaf shall consist of approximately 500 plants taken from the Hand-Selected Seed Plot or other area and showing the full length of straw (not including the roots) and heads of grain. In addition to this sheaf and in connection with it five complete plants with roots attached and showing the average stooling character of the sort, are called for in wheat, oats, barley and peas.

Open only to bona fide members who are not exhibiting in other classes.

1. Spring Wheat (sheaf of Red Fife, White Fife or Marquis.)
2. Spring Wheat (sheaf of any other variety.)
3. White Oats, (sheaf of any variety).
4. Black Oats, (sheaf of any variety.)
5. Six-rowed Barley (sheaf of any variety.)
6. Pease (50 plants of any variety.

The following three sections are open to new beginners who have sent satisfactory reports for the current year to the Secretary of the Association prior to November 15th: Sheaf Spring Wheat, White Oats and Six-rowed Barley.

CLASS II.—GROUP EXHIBITS.

Open only to bona-fide members who are not exhibiting in other classes provided by this Association.

Each group shall consist of the following parts:—

(a) A sheaf of approximately 500 plants (roots not included), together with five complete plants showing average character of stooling and taken from the Hand-Seleced Seed Plot.

(b) One and one-half bushels of cleaned seed from a multiplying field and which must be representative of such seed as may be held for sale by the exhibitor as follows:

Spring Wheat, White Oats, Black Oats, Six-Rowed Barley, Pease.

CLASS III.—BEST 1½ BUSHELS CLEANED SEED FROM A MULTIPLYING FIELD.

Open only to those members not exhibiting in the other classes provided by this Association. This seed must trace clearly and distinctly to Registered seed and must have been inspected when growing by an officer approved by the Association. It must further constitute a representative sample of at least 10 bushels offered for sale by the exhibitor as follows:

Spring Wheat, White Oats, Six rowed Barley.

CLASS IV.—BEST 10 EARS OF CORN FROM HAND SELECTED SEED PLOT ONLY.

Any 8-rowed variety Flint, any color.

Any 12-rowed variety Flint, any color.

CLASS V.—BEST BUSHEL OF POTATOES FROM HAND-SELECTED SEED PLOT.

Round White Type, Long White Type, Rose Type.

CLASS VI.—BEST BUSHEL OF OF POTATOES FROM MOTHER CROP BY NEW BEGINNERS.

Only open to those new beginners who have sent satisfactory reports for the current year to the Secretary of the Association prior to November 15th.

Round White Type, Long White Type, Rose Type.

CLASS VII.—SPECIAL SWEEPSTAKES TROPHY.

Awarded by The Steele Briggs Seed Co., Toronto, Ont.

The member making the most creditable showing of selected seed will be awarded a special trophy in the form of a handsome Silver Cup, donated by The Steele Briggs Seed Co., Toronto, Ont. This cup is not to become the permanent property of any grower until won by him three times, not necessarily in succession. Between exhibitions this trophy may be held by the last winner whose name will be engraved thereon each year.

CLASS VIII.—SPECIAL COMPETITION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Any boy or girl not less than 12 or more than 18 years of age, resident in the Maritime Provinces, is entitled to compete for special prizes offered by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association at Amherst.

The rules governing this competition are as follows:—

(1) The exhibit shall consist of the following material:—A sheaf of wheat or oats as the case may be, composed of a sufficient number of plants to make a compact sheaf of approximately 8 inches in diameter. These plants are to be selected by hand from the standing crop and must show full length of straw (roots not included). In addition to this sheaf a gallon of threshed grain from the same field or plot is called for.

(2.) A card must be attached to each exhibit, giving the name of the exhibitor, her or his address and age. The name of the variety of grain shown must also be given.

(3). In placing the awards the judge will consider the following points: (a) Type, uniformity and character of head. (b) Character of straw. (c). Quality of grain in the heads. (d) Quality and uniformity of grain in the sample.

(4) All exhibits will be arranged free of charge and at the close of the Fair will be returned to the various exhibitors as follows: Wheat, oats.

SWEEPSTAKES PRIZE FOR WHITE OATS.

The boy or girl having the best exhibit of White Oats in the above competition will be awarded a handsome Gold Medal. This medal is donated personally by Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, President of the C. S. G. A., and is worth competing for.

By way of further encouragement, the Association agrees to refund all transportation charges over $1.00 on all exhibits in the above classes. All exhibits should be sent to the Fair by express peepaid and will be returned by freight collect. At the close of the Fair, and as soon as the exhibit has been returned, each grower is requested to send all transportation bills to the Secretary of the Association at Ottawa, in order to receive any refund to which he may be entitled.

Exhibits of hand-selected plants should be carefully wrapped in paper and shipped in some suitable form of a box. Each exhibitor is also advised to enclose an extra tag containing name and address in all sacks. All exhibits should be addressed to the Seed Department, (C. S. G. A. Section,) Winter Fair Building, Amherst, N. S.

The general rules governing the Seed Department of the Fair may be found in the Official Premium List, a copy of which will be sent you later. You will also notice that the numbering of the classes in the above booklet will probably be different from that herein given. In making entry please follow classification as given in booklet.

Each member should consider it his duty, as a moral obligation, to send an exhibit of some sort to this exhibition. We trust that you will do your share in making the next Fair a grand success.—L. H. NEWMAN, Secy. C. S. G. A.

Great Race Meet and Splendid Exhibition Attractions.

The great Nova Scotia Provincial exhibition will open to the public on August 30th, and on that afternoon there will commence a programme of races, ninety-five different horses and horses have been entered that has ever been here before in the history of Nova Scotia. There are seventeen races, ninety-five diffegent horses and a grand total of one hundred and sixty-five enteries, which include splendid specimens from the United States and the best in Eastern Canada. The races will come off daily and the programme as published will be strictly adhered to.

The aerial navigator who is to give daily air flights from the Exhibition Grounds will arrive in Halifax in a few days to prepare for his work. Flights will be made every day when the wind does not exceed twenty knots an hour, and many thrilling performances will be witnessed. In addition to this there will be seven splendid vauderville acts to be put on in front of the Grand Stand, afternoons and evenings, and constituting a performance unparalleled in point of merit and surpassing anythinb hitherto seen in Nova Scotia.

All the regular features of the exhibition will be on a splendid scale. Bands of music will be in attendance, and the rates of transportation to Halifax for the exhibition have been arranged at exceedingly low rates.

Some June Contrasts.

Many grade cows are making good records this season. One near Cassel, Ont., has given over 200 pounds of butter fat in three and a half months.

In the cow testing associations at Warsaw, Ennismore, Cassel and Tayside, Ont., the average yield of all cows tested for June is over 35 pounds of butter fat.

Eight associations in Quebec averaged over 30 pounds of fat per cow.

But a good many herds in Ontario and Quebec average less than 700 pounds of milk and 24 pounds of butter fat during June.

In Prince Edward Island the highest average yield for June is at Kensington, where 150 cows, included in the "dairy record centre", there give 787 pounds of milk, 3.7 test, and 30 pounds of fat. Included at this centre are several individual cows giving over 900 pounds of milk and 35 pounds of fat. One of the best yields is from a 7 year old grade Shorthorn giving over 1,120 pounds of milk and 40 pounds of fat. But hard by these good records are found poor yields of only 500 pounds of milk and 18 pounds of fat from six to seven year old cows that freshened in April and May.

Between yields of 40 and 18 pounds of fat in one month there is too great a difference to be overlooked. It is all the difference between a very satisfactory return, and no adequate payment whatever for all the energy, time, feed and care expended on cows that are not capable of making money for their unfortunate owners. Conserve your energy by keeting better cows. You cannot afford to keep a herd of only medium capacity.

Cow testing pays abundantly, for it shows which cows are making a good profit, and again which cows cannot by any strength of imagination be considered in the same category.—C. F. W.

Wire Cuts.

Farm animals are frequently cut with wire. When the injury is severe, it will pay to employ a veterinarian to dress the wound. Where the services of a competent veterinian can not be obtained, the farmer will have to handle the case himself.

The first thing to do, of course, would be to stop the hemorrhage. This can be accomplished by a tight bandage of clean, white muslin, applied either over the wound or above it. A thread may be run under the artery by using a needle, and tied. Do not use flour, dirt, cobwebs or any thing of that sort on the wound; they are unnecessary and may produce a dangerous infection.

Having checked the bleeding, remove the clots of blood and cut off the ragged edges of tissue with clean shears. A pan of antiseptic solution should be provided, and one of the best antiseptics on the farm is creolin. Add a teaspoonful of this to a pint of water that has been boiled, and use it on the wound two or three times a day. Place knife or shears in this solution, and wash the hands before beginning to dress the wound. See that there is good drainage from the wound and do not tie the wound up with covering of any kind.

In about one week it may be well to change to dry dressing. In the meantime it will be well to get in communication with some veterinarian who will advise you in the case from this time on.

I did not mention sewing up the wound, for the reason that in ragged cuts it is better not to do so.

Remember that the principal thing is to get the wound healthy at the start and then it will heal with very little interference.

THE MARITIME FARMER

And Co-operative Dairyman.

Semi-Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

Official Organ of The Farmers, and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association The Nova Scotia and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association; The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association; The Maritime Bee-Keepers Association, and The New Brunswick Poultry Association

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TWO KINDS OF SMITHS.

The following editorial appeared in a recent issue of Heard's Dairyman and is passed on to our readers. Which Smith represents you ?

In a certain farm neighborhood in Wisconsin there once lived two farmers. There farms joined, as the saying is. Both of the owners were named Smith, although they were unrelated. But they and their farms were so totally unlike that the neighbors fell into the habit of designating them as Slow-to-catch-on-Smith and Quick-to-catch-on-Smith. Finally for the sake of brevity, they were called Slow and Quick Smith. The fact that their lives and methods of farming were so typical of two distinct classes of farms makes a brief study of the two somewhat instructive as an example of how the mind makes the man and finally the farmer.

Both men were raised in Pennsylvania of good German stock, yet what a difference there was between them ! Both came to Wisconsin after the Civil War and, so far as we can learn there was but little difference in their means at the start, except that Slow Smith had money enough from his father's estate to nearly pay for 160 acres of land while Quick Smith started with 40 acres paid for with money he had saved as a hired man.

Quick Smith always declared that he owed his success to the fact of having worked for ten years with one of the best farmers in the old Keystone state, a man who was a bright, well read farmer in every respect.

Neither of the Smiths had any education beyond that of the country district school where they barely learned to read, write and cipher as far as decimal fractions. But after 25 years of living side by side, the contrast in their circumstance, in their intelligence, in the character and method of their farming, in their farm houses and other buildings and the fertility of their farms, as well as the quality of their live stock, was so marked as to become a matter of general comment.

After studying them awhile one day, we made up our minds that the neighbors had struck the secret and reason of this difference in the names they had applied to them. Slow Smith was truly slow in everything. He had learned but little since he got his first ideas of farming from his father. He was so conservative, so slow, that he was suspicious of every improvement, every new idea, every new kind of a machine so that it was noticed that he was about ten years behind his neighbor in the adoption of any change for the better and then most of the time he would do the thing in a patchy, half-way manner, showing that he did not comprehend the principle of the thing.

On the contrary, Quick Smith was always on the alert to study out some better way of doing things. He was a great reader on farm questions. This habit he learned from the man he worked for so long in Pennsylvania. Then, two, he had a quick, active mind, and he kept it active and strong by feeding it with progressive ideas.

Originally the quality of the soil of the two farms was about alike, a strong clay loam which readily responds to good treatment.

Slow Smith had a great contempt for reading farm papers and books. He used to say that "he didn't want any book farming in his,' that the other Smith wasted too much time and money and that sort of thing.

Now all this time Slow Smith's farm was running down. He made no study of the soil, for he shut out all light from his mind on that subject. He ascribed the failure of his crops to the bad season. His cattle were of the same scrub stock he started with except that he would occasionally buy a cheap, grade Shorthorn bull. He said "Shorthorns were good dairy cattle for him." He was in debt to the extent of a $3000 mortgage on his farm.

Quick Smith was the exact opposite of Slow Smith. He had a splendid herd of grade Jersey cows, for he had always bought the best bull he could get, paying at one time $350 for one exceptionally good bull. He had a big machine shed filled with the best improved machinery, for he said "man help is scarce and high and we must do everything by horse power and machinery we can.' But he took good care of his machinery. Slow Smith didn't. You could find plows, mowers, horse rakes, and a reaper, even out in the fields all winter long. He said he couldn't afford to build a shed.

Now to sum up—Quick Smith owns a 250 acre farm, well stocked, in fine condition, with splendid buildings, plenty of machinery and $2,500 in the bank and he owns the mortgage on Slow Smith's farm. He has never said that he "couldn't afford" anything that made for the betterment of his farm.

Slow Smith has always followed the idea that he "couldn't afford" this, that or the other thing. "Get along without it as long as you can" has been his maxim. He can't afford papers or books. "They are no good," he said. Slow Smith has practically wasted his whole life. He has grown smaller in mind and fortune.

Quick Smith has gone ahead, built up his mind and judgment with good ideas; and good ideas, put into practice, have made him the man and farmer he is to-day. Both men represent two classes of farmers.

Now just a word as to the cause of these two widely differing results. There is a cause for every result. What made Quick Smith prosperous ? The use of his mind. He proposed in the beginning to gather to himself all the useful knowledge he could get.

He could look around him and see the effect of poor farming everywhere. He could see just as well that the most successful farmers were the ones who made use of the best knowledge. So he proposed to get that knowledge. Part of it must come through reading. So he became a reader, and as he read, and studied, and worked, he grew in knowledge.

It is no new way. It is the way every man who succeeds in anything must travel in. His mind became quick to preceive right principles and right methods.

Why was Slow Smith so slow ? Because he had educated himself by lack of knowledge to be slow. All unconsciously he had trained himself to think slow, work slow, and be slow. His mind was blank, empty of right knowledge. It was like the soil, losing the power to produce. In both soil and mind, where we put nothing in we will take nothing out.

THE FARM INFLUENCE.

So large a part have men of country birth and breeding played in the large affairs of the world, and not less so in the successful conduct of the ordinary business of the cities, that we have come almost to the belief that the great majority of men who are successful in business and professional life came out from the farm. So common is the acknowledgment, "I was born and raised on a farm," that we expect and are not surprised to hear it from men of all walks and conditions in life, and this fact has an important bearing upon the "back to farm" movement.

The back to the farm movement is a real thing, in spite of the skepticism of the city jay who thinks that within the confines of paved streets and sidewalks is contained all that is desirable or profitable in life. The back to the farm movement is a real thing. in spite of the discouragement of unprogressive farmers and the opposition of a few misguided snobs, and the infiuence of the man in business or professional life who was born and raised on a farm" is contributing to the spread and the enlargement of the movement.

So common has it become for the man who has made money in business in a city to buy a country place, perhaps to repurchase the old and ancestral home, where he and his family may spend a portion of the year or even make a permanent residence, that while worthy of remark, the record is but that of an ordinary occurrence. But this is far from being the extent or even the most important feature of the back to the farm movement. The strength of the movement is in the men and women who have gone and who are going out from the cities to make homes among the fields and hills of God's good country and to take up the ever fascinating labor of wresting from the soil that which is necessary for man's subsistence and comfort.

This movement from the city to the country has been going on for more years than most of us have any realization, but which we are beginning to know through the frequently recurring recital of the successes which such men and women have made. More frequently than not, these successes have been made through the overcoming of difficulties which would have discouraged those who were not brave of heart and determined of mind, and we would not pretend even to believe that there have not been some who have been discouraged and disheartened by these difficulties and the failures which they have made, and have turned back.

That so many have succeeded and that success has been so wonderful and satisfying in the great number of cases, demonstrates that there is a sane and safe idea back of the back to the farm movement. What so many have done, many others can do, and the failure of a few or even of many may not be taken as an indication of the unwisdom of the movement.

THE INDIFFERENT DAIRY MAN.

We often see the economical dairy farmer who thinks it a waste of time to read or talk about his business, who refuses to buy books or subscribe for papers devoted to his calling, and gets along with a scrub bull and worse than scrub cows. This man often gets back 39 cents for each dollar's worth of feed, and works for nothing, boarding himself. He is no better and no worse than those people in the towns and cities who barely make a sliving.

How Can Alfalfa Growing Receive a Boost in the Maritime Provinces?

Six Tons to the Acre.

Mr. S. Stewart, of the Aylmer Road, Ontario, has 4 acres of alfalfa that grows like a weed; as soon as it is cut down once it springs right up again. He cuts it three times a year, and estimates that he gets 6 tons to the acre. His neighbors call the alfalfa a weed, but it is a good one. On one part of the field there is a poor sandy hill that never produced a paying crop before, but here the long tap roots go down until they reach the moisture and this otherwise worthless land is now producing good paying crops. He sowed 7 acres more this spring with oats, and has a good catch, which is well inoculated. Owing to the prevalence of sweet clover no artificial inoculation seems to be necessary in this favored district.

Mr. Stewart is authority for the statement that a man came into the district and bought 50 acres of rough land near where he lives and sowed it all to alfalfa. The neighbors all laughed at him, but this year he has filled all his barns with alfalfa hay and is selling the second cutting to his neighbors at good prices. One of the men who laughed at him has 200 acres, and cannot grow enough feed for his cows, was glad to come and buy the second cutting of alfalfa and harvest it himself.

Mr. William Stewart, his son who recently returned from taking a year's course at McDonald College, is of the opinion that with plenty of good ensilage and alfalfa hay that it will not be necessary to feed any meal to the cows. He considers that it is equal pound for pound to bran.

It is the best feed a farmer can grow. You should just see the cows eat it, he said with enthusiasm.—Ottawa Valley Journal.

Alfalfa Dies Out.

Alfalfa plants gradually die out so that a very thick stand may show a much smaller number of plants per unit area two or three years after seeding. Some notes have been taken on this point at the Kansas Experiment Station. In the spring of 1903 an area of ten feet square was staked out in an alfalfa field seeded in the fall of 1902. On June 18, 1903, 1133 plants were counted in this plot, or an average of 11.33 plants per square foot. It will be observed that this count was made some six months after seeding. On June 29, 1906, a recounting of this field showed only 670 plants, or 6.8 plants per square foot. On August 9, 1907, the number of plants counted was 403 or 4.03 plants per square foot. The decrease in the number of plants between the first and last countings, a period of fifty months, was 730 per 100 square feet, which is a loss of 64.4 per cent.

Another plot seeded in the spring of 1904 contained 1130 plants on June 20, 1904, on an area five feet square, or 45.2 plants per square foot. On May 1, 1905, the number of plants in the plot had been reduced to 403, or 16.1 plants per square foot. On May 25, 1908, the plot contained only 148 plants, or an average of 6 plants per square foot. Only 13 per cent of the plants counted in he original seeding survived four years after seeding. Although the number of plants as shown by these counts was greatly reduced, yet these fields did not decrease in producion and the stand of alfalfa was, apparently, as good as ever. This is explained in this way: As the plants decrease in number, those that remain increase in size, sending out more shoots or stems, thus occupying the space. In time, however, as the field grows old, the stand of alfalfa becomes too thin to produce a maximum crop, when it is usually advisable to break up the old field after seeding down a new field.

Cultivation of Alfalfa.

Reference has already been made regarding the importance of thorough preparation of the soil before seeding alfalfa. In the opinion of the writer three-fourths of the failures to grow alfalfa successfully have been due to lack of soil cultivation and to wrong methods of preparing the seed-bed and sowing the alfalfa. The cultivation of alfalfa after the plants are well established may also benefit the crop.

It pays to cultivate alfalfa just as it pays to cultivate corn and other crops. The next season after seeding, a heavy straight-tooth harrow may be used in the spring to loosen the surface soil and, as soon as the alfalfa has become well established, the field may be disked or cultivated with the spike-tooth disc harrow regularly each spring and perhaps during the season after each cutting. By thorough cultivation late in the season, after the third or fourth cutting, it is often possible to destroy many weeds such as crab-grass and foxtail, the great weed enemies of alfalfa.

Alfalfa a Cheap Fertilizer.

Some farmers make objection to using alfalfa as a rotation crop: "The seed costs too much and it is so hard to get a stand." Many farmers have found it difficult to get a stand of alfalfa, but the failures have often been due to poor seed or to errors in preparing the seed-bed or in sowing; and as a rule these mistakes may easily be corrected. With good seed, a proper seed-bed, and land adapted for growing the crop, a careful farmer should be almost sure of obtaining a successful stand of alfalfa as the average farmer is of getting a stand of wheat or oats.

Good alfalfa seed is costly, but if any reader can inform the writer of a cheaper fertilizer than ten or fifteen pounds of alfalfa seed per acre, he would like to secure the information. Consider: Twelve pounds of alfalfa seed at 15 cents per pound, or $1.80 per acre, the value of five loads of manure or of 100 pounds of commercial fertilizer; and after valuable hay crops have been removed from this acre for four or five years in succession this alfalfa will have been worth more to the soil than fifty loads of manure or several tons of commercial fertilizers.

How Alfalfa Increases Soil Fertility.

Alfalfa adds to the fertility and increases the productiveness of land in several ways. The bacteria which live and multiply in the tubercles that grow on the roots of the alfalfa plants take nitrogen from the air that passes through the soil, doubtless using the nitrogen as a food and changing it in such a way by this use that the nitrogen becomes available as food for the alfalfa plants, or the death of the bacteria allows their substance to be absorbed by the plant. Through this use of the nitrogen of the air alfalfa produces not only large annual crops of nutritious fodder, but also by the large root growth of the plants, the death of the bacteria, and the destruction and renewal of the tubercles of the roots, the nitrogen supply of the soil is actually increased by growing alfalfa. Thus the soil becomes richer in nitrogen after alfalfa has been grown on it for a few years than it was before alfalfa was planted.

The continual dropping of leaves also adds to the humus and nitrogen of the soil.

Dr. William P. Headden, of the Colorado Experiment Station, estimates that the fertilizing value of the stubble and six and one-half inches of alfalfa roots plowed under is about twenty dollars per acre, while the value of the stubble and the entire root system is not less than thirty-five dollars per acre.

Dr. C. G. Hopkins, of the Illinois Experiment Station, determined from his experiments that "at least 160 pounds of atmospheric nitrogen was fixed (added to the soil) during the year." Likewise, "the percentage of nitrogen is much higher in the crops from the inoculated plots, the percentage of protein averaging 12.2 per cent. in the dry matter of the uninoculated crops, while 16.84 is the percentage of the inoculated plots."

For the single cutting, May 28, when the determinations were made, the yields in dry matter per acre were 1340 pounds and 2720 pounds, respectively; or the inoculated plots gave more than double the yield of the plots which were not infected with the alfalfa bacteria.

Estimates made at the New Jersey Experiment Station indicate that the plant-food gathered by an acre of alfalfa in two years was equal in nitrogen to that contained in 3500 pounds of nitrate of soda; in phosphoric acid to that contained in 600 pounds of superphosphates; and in potash to that contained in 1200 pounds of muriate of potash; the whole having an actual value, if these fertilizers should be bought on the market, of $124.

Practicability of Soil Inoculation.

The inoculation of fields intended for alfalfa with nitrogen-gathering bacteria is indeed a practical procedure. To obtain a good crop without these bacteria is impossible unless the soil is very rich in nitrogenous materials. Moreover, if the legume bacteria are not present the alfalfa crop will leave the land in a somewhat depleted condition. The soil will be left more deficient in nitrogen. At the same time, care should be exercised in maintaining other conditions which are essential for a good yield of alfalfa. For instance, if the soil is too acid or too alkaline the alfalfa will not do well, and moreover, the nireogen-gathering bacteria will not be able to grow.

The farmer should not expect the nitrogen-gathering bacteria to work miracles. Generally considered, the soil should contain other elements than nitrogen, as potassium and phosphorus, which are essential for the growth of alfalfa plants. Neither can one expect inoculaeion with the bacteria to overcome the hindrances to a crop which may be brought about by improperly cultivated ground, or a bad season.

The conditions influencing successful soil inoculation with legume bacteria are summed up by Ferguson, of the Virginia Station, as follows:

WNEN INOCULATION MAY BE BENEFICIAL.

1. On poor land that has not previously grown legumes.
2. On land that produce poor crops of legumes and where, upon examination, the roots fail to show the presence of nodules.
3. Where the legume to be planted is of a widely different species to the ones previously planted on the land.
4. Where the land has previously produced a lot of legumes, possessing nodules which, instead of being beneficial, acted as parasites. Good results may be obtained from the use of pure cultures when a field which has previously grown good crops of legumes begins to give evidence that, all other conditions being the same, it is not producing the hignest yields The cause may be that the bacteria already in the soil are losing their virulence, and the only way to be certain of this is to try inoculation and note results.

WHEN THE INOCULATION WILL BE A FAILURE.

1. When the directions for preparing the solution are not carefully followed.
2. When the soil is too acid or too alkaline to permit the development of either plants or bacteria.
3. When the soil is deficient in other necessary plant foods, such as potash and phosphorus, as well as nitrogen.

WHEN INOCULATION IS UNNECESSARY.

Since the only purpose in adding the bacteria to the soil is to furnish nitrogen to the plants in an available form, usually with root nodules, it is evident that where the organisms are already abundant and the crop is thriving, but little benefit can be expected from an additional inoculation. Neither is inoculation necessary where the soil is already very rich in nitrogen, nor where it is already full of nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

Pasturing Alfalfa.

It is usually considered a dangerous practice to pasture alfalfa. While stock under some circumstances can be pastured on alfalfa for weeks without injuring them, sooner or later some of the animals are almost sure to die. There are a great many plans recommended to make possible the pasturing of alfalfa. Some have the alfalfa planted in strips, with strips of grass between; others claim that if cattle have access to other kinds of food or pasture adjoining the alfalfa field that there will be no danger from pasturing the crop. Others have a theory that if the stock is turned onto the alfalfa pasture in such a manner as to gradually accustom them to eat the alfalfa, the practice of pasturing it will be successful. In view, however, of the present knowledge, it is a dangerous practice, and one which must always be taken with considerable risk. Besides, the pasturing of alfalfa, especially if it is not done judiciously, has a tendency to destroy the alfalfa plants.

HORTICULTURE

High vs. Low Heading.

The advocates of the low-heading system base their claims of superiority on the following grounds. A low-headed tree can be more easily sprayed, and the fruit can be more easily gathered from it. There is no question that both these claims are well founded, and the low-headed tree has the advantage in both of these respects. That they can be more easily pruned is also true, but is offset by the fact that as the tree increases in size it will require much more pruning. A low-headed tree presents a more attractive appearance. This is purely a matter of personal preference and cannot be discussed. It may be brought into bearing in a less number of years. This is admitted. It will produce more fruit. This is questioned and is worthy of an extended discussion.

A low-headed tree certainly will produce more fruit during the first few years, perhaps twenty or twenty-five, but as it increases in size, either the lower limbs will drag upon the ground and become unproductive, or by pruning the trees will have developed into the vase form. In either case the head will be much smaller. There will be much less apple producing surface, and in consequence a low-headed tree must eventually yield in point of production. This is thought to be offset by the fact that low-headed trees may be grown much closer together and thus increase the yield per acre. And the foremost horticulturist of the world has lately planted an orchard which shall consist of several thousand trees planted but 16 feet apart each way and headed to within one foot of the ground.

The opponents of this system admit that while during its infancy a low-headed, close-planted orchard may yield a greater profit per acre, yet as the trees increase in size this close planting will so seriously interfere with the health, vigor and vitality of the trees and the development of the fruit that eventually such trees will fall far behind in productiveness and profit. They believe that when the broad spreading dome of a well shaped, high-headed tree attains such a size that it occupies all the space allotted to it, that tree will produce all the fruit that the soil can yield, and no tree can produce more.

They believe that a high-headed orchard can be cultivated and fertilized more easily than a low-headed one. And this is true, no matter what system of cultivation may be practiced. They believe that when a high-headed orchard is pastured, or when live stock breaks into the enclosure, less damage will result from the browsing of the limbs and twigs. This is granted. They also make the assertion that forcing the trees into early bearing causes premature decay and death. This is vehemently denied, and here the matter rests.—Country Gentleman.

Tools for Cultivation.

The orchardist should at least have a two-horse and a one-horse plow, a disc or cutaway harrow, a spring-tooth and a spike-tooth drag. The last two tools are now made in one and so arranged that either or both can be used at one time, which makes a very handy and useful tool. The cutaway or disc harrow, will work up hard ground, and often answer for a plowing, and is an excellent tool for cutting up ground that has become somewhat weedy or grassy, or grew a cover crop the previous season which died down dufing the winter. It is often of use in cutting up sod ground before plowing. The one-horse plow is convenient in finishing up lands next to the trees, as it can be set up so as to run shallow and close to the trees while the horse walks to one side. Other tools may be desirable, such as a roller or harrow, but those mentioned above are considered more essential. One-horse cultivators are convenient in working close to young trees, as one can get closer than with a harrow and with less danger of injuring the the trees.

For small fruits, in addition to the list given above, there should be a two-horse cultivator, if there is much cultivating to be done, as it will break up hard ground better than hand cultivators and do faster work. A hand cultivator with small shovels adjustable for depth and for throwing to or from the row, is a necessity, also a spike tooth cultivator, adjustable sidewise and in height by means of levers, and arranged so sweeps can be attached for cutting out weeds or grass or suckers from raspberry or blackberry rows. An adjustable springtooth cultivator is also very convenient.

For hand tools a good supply of sharp hoes should be in readiness. They should vary in width from three to six or seven inches, and it will be found convenient if the narrow ones have two prongs at the back for loosening the ground about strawberry or cane plants without danger of cutting roots or plants. Spades for setting and forks for digging plants, and strong hand trowels, filed sharp for layering strawberry plants, are necessities.—Michigan Farmer.

Keeping of Canned Fruit.

Canned fruits keep because the bacteria in them have been killed and others cannot enter if the air is excluded. A few kinds of bacteria can grow without oxygen. If one of these germs is sealed in the can without being destroyed by boiling, the fruit will spoil, even if the jar is air tight. Most kinds of bacteria are destroyed if kept at boiling point for fifteen minutes.

Fruits put up in a large amount of sugar do not have to be sealed, but even preserves are better put in glass jars to protect from mould, which is apt to form on top of a large open dish. Mould grows from spores which are always floating about in the air. When these small particles fall upon a moist surface, which furnishes suitable food, they at once multiply and soon cover the entire surface. Mould does not usually cause fermentation of fruits, but is the cause of decay in ripe fruit.

To kill mould spores fruit must be boiled and then kept in a cool, dry place, well covered.

Money in Apple Growing.

There sure is money in apple growing. Enthusiastic apple growers, among whom might be mentioned A. E. Sherrington, of Bruce Co., Ont., and B. J. Case, of New York State, have testified that they make 17 per cent from their apple orchards valuing them at $1,000 per acre. Many others state they make 10 per cent and better from their orchards, valuing them at $1,000 per acre. Demonstration orchards under government management last year showed that mast remarkable returns may be secured even from old orchards that have sunk practically into decay. Now, Professor Crow, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, gives figures to show that over 300 per cent returns can be secured from the labor spent in thinning apples while on the tree early in the season. We know that several hundred per cent profits are secured from the investment and labor in connection with spraying apple trees.—Farm and Dairy.

Orchard Cultivation Cover Crops.

We must regulate our methods of orchard cultivation according to the differences in soil and climatic conditions with which we have to contend. Too much general advice as to the mode of procedure in orchard cultivation has been given. And the most of us are all too liable to follow this advice.

No matter what kind of a soil we have, however, we can lay it down as a rule that we should start to cultivate early. When to stop cultivation and put in the cover crop depends on the condition of the subsoil. If the subsoil is too moist, there is more danger from too much cultivation than from too little. In this case put down a cover crop just as soon as you can. A sandy soil with a sandy subsoil requires different treatment than a sandy soil with a moist subsoil. The first should be cultivated later in the season than the second. Every orchard man, however, should watch his trees and decide for himself what treatment the orchard requires.

COVER CROPS.

With most soils a leguminous cover crop in the orchard is desirable, but if the soil is very rich, leguminous crops may be injurious in that they will cause excessive wood growth and deter ripening. Clovers and vetches

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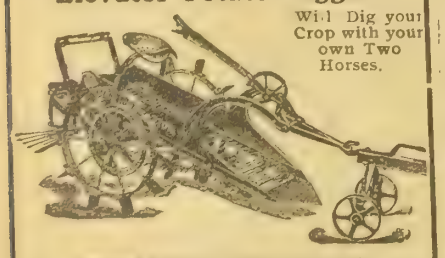

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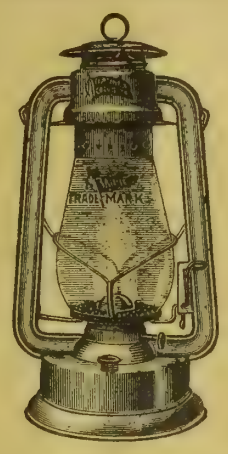

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are the cover crops in universal use.

At the Central Experimental Farm we have had good results from summer tares, sown at the rate of 40 lbs. to the acre. The advantage of tares is that they will grow until the land is frozen in the fall. Most cover crops, if they do not get a good start owing to dry weather, are killed by the first frost and the ground has no adequate covering. Tares even without a good start, will make a good growth in the fall after other crops have been killed.

Lately, also, we have been using rape to mature the wood, as in our cold climate proper ripening is very important. It is sown at the rate of five pounds to the acre, and plowed under in the spring.—W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, Ottawa.

A New San Jose Parasite.

The state entomologist of Indiana, B. W. Dougals, believes he has discovered a fungus which will eventually rid the orchards of America of San Jose scale. It was discovered near Seymour, Ind., and does not exist in any other part of the state except where it has been artificially cultivated at the experiment station. It is called the red-headed fungus, and its value lies in the fact that it either eradicates or arrests the work of the San Jose scale. The fungus was discovered about three years ago by Frank W. Wallace, a field deputy of the department of entomology of Indiana. He collected specimens from fruit and shade trees on the farm of J. D. Shepard. About May 1st, Prof. Richards of Purdue university secured some specimens and is making a more complete investigation.

On examining a pear tree which had been seriously affected by San Jose scale, Prof. Richards found a large portion of the scale dead, evidently because of the presence and work of the red-headed fungus. Mr. Douglas, the state entomologist, warns fruit growers, however, that they must not expect too much of this fungus at once.

Investigation so far demonstrates that it can be cultivated and grown in large quantities. If it can be transplanted to different parts of the state the scale problem will be largely solved. Mr. Douglas believes it will result in checking the spread of the trouble and will, consequently, prove of greatest value.

New Assistant Horticulturist at Macdonald.

E. M. Straight, B. S. A., has been appointed assistant in Horticulture at Macdonald College, to fill the position vacated through the resignation of J. F. Monroe, who has gone to South Carolina, being engaged as agricultural agent af the Southern Railway Co., with headquarters at Columbia, S. C.

Mr. Striaght was born at Cambridge, Queen's County, N. B., where his father carried on a truck-gardening business, producing the earliest truck crops supplied to the St. John N. B., market. He taught school for five years in his native county, spending the summer with his father assisting him in his truck-gardening operations.

The call of the farm being too strong, he left teaching, and engaged for a number of years in intensive market-gardening at Cambridge. He was the first in that section to erect a greenhouse for the development of plants for early market crops. This start has resulted in the erection of many similar houses for this purpose by others in this and adjoining sections,

He broke away from the activities of the farm, and took two years at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N. S., securing a diploma from that institution. He followed this with one year at the Ontario Agricultural College and the following year at MacDonald College, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1911.

EVERYONE knows that if soil is not fertilized it will soon wear out. The barren condition of thousands of farms in this country proves this statement. A large percentage of this number could be improved if manure were spread judiciously.

Field experiments prove that eight tons of manure evenly spread are as good as twice that number spread in a haphazard way. Hand spreading requires at least twenty loads to cover an acre. With a manure spreader, eight loads will cover the same amount of ground more evenly, but—

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The apron is supported by steel rollers and the slats are placed close together, so that manure does not sift down and interfere with the movement of the rollers. The steel wheels have ample strength to carry many times the weight they will ever be called upon to bear. The rims are flanged inwardly to prevent cutting and rutting of meadows and accumulation of trash. Z-shaped lugs give the wheel a practically continuous ground-bearing surface and do not jar the machine to pieces. There is no reach to prevent short turning.

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DAIRYING.

Handling the Cream.

One of the usual causes for a poor grade of cream is negligence in washing the separator. Too many producers wash their machines but once a day, and some but once in two days; the result is, especially during hot weather, a poor grade of cream. The bowl as well as all tinware should be washed every time it is used, and once a a day preferably in water containing a little sal soda or washing powder. Soap should never be used in washing milk utensils because it will taint the milk. If possible the bowl and all tinware should be scaled in hot water at least once a day and immediately put in the sun, or on a stove to dry. This prevents rusting. Rusting renders the bowl and milk utensils much more difficult to wash and keep clean. The bowl if washed after each using will cleanse easily, in less time, skim more thoroughly, give a more uniform cream and last longer. To operate a separator successfully, the following points should be carefully observed:

1. Clean all parts thoroughly before setting it up.
2. Fasten the frame to a solid foundation, preferably planks embedded in concrete.
3. Set the frame level and keep it level.
4. Oil all gearings and spindle every time before starting.
5. Flush all gearing and bearings with kerosene one or twice a month; then oil well. If this is practiced, the machine will run more easily and the gearing last longer.
6. Prevent dust and grit from entering the bearings of the machine.
7. Run the machine at the proper speed, usually marked on handles.
8. Use a watch in timing speed. Do not guess it.
9. Do not start the milk through the bowl until the required speed has been reached.
18. Warm the bowl and fill with hot water before starting during cold weather, especially if the machine is kept in a cool place. It may prevent the cream from sticking in the bowl.
11. Flush the bowl with warm water or warm skim milk.
12. Wash the bowl immediately after it has been used.
13. Dry the parts of the bowl when washed by placing on a fairly warm stove, or if possible hang in the sun all day. Keeping them dry prevents from rusting and the sun acts as a germicide.
14. Be sure to keep the skim milk outlets open; if they are not properly cleaned the test will go down.
15. Set the cream screw so that it will deliver from 28 to 35 per cent. cream during the winter and from 33 to 45 per cent during summer; or if a 3.8 per cent milk is skimmed, have the machine deliver eleven to fourteen pounds of cream per 100 pounds of milk during winter and from 8.5 to 10.5 pounds of cream during summer.
16. Sepaeating milk in an unwashed bowl that has been standing for several hours is a "fi,thy practice."

Poor and off-flavored cream more often results from improper care than from any other cause. It is true that the most common fermentation in milk and cream is due to the development of lactic acid bacteria, or souring, which in the case of cream or tions prevailing on most farms at present, a special effort must be made to check the development of these bacteria, or a poor, off-flavored grade of cream will be the result. This is most economically done by means of cold water which usually must be pumped in abundance for the stock. Why not utilize the cold obtainable in that way and produce a better grade of cream?

When one is through separating the vessel containing the cream should be placed at once in cold water. Common milk cans, or other well tinned metal vessel, free from rust, are better containers for cooling cream than crocks or jars because metal vessels are better conductors of heat and cold. Consequently the cream can be cooled more quickly in them. It is desirable to stir the cream once or twice while cooling, because stirring hastens the cooling, increases the keeping qualities, and results in a smoother and more uniform cream. Never allow the cream to run directly from separator into the can containing previous skimming, nor permit it to stand beside the separator so long as half an hour before cooling; either is sure to result in poor quality. If the cream is left at animal temperature, especially in warm and sultry days, there may develop in an hour millions of bacteria, which will cause a rapid deterioration in quality of the cream. Therefore cool at once. Each separating should be cooled before being mixed with the previous skimming and whenever two or more batches of cream are poured together the whole lot should be thoroughly stirred.

Unless well lighted and well ventilated, the cellar should never be used as a place in which to keep cream. Of necessity vegetables, fruits, meats and other strong odored household provisions, must be kept in the cellar, and from these the cream very readily absorbs odors. Setting warm cream in the cellar does not cool it nearly as quick,y nor too as low temperature as when placed in cool water, and consequetly the cream does not keep so well. Many cellars have a dirt or clay floor, and many, particularly in older houses are very poorly ventilated. Keeping the cream in such places gives it a very objectionable musty flavor that cannot be eliminated in churning. Hence, do not keep the cream in the cellar.

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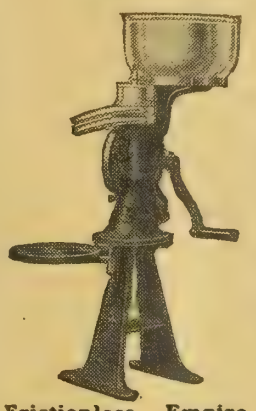
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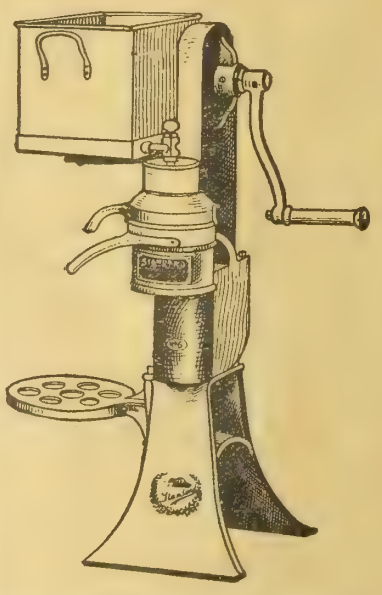
Farmer Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

Disadvantages of the Old Bucket.

At a meeting of the Marion County Agricultural, Horticultural and Farmers' Institute Association, held at the Polk Sanitary Milk Plant, Indianapolis, recently, Prof. D. O. Foster, bacteriologist for the Polk Company, spoke regarding the use of open milk-pails and dairy sanitation in general. He said in part:

"Milk producers would probably laugh at the statement that they could save the lives of many infants by using covered milk pails, but such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butter making is not very objectionable, if it is not carried too far. Since it is almost impossible to obtain milk or cream free from dirt which carries undesirable bacteria, especially as produced under conditions in reality the case. We aave recently been making some tests with a closed pail. One-half of the herd was milked in the open pail and the other half in the closed pail. The milk was shipped in separate cans and the number of bacteria determined on arrival at the milk plant. This was continued for several milkings, and the average of all counts showed a reuction in the number of bacteria of over 80 per cent by using the covered pail.

"More important still is the immediate cooling of the milk to 50 degrees, or lower if possible. Bacteria grow very rapidly in warm milk, and a few in milk when it leaves the stable, become thousands before reaching the city. A little more care in milking and cooling the milk will not only save money by avoiding loss through sour milk but will help protect the health of the people of Indianapolis.

"As an instrument in spreading diseases, milk is an occasional offender. Epidemics of typhoid fever, scarlet fever and diphtheria have been traced to the milk supply. Persons not suffering from these diseases may carry the germs. Flies are a recognized source of infection. It is impossible to prevent occasional contamination of milk by disease germs. It is now a quite generally accepted fact that tuberculosis is transmissible to man by means of infected milk. In view of these facts the only safe method of guarding against the spread of disease by milk is pasteurizatian and the immediate placing of the pasteurized product in sterilized bottles.

"Pasteurization also destroys about 98 per cent of all other bacteria, and some of these do greater harm than those which cause specific diseases. Bacteria, harmless in themselves, by decomposing or splitting up substances on which they grow, may produce poisons or substances having a harmful effect. Thus, bacteria in milk may, by growing in milk, or in the intestines after being taken into the system, cause putrefaction or abnormal fermentations resulting in sickness, and in the case of infants, frequently in death.

"The greater portion of these bacteria come from manure and the dust of the stable and get into the milk during the process of milking and straining the milk. Dust and hairs fell from the udder and flanks of the cow into the pail, and bacteria from the air are carried into the pail by the streams of milk. Flies in the milk or on the strainer leave many bacteria which had been adhering to their legs and bodies."

Ripening Cream on the Farm.

There is perhaps no other factor in farm buttermaking that causes more trouble than the lack of proper ripening or souring of the cream. On many farms the ripening is done with no other purpose in view than that of causing the cream to churn more easily.

The object io ripening cream should be to cause the cream to churn more readily, and to produce desirable flavor and aroma. That cream will churn more readily when sour is a fact well known to any one who has had experience in making butter. However, when it comes to the production of good flavor and aroma in the butter, may fail to grasp the principle underlying the production of these good qualities. The main reason why butter fat commands a higher price on the market than other fats is that it has a peculiarly desirable flavor and aroma which cannot be exactly reproduced in other fats. For this reason it is desirable and profitable to develop these qualities in butter to the highest possible degree.

In order to prouce desirable flavor it is very essential that the milk and cream be handled under sanitary conditions.

To introduce filth into the cream is to introduce not only the bad flavors which that filth contains, but also germs which will tend to develop some kind of a bad flavor in the cream.

The germs or ferments which produce a clean sour taste in the cream are the ones that will produce a good flavor in the butter. The addition of a small amount of clean tasting sour skim milk or buttermilk to the cream about six or eight hours before churning will introduce desirable germs which will sour the cream and at the same time produce desirable flavors in the butter.—G. E. Frevert, Assistant Dairyman, University Experiment Station.

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"Hope you win"

"Thank you, so do I" 41

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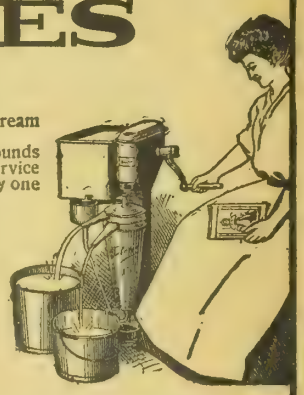

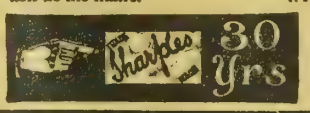

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,

Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE STOCK

English Wools and British Sheep.

I am glad to hear that at last interest is being taken by Canadian agriculturists in the question of sheep-breeding and wool-growing, for I have long said that farmers in our Western Dominion were not living up to their privileges, and were not supplying the world with its full share of raw material. As one surveys the map, and observes the various natural conditions of the country, there is only one conclusion that can be arrived at, namely, that Canada owns millions of acres upon which sheep can be run, and kept to profit. Although these last few years our supply of raw material from Australia, New Zealand and South Africa has sensibly increased, still no surpluses of wool are being grown anywhere; in fact, the wants of the world have these last ten years increased so quickly that supplies have not been able to keep pace with the demands of the manufacturers. This is evidenced to-day by the good prices which are being paid wool-growers in every quarter of the globe with the exception of the United States, and I am certain that there is room in Canada for carrying at least 55 million sheep; and if flocks are founded on good mutton and wool foundation, they will pay the owners. However, that side of the question can be left to the live stock authorities of the government. Suffice to say that the manufacturers of Great Britain are quite prepared to give a fair market price for any wool grown in Canada, providing it is sent to market in a proper, business-like way.

It has been my privilege to see consignments of Canadian wool sold during the past two years at the London sales, but there is yet much to do before the Canadian staple is presented to buyers in the attractive manner which good business methods demand. The wool is right enough, but when fleeces are tied with string about the thickness of a cart rope, it shows distinctly that growers have little knowledge of the requirements of the trade. String, binder twine, and bands of every description want keeping as far away from wool as possible, and, in the tying up of fleeces a "neck-band" can be made out of the fleece, that being all the trade requires. However, this will come with the spread of knowledge, it being our object today to say a few things on the various names which are given to different classes of sheep, as well as wool. These vary in different countries, but, briefly stated, they are as follows:

AUSTRALIAN DESCRIPTION OF NAMES APPLIED TO SHEEP.

Pure-bred—This name is given to any acknowledged breed or type of sheep free from any admixture of any outside strain. There are pure-bred animals of a large number of breeds, such as the Lincoln, Leicester, Southdown, Shropshire, Hampshire, Kent or Romney Marsh, Cheviot, Blackfaced, etc.

Half-bred.—This is the progeny resulting from a cross of two pure breeds. A very common thing in the North of England and the South of Scotland is for the pure Scotch black-faced ewe to be crossed with a Wensleydale or a Leicester tup, the lambs being called half-breeds.

Cross-breds. This really is a term applied to sheep bred in New Zealand and South America, and is the sheep produced for the frozen-meat trade. A cross-bred simply means a sheep that has been obtained through crossing two or three times with mutton breeds. These, are very useful, and produce a good carcass, as well as a useful style of fleece.

Ram.—A male sheep of any breed, and kept for stud purposes.

Ram Lamb.—A young, unweaned male sheep. A ram lamb is seldom used for stock-breeding purposes, the custom being to wait until the sheep is two years old. Using young ram lambs for service is not advisable.

Stag.—This applies to a matured, castrated lamb, known in Australia as a weder or wether, but few sheep of this class are kept.

Rigg—A young male sheep that has not been properly or only half castrated. This term is fast dying, and is of little consequence.

Wether.—A castrated male sheep, and is applicable to all breeds.

Wether Hogget.—Castrated male sheep, and is so named so long as the animal shows two center broad teeth.

Sheared Hogget—A young sheep that shows two center broad teeth, and which was shorn as a lamb. This term relates either to a male or a female.

Ewe—A female sheep. This term is a very common one, and relates to the ordinary, everyday female sheep kept by all farmers.

Stud Ewe—A purebred female sheep kept exclusively for breeding stud stock.

Flock Ewe—A female sheep of the ordinary or common class, running all together, without any special attention being given to them.

Wet Ewe.—This name signifies a female sheep suckling its lamb.

Girt Ewe.—This signifies a pregnant ewe.

Dry Ewe—A ewe missed by the ram, and not in lamb.

Maiden Ewe.—A young ewe not put to a ram, usually under eighteen months old.

Ewe Lamb.—A baby female sheep, so termed to the time of being weaned.

Poddy—A lamb having lost its mother, and oftentimes stunted in growth.

Comeback—This really applies to a cross-bred ewe which is mated with a pure-bred ram, and so bred back to its original state of purity. It means "coming back" to the pure breed.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH EAMES.

Ram or Tup...A male sheep.

Hog, Hogget, Hoggrel. — These names are given sheep in different localities, and mean the time of weaning to the first shearing.

Shearling.—Dinmont tup, or one-shear tup, covering the period of the first shearing to the second.

Two-shear Rams—From the second to the third shearing.

Three-shear Rams.—From the third to the fourth shearing.

Four-shear Ram.—From the fourth to the fifth shearing. It is not often that rams are used after the fifth year.

Wether Hog or Hog Wether.—This means a sheep after the first shearing to the second shearing.

Wether Teg.—Used mostly in connection with Down breeds, and is a castrated male sheep up to the first shearing. The word "teg" is used in connection with no breed that I know of, excepting in connection with Downs.

Ewe.—A female sheep.

Ewe Teg.—A female sheep up to first shearing.

Gimmer.—A Scotch name given to a female sheep after the first shearing. This is a very familiar term in the north of England and throughout Scotland.

Barren Gimmer.—A ewe sheep not capable of bearing a lamb.

Eild Gimmer.—A female sheep not put to a ram.

Yeld Ewe.—This is a name given to a ewe that has been put to the ram, but not in lamb.

Draft Ewe.—An ordinary flock ewe of any age, but one which has reached an age when it should move off and be fattened for the butcher.

Cross-bred.—The progeny is the result of crossing different breeds of sheep. See previous note.

Half-bred.—See previous note.

Anyone digesting the above terms will gain an intelligent grasp of the real meaning of sheep terms, these being used almost daily with sheep farmers throughout Great Britain and the Colonies.

TECHINICAL TERMS USED IN THE WOOL TRADE.

This really deserves a chapter to itself, but a brief summary may be attempted. At the same time, they are not of serious importance to sheep farmers, though I have always believed in the wool-grower being as familiar with the technical terms of the wool trade as spinners and the manufacturers. Still the first thing

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for Canadian growers to do is to produce an acceptable fleece, and then to prepare that for market in a common sense and business-like way. There is ample room for a chapter on the preparation of wools for market. Suffice to say that every shorn fleece should have the heavy britch removed, to which is usually attached tags or what are sometimes called clags or muck lumps. All heavy, objectionable matter of this kind needs removing before the fleece is rolled, and if the bellies are also full of dirt and filth, it is as well to remove these, bale by themselves, and sell separately. This means that if the fleeces have been well skirted, buyers purchase them with confidence, for the reader can easily see that, when there is a heavy britch attached to the lightest part of the fleece, they always depreciate the latter considerably.

We do not find the technical terms so frequently used outside the wool warehouses as was the case twenty-five years ago, but, for all that, they still exist, and they are as follows:

Super.—This is the very finest part of the fleece, and usually the pick of the shoulder. It can be taken for granted that if the shoulder wool is deficient, all the remainder of the fleece is wanting also.

Fine.—The best part of the fleece next to the shoulder. In an extra-fine demi-lustre fleece the quality will run up to 56's.

Blue.—The shoulder of an average lustre fleece, say, Lincoln or Leicester, which will range from 36's to 44's quality.

Neat.—The sides of an average lustre fleece of 32's to 36's quality, according to the style and breed of the wool.

Brown.—Mostly from the flank, going between the neat and the britch, say 28's to 30's quality, according to the style of the wool.

Breech or Britch—This is wool off the thigh. In a good fleece, the britch or the lowest part will range about 28's quality.

Cow Tail.—This really is a term implying a very coarse wool. It is rough, strong, and often wiry, and ranges from 20's to 24's quality.

The above terms really relate to lustre and demi-lustre wools, and comprise such breeds as the Lincoln, Leicester, Kent or Romney Marsh, Irish and Yorkshire.

The following are the terms perhaps most in use among sorters, and convey to the reader a more intelligent idea of the technical terms used in the English wool trade.

Picklock.—As the name implies, it is the choicest part of the fleece.

Prime.—This is very similar to the previous description, though a little stronger in quality.

Super.—Wool coming from the shoulders.

Seconds.—The best bits from the breast.

Downrights—The strong wool coming from the sides of the sheep.

Breech.—The wool coming from the haunches of the sheep.

The technical terms of the Australian wool trade; which comprise mostly Merinos, are as follows:

Combing.—The longest and best part of the fleece.

Clothing—Good wool, but usually shorter in staple than the combing.

Broken.—This is wool from fleeces that usually get broken in shearing, owing to the fleece not being so well grown.

Necks.—Wool taken from the neck of the sheep, classed as such, and sold in the same way.

Pieces.—These are the skirted portions of the fleeces, and are usually worth 2 to 6 cents per pound less than the combing. On large stations usually three classes are made, namely, 1st, 2nd, and stained pieces, the latter oftentimes being urine stained.

Bellies.—The wool from the under part of the sheep, which is heavy and dirty.

Locks.—This is the heaviest portion of the fleece, comprising oftentimes the small bits that drop from under the classing or sorting board.

My own view is that Canadian sheep farmers need not trouble about the technical terms of the wool trade, although it is as well to know them.

What users want are good, useful fleeces, and anything I can do in the way of furnishing information will be readily done. There is no doubt that English breeds of sheep are the bested suited for Canada, and nobody need be afraid of producing a surfeit of raw material. Climate and pasturage will largely determine the class of sheep to be kept, and I am certain that Canadian farmers can breed and keep sheep to a profit.

By S. B. Hollings, editor of The Wool Record, Bradford, England.

Mr. W. S. Gunsalus, a farmer living near Fleming, Pa., says he has used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in his family for fourteen years, and that he has found it to be an excellent remedy, and takes pleasure in recommending it. For sale by all dealers.

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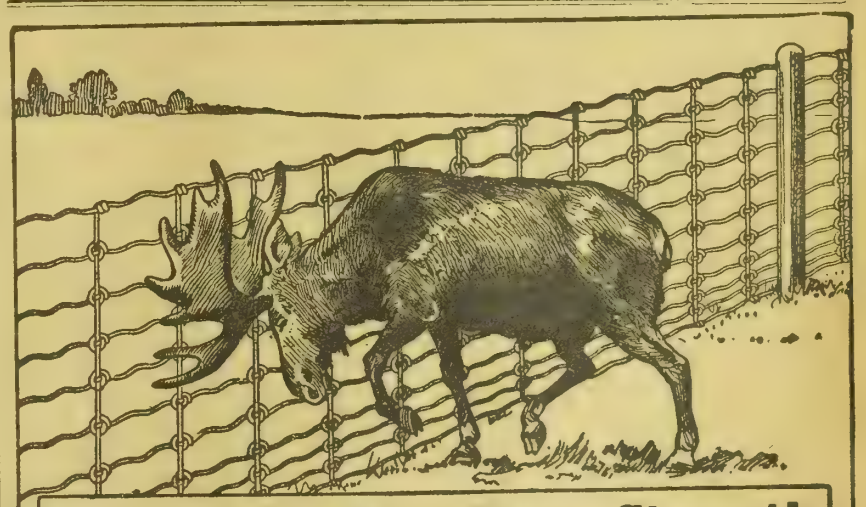
The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning these subjects.



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THE HORSE.

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The most valuable horse on the farm is not always the one that will sell for the highest price. Money consideration is the usual standard by which values of animals are measured, but there are qualities of training, of service, of skill in performing work that the horse acquires, in his years of service, that in a sense make him an expert, and adept in certain lines of service; thus the old horse frequently is worth more on the farm than the stylish, high strung, young horse that would readily command two or three times more money in his sale than the old, steady farm animal.

Most farms, especially where there is a level-headed, rather old man, or at least middle-aged man, in management, has one or more old reliable horses that money cannot buy. These are the horses, generally two, that made up the team for the boys to work in their beginning days in learning to handle the farm work. This team of old standbys knows all the ins and outs of all kinds of work on the farm, and all the boy has to do is to hold on to the plow or keep the lines from getting tangled up, and they will do the rest. They could go to town safely by themselves, if turned loose and started and go right up to their hitching post, or they could come home without an accident or driver. They are never looking for an excuse to get scared at something, or to feel a trace loose or something not just right, about the harness. This old team probably has been on this same farm from the time they were shy, skittish young horses, and they have learned all that is to be known in good behaviour and doing things right; they have passed the age of foolishness.

What is such a team worth to the farm? Nearly every well managed farm has one or two such horses, generally two, a team of such horses, who are any place from 10 to 15 years old.

"I never keep a horse after he is 8 years old," says the conceited young farmer, "let the other fellow keep the old horses. I want teams that are always growing into money. Something that will sell every day in the year."

This sounds good, all right, from a horse dealer and horse fancier point, but for the farmer who wants service, who wants work, with the least possible per cent of breakage of implements and consequent expense due to the fractious young horses, and ill-tempered drivers, there is a sentimentality in favor of the old farm horse, the one old horse or one team of old horses, that cannot be discounted by any amount of horse pride and ownership of fine appearing teams.

In no feature of the team work does the fine, big, stylish, well mated team show off to better advantage than in the farm wagon, on the road or on the street of the country town. These and a pleasure to own, and handle, active, young horses are a necessity but do not forget the old family horse that is used so much in everything about the farm, yet so little that he is not credited with what he does, and never missed until he is sold. He is like the errand boy on the farm. He is never credited with one-fourth the work he does. How easy it is for the hired man to call:

"Johnnie, you run over there where I was plowing yesterday and get me that monkey-wrench."

It is possibly only across a half section or a little half mile or quarter mile run, and Johnnie needs the exercise. Johnnie is scarcely back until there is another call to take the cows out to pasture or to go over to John Smith's and borrow their post auger. Thus Johnnie is kept on the go from morning to night, or when there is school every vacant hour he has outside the school house he is waiting on somebody. He scarcely gets time to play ball or engage in any of the child amusements usual to the boy. Yet "he does not do anything." He is just like the old farm horse knocking around, doing a little of anything, a little of everything, that a team is not called upon to do, but if you follow the old horse or the boy all day, you will find it one of the hardest day's work you have done for a long time.

On some farms, this old horse is appreciated. On every farm where there is a thoughtful, considerate, kind hearted manager of the farm affairs, this old horse has a value that puts him entirely out of market.

Horse Colic.

This is apt to occur when you begin feeding new grain, new hay, or any sudden change of feed in which the horse is apt to eat too much at one time, as when he gets loose and and gets into the oat bin.

Horses that get a little pasture nights and Sundays, or horses that are fed sheaf grain will not be bothered with colic.

The stomach of a horse is very small. If the teeth are in poor condition so that he can't grind his feed, he bolts it down without chewing, and it swells and causes pain. The teeth need looking after.

In case a horse has the bolting habit and nothing is wrong with the teeth, then put some good-sized smooth stones in the feed box, or nail some strips across the bottom so that the horse has to work slow to get a feed.

Colic sometimes follows a large feed that is washed down with a big drink. Water partly before feeding and finish up after feeding, before going to work; this prevents washing the grain into the intestines undigested.

Some horses would eat hay all night if they had it. That keeps the stomach everlastingly at work and it soon loses its tone. The stomach needs rest just as much as the horse does, and the horse should not be fed more hay than it can eat in an hour or two. A stomach in good condition, good tone, can digest a meal quickly and thus prevent fermentation and colic.

Different things may cause colic. Whatever the cause, prevent the horse from falling, or rolling, or doing itself injury because of the intense pain. There's danger of rupturing the stomach when full of swelled grain—then the horse soon dies. Half-ounce doses of extract cannabis indicate every hour or two will quiet the animal.

A quart of raw linseed oil and two ounces of turpentine will give relief and start the bowels. Injections of cold water or warm soapsuds helps.

Give no feed for several hours, and rest him for a day or two.

Prevention is better than cure, so be cautious about feeding, examine the teeth if colic is common, and have turpentine and raw linseed oil handy all the time—this is good for bloat in all animals.—Successful Farming.

Horsemen Attention!

DR. J. WOODBURY'S HORSE LINIMENT & DR. J. WOODBURY'S CONDITION POWDERS will save and preserve the life of your horses. Their use will cure and prevent the disease common to horses, such as, Cough, Colds, Distemper, Glanders, Spavins, Pink Eye, Splints, Curbs, Enlargements, Cracked Hoof, Kidney Trouble, Fevers, Cuts, Sores and will remove bunches of all kinds.

BEFORE USING.

CURES:
SPLINTS,
CURBS,
SPAVINS,
ENLARGEMENTS,
COUGHS,
COLDS,
DISTEMPER,
GLANDERS,
FOUNDER.

AFTER USING.

Use this preparation thoroughly for all and every disease of the horse for which it is recommended, Criticise it closely. Carefully watch, mark and note its effects, and honestly judging it on its merits, you will be compelled to endorse it.

TESTIMONIALS:

DEAR SIR:—I had a mare which had a very bad cough and heaves for almost six months, and became so thin there was nothing left apparently but skin and bones and I was tempted to shoot her. A friend of mine who had used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment, with good success, induced me to try one bottle of it which I did with the best results. I used just one and one-half bottles of the Liniment which effected a complete cure of both the cough and the heaves, and I have worked and driven her ever since.

I strongly recommend Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment as the best Horse Liniment on the market, and advise all horse owners to try it.

Very truly,
RODERICK McKENZIE.

Hillsboro, N. S.

DEAR SIR:—I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment for a number of years, and have found it to be the most excellent article for the feet of horses kept in the stable. It prevents dryness and hardness, promotes a smooth and healthy growth and will, used according to directions, soon remedy anything like contraction of the hoof.

W. A. C. RANDALL, M. D.

MESSRS. FRASIER, THORNTON & CO., Cookshire, Que.

GENTLEMEN:—I have used your "Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment" for the past seven years for coughs, colds and lameness of all kinds, and find it gives the very best results for distemper. I certainly consider it the best on the market, and would never be without a bottle in my stable.

(Signed) WALTER SLATER, "Cash Livery."

FRASIER, THORNTON & CO., Cookshire, Que.

DEAR SIRS:—You may put my name on your list as one using your Horse Medicines. I have found them to be the best on the market, and am never without your Liniment and Condition Powders in my stable.

(Signed) G. E. CRONKHITE, (Horseman),
March 28th, 1911. Hawkshaw, N. B.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

MANUFACTURERS: **Fraiser, Thornton & Co., - Cookshire, Que.**

Before After

ABSORBINE

Cures Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises, Swellings, Lameness, and allays Pain quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 E free.

ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. For Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Price $1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 124 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Ca.

Dollar Bottle Free

Send for a bottle of my Veternary Medical Wonder. Cures Collic, Fever and Inflamation, Sent postpaid upon request. Agents wanted.

DR. BELL, V. S.
Kingston, Ont.

Full line of veternary remedies in stock including Dr. Bells Wonder, fine blister for Spavins, Ringbones, lumbs or bunches of any kind.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M., on Tuesday, September 26, 1911, for the supply of Coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, of fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, August 11, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's

Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

POULTRY.

Feeding for Bright Colored Yolks.

In the development of the poultry business, scientific feeding has been one of the important factors, not only in increasing the total production, but in raising the standard of quality of the egg itself as a food product.

Feeding may affect the quality of the egg in two ways; as to flavor, and as to color of the yolk.

As regards flavor, there is a wide difference in eggs. While no single breed furnishes eggs of any certain flavor, the eggs of different breeds under the same conditions being exactly similar, yet the difference between the eggs of two flocks of the same breed, kept under different conditions, may be very marked. Eggs from fowls fed on clean, wholesome food are always superior in flavor to those fed on inferior or tainted food of any kind. Tainted meat, musty grain and rancid food of any kind impart a disagreeable flavor to eggs that detracts much from their market value, if it does not render them entirely useless.

As to color in the egg, the general public is to a large extent in error as to the relation of color in an egg to its nutritive qualities. Most people believe that an egg with a deep yellow yolk is more nutritious than one with a pale yellow. It is also the general opinion in some communities that an egg with a dark shell is more nutritious than one with a white shell. Careful analyses, however, have failed to uphold these beliefs, which are not really based on any well defined theory. The analyses show that there is not very much variation in the nutritive value of eggs and that what variation there is has no connection with the color of the yolk or shell. These variations will occur as often between eggs of the same color as between others.

However, because of the fact that this idea of the effect of color upon the food value of the egg is so general, the matter has become of commercial importance, as all of the fancy trade demands an egg with a yolk of a rich orange color.

Six

minutes is all the time required for brewing Red Rose Tea; and the result is a beverage of matchless flavor and satisfying strength. The verdict of your family will be that

96

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Drinking Fountains.

One of the difficult problems for the poultrymen to solve is how to easily provide pure, fresh water for his fowls, says Journal of Agriculture. Many patent fountains which are on the market are automatic and keep before the fowls a certain quantity. Under certain conditions, these fountains serve an admirable purpose. Under more adverse conditions many of these patent contrivances fail to give satisfaction, for the simple reason that it is impossible to keep them clean.

If fowl were fed only whole grain and the weather was always cool, it would be a comparatively easy matter to provide satisfactory automatic drinking fountains, but as soft food forms a considerable portion of the diet for laying hens and fattening fowls, these fountains are necessarily more or less fouled and in warm weather soon become unfit for use as drinking fountains on account of the tainted water and disagreeable odor.

A simple, wholesome arrangement may be made as follows: Place an ordinary milk pan on a block or shallow box, the top of which shall be four or five inches from the floor. The water or milk to be drunk by the fowl is to be placed in this pan.

Over the pan is placed a board cover supported on pieces of lath about eight inches long, nailed to the cover so that they are about two inches apart, the lower ends resting upon the box which forms the support of the pan.

In order to drink from the pan, it will be necessary for the fowls to insert their heads between these strips of lath. The cover over the pan and the strips of lath at the sides prevent the fowl from fouling the water in any manner, except in the act of drinking.

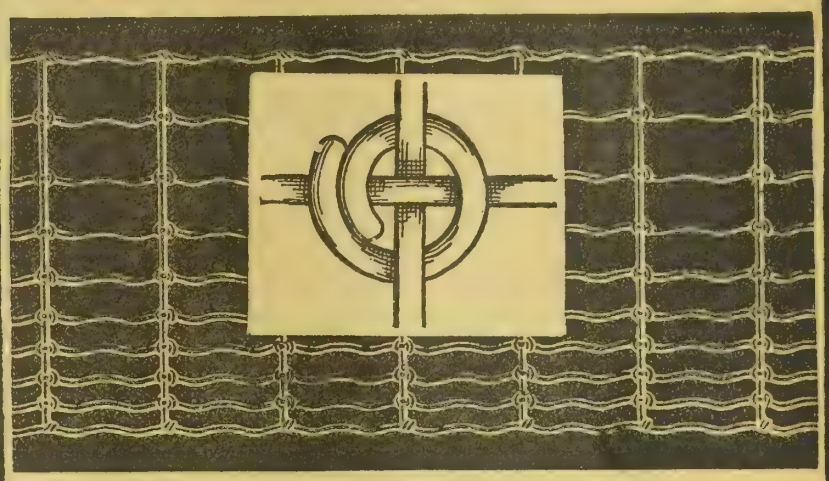
Where drinking pans of this kind are used, it is very easy to cleanse and scald them with hot water as occasion demands.

This arrangement can be carried a little further by placing a pan, or what would be still better, a long, narrow dish, something like a tin bread tray, on a low shelf a few inches from the floor, and hingeing the cover to one side of the poultry house so that it can be tipped up in front for the removal of the dish or for filling it with water. Whatever device is used, it must be easily cleaned and of free access to the fowls at all times.

Royal Brand Farm Fencing

DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO FARMER

FREIGHT PREPAID TO YOUR NEAREST R. R. STATION



ROYAL FENCE is made of the best all No. 9 hard steel wire, heavily galvanized and perfectly woven. The farmers of Ontario have purchased over 200 carloads of Royal Fence this season. Your money back and we pay freight both ways if not satisfied.

The following styles we carry in stock and can make prompt shipment of any amount. All fence put up in 20, 30 and 40 rod rolls only.

6-40-0 Has 6 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod, freight prepaid 21½c

7-40-0 Has 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod; all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½. Price per rod, freight prepaid 24c

8-40 Has 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8. price per rod, freight prepaid 29c

7-48-0 Has 7 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Price per rod, freight prepaid . 25c

8-48 Has 8 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod, freight prepaid 30c

9-48-0 Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Price per rod, freight prepaid 30c

9-48 Same as 9 -48-0, with 12 stays to the rod. Price per rod, freight prepaid 32½c

10-50 10 line wires, 50 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3¼, 3½, 3¾, 5½, 6, 8, 8, 8. Price per rod, freight prepaid 35c

We sell the best all iron double stretcher made, freight prepaid $7.50

The above prices include freight prepaid to any railroad station west of Toronto in Old Ontario. To points beyond Toronto and south of North Bay add 1c per rod and we pay freight. To points in New Ontario, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces, add 6c per rod and we pay freight. Remit cash with your order by money order or draft to the

The Sarnia Fence Co. Sarnia, Ont.

Hens Physical Condition.

With certain breeds the tendency is to convert food into flesh; with others into eggs. Therefore, in feeding for eggs these pecularities must be watched. It will not, however, do to apply this rule too literally, because even in the same breed some individual hens show the tendency to lay on more fat than others fed in the same way. On this account, hens that show a tendency to become fat should be removed from the others and fed differently; whereas those that remain in good laying condition may be fed as before.

It is much easier to maintain egg laying than it is to start it again after it has once stopped. For this reason the hens should be handled occasionally to determine what conditions they are in. Those that need special treatment should be removed at once. It is impossible, as a rule, to determine which hens should be removed merely by looking at them. A good time to make this examination is while the hens are feeding. They can be approached and quietly lifted without much disturbance. At any rate, there should never be any excitement about this matter. By placing the hand under the breast the weight of the fowl can be determined and the condition of the flesh felt by the finger and thumb. Failing to reach the hens while feeding, they should be handled at night after they have gone to roost.

GOOD RELIABLE GUNS

at Wholesale Prices. Send for free 200 page Catalogue of Guns, Rifles, and Sporting Goods.

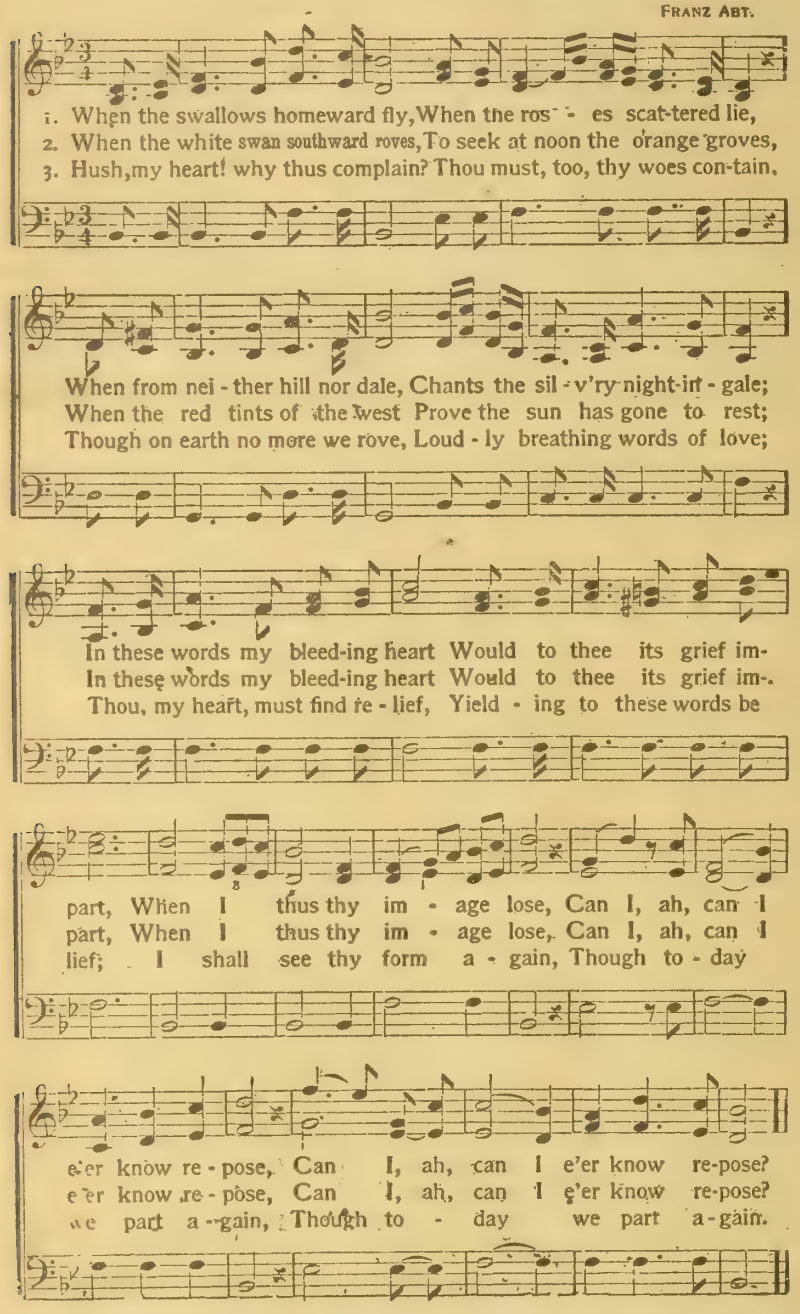
T. W. BOYD & SON, 27 Notre Dame St. West, MONTREAL.

THE FARM HOME

This Department is now being edited by a very competent lady, who will be pleased to answer all inquiries. She solicits the aid of all who are interested in home making. This aid may be given in the form of short articles dealing with your experiences, questions or timely suggestions. Ladies, this department is yours. Use it to the best advantage.

When the Swallows Homeward Fly!

FRANZ ABT.


1. When the swallows homeward fly, When the ros - es scat-tered lie,
2. When the white swan southward roves, To seek at noon the orange groves,
3. Hush, my heart! why thus complain? Thou must, too, thy woes con-tain.
When from nei - ther hill nor dale, Chants the sil - v'ry night-in - gale;
When the red tints of the west Prove the sun has gone to rest;
Though on earth no more we rove, Loud - ly breathing words of love;
In these words my bleed-ing heart Would to thee its grief im-
In these words my bleed-ing heart Would to thee its grief im-
Thou, my heart, must find re - lief, Yield - ing to these words be
part, When I thus thy im - age lose, Can I, ah, can I
part, When I thus thy im - age lose, Can I, ah, can I
lief; I shall see thy form a - gain, Though to - day
e'er know re - pose, Can I, ah, can I e'er know re-pose?
e'er know re - pose, Can I, ah, can I e'er know re-pose?
we part a - gain, Though to - day we part a-gain.

A book containing the words and music of twenty-six beautiful old-time melodies, will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents by Clark Bros., Moncton, N. B.

Love's Barrier

(Continued from last issue.)

CLEARING THE PATH.

CHAPTER VIII.

They were sorely perplexed at the Girls' Club over the non-appearance of Miss Jane. Lydia Rash, who by virtue of her supposed experience of girls filled the post of secretary and treasurer, went to the door for the sixth time, and peered into the wet darkness of the street. The lights twinkled there, and the echo of a song floated through the half-open door of "The Rose and Crown"; but no Miss Jane. Presently the rumble of wheels and the flash of lights on the summit of the slope proclaimed the rapid approach of a carriage. Lydia was all of a flutter. There was nothing very alarming about Miss Hayes, of High Ridges, who had promised to honor the birthday of the club that evening, but Lydia had no initiative. She tore back into the room where the girls were standing aimlessly about, some of them gathered near the fireplace, giggling consciously over the unusual happenings of the evening. Generally the discipline maintained by Miss Jane was fairly strict. It amused them very much to be left to the tender mercies of Lydia Rash, who was only one of themselves and incapable of inspiring awe. She was just at the club as in her dressmaking business; a methodless creature generally on the outlook for something that did not fit or that had gone astray. She had a scared look on her face, as she rushed in from the open door. "Mercy me, girls, theer's Miss Audrey coomin', an' nobbut t'ask 'er in. Here yo, Bertha Skellet, run up to the Rectory as fast as tha legs can carry thee, an' see wha has happened to Miss Jane."

Bertha, a thin rag of a girl in a tight pigtail tied with an enormous bow of pink ribbon, darted forward, full of importance, and in the doorway fell against the slim, slender figure of Miss Audrey in a long dove-colored cloak with something soft and fluffy and white over her head, The sweetest face in the world, all tenderness and rose-leaf bloom, looked out from that becoming frame.

Lydia came forward bowing awkwardly.

"Miss Jane beant coom yet, Miss Audrey. A've just sent Bertha Skellet to ask what's coom over her Shoo's always here fust. A'a can't mekk it oot."

"Probably the Rector detained her. He came back this evening. My father saw him at the station. Well, and how are all the pigtails?"

She smiled and nodded to them, and they smiled delightedly back, finding her youth and her affability infectious. It was a memory of pigtails Audrey had carried away with her from a previous visit to the club—small, tight pigtails tied with enormous bows. One or two of the bigger girls lately promoted to service had discarded the bows, most unwillingly it must be told, and had their hair screwed in hard knots behind in approved Midcar fashion. They looked like shorn sheep among camfortable woolly lambs.

Audrey's eyes danced sympathy and interest as she spoke to them by name. Young herself, she had warm sympathy for them all, and covered their awkwardness by her smiling ways. Their eyes were big with admiration of her pretty frock. Audrey had honored the birthday by wearing one of the prettiest, what her dressmaker called a "simple little frock." It was made of white silk with a transparent yoke of lace at the throat, and it instantly filled fourteen pairs of eyes with breathless admiration, and one with hopeless envy. The cut depressed Lydia Rash the mysterious cachet she had never achieved, and, alas! never would. All simplicity, it was arranged with an art which gave grace and beauty to the simple straight lines. Lydia could not repress a sigh. She, too, loved beauty and would have loved to handle such gracious and yielding stuffs, to get away from the harh lines of bombazine and homespun.

"Perhaps, dear Miss Jane is not very well," said Audrey blithesomely. "Well, we must do something. What shall it be? Oh, Miss Rash, do let us have a game at hunt the slipper. Who has a slipper?"

Nobody had. Fourteen pairs of bashful eyes went hown to fourteen pairs of strong, serviceable Midcar boots, more or less worn. Lydia Rash involuntarily dropped her skirt in front to hide the old pair she had considered good enough for a dark and muddy night.

Audrey thrust forth an inconceivably dainty foot in a brown shoe set all over with beads, which caught the flash of the hanging lamp in every facet.

"No, no, Miss Audrey!" cried Lydia as she bent breathless to undo the buttons. "Don't you see the floor is bare, and muddy at that. You can't go on your stocking foot."

"No? Then I'll take off my stocking," she said saucily, and did forthwith, whereat the girls gave a shout of laughter, crowding about her, all their shyness disappearing like mist before the morning sun.

She was young too, and frolic was in her blood. She held out the shoe, hung up her stocking over a chair back, and professed herself ready for the game. The toes peeping out from under the white skirt were alluringly pink. A slow smile gathered on Lydia Rash's serious lips. As she confided to Ann Coyne next morning, "It was a sight, and theer's some what would give a good deal to have seen it."

The breathless game began, and into the midst of it came Jane Secretan with the weight of unknown things upon her usually cheerful soul.

She pushed open the door softly, having a mind to discern what all the breathless laughter was about. And there was the circle squat upon the floor, Audrey in the middle, brandishing the glittering shoe, her face flushed, her eyes laughing, every eye hanging on her sweet face. Even Lydia Rash had been commandeered, and sat on the floor with the rest, an unbending figure with her skirt pulled round her waist. Jane burst out laughing, and Audrey sprang "I'm so glad to hear you laugh, Miss Secretan. I believe Miss Rash has a secret fear that I'm eradicating the good of a whole year, but don't they enjoy it? Excuse my bare foot. It was the only way to provide the slipper."

The girls would have risen out of respect to the Rector's sister, but waved them back.

"Finish the game, girls. I'm sorry to be late. I couldn't help myself to-night." She stepped bark to hang up her cloak in the little passage, and the momentary gloom lifted from her soul. The world was full of good things after all, and the joy of young life would never fail. How wonderfully was the web

Facts About Motherhood

The experience of Motherhood is a trying one to most women and marks distinctly an epoch in their lives. Not one woman in a hundred is prepared or understands how to properly care for herself. Of course nearly every woman nowadays has medical treatment at the time of child-birth, but many approach the experience with an organism unfitted for the trial of strength, and when the strain is over her system has received a shock from which it is hard to recover. Following right upon this comes the nervous strain of caring for the child, and a distinct change in the mother results.

There is nothing more charming than a happy and healthy mother of children, and indeed child-birth under right conditions need be no hazard to health or beauty. The unexplainable thing is that, with all the evidence of shattered nerves and broken health resulting from an unprepared condition, women will persist in going blindly to the trial.

It isn't as though the experience came upon them unawares. They have ample time in which to prepare, but they, for the most part, trust to chance and pay the penalty.

In many homes once childless there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy, and strong.

Any woman who would like special advice in regard to this matter is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. Her letter will be held in strict confidence.

"Best for Baby—best for you."

Baby's Own Soap

Made of specially purified and refined vegetables oils. It will not hurt the most delicate skin.

Refuse all substitutes.

Albert Soaps Limited
Mfrs.,
Montreal. D511

Grand Trunk Railway System.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM ROUND TRIP HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION TICKETS to Western Canada via Grand Trunk Double Track Route to Chicago, etc., on sale Tuesday, April 4th, and every second Tuesday thereafter until September 19th, at very low fares.

SOME OF THE FINEST FARMING COUNTRY IN THE WORLD is to be found along the line of the GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC in the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Descriptive literature with beautifully engraved maps, and giving full information about FREE HOMESTEADS and how to obtain them free, can be had at any G. T. R. Ticket Office.

Spring Cleaning

is considered a necessity by everyone and ye they fail to eradicate from their blood the accumulated impurities, whose presence is indicated by listlessness and loss of energy and by the occurrence of canker and pimples. If these impurities are left in the body it is in a suitable condition to fall a prey to tuberculosis and other diseases.

For this purpose thousands of people take 2 bottles of

GATES' LIFE OF MAN BITTERS

And 1 of Gates' Invigorating Syrup every Spring

These increase the activities of the organs which remove wastes from the blood, and thus the system is fortified to withstand the summer exertions.

Sold everywhere at 50c per bottle

AND BY **C. GATES & SON,**
MIDDLETON, NOVA SCOTIA.

Every Woman

is interested and should know about the wonderful

MARVEL Whirling Spray

The new Vaginal Syringe. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses instantly. Ask your druggist for it

If he cannot supply the MARVEL accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO.,
Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MUMFORD'S BUILDING, ARGYLE ST.,

Halifax, N. S.

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of life woven, she told herself, and if more of the grey threads than the golden ones had fallen to her share, who was she to grumble) She would not grumble. Jane put it all behind her that night and forever, and Audrey never knew how the lightness of heart for which she had feared just one instant that Miss Jane would blame her, had helped a sister over one of the rough places.

Jane's face was pleasant and sunshiny when she entered the room and stood by the desk looking on the animated scene. She counted the girls one by one, noting with satisfaction that there was not a single absentee. The Girls' Club had been Jane's idea entirely, not much approved at first by the Rector, who did not believe in too many organizations. He had argued with her that the Girls' Friendly Society covered the whole ground, but as Jane explained, that did not keep them from the streets or loafing aimlessly about the lanes of an evening or teach them thrifty ways. All right for the older girls; a bond among those actually out in the world, it hardly touched the younger set. So she took them by the hand. It was a red-letter night in the annals of the club when Audrey Hayes came among them. They all loved Miss Jane, and had a sort of compelled respect for Lydia Rash, who gave them cutting-out lessons and taught them the varying uses of the needle, but these were chastening exercises in comparison to what Miss Audrey brought. She was all gaiety and fun, and so sweet with it they simply adored her. She was only eighteen, and the sun had shone upon her through all her sweet young life, but her heart was quick and sympathetic. Perhaps that was why she quickly discerned that evening that the Rector's sister was not quite herself.

She seemed absent-minded and far more inclined to let Audrey herself take entire command of the proceedings. Audrey, imagining her tired, did her utmost to relieve her, and the hour passed all too quickly.

The girls left before the carriage came to fetch Miss Audrey, but Lydia Rash would not permit them to hang about outside for another glimpse of her. She marshalled them sternly down the lane, and Miss Secretan was left alone with Audrey.

"You look so tired dear Miss Jane," said Audrey, who had a warm affection for the Rector's sister, and secretly resented the fact that her mother so seldom invited her to High Ridges. Mrs. Hayes cultivated only such visitors as were likely to shed lustre on her big house and had long since set Jane Secretan down among the dowdies. Besides, she frankly disliked her because of her plain speech, and the feeling of rebuke she was able to convey by a glance of her honest eyes.

Jane did not mourn the dearth of invitations to High Ridges, though she had a sincere respect and honest liking for Mr. Hayes and loved Audrey. Love indeed flowed upon sweet Audrey Hayes as the flowers naturally turn to the sun. It was impossible to imagine her in any other atmosphere.

"I think I am tired," replied Miss Secretan, and Audrey noticed a little nervous movement of the hands, as she gathered up the hymn books from which the girls had been singing the parting hymn.

"Let me do that, Miss Jane, and do sit down, you look so tired. The brougham won't be here for another ten minutes. I said a quarter-past nine. Papa saw Mr. Secretan tonight, and he told him he had been to Essex."

This is the RANGE Every Housekeeper Longs to Possess.

The

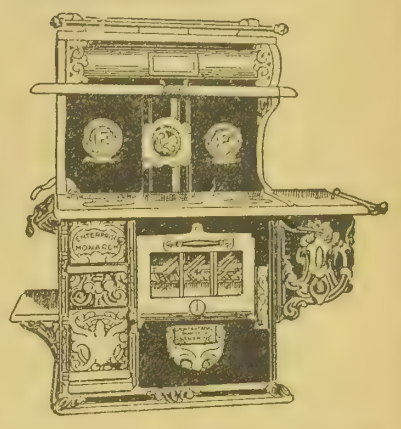
ENTERPRISE MONARCH STEEL RANGE

with Glass Oven Door, Accurate Oven Thermometer, Controller Damper, Simmering Cover, Aluminized Oven, Thermometer Guide, Duplex Grate, Broiler Lift, End Hearth, Top End Shelf, Nickel Side Shelves and Towel Rod on Hot Closet.

Supplied with base or feet and with coal or wood fittings, as desired.

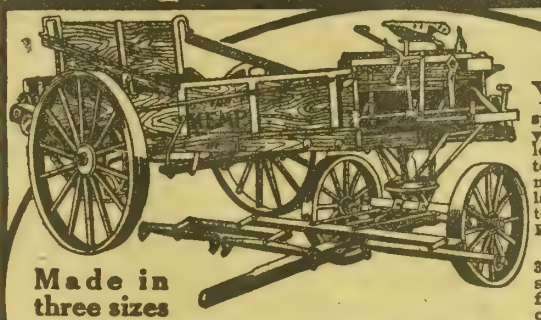
The above features make it the most complete steel range on the market.

Examine the MONARCH at our Agent's or write for circular.



The Enterprise Foundry Co., Sackville, N.B.

Inside Facts About Kemp Manure Spreaders



Made in three sizes

Strong Where Others are Weak

YOU who continue to spread manure over your land by hand, learn how it is possible to cover three times as much ground with less labor and increase crops 10 to 15 per cent by using the Kemp Manure Spreader.

This spreader is the result of 39 years' experience in building spreaders of all kinds. It is the first one that will handle all sorts of material, thoroughly pulverize and distribute it evenly, and has one-third lighter draft than any other spreader ever built.

The secret of the wonderful success of the Kemp Manure Spreader lies in the Flat Teeth used on the Cylinder Bar. Because these teeth are wide and graded, we need only have one-third as many used on other machines. This does away with the manure backing up and clogging, reduces friction on the cylinder—and correspondingly lightens draft.

The machine is also equiped with the strongest and most practical change of feed ever put on a spreader, while the Apron has a friction return so the operator has it always under control. The Kemp Manure Spreader will economize labor more than any other farm implement and, by increasing the fertility of the land, will pay for itself in no time.

Settle your doubts, once and for all, concerning what kind of a spreader you want on your farm, by writing for our free book B 75 which tells the inside facts about Manure Spreaders. Write today—address,

Frost & Wood Co. Limited 75
Smith's Falls, Canada

1/3 Lighter Draft

Handles All Kinds of Material

Why Every Breeder should Have a Typewriter.

After working hard all day in the stable, the field and in the woods, the average breeder goes home at night to find mail waiting him that demands prompt attention. Your hands are naturally calloused and you would rather handle a pitchfork than a pen. If you had a Typewriter you would find it much easier to manipulate. The key board, showing letters plainly, is very simple. It may take a little longer at first to write your letters, but you can "speed up" with little practice. Then again, a Typewriter is better in a home where there are growing children, especially girls, than a piano. If they learn to operate it will not take nearly so long for them to get through business college if they know the use of a Typewriter. Right here is where you will probably save the cost of a machine. They last a lifetime with care and the fact that your correspondence is written on a Typewriter will give give you a standing with prospective buyers that cannot be obtained in any other way. We have lots of new machines ready to ship and have several second hand ones that have been rebuilt. If you are interested write for further information with regard to cost, etc., mentioning The Maritime Farmer.

United Typewriter Co., Ltd..

Prince William St., - St. John, N. B.

A Justice of the Peace Guarantees this Cure by the Use of

Doan's Kidney Pills

Mr. B. J. Thomas, Fisher River, Man., writes:—"I beg to acknowledge a receipt of thanks for the great benefit derived from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. For some years I suffered from severe pains in my back and could hardly work at all, and when I stooped down to pick up anything I felt as if my back would break. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after taking two boxes I was completely cured and feel that I cannot speak too highly in their favor. It will be two years this April and am still cured and expect to stay cured."

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

I, the undersigned, J.P. of Fisher River, do hereby take oath and swear, knowing the above statement to be true as testified. Knowing all men by this right.

Signed, L. C. ROGERS, J.P.,
Fisher River, Man.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

"SOVEREIGN" SHEATHING FELT.

(Trade Mark Reg.)

is really light-weight Ruberoid Roofing. It is made of the same fabric with wool in lighter weight, saturated and coated with the same **Ruberoid Gum.**

SOVEREIGN Sheathing Felt is clean, odorless, waterproof, germ and vermin proof, fire-resisting and practically indestructible.

Its insulating properties are far superior to those of ordinary building or tar paper. It compares with them somewhat as a blanket does with a sheet. The use of "Sovereign" Sheathing Felt means a far warmer house in winter, and a yearly saving in coal bills. Thus the small extra cost is more than returned to you.

Ask the nearest Ruberoid dealer for sample, or write us direct for sample and Booklet G.

The Standard Paint Co.,
OF CANADA, LIMITED.
Makers of Ruberoid Roofing.
Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money but tell others of this offer. Write to day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 309, Windsor, Ont.

One of the most common ailments that hard working people are afflicted with is lame back. Apply Chamberlain's Liniment twice a day and massage the parts thoroughly at each application, and you will get quick relief. For sale by all dealers.

When writing advertisers please mention the Maritime Farmer.

Jane nodded and turned to place the little pile of red books in the cupboard. When she stepped back she looked straight into Audrey's face with an odd little smile.

(To be continued.)

Lengthening Life of Wearing Material.

There are many articles of clothing put aside by the owners as not presentable and new ones purchased, though the money ought to be put away for a rainy day, or be used for other purposes. On lacking the money the things are worn though the wearer is conscious that his or her appearance is spoiled thereby.

This need not be, if one takes the time to make necessary repairs as the need occurrs and to clean all spots or stains. As cleaners, gasoline and alcohol are both excellent, gasoline is cheap and will freshen any garment that is dusty and dirty in a general way, but will not remove the grease spots. Alcohol will do this and it will also remove gummy spots Warm water will clean spots made from syrups or candy. Turpentine will remove dry paint and gasoline will remove fresh paint.

If a garment gets spattered with mud, let the mud dry, then brush off and sponge the spots with cold water. If the fabric will not bear water try alcohol. All cleansers including those named as well as naptha, benzine and chlorform are more or less inflammable and should not be used in a room where there is ailight or an open fire. Gasoline will do most effective work if heated. This can be done by setting the vessel containing it into a larger one partly filled with boiling water and covering until the gasoline is used. If the articles are very dirty soap may be melted and rubbed on the soiled places and these spots rubbed till the soap is removed. In washing such articles they should be rinsed in clean gasoline. The gasoline should not be thrown away, but be allowed to settle and poured back into the receptacle in which it is kept.

Gloves, veils, hats and trimmings of all kinds can be cleaned with gasoline and when thoroughly cleaned, if faded, they may be restored to their original color or changed to some other, by getting tube oil paints and adding such a quantity to the gasoline as is needed to make the shade desired. In case roses or other flowers are to be shaded apply a stronger dye with a brush to the darker parts.

Felt or velvet hats can be very much improved by a sponge bath with gasoline and black coats or other articles, which are getting rusty, may be restored by sponging well with gasoline to which black tube paint has been added. Laces may be freshened by a bath in gasoline, and they may when clean, be dyed to match any colored dress or hat by using tube paints as mentioned, the different light shades being particularly successful. These directions will save visits to the cleaner and dyer, supposing they are in convenient distance, which is not always the case, and even if they are, they charge so well for their services that unless time is money one had better do the work at home if one knows how.

With wearing apparel clean and pressed and mended neatly, there is a feeling of self-respect which makes it easier to face the world, and we are less ready to succumb to "the stings and arrows of an outrangeous fortune," or rather they pass us by, because we are able to show a brave front. The moral support of presentable appearances is much greater than some people credit it with being.—Cena S. Cornman.

Baled Hay Pays Best Whether Fed or Sold

STACKED hay exposed to the weather wastes the hay crop and decreases its food value. Loose hay placed in the barn takes up too much room and gathers dust.

When you bale your hay there is no waste—no dust—and your entire hay crop can be kept under cover. Baled hay retains its full nutritive value and remains in excellent condition for feeding. It is easy to handle and always ready for quick sale anywhere

I H C Hay Presses

have many points of strength, simplicity, and convenience found in no other presses. These presses are constructed almost entirely of steel, and are strong and durable without being excessively heavy or clumsy. They are equipped with a compound lever and toggle joint plunger, which gives them their great compressing power. A 500 pound pull on the sweep of a 16 x 18 I H C press gives 76,800 pounds pressure in the bale chamber.

The bed reach is only about 4 inches high and very narrow. The bale chamber is very low—easy to reach over to tie the bale.

I H C hay presses are supplied to be operated with either one or two horses, and the International Motor baling press is furnished with a 3, 4, or 6-horse power gasoline engine which can be detached when the baling season is over, and used to operate other farm machines.

Call on the I H C local agent for catalogue and prices, or, if you prefer, write nearest branch house.

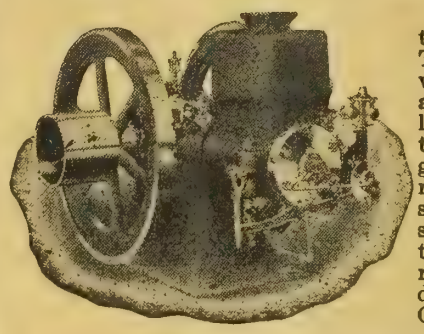
CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
Chicago (Incorporated) U S A

I H C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problems to the I H C Service Bureau.

The "Ohio" Gasoline Engine



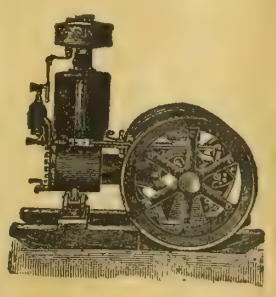
Reliability is the greatest claim that can be made for any engine. To attain it, principle, design and workmanship must all be on a par and of the very best. The unparelleled success and universal satisfaction that THE OHIO ENGINE is giving are convincing proofs of its reliability. The attention of prospective purchasers is earnestly solicited with the knowledge that the more rigid the inspection and requirements, the more sure the decision will be in favor of THE OHIO ENGINE.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

THE AMHERST MOTOR CO., - - - Amherst, N. S.

THIS IS THE STICKNEY.

The Simplest Gasoline Engine on the Market.



You can learn to run it in ten minutes.

It is always ready—always willing.

It will start at once and stay running as long as you wish.

If you want a complete course in Gaso line Engineering, send for our blooklet No. 57. It's free. Send a post card to-day.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont

G. J. Barrett {Sales Agent} 82 Dock St. St. John, N. B. Branch at Fredericton, N. B.

"Uniformity is a big word, Bud."
"I 'spect it's because it means a lot, Rose."

Steady—Regular—*Dependable* Quality, there's the FIVE ROSES idea.

No bad dreams bakeday eves — the morning batch "flat" instead of "up."

So very exasperating, you know, to get *less* loaves this week than last from the *same* quantities.

FIVE ROSES is the sure flour — *reliable*, you see.

No wrinkling worries over bread, or cakes, or pies, or anything.

Bake things always *up to the mark* of your happy expectations.

Disappointment—*never*.

Four times Uniform—Strength, Color, Flavor, too, and Yield.

FIVE ROSES—*trouble-proof* flour.

Use FIVE ROSES *always*.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED MONTREAL

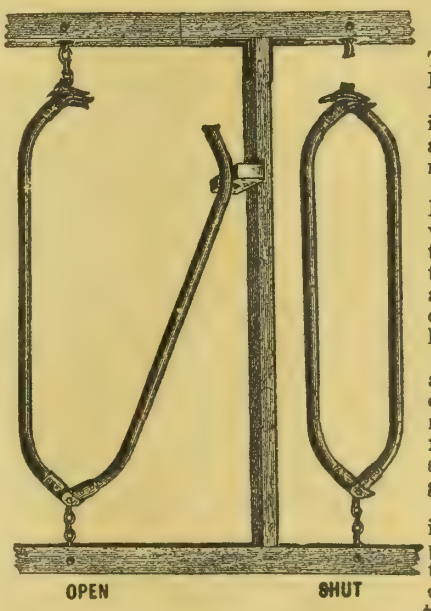
The Young Folks and the Farm.

People who have always lived in the country, especially boys and girls who have been raised on farms, often fail to appreciate the privileges that farm life offers. There are hundreds of men and women, bound by circumstances to live in cities, who look upon the quiet, comfortable well conditioned life on the farm as the ideal life. Men and women who have chosen farming as their life work need no persuading. It is the boys and girls whose judgment is unformed who need the advice, or the quiet unobstrusive influence that satisfied parents can offer. A boy's or girl's point of v:'ew depends much upon the atmosphere of the home. We're all too likely to strive for something we have not, instead of making the most of privileges we have. Because the young folks have always lived in a home where there are quiet and comfort and plenty, they lose sight of the blessing of such a life. Keep before your children constantly the fact that farm life is a privilege—talk about it, not obtrusively, but in quiet little hints and comparisons—feel it yourself and live it, so that your actions convince them and they will be influenced. Then make these privileges available to them. It is not to be wondered at that young peole grow tired of the life in some farm homes, where there are no amusements, no company, no books nor periodicals to read, where the best parlor is shut up till it is musty and the advent of company causes flurry and excitement. There is always work to do on the farm, but there are compensations if parents will make them available. Country life need not be lonely unless we make it so. Nowhere can be found a more sociably inc.ined class of people than on the farm, nor people more hospitable. Every neighborhood should make its own amusements, and the more sociables and picnics we have, the more united will be the community, and the more contented the young people. If it is a trial and strain on the nerves to open your home to guests, there is something wrong with the hospitality you are offering. Your guests will feel the strain, for there is bound to be a stiffness that will spoil everybody's fun. It doesn't matter whether your house is in absolutely perfect order, or whether you have the very nicest refreshments that you could serve. What guests appreciate above everything else is a cordial hospitality that makes them feel they are welcome.

Let your boy or girl have company often, make the young folks feel welcome in your home. Plan the work and exchange tasks with the young folks occasionally so they can get away from home early. Be interested in their fun, and make them feel that you want them to have a good time. And all the time keep it before their minds in a quiet, unobtrusive way, that nowhere save on the farm could they enjoy such care free happiness such a comfortable life.

LOUDEN'S

Tubular Steel Stanchions



Can you Beat Them ?

We think not, LOUDEN'S TUBULAR STEEL STANCHIONS are SECOND TO NONE.

The Pipe is made of Steel Tubing 1 1-2 inches inside diameter, and 1 15-16 inches outside diameter.

The Couplings are of Malleable Iron, bolted together. The thin webs grip the piping so tightly that it is not necessary to drill it to insure a solid joint. There are no rough edges to chafe the cow's neck or accumulate and hold the dirt.

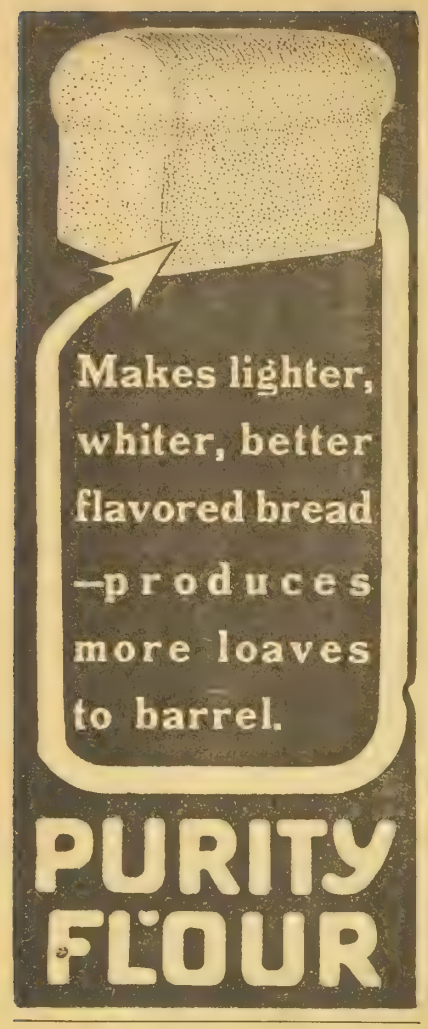
These Stanchions are fastened at top and bottom by a strong chain which allows a free movement and yet prevents the cow from getting into the Manger or stepping backward into the gutter.

If you are interested in Stanchions write us for free circulars, prices, etc. Thousands of cust tomers are delighted with our goods. You will be if you use them.

The Louden Machinery Co.,

GUELPH.

Hay Carriers, Feed and Litter Carriers, Cow Stalls and Stanchions, Barn Door Hangers, etc.



EXCURSIONS TO WESTERN CANADA.

The Grand Trunk Railway System announce that on Tuesday; June 13th and 27th, July 11th and 25th, August 8th and 22nd, September 5th and 19th, 1911, Homeseekers' Excursions will be run from all Stations in Ontario and Quebec to Western Canada, via Chicago and Duluth or via Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, at reduced round trip fares.

The well-known double track line of the Grand Trunk from the East of Chicago appeals to the traveller, and with the superior train service that is offered by this line, including the famous "International Limited" from Montreal daily at 9.00 a. m., and which is the finest and fastest train in Canada, many passengers will be attracted this way. The route via Chicago is a most interesting one, taking passengers through the principal cities and towns in Canada and in the States of Michigan and Indiana. In addition to this a choice of seven lines between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis is offered.

Owing to the great number of Canadians who reside in Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and other cities en route, there is no doubt that the Grand Trunk will find many patrons who will take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them for a brief visit at the stations with their friends.

Canadian citizens are exempt from so-called Immigration Examination, and there is no detention at any point.

Baggage is carried through the United States in bond without requiring any special attention on the part of the passenger. Inspection is not necessary at any of the points at the Border.

Another feature that will appeal to the homeseeker is the comfortable transfer at points like Chicago, St. Paul and Duluth into freshly ventilated clean cars, avoiding the necessity of travelling a long distance in the same car.

In addition to the above routes, the sale of tickets is also authorized via Sarnia, and the Northern Navigation Company's magnificent Steamers across Lake Huron and Lake Superior.

For further particulars apply to any Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway System, or write to Mr. J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station, Montreal, or Mr. A. E. Duff, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto.

A vast amount of ill health is due to impaired digestion. When the stomach fails to perform its functions properly the whole system becomes deranged. A few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets is all you need. They will strengthen your digestion, invigorate your liver, and regulate your bowels, entirely doing away with that miserable feeling due to faulty digestion. Try it. Many others have been permanently cured—why not you? For sale by all dealers.

Some Rules for Making Jam.

If not desired to keep the fruit whole, it is best to boil it up first before adding the sugar, which should be warmed. This is a safe rule in damp weather, or with fruit that has been ripened wet.

When water is required to boil dry fruit, allow 1 gill to each pound.

If jam boils longer than 20 minutes both appearance and flavor suffer.

In very dry seasons less sugar is required, and more water may be added.

Jam should boil quickly—that is, the whole of the pan should be boiling through, as if it boils slowly the time is much longer, and the color is not so good.—Gretchen.

Lots of Shelves.

How many people realize how addicted we are to the use of shelves in almost every room in the house, from the living-room with its beautiful mantel to the bath-room with its bevel-glass shelf? In the library the once common use of a bookcase has long since given way to the more pleasin and convenient device of building into the room long sections of shelves for books. Once we are thoroughly at home, even in our own individual rooms, we are apt to find that our small personal treasures demand some such resting place. If this is true in the main part of the house, it is equally so in the domestic quarter—in kitchen, laundry and pantry. Neat shelves filled with well secured pots and pans, and underneath them trim lines of hooks for drainers, ladels, etc., add not only to the convenience but also to the cheerful and businesslike air of these rooms. To insure the greatest degree of cleanliness, however, it is well never to have any such shelves above the level of the eye, or out of easy reach of the hand.

Clothes Moths

Woolens and furs may be kept from injury during the summer months by inclosing them in air-tight receptacles, preferably in a perfectly tight chest made for the purpose, and placing in a shallow dish on the top of the goods some bisulphide of carbon, at intervals of three weeks, two or three times during the summer. The odor of a cedar chest, and of moth balls, may be repulsive to the insects but does not kill.

It is usually unsafe to allow woolens or furs to remain undisturbed a long time in an ordinary trunk, since as a rule, such trunks are not moth proof. In my own home I use a galvanized iron chest 2 feet square at the ends, and 3½ feet long. Six hooks on the cover serve to hold it tight to the chest. A chest of this size takes four tablespoonfuls of bisulphide at an application, and should not be opened for three or for days after the liquid is placed therein. No light should be brought near bisulphide of carbon, as the gas coming from the same is explosive.

Suspiciousness.

Two women were talking together. Said one, "I think that he'll bear watching, and I'll tell you some other people to look out for, too."

"Oh, no," broke in the other with a bright smile, "don't tell me. I've lived here fifteen years and never had the slightest cause to doubt the honesty of my neighbors, and I don't want to begin now. I would feel dreadful if I really thought that any of my friends would take things that didn't belong to them. Oh, I'm sure Mrs. B——, that you'll find your rake. Don't you think that possibly one of the children has been using it and carelessly laid it down?"

"No, I don't," sad Mrs. B——, a little chagrined at the want of sympathy in the other's hopeful tones. "My children have been trained to put things up when they use them."

I knew both speakers well. Their social status and even in a measure the homelife of each was familiar to me. The one was continually having things taken, fruit, chickens, garden tools, etc., and one person after another came under the ban of her suspicion. Whether the missing articles were actually stolen or merely mislaid and overlooked was always a matter of conjecture in the neighborhood. But however that may have been, various articles were continually being missed; and, indeed, persons who would not have stooped to do a dishonest deed had actually been accused of pilfering berries from the farther patch before sunrise on summer mornings.

People resent inferences of this sort against their character, and it naturally followed that Mrs. B—— and her family were not very popular in the community. The other woman's nature was the very opposite. Sunshiny, bright and generous in her estimate of men's characters, people loved her, and even the lowest of her acquaintances were anxious to appear, at least in her eyes, to come up to the standard that she had set for them. I do not believe that the vilest person in town would have stolen from her, but whether the other woman's property was equal-

OWNERS ARE PROUD OF I H C WAGONS

There is a certain pride in owning a wagon that you know is built of the highest quality materials obtainable—a wagon that is not only attractively finished with the best paint and varnish, but which also gives perfect service, day after day, and year after year. That's why I H C owners are so proud of their wagons.

If you want to be proud of your next wagon—choose one of these two in the I H C line—

Chatham or Petrolia

The loads they carry, the roads they traverse, and their wonderful durability make others wish they had bought a Chatham or Petrolia.

Chatham Wagons have a long record for satisfactory service in Canada. Made with hard maple axles, oak bolsters, sand boards, rims, and spokes, and oak or birch hubs—they represent the highest standard of wagon construction. When you buy a Chatham wagon it is with the assurance of getting the utmost service and satisfaction out of it.

Petrolia Wagons are constructed of first quality woodstock which is thoroughly seasoned by being air-dried. The ironing is of the very best. The inspection of each part is most rigid.

Be sure to call on the I H C local agent, get a pamphlet, and let him show you one of these wagons. If you prefer, write the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house for any information you want.

IHC Service Bureau

This Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problems to the I H C Service Bureau.

EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES:—International Harvester Company of America at Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago U S A

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE
Temperance Street, Toronto

Affiliated with the University of Toronto, and under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. Infirmary for Sick Animals at the College.

COLLEGE RE-OPENS OCTOBER 2nd, 1911

N. B.—Calendar on application.

E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.S., Principal.

ly safe or not, I do not know.

But laying aside all questions of loss and accusation, what a difference the attitude these women assumed toward their neighbors made in their own lives. The one, hopeful, sunshiny, alert to see the good in others or the need of a helping hand; the other, moody, irritable, dissatisfied, sure that people were saying unkind things about her, suspicious. Life robbed of most of the natural everyday enjoyment that is the birthright of every normal person, merely because she had allowed the seeds of suspicion to grow in her soul, until it had poisoned life, and in a measure, had harmed the lives of every member of her household besides estranging many an otherwise good neighbor.

There are, of course, instances when it is utterly impossible to entirely quench suspicion but even in these instances it is only kind to keep those suspicions to ourselves, at least until they are confirmed by actual and indisputable proof.

But suspiciousness in itself is a contemptible trait. It will be well for every one of us to exterminate the first little budding symptoms of its growth.

People usually find about what they are looking for. If it is kindness, love and honesty, they will find them. If it is ill nature, dishonesty and vice, they will find these also, but it is much pleasanter and life will be much more worth the living if we search for and find the good things.—Pearl White McCawn in the Farmers' Review.

Lemons and their Uses.

If you feel "so tired" and your bones ache and you have a bad taste in your mouth, squeeze lemon juice into fresh water enough to make a sour beverage, and drink freely.

For Headache—If you have a throbbing headache, drink the juice of one-half lemon in fresh water, repeat the other half in one-half hour, and rub the slice of lemon over brow and temples and the pain will soon go away.

Heartburn—Lemon juice taken before meals will be found advantageous as a preventive and cure for heartburn.

Fevers — When the mouth is parched and dry, a little lemon in warm water given in small doses will refresh the patient.

Dyspepsia—Juice of one-half lemon in a little warm water before meals; avoid sweets, repeat for several days.

Rheumatism and Gout—Juice of a lemon in a little warm water at retiring.

Colds and Coughs—Juice of two lemons, add ten drops of camphor and a tablespoonful of granulated sugar, mix and take a teaspoonful every half hour.

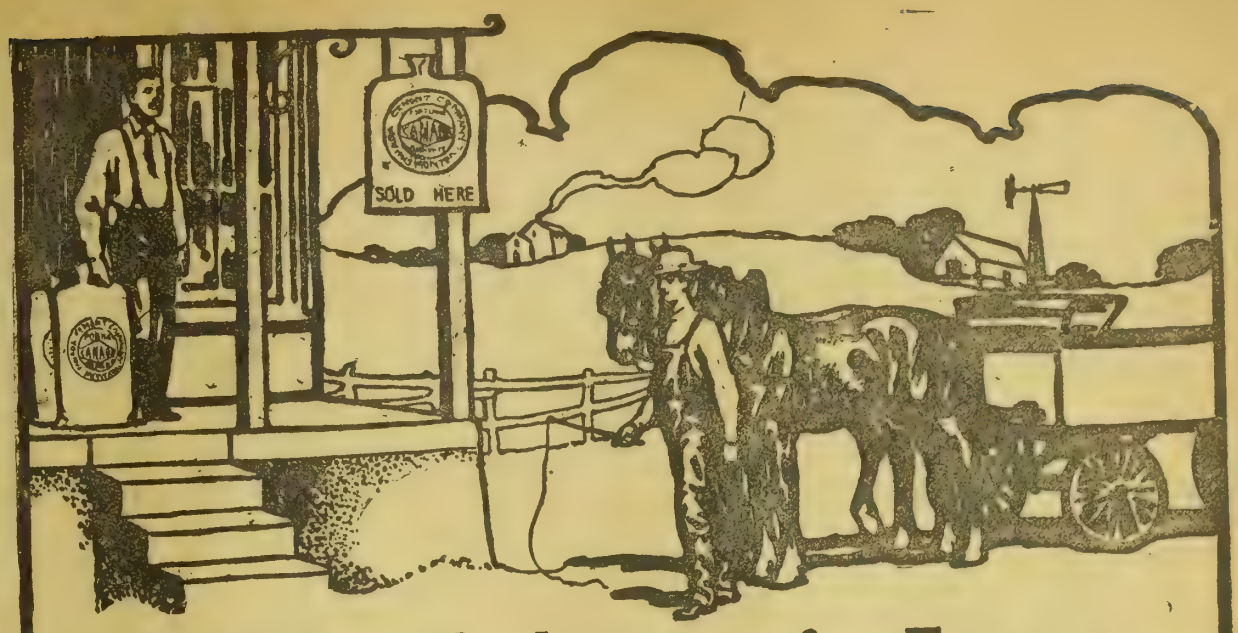
For the Hair—For falling hair rub slices of lemon into the roots, wash afterwards with soft, warm water.

For Complexion—Lemon juice and milk, rub on face and neck, leave on all night.—Exchange.

Washing Blankets.

A woman who has some blankets 10 years old that are as fluffy as the day they were bought says she washes them with soap jelly. She shaves a half-bar of yellow laundry soap and pours this into a pint of boiling water; she stirs this until it becomes a thick jelly and pours it into three buckets of lukewarm water. Into this she puts the blankets and washes thoroughly. She does not rub soap on the blankets. She puts them through a wringer and in another tub of clear lukewarm water. Then she keeps on rinsing in clear water until every particle of soap is removed, and hangs them in the hot sun, taking care to hang them perfectly straight.

She leaves them in the sun for several hours until perfectly dry; then she beats them with a rattan beater, as she would rugs and furniture. This brings up the nap and makes them fluffy.



$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

WHEN you enter the Canada Cement Prize Contest, your dealer will assist you. Consult him in reference to conditions of the contest. Refer all questions of doubt to him to decide. Confer with him when his experience and advice and his knowledge of our plan would seem helpful.

Don't hesitate about doing this. We have requested him to assist to the best of his ability any farmer in his locality competing in this contest—whether it's a matter involving the application of cement, or how to go about winning one of the prizes offered in this contest. Do you realize that you have as good a chance as the next man to win one of these prizes? There are four for each Province, as follows:

PRIZE "A"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911, the greatest number of bags of "CANADA" Cement. PRIZE "B"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who in 1911 uses "CANADA" Cement on his farm for the greatest number of purposes. PRIZE "C"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with photograph showing the best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement. PRIZE "D"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who submits the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of work shown by accompanying photograph, was done.

Contest will close on November 15th, 1911, and as soon as possible thereafter, prizes will be awarded.

Be sure and get a copy of our Contest Circular, telling all about the contest. Ask your dealer for one or use the attached coupon, if you find it more convenient.

In writing us, mention whether you have received your copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," a profusely-illustrated 160-page book, which tells you how to build with concrete, so that you can do much of the work yourself. It's a mighty handy and useful book, and should save you many a dollar. Farmers who have received it, say it is splendid. Write to-night and it will go back to you with Prize Contest Folder, by return mail.

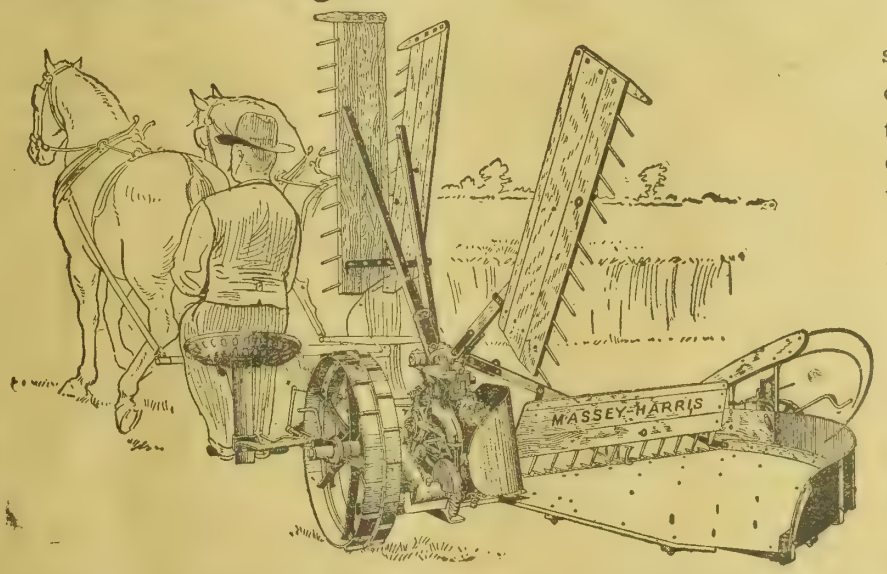
Please send Circular and Book.

Name.....

Address.....

Canada Cement Company, Limited, Montreal

Massey-Harris Reaper.



The only Reaper with a steel platform. The large drive wheel gives ample traction. Gears are well protected by shields. Will cut clean without digging into the ground. Pitman has steel strap at knife end and brass bushing at crank end. Driver has perfect control of the Rakes. Platform is easily raised and lowered. Main wheel runs on Roller Bearings. Table is easily tilted by convenient lever. Machine can be folded for transport easily and quickly.

THE MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited, Moncton, N. B.

"Were all medicines as meritorious as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy the world would be much better off and the percentage of suffering greatly decreased," writes Lindsay Scott, of Temple, Ind. For sale by all dealers.

Plants and the Sick Room.

In the dark, plants exhale carbolic acid gas and consequently add an impurity to the air. This is the reason why many people say they are undesirable in bedrooms. Under the influence of sunlight, however, they take up carbonic acid gas, of which they retain the carbon and set free the oxygen, and so become great air purifiers. When we take this into consideration, along with the fact that the quantity of carbonic acid gas given off at night is so extremely small that Miss Florence Nightingale, when pleading for plants in the sickroom, said it "would not poison a fly," we must come to the conclusion that plants in a bedroom are certainly desirable whenever there is convenient space for them.

Keeping up the Pasture.

Judging from the English system of maintaining permanent pastures and hayfields in a high state of productivity, the secret of succesfully maintaining a rich growth of grass in pastures lies in fertilizing them. Since the Canadian farmer does not have as much farmyarrd manure at his disposal in proportion to his acres as the English farmer does, the question of how to fertilize his pastures naturally arises. The English farmer uses his farmyard manure on his pastures; the Canadian farmer uses what farmyard manure he has at his disposal on his grain crops. Shall he use commercial fertilizer?

The experience of an Ohio farmer co-operating with the Ohio Experiment Station is important in this regard. A five acre pasture lot was divided into five acre plots in the spring of 1907 and treated as follows to determine what kind of fertilizing material should be used for the purpose of improving pasture growth: Plot 1 was fertilized with 8 tons of stable manure. No. 2 with 320 lbs. of acid phosphate. No. 3 was unfertilized. No. 4 with 200 pounds of bone meal, and No. 5 with 320 lbs. of muriate of potash. Lime was not used as it was the opinion of the Experiment Station authorities who made laboratory tests of the soil that no lime was needed. A liberal seeding of timothy, alsike, red clover and red top seed was made early in April after the old sod had been fairly well cut with a disc harrow.

It was plain all season, the farmer reports to see that the stable manure plot was making the more vigorous growth. But little difference was to be noted between the other plots on which commercial fertilizer was used. Not much growth was to be observed from the new seeding during the first season but the following spring the growth from it was surprising, the clover showing up beautifully and the mixture of grasses affording excellent herbage during the grazing season, and the conclusion is that manuring discing and reseeding the old sod early in the spring will pay abundantly. It is doubtful if there is a better method. It will pay farmers who have land in permanent pasture to apply their farmyard manure upon it at intervals of three or four years in this manner, and to use commercial fertilizer upon the plow land in its place whenever such use is made of it. A permanent pasture well manured, disced and reseeded at regular intervals not too remote in their occurrence will maintain an excellent herbage all through the grazing season and will thus mean a great saving on the summer feed bill now usually made necessary for a lack of pasture growth during the drought period of July and August.

N. M. RUTHSTEIN—
The Steel Shoe Man
—He Has Made a Million Feet Happy

Read Why Steel Shoes Correct All Feet Ailments—Protect Health—and Save You About $20 a Year

Then decide whether or not you want to *try* a pair—to prove to yourself that all I claim for my Steel Shoes is true.

HOW OFTEN we hear, "If it wasn't for my feet I'd be all right"—"My feet are simply killing me," etc. 98 out of every 100 such troubles come from wearing the wrong kind of shoes. Leather shoes get wet with moisture from the outside—and from perspiration on the inside. The socks become moist—the leather and the sock stick together—thus the friction—the rubbing—all comes on the flesh of the foot. What's the result? Blisters, bunions, burning sensation, sore, aching feet, tired ankles, actual torture.

Leather shoes always break down in the arch—causing the insteps to break also, and the result is known as Flat-foot—the most intolerable, uncomfortable, incurable disease that can happen to the laboring man's feet. If it hasn't happened to you, don't run the chance of it another week. Get my Steel Shoes now. It it has happened, my Steel Shoes will prove a double blessing to you.

For Your Health's Sake

It is impossible for you to have any of the above troubles wearing these wonderful Steel Shoes. Try a pair at your dealer's. See how Steel Shoes are made in the natural form of the foot—ample room for all the toes to lie in their proper positions. Note how the friction—the *rub* in Steel Shoes lies between the shoe and the sock—so you can never be troubled with blisters—corns—or bunions. My Steel Shoes positively cure tender, aching feet—and I can prove it.

And you can never catch cold in a Steel Shoe—you never suffer from a lame back—from a sore throat—tonsilitis—or lumbago or sciatica, rheumatism or pneumonia, or any of the other ailments that can be traced back to a common cold caught from working with wet, cold feet.

When you try on a pair of Steel Shoes you'll see why it is impossible to run a rusty nail into your foot—which oftentimes results in lockjaw—why it's impossible to slip or slide or fall in them—as they are fitted with adjustable steel rivets which may be quickly replaced at any time—50 extra rivets cost only 30c and will keep your shoes in good repair for at least two years.

To Dealers

Get in line with the leading merchants of Canada and supply your customers with my Steel Shoes. Save them the bother and delay of ordering direct—as they do when dealers disappoint them. A man who knows Steel Shoes will have no other kind—he knows their extra comfort, extra health and economy features. Write for terms today to Blachford, Davies & Co., Ltd., 60-62 W. Front Street, Toronto.

Do it now and give your customers a square deal on the work shoe question.

To Western Dealers

Write for terms to George G. Lennox, 87 King Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, sole selling agent for Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Foot Comfort and Economy

Go to your dealer at once. Try on a pair of Steel Shoes and see why they feel like an old carpet slipper on your feet from the time you put them on until you take them off. 750,000 farmers now wear them. Steel Shoes are the most economical shoes you can possibly buy. One pair of them will outlast six pairs of leather shoes. Steel Shoes are sold direct from my factory to the user, on Free examination and Try-on in your home—if your dealer can't or won't supply you.

Free Trial and Try-on Plan

I want you to try a pair of Steel Shoes. I want you to prove—in your own way, and to your own satisfaction—that everything I claim for these wonderful shoes is true—and that I do not claim half enough for them. See your dealer or, if you prefer—you can order direct from this advertisement—I give below prices and sizes. All you need to do is to give me the size of the leather shoe you wear—and I'll ship you, by return express, a pair of my Steel Shoes—guaranteed to fit you. Examine them carefully when they arrive—put them on two or three times—walk around in them—see how they feel—see how light and comfortable they are—convince yourself that they must give a tremendous amount of wear—satisfy yourself in every way—or let me know and I will send for them at my expense.

If you prefer—write for my booklet "The Sole of Steel". But act now—either go to your dealer and see a pair of Steel Shoes or order a pair direct from this advertisement—which you are perfectly safe in doing if you wish to get the shoes immediately—or send for the booklet and further details.

Four Styles—6, 9, 12 and 16 inch Tops—in all sizes—For Men and Boys

Steel Shoes 6 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, $3.50 per pair.
Steel Shoes 9 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, $5.00 per pair.
Steel Shoes 12 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, $6.00 per pair.
Steel Shoes 16 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, $7.00 per pair.

Boy's Steel Shoes—Sizes 1 to 4

6 in. high, Boy's Steel Shoes $2.50 per pair.
9 in. high, Boy's Steel Shoes black or tan color, $3.50 per pair.

In ordering give correct size. Boy's Steel Shoes will please the boy and save you money and worry.

Each pair of Steel Shoes is worth $2.50 more than the regular working shoe.

For all classes of use requiring high cut shoes our 12 or 16 inch high Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable.

Always Have a Pair of Steel Shoes Ready

—no matter how many pairs of leather or rubber boots you have. Most people keep their feet out of condition most of the time "breaking in" new leather shoes. My Steel Shoes have a hair cushion on the bottom, insuring ease and perfect comfort right from the start. They need no "breaking in." Now don't you want to try a pair? Go to your dealer, pick out the size and style of Steel Shoes you want—try them on and see if everything I've said is true or not. I leave it to you. Or, if you prefer, send me the price, and I'll ship the Steel Shoes you want by return express the day I get your order. If they fail to satisfy you immediately, you can simply notify me to send for them at my expense, and your money will be refunded *at once*.

N. M. RUTHSTEIN, *The Steel Shoe Man*
Dept. 225, Toronto, Canada
GT. BRITAIN FACTORY, Northampton, Eng. U. S. FACTORY, Racine, Wis.

FREE
Let me send you my book of surprising facts—"The Sole of Steel." Free to you, postpaid.

To Exterminate Ants.

"After 40 years of warfare, I have finally exterminated both the black and small red ants by the use of tartar emetic," says a Wellington, O., correspondent of the Country Gentleman. "Five cents' worth put in flat dishes and kept moist with water, set in every cupboard and corner they infest, has entirely driven them away. I did not find dead ones; they just disappeared. It took two years, a few appearing the second year. The red ants were most persistent, but they are gone, too."

Feeding Skim Milk.

As regards the feeding of skim milk in order to secure the best results from its use, experiments along this line have been conducted at the various experiment stations. At the Central experimental farm at Ottawa, considerable work has been done in this connection. In commenting on this work, Prof. J. H. Grisdale says:

"Skim milk is often fed by our farmers too lavishly. They have a considerable quantity of it and have few pigs, and therefore the pigs receive all they will drink—sometimes more. I have seen farms where there was skim milk standing in the troughs all day. This is not only extravagance, but wilful waste. If we are to make the best use of our dairy products, as we should, there is no better way to use them than for bacon or pork production. But if we are going to use them at a profit, we must use them economically.

A series of experiments was conducted at the experimental farm some years ago to determine the amount of skim milk that was most profitable to feed to young pigs. To some we fed as high as 30 pounds a day—all that they could possibly drink, and they received hardly anything else; and to others we fed as low as two pounds a day. We kept account of the amount of milk that each lot was fed. We valued the skim milk according to the results it had when fed along with the meal, and the results obtained were as follows: Where we fed 30 pounds a day of the skim milk—all they would consume in addition to a small amount of meal—the milk was worth about eight cents a 100 pounds. Another lot received 25 pounds a day, and we found that the skim milk was worth 10 cents a 100 pounds. Other lots got about 20 pounds of skim milk a day. Where we fed 20 pounds a day the skim milk was worth about 12 cents a 100 pounds. When we fed 15 to 18 pounds, was worth 15 cents. When we fed from 10 to 12 pounds we got a little over 20 cents. When we fed eight pounds we got 25 cents. When we fed from four to six lbs., it was worth over 30 cents a 100 lbs. Where we fed from three to five lbs., it was worth a little over 40 cents. Now, you see the wonderful increase in value that the skim milk underwent when fed in small quantities.

Skim milk is valuable not only as a feed, but it acts as an aid to digestion or helps to digest other feeds, and makes them more valuable. Where we fed meal alone, it cost us $4.50 for 100 pounds of bacon; where we fed skim milk with it at the rate of from three to five pounds a day, valued at 50 cents a 100 pounds, it cost us only $3.50; and where fed in addition a small amount of roots it made the cost even less. The farmer who feeds his pigs all the skim milk they can possibly drink is **extravagant and wasteful.**

Plowing for a Level Surface.

An entire field, if square or oblong, may be plowed more quickly, much better and without a dead furrow in the acerage. Assuming that the field is oblong; beginning at one side, near the end, pace the distance across, then pace back one-half the distance and you will be at the middle of the field, lengthwise.

Put a mark here. If the field is two hundred paces wide you will have one hundred paces to the centre. Now go to the end, opposite your mark, and pace inward ninety-seven paces, keeping exactly on a line with your mark. At this intersection place your mark.

Now go to the opposite end of the field and do exactly the same, setting a stake at the intersection that can be seen from the first mark. Now take the team and start the plough just at the first mark and plough a straight line to the stake, but not beyond it. Turn and plough back, throwing furrows together, and repeat until the ploughed land is just six paces wide. Up to this time you must not plough across the end. As soon as you have the six paces you will have balanced the three paces you were short at the ends and will be equi-distant from the sides and ends of your field. Now begin to plough across the ends and continue to plough around until the entire field is plowed. The soil will all be thrown inward and not a dead furrow in the field will there be.

Horses' Sore Shoulders and Necks.

A bulletin issued by the Veterinary Department of the North Dakota Agricultural College contains some useful hints as to the prevention and treatment of sore shoulders and necks in horses:—

Sore shoulders are, as a rule, due to an improper fit in collar or hames. Occasionally uneven surface or hard, lumpy areas in the filling may be the cause, or improper care of the horse in early spring before the skin and underlying tissues have become hardened to the collar pressure. Diseased conditions of the foot or limb may cause sore shoulders from an abnormal gait. A horse's collar should be fitted with greater care than a pair of patent leathers on an aggregation of bunions, corns and ingrown toe nails. The collar should be well made, with a fair amount of springiness on pressure, smooth, even surface, and adapted to the use required; as, for instance, a heavy collar for heavy draught work, while a lighter one can be used for driving horses. Let it be sufficiently long that the hand may be easily passed between the front border and the side of the neck. This rule varies somewhat, of course, in the various types of horses, as some thick-necked horses expand the neck when drawing a load. These will require a slightly wider collar. Let the collar fit snugly over the entire bearing surface.

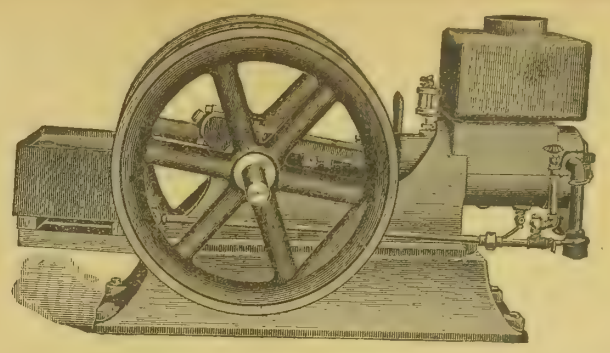
Having fitted the collar, next comes the fitting of the hames to the collar and the proper adjustment of the height of the attachment of the tug. A good rule to follow is to have it come about one-third of the height from below. This may need to be varied somewhat, ae we consider the angle at which the hook passes from the hame, and whether the horse has a free or check rein. In well made hames, this hook passes out at a right angle, and is easily adjusted. If placed too low, the point of the shoulder shows abrasion and soreness. If too high, the soreness will be found just in front of the upper part of the shoulder blade. Occasionally a sore neck results from this cause, but rarely if the collar is of the proper length.

When sores occur, seek the cause, correct it, then aid nature in effecting a recovery. Having removed the cause, wash well after each day's work, and dust with any good antiseptic powder, or easier still, dampen well after washing with a solution of bichloride of mercury and tannic acid in a quart of soft water for this purpose. It will keep for weeks, costs but little, and is easily applied. Dusting powders made up of boric and tannic acid are equally effective or zinc oxide may be used. Dry sulphur and air-slaked lime is a favorite mixture with some, and is quite good. Prevention is worth the proverbial amount of cure, and consists in carefully-fitted collars. The use of pads is larly a matter of choice, and we are free to confess that, in twenty-five years of experience in handling work horses, we consider the arguments pro and con as about even. We have made it a rule to use pads only with the smaller and lighter collars when used in the heavy work. Galled shoulders frequently result from the use of a sweat-soaked pad or one wet in a heavy rain. Careful washing of the shoulders with some astringent solution during the first few days of early spring work toughens the skin, lessens the action of the sweat glands in that region, and gives many a faithful horse relief from the daily torture of a sore shoulder. Sore necks in horses are due usually to one of two causes; a short collar, or to too great weight coupled with the side motion, as noted in a two-wheeled vehicle. A horse can carry quite a heavy weight on the neck, provided there is no jerking sidewise. Treatment is the same as for sore shoulders: Remove the cause, then wash well and treat with an antiseptic and astringent wash or powder.

Oat Hay.

The season's hay crop being light in many sections, some stockmen may find their supply a little short of the quantity required to meet the demands made upon iit by their animals. Where this is the case, it is necessary to make use of whatever material there is at hand that can be used to fill the gap caused by the shortage of hay. For this purpose some use oats, which, if cut at the right stage, can be made into very suitable dry feed. If a mixture of peas and oats has been sown, so much the better, as the peas will add an extra amount of protein. Any of the various cereals can be used for this purpose, but very often oats give a larger yield of dried roughage per acre than the others, and consequently are more often employed for this purpose.

A very important factor in the



The Waterloo Boy Gasoline Engine

s like a lot of people you and I know. It improves on acquaintance. You must know it to appreciate it.

The Waterloo Boy will develop more power and do a lot heavier work than you ever expected

You can always depend on it. You know what it will do. It is so simple your 10 year old boy can be engineer with perfect success.

The old reliable fly ball governor keeps the speed steady. It has a patented mixer and new postitive igniter. Automatic fuel regulation makes it economical.

The speed lever will vary the speed from 50 to 75 revolutions while running.

Starts easy in winter; always ready without fuss or bucking; open jacket frost proof. Nearly all parts interchangeable.

Farmers are "boosting" Waterloo Boys more than any other engine. Does that prove anything?

Let us tell you more. Our Catalogue is free. Write to-day.

The Waterloo Gasoline Engine Co.
J. D. FRIER, Sussex, N. B., Eastern Representative.

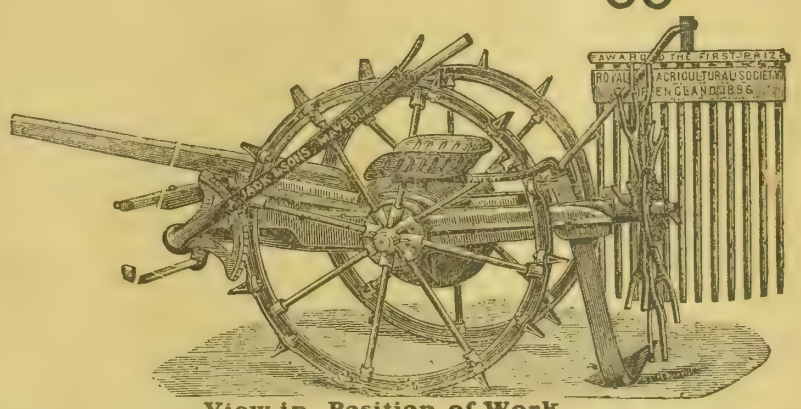
The World's Best Potato Digger.

Jack's Royal First Prize New Patent

Caledonian Potato Digger

Fitted with Ball and Roller Bearings.

THE NEW PATENT CALEDONIAN POTATO RAISER holds the record as the Most Perfect Potato Raiser in the World.



View in Position of Work.

Awarded the First Prize of £20 at the latest great field trials of THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, at LEICESTER, EXCELLING IN ALL POINTS in competition with all the leading manufacturers, and AGAIN AWARDED THE FIRST PRIZE at the NORWEGIN GOVERNMENT FIELD TRIALS, near Christiana (leading Foreign and English Machines competing.)

Write for Catalogue and Price.

ILLSLEY & HARVEY,

Canadian Agents - - - - - PORT WILLIAMS, N. S,

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Low Water Wharf at Pleasant Hill Road, Parish of Kars, N. B.," will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M., on Monday, September 25, 1911, for the construction of a Low Water Wharf at Pleasant Hill Road, Parish of Kars, Kings County, N. B.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of J. K. Scammell, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N. B., G. Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N. B., and on application to the Postmaster at Evandale, King's Co., N. B.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, August 26, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Inflammation and Suppuration.

I would like to ask through your paper the following question. I have a colt 3 years old this spring, which I used in double work some and to drive. She was used some on Saturday, drove one-half mile Sunday, and stood in the barn Monday. Monday evening she appeared a little lame when watered in the stall. On Tuesday she was in great agony and unable to get her from her stall. I examined her all over and found no sign of cause. She suffered some on Wednesday and that evening commenced to swell on side leg, just above hind fetlock joint on right leg, if anything it was a little toward the back of leg outside, and it continued giving pain and kept swelling till it went above the hock to the quarter. She then got down, and Thursday the swelling broke where it commenced. Quite a lot of puss came out. I cleansed it thoroughly and kept clean till it healed over. The swelling has gone down till now there is a small swelling where it broke, as well as swelling in the cornet; in fact there is swelling all around in close vicinity of this swelling. This has been about two months ago since it started and it gives her a lot of pain still with no heat worth noticing in the leg at any point. Her feet appear sound but a little powdery between frog an toe in the horn. She is a Barrister, and weighs about 1100. She was in the pink of condition at start of the trouble and lost flesh till she was near a shadow from the pain. She is now in pretty fair order but for the past two weeks this leg has just about staid one way. It gives her pain as she will stand and hold it up. The joint is all right as she is able to lift and hold it in most any shape. When she walks now it is with a little hitch but she puts her foot down flat, her muscles between the quarter and back or rump wasted considerable, that is, it kind of fell in; is gradually regaining, but she stands with the afflicted leg in front of other or holds it up most of the time. This is as near as I think it could be described.—H. K.

Ans.—The disease was inflammation in the part, which terminated in suppression, one of the unfavorable termination of inflammation. It may have been caused by a sprain, but more probably by bruising the part by striking it with the opposite foot, causing a contusion which suppurated. The inflammation involved very sensitive and numerous structures, which caused the extreme pain. Good treatment would have been the adminstration of a purgative; seven drams of Barbadoes Aloes, two dram ground ginger, and glycerine sufficient to form a ball given at one dose and for twenty-four hours feeding only wheat bran mashes and water, after that giving two dram doses of Nitrate of Potash in food night and morning for four days; then four drams of Hyposulphite of Soda given in the same way for a week. Bathing the part well with warm water three times a day and applying an anodyne liniment such as Tincture of Opium, one ounce; fluid extract of Belladonna, one ounce; spirits of camphor, half an ounce; liquor ammonia, half an ounce and water, one pint, rubbing small quantity well in after each bathing and then applying a comfortable bandage. If indications of suppuration presents itself which will be known by the hair coming out of a spot, the parts pitting on pressure and a redness at that point, then it is advisable to poultice. Apply the poultice warm and change every eight hours. Boiled turnips make a good poultice as does linseed meal or any substance that retains heat and moisture. It is well to boil the linseed meal or mix with boiling water to kill any injurious germs that may be present when changing the poultice by applying some antiseptic, as a three per cent. solution of creolin or carbolic acid in water. After the abscess points and the pus escapes keep the part clean by washin with warm water and applying the antiseptic lotion until heated. After that a blister will aid recovery. Take Mercury Biniodide two drams, four drams pulverized Cantharadies, two ounces vaseline, mix well and rub into the part from the hoof up over the fetlock after clipping the hair off.—Twenty-four hours after apply-

WHAT! They Need Painting Again?
Let's Buy
Amatite
ROOFING
It Needs No Painting

AMATITE has a *real mineral surface;* it needs no paint to protect it. In rain and sun and snow and hail, Amatite takes care of itself. It needs no coddling; there is no maintenance cost. You lay it and leave it.

The mineral surface is durable, permanent, absolutely weatherproof, unaffected by climate, insoluble in water, not injured by smoke.

Amatite is easy to lay. No skilled labor is required. You simply unroll it on the roof, and nail it down with nails which we supply to you. Cement the laps with the adhesive cement which we also supply free packed in the center of the roll.

Amatite costs no more than the kind of roofings that require constant painting. You get twice as much weight of roofing for your money as you do with other roofings.

Sample free on request. Address nearest office.

Everjet Elastic Paint

Save money by using this black paint wherever the color is no objection. Elastic, heat-proof, durable. Use it for roofings and all exposed iron and wood.

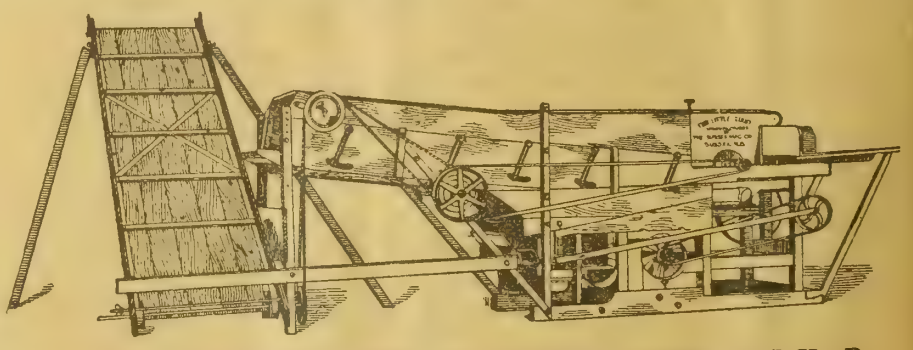
Creonoid *Lice Destroyer and Cow Spray*

Spray the hen house regularly with Creonoid to kill disease germs, repel insects, suppress odors and prevent the spread of contagion. Sprayed on cattle it keeps the flies away, and the cows thus protected produce more milk.

THE CARRITTE-PATERSON MFG. CO., Limited
St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

The Best Judge of a Thresher
Is the Man Who Has Used it.

It's not the purpose of this advertisement to tell in detail the merits of the Sussex Little Giant Thresher. This is simply an expression of the opinion of a man who has used it, which is, perhaps, better evidence of its superiority than anything we can say. Should any reader wish a detailed description we will mail descriptive catalogue on application.



Four Horse Thresher may be operated with 5 to 7 H. P. Gasoline Engine.

THE SUSSEX MANUFACTURING CO., Sussex, N. B.

DEAR SIRS:—It affords me much pleasure to write that the Threshing Outfit purchased from you has given entire satisfaction. The nearest estimate I can give as to the number of bushels threshed is 60 bush. of oats in one hour. I find that the Sussex Little Giant Threshing Machine is far ahead of any other threshing machine I have ever used. I remain, Respectfully yours, E. F. CRABB, Greenwich Hill.

We manufacture the celebrated Little Giant Threshing Machines—the best on the market—in one, two and four horse sizes. It can be supplied with both bagger and tailings elevator, or with either one, at a slight additional cost. Centrally located, as we are in Sussex, we are within easy reach of all parts of the Maritime Provinces and can cater to your wants better than any other Canadian or American firm.

Also in stock—two second hand two-horse Little Giant Threshers, and two two-horse tread powers, slightly used. Also two second hand four-horse machines, slightly used. These machines were taken to be replaced by larger machines, and will be sold at a bargain.

Send for cuts, descriptions, prices and full particulars to-day. All inquiries receive our careful and prompt attention.

THE SUSSEX MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd., Sussex, N. B.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for St. John, N. B., Deep Water Wharfs," will be received at this office until 4 00 P. M., on Wednesday, September 20, 1911, for the construction of a series of Wharfs in the Harbour of St John, at St. John West, N. B.

Plans, specification and forms of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of E. T. P. Shewen, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N.B., Geoffrey Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N. B., A. R. Decary Esq., District Engineer, Post Office, Quebec, J. L. Michaud, Esq., District Engineer, Montreal, J. G. Sing, Esq., District Engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, and H. J. Lamb, Esq., District Engineer, London, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and places of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered back, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, August 26, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

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ing grease the part, and twenty-four hours after that wash off and grease again, then leave alone until the scab heals off and repeat, if necessary. Keep the head tied in a way to keep the mouth and nose from the blister for first forty-eight hours. The wasting of the muscles of the hip is not serious. They will fill up again when free use of the part takes place. A blister is sometines beneficial after four or five days' treatment with the liniment and before suppuration takes place.—J. Standish, V. S.

A large number of active men and boys are required to gather the fruit crop in the Annapolis Valley. Mr. J. S. Lamont, Billtown, Kings Co., N. S., is advertising in this issue for two men. Why go West when there is a harvest to clean nearer home.

Naval Disease.

Naval disease of calves resembles that of naval disease in colts. It is due to a germ which affects the naval cord at birth.

The first symptoms of this disease are noticed by heat and swelling of the naval cord. The germs enter the body at the naval cord and are carried to different parts of the body, usully affecting the joints, such as the hock, knee, ankle or stifle. The joints become hot, inflamed and exceedingly painful. The animal then becomes lame and as the joints become larger pus forms and unless proper care, treatment and attention be given, the animal absorbs the pus and contracts blood poisoning and death soon follows.

It is for these reason that it is very important to thoroughly disinfect a box stall, then place plenty of good clean bedding in it before the animal is turned in to give birth to its young.

At birth the naval cord should be tied with a string or tape dipped in an antiseptic solution, and naval cord should be thoroughly saturated with the solution. This will prevent the cord from becoming infected and also prevent the germs from entering the body of the young animal which they are otherwise apt to do.

"Mr. Farmer, if some steel shingles are as leaky as the guarantee behind them, they're not worth the cost of labor in laying them. Stick to 'The Eastlake.' "—
The Philosopher of Metal Town.

You can build cheaper than ever before—you can make your farm buildings weather proof for all time with —

"METALLIC"

Lumber is of inferior quality now-a-days. Why pay high prices for it when you can cover your buildings with "Metallic"?

Galvanized sheet steel is the most desirable building material known, and "Metallic" is the heaviest and toughest made.

By actual test "Metallic" has proved itself the best material for roofing and siding. Roofs covered with "Eastlake" Metallic Shingles 25 years ago are in perfect condition to-day—absolutely lightning, wind, rain, snow and rust proof.

Look over this list, check the items that interest you, clip list and mail, with your name and address to us. We will give you valuable information that will save you money.

"EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES—for all buildings.
"METALLIC" ROCK FACED STONE OR BRICK SIDING—makes an artistic house.
"METALLIC" CEILINGS AND WALLS—most sanitary interior decoration.
"MANITOBA" STEEL SIDING—for grain elevators.
CORRUGATED IRON—for barns, implement sheds and stock buildings.
"Metallic" Granary Lining—easy to lay. Protects the grain from rats, mice and other vermin.

On receipt of your name we will mail you our interesting illustrated booklets, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles" and "Interior Decoration in Metal." Write to-day.

MANUFACTURERS

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

8053

What About the Boy Who is to Become a Farmer?

Give Him an Agricultural Education
It is the Best Heritage You Can Leave Him.

The Boy, preparing for Medicine, Law, Theology, Literature, Business, etc., must, if he would succeed, have an Education. The Prospective Twentieth Century Farmer should have Equal Advantages.

Agricultural College, Truro, Nova Scotia

Tuition FREE to All Students from the Maritime Provinces.

Next Session of Full Course begins NOVEMBER 1st, 1911.

Next Short Course for Farmers and Farmers' Sons begins JANUARY 2nd, 1912.

Next Short Course in Domestic Science, Dairying, Horticulture and Poultry for Ladies begins JANUARY 2nd, 1912.

A farmer's son attending the College, can take a full course in the various branches of Agriculture, Horticulture, Dairying, Poultry Raising, Veterinary Science, etc., and at the same time, in English, Mathematics, Book-Keeping, Political Economy, the various Sciences and other lines regularly studied in High Schools and Colleges.

Requirements for entrance are familiarity with farm practice and an ordinary school education. The College is especially adapted to the needs of farmers' sons who have not had an opportunity to acquire a high school education and now wish to improve their knowledge in all lines.

Students completing the two year course at Truro can enter the third year at Guelph, St. Anne de Belle Vue or any of the American Agricultural Colleges. For full particulars apply to—

M. CUMMING, B. A., B. S. A., - Principal Agricultural College, - Truro, N. S.

making of cereals into hay is the time of cutting. The best time to cut is just when the grain is in the early milk stage, at which time the stems and leaves may be cured into bright hay of very good quality and reasonably free from dust. If cut too green, the cereal grasses contain so much sap that they are very hard to dry, and require a great deal of air and sun, and even then it is hard to get the forage cured properly, so that it is free from dust. If left until too far advanced toward maturity, the fibre in the plants increases so fast that the digestibility of the dry roughage is very materially lowered. As the plant matures, the large amount of amide nitrogen gradually decreases, while the more valuable albuminoid substances increase. The perecntage of proteid material is greatest in the young plant, but there is a stage in the plant's growth where the fibre increases rapidly, thus decreasing the of digestible nutrients are found to centage of this substance, while the percentage of proteid material decreases, but some of the amides are changed to digestible albuminoids. From practice and analyses, it has been found that the greatest amount of digestible nutrients are ,ound to be present when the grain is just beginning to fill or in the early milk stage. A portion of a field of grain that has been badly lodged by a heavy storm, or by land overrich in nitrogen, causing a soft straw, might quite properly be used for this purpose, because crops, under such conditions, usually give a poor yield of grain.

The cereals are used quite extensively for hay in the states bordering on the Pacific Coast, and the speed of the light horses and the endurance of the work horses of these regions is often attributed to this fact. It has been known that, where horses have been sent from this district to races on the eastern tracks, a supply of cereal roughage has been sent with them, which testifies to the value placed on this kind of feed by those who have tried it.

If it is cut at the proper time, and is well cured, it will compare very favorably with clover and timothy, two of the common crops used for hay in Canada. Timothy hay contains about 2.8 per cent. digestible crude protein, 42.2 per cent. digestible carbohydrates and 1.3 per cent. digestible fat, and clover hay about 7.1 per cent. digestible crude protein, 37.8 per cent. digestible carbohydrates, and 1.8 per cent. of digestible fat; while good oat hay should contain about 4.7 of digestible crude protein, 36.7 per cent digestible carbohydrates and 1.7 per cent of digestible fat. It will be seen by the foregoing that the oat hay is much richer in protein than the timothy and, while not so rich as clover, it would contain a higher percentage than a mixture of clover and timothy, which is quite a common hay mixture in this country. In digestible carbohydrates there is very little difference in the three and in fact they are very much alike, so it is seen that oat hay if properly cured, is one of the best of roughages, and, where conditions are such as to cause a shortage of hay, this crop can be used to good advantage for this purpose. A por-surgical operation which consists of feehing.—Farmers' Advocate.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 22nd September, 1911, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, 2 times per week each way between Coles Island and Forks from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Coles Island, Forks and Route Offices, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at St. John.

G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MAIL SERVICE BRANCH.
Ottawa, 9th August, 1911.

Economy in Feeding.

Good pasture is sweet and fragrant. These qualities are deficient in dry foods, they are essential to ensure thorough assimilation and prevent waste of food. Food not fully assimilated sooner or later impairs the health. During about twenty-five years Herbageum has, without failure, efficiently and economically replaced those essential qualities, and its regular use with all classes of animals is advised. The cost per month for each cow, horse, beeve, hog or for about twelve fowls is not over 15c and for sheep and calves not over 5c. per month each. It is manufactured by the Beaver Manufacuring Company, Limited, of Galt, Ontario.

Dates to Remember.

Cape Breton County Exhibition, North Sydney, N. S., October 4, 5 and 6, 1911.

Chatham Exhibition, Chatham, N. B., Sept. 11th to 16th, 1911.

Prince Edward Island Provincial Exhibition, Charlottetown, P. E. I. September 26 to 29, 1911.

Fredericton Exhibition, Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 16 to 23, 1911.

Yarmouth County Exhibition, Yarmouth, N. S., Oct. 4, 5 and 6, 1911.

Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition Aug. 30th to Sept. 7th, 1911, Halifax.

Charlotte County Exhibition St. Stephen, N B., Sept. 12th to 15th, 1911.

N. S. Agricultural College opens November 1st, 1911.

Short Courses at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College opens January 2nd, 1912.

Retention of the Urine.

It is seldom that cattle are afflicted with retention of the urine, unless paralysis or partial paralysis of the animal sets in.

When a male is thus afflicted the animal cannot be relieved without a surgical operation, which consists of an opening into the urethra, just about six or eight inches beneath the roots of the tail. It is impossible to pass a catheter into the organ of a male owing to a peculiar S-like loop which prevents the instrument from passing into the bladder.

When a cow is afflicted with milk fever, or partial paralysis, the retention of the urine oftentimes causes her intense pain and for this reason it is usually advisable to relieve the animal by passing a female catheter into the urethra which lies on the bottom of the vagina.

The urethra of a cow has also a peculiar blind sack which the catheter is very apt to pass into instead of following the correct channel into the bladder. For this reason great care should be exercised when passing the catheter into a cow, but every cattle owner should familiarize himself with this simple operation, otherwise he may injure a cow in attempting to pass the catheter if he is not familiar with the peculiarity of this little urinary channel.

As soon as the urine is drawn from an ailing cow there are usually symptoms of immediate relief, indicating that the animal has been compelled to absorb a great portion of this harmful secretion—the urine.

Anti-Rheumatic Shoes for Men and Women

MADE BY

THE ROBERT TAYLOR CO., LTD.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

The PUBLISHER'S DESK.

Splendid Amusement Features for the Exhibition.

The Provincial Exhibition will open its gates on August 30th, and the big Fair will continue until September 7th. The Amusements will be on a grand scale. A notable feature will be the daily Airship flights by a great expert in navigation in the Upper Regions. Not only in this respect will the amusement features of the forthcoming exhibition be on a splendid scale, but the Commission have also secured seven startling Vaudeville acts which ahall be given in front of the Grand Stand, Afternoon and Evening. The early dates at which the Exhibition is being held this year will make the open-air performances far more enjoyable than they hitherto have been and the Grand Stand will probably draw immense crowds

The horse races which will take place every day of the show will be far more interesting than before. There will be our own speedy horses and to add interest a good representation of American horse flesh. The List of Entries shows that the races will draw the very best horses in the Provinces, and lovers of horses "and who does not love a horse?" will have everything they could desire.

The regular features of the Exhibition will be on a first class scale. Nothing will be neglected. The Fisheries exhibit, for instance, will far surpass anything ever seen in the building devoted to that great industry. The rates of transportation to Halifax will, as usual be very low. Visitors who contemplate going to the Exhibition at Halifax this year will make no mistake in carrying out their intention.

The Prince Edward Island Provincial Exhibition.

The Prince Edward Island Provincial Exhibition will be held in Charlottetown on September 26 to 29th., inclusive. An attractive prize list has been provided and prospects are good for a large entry in the respective classes. If you have not already received a copy of the prize list, do so at once, you will find it will interest you. Look over the list and see if there are not some sections in which you can exhibit. Some livestock, farm produce or some other exhibit then make your entry and thus give your exhibition the moral support that it deserves September is an ideal month for visiting the Island province. Plan to visit the Charlottetown Exhibition this fall. We know you will be well pleased.

New Brunswick Fruit Exhibition.

The big annual New Brunswick Fruit Show will be held in St. John N. B. on October 30th and 31st and November 1st and 2nd. This fruit show will be held under the auspices of the New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association. Every Farmer in the province of New Brunswick who is interested in fruit growing should become a member of the association. The membership fee is only one dollar and the privileges afforded to members are as follows —

1. Twelve free entries at the Exhibition to be held in St. John the first week in November.
2. Extra entries over twelve at the rate of ten cents each.
3. Free admittance to the three days series of lectures and demonstrations on fruit growing given by experts at the Exhibition.
4. All the horticultural publications issued by the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture and the Association.

If you have not already received a copy of the prize list send for one to the Secretary of the Association, Mr. A. G. Turvey, Fredericton, N. B. Look over the list of commodities for which prizes are offered and see if there are not some sections in which you can make entries and thus help to make the 1911 Fair the best ever held in New Brunswick. Entries close on October 21st.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, 22nd September, 1911, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, 3 times per week each way, between Butternut Ridge and Thornbrook from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Butternut Ridge, Lower Ridge and Thornbrook, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at St. John.

G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MAIL SERVICE BRANCH.
Ottawa, 9th August, 1911.

EASY MONEY!!

IF YOU HAVE THE GOODS.

WE MEAN THAT

$15,000===In Premiums===$15,000

TO BE AWARDED AT THE

Fredericton Exhibition

SEPT. 16th to 23rd

Write W. S. Hooper, Secretary, Box 150, Fredericton, N. B., for Prize List and see if you haven't

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Dairy,
Agricultural or Horticultural Products

Good enough to carry away some of the money.

Your Wife or daughters will also be interested in the Ladies Dept. Get busy.

The Great Event of the Maritime Provinces.

Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition

HALIFAX

Aug. 30th to Sept. 7th.

Prepare to make this your Annual Holiday.

Bring your Exhibits and combine Business with Pleasure.

You can't afford to miss the Airship Flights and the "Automobiles that pass in the Air."

Entries in All Classes Close AUGUST 12th.

M. McF. HALL, - Manager and Secretary, - HALIFAX, N. S.

1 Cent a Word.

This department is one of the most valuable in the MARITIME FARMER. At a cost of only one cent a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange. The address must be counted as part of the advertisement and each initial or a number counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order and advertisement must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office. Copy must be received not later than Friday before the date of issue, which will always be found on the editorial page of the proceeding issue. No black faced type or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small ad. as noticeable as a large one. The rate for this column is one cent a word, each insertion. MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

REMEMBER! Reeves Munroe, Consulting Electrical Engineer, Taymouth, N. B.

FARM FOR SALE.—At Westchester Station. New house and convenient to station. Apply to J. C. MURRAY, Box 624, New Glasgow, N. S.

YORKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE.—Both sexes, 4 weeks old. FRED E. SHARP, Midland, N. B.

FOR SALE.—Two pure bred rams, 18 months old, also one ram lamb, 6 months old. Apply to M. E. ASA BURPEE, Burton, N B.

FOR SALE.—Pure bred Hereford bull, 1 months old.—LYMAN A. WHITMAN, New Albany, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia

WANTED AT ONCE.—Two good men for gathering apples and potatoes Good wages to active persons.—J. SCOTT LAMONT, Billtown, N. S.

YORKSHIRE, Young sows of different ages on hand. Orders taken for later litters. Pairs not akin. Price right, order now W. A. CHURCHILL, Lakeside. Yar. Co.

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE.—Registered Holstein Bull for Sale, 21 months old. Live weight 1,150 pounds, in good condition, and kind Apply to JOHN R. McDONALD, Port Hood, N. S.

THREAD POWER FOR SALE.—One second hand two-horse Moody thread power for sale cheap. First set of planks still on the machine. Write POWER care of MARITIME FARMER, ussex, N. B.

ALL kinds of books on Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Gardening, Bees, Fruits Flowers, Vegetables, etc. Catalogue free.—MORGAN'S POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, London, Ont.

BAIN WAGON FOR SALE.—We are offering one heavy Bain Lumber or Farm Wagon for sale cheap, on easy terms. For particulars write M. A. MacLEOD, SUSSEX, N.B., or W. C. MacLEOD & SONS, LOCH LOMOND WEST, N. S

FOR SALE.—Pure bred Holstein bull, six years old. Active, docile and a sure getter. Dam's record 23.8 lbs. butter in seven days.—STEPHEN C. CHURCHILL, Overton, Yarmouth, N. S.

WANTED.—An active man of genial disposition, thoroughly competent in all branches of general farm work and thoroughly reliable. Can accomodate a married man, and will hire by the year if satisfactory. State wages required, with or without board.—CHAS. PETERS Elmhurst, Kings Co., N.B.

"A bright twentieth-century man for new and fascinating work as ambitious representative for the Marvellous Oxygenor—entirely new, high class proposition, Wonderful moneymaker for progressive man if found. Experience unnecessary. Such men apply, OXYGENOR COMPANY, Chatham, Ontario."

Meadow Brook Stock Farm.

Chatham, N. B.

Clydesdales, Haekneys, Shorthorns, Berkshires. Look over our winnings at late Amherst Horse Show and you will be convinced that we have the stock. Send your Pure Bred Mares to be bred

J. B. SNOWBALL, COMPANY Limited, Proprietors

JOHN BENNETT, Superintendent.

FOR SALE.

25 Yearling Hens of the following varieties :—Rose and Single Comb, R. I. Reds and Brown Leghorns at $1 each.

W. H. HENRY, Shubenacadie, N. S.

P. E. I. Crop Report.

JAS. PLATTS, LOT FIVE writes:—We are having plenty rain now. Grain is not going to give as satisfactory a yield as was supposed two or three weeks ago. The season has been so hot that the grain ripened prematurely. Very little of the grain has been in the ground over three months and recent storms have broken it badly. Potatoes promise a good yield.

MARKETS.

St. John Prices.

GRAIN.—Oats, 50c to 55c.

FEEDSTUFFS.—Corn meal, $3.40 to $3.50.

DRESSED MEATS.—Country beef, 6c to 8c; beef (carcass), 11c to 12c; beef (retail), 12c to 20c; mutton, 6c to 8c; lamb, 12c to 13c; pork, 9c to 9½c.

HORSES.—Drafters, $200.00 to $225.00; carriage, $200.00 to $225.00.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Creamery butter, 24c to 26c; dairy butter, 20c to 24c.

POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS.—Eggs, 25c to 35c doz.; fowl, $1.00 to $1.25; chickens, 80c to $1.25; ducks, $1.00 to $1.25; turkeys, 18c to 20c per lb.

FRUIT.—Apples, $1.50 to $2.00 per barrel; pears, $2.50 to $3.00 barrel; plums, 70c to 75c basket; raspberries, $1.00 six quart pail; honey, $1.25.

VEGETABLES.—Carrots, 50c dozen bunches; potatoes, 85c bushel; turnips, 60c to 80c.

MISCELLANEONS.—Hay, $9.00 to 11.00; straw, $6.00 ton; wool, 14c to 22c; beef hides, 11c; calf skins, 17c; sheep skins, 20c to 40c; lamb skins, 20c to 40c.

The St. John markets are poorly supplied this week. Pork is on the move and the people and traders snap it up at good prices. Lamb is in demand. The beef market is dull and Ontario beef is taking the preference. There are two concerns handling beef, lamb and pork products and they are doing a good trade. The river counties send a great deal of country produce to this market and there is a ready demand for it all.

Charlottetown Prices

GRAIN.—Oats, white, 40c to 45c; black, 48c 52c.

FEEDSTUFF.—Retail $1.30 to $1.35; Shorts, $1.40 to $1.50; middlings $1.45 to $1.50; oil-cake, $2.25 to $2.50; Corn meal, $1.80 te $1 85.

LIVE STOCK—Butchers cattle, 4c to 5c; stockers, $18 to $35; milch cows, $30 to $60; sheep, 4c to 4½c; lambs, 5½ to 5¾.

DRESSED MEATS.—Beef (carcass), 8½c to 9½c; beef (retail), 9c to 16c; mutton, 10c to 14c; veal (carcass), 4¾c to 5½c; lamb, (retail), 12c to 15c.

HORSES.—Drafters, $150 to $225; roadsters, $150 to $225; carriage, $150 to $225.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Creamery butter, 23½c to 24c solids; dairy butter, 18c to 20c in tubs, 24½ to 25 prints; cheese, 12½ to 13c.

POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS.—Eggs, 18½c; fowl, 10c to 12c; chickens, 60c to 80c pair; ducks, 80c to $1.00.

FRUIT.—Apples, 15c to 25c per peck.

VEGETABLES—Carrots (retail) 5c per bunch, Potatoes, 50c to 75c per bush.; turnips, 40c per bush.; beets, 5c per bunch.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Hay, $9 to $10 per ton; straw, $5 per ton; wool, 24c per lb.; beef hides, 10½c to 11c per lb.; calf skins, 12c to 15c per lb.; sheep skins, 35c to 40c each; lamb skins, 35c to 45c each.

Trade in farm products as is usual at this season of the year is dull. There is very little offering and what comes on our market is sold in a small retail way and prices have wider range than is usual during shipping season. Oats are about all cleaned up and what few offer are only sufficient to supply local demand and prices are away above a shipping basis. Some small lots of new vegetables are being shipped to outside markets but mostly by the growers and are being forwarded for sale through commission houses and it is difficult for us to give quotations. Eggs are higher, shippers are now paying 18½c full count delivered at Charlottetown and as shrink is heavy as is usual at this season the price is higher than it appears. Butter and cheese are both higher and the former is likely to be scarce as pastures are very dry and the make will in consequence be short. The same applies to cheese and last board was sold at 12⅞. The market is strong and is advancing but p ices are to such a point that a reaction might be expected. Hay is not being offered as the crop was a short one and farmers are not willing to accept prices that are obtainable at present and in consequence no bnsiness is being done. Beef is quite plentiful but the quality is only fair and prices are easy. Lamb is difficult to buy as the market at present will not pay as high as last season and farmers are holding. The harvest is now well underway and a few days more of present condition and it will be practically all saved The root crop despite the dry season looks good particularly so is this true with regard to potatoes although reports to hand say that the roots are small but as there is no sign of blight this will likely be overcome before digging.

Filling the Silo.

The thousands of farmers who this year face the problem of filling the silo for the first time will find valuable suggestions in a bulletin on "Filling the Silo" just issued by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station. It was wrrtten by Prof. W. J. Kennedy, head of the annual husbandry work of the station, and is based on years of experience with silos and very extensive investigations among feeders. The buiietin answers every possible question that may arise from the time to cut the corn to putting on the top layer in the silo. One edition of the bulletin has already been exhausted and a second is being printed. It may be sucured by writing to the Iowa Experiment station at Ames for it.

Holstein Bull for Sale

We have a pure bred, registered Holstein Bull, 8 months old, for sale. This bull is well grown, thrifty and fit to head any herd. His dam was producing 70 pounds milk per day, two weeks after freshening. She is due to freshen again in September and is still giving from 20 to 25 pounds. His sire produces as uniform a lot of calves as we have ever seen. If you want him write to-day.

W. C. MacLEOD & SONS, "Gold River Farm, Loch Lomond West, N. S.

Shorthorns For Sale.

We have sold eight pure-breds and have a choice lot of roan and reds left, ages from 13 to 26 months. Also a large red bull, 3 years old.

C. C. H. EATON, Canard, N. S.

HATCHED RIGHT?

Look out now for that white, pasty symptom called **White Diarrhea.**

It may occur anytime from the 3rd day to the 4th week of the hatch. Incurable? Not now! We have Conkey's **White Diarrhea Remedy** this season, a new discovery. Saves chicks even badly affected. Better have a package, price 50c. Use it anyway, in the drinking water as a preventive. It's Chick insurance; why lose from 65 to 100 per cent of the hatch?

Maritime Poultry Supply Co., Moncton, N. B.

AGENTS WANTED TO HANDLE THE

Woodpecker Gasoline Engine

in every locality. The Woodpecker has been sold in the Maritime Provinces for 8 years and is acknowledged to be the best engine made. What a user says :

The 6 H. P. Woodpecker engine that I got from you in September, 1908, has given perfect satisfaction, always ready to go in all kinds of weather, just as easy to start with the thermometer 10 below zero, as she is in the middle of summer. I have done as much work with her now as any ordinary farmer would do during his lifetime and still she runs to-day as well as when I got her, the only expense being one contact spring, costing 40c. If I had to buy one to-morrow, I would buy a Woodpecker in preference to any other kind I have seen working. Yours truly, HOWARD RAMSAY.

The first Woodpecker which we sold 8 years ago is running as well to-day as when she was new. We can make immediate deliveries on any sizes as we have two carloads arriving this week, one in Charlottetown, P. E. I., and one in St. John, N. B.

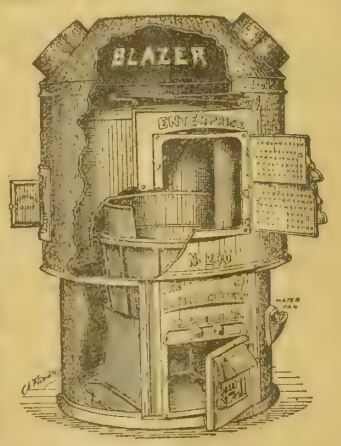
We have a few second-hand engines at different times which we will sell cheap.

Write to-day for descriptive catalogue and prices to

THE L. M. TRASH CO., - - St. John, N. B.

The oldest and largest dealers of gasoline engines in Canada.

Have You to Face the Problem



of how to secure the heat required in this climate for practically seven or eight months of the year, and how to get it in the most satisfactory way, with the least trouble and expense ?

If so, we can help you solve it by supplying a furnace that will fill the bill, the

ENTERPRISE BLAZER

With Patent Fire Pot.

This we have produced after a great deal of study and experience in catering to the furnace trade, and we feel we have in it a heating apparatus embracing all the best features known in the science of heating by Hot Air.

The BLAZER will burn Hard or Soft Coal or Wood, is made in four sizes and of such height as will adapt it for use in low cellars.

In this space we will show in future issues a few of the many testimonials we have received from the far West from those who have found the BLAZER all we claim for it.

Sold by all the leading stove dealers and manufactured only by

The Enterprise Foundry Company,

SACKVILLE, N. B. Manufacturers.

COBEQUID FARM HOLSTEINS !

Offering some fine bull and heifer calves sired by Sir Rooker Posch Artis and Helbon Dekol's Prince, from cows and heifers that are producers. Can spare a cow or two bred to freshen next fall. Inspection solicited.

SAMUEL DICKIE, Central Onslow, Col. Co., N. S.

SUNNY BRAE SHEEP RANCH
Auction Sale of Sheep

I WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT

FREDERICTON EXHIBITION

—ON—

Friday Morning, Sept. 22nd, 1911

the largest and best selection of all the leading breeds, both sexes, ever before offered in the Maritime Provinces. Sheep are booming and bound to lead all classes of live stock in these provinces. Brother farmer don't fail to attend this sale. Buy a good pure bred sheep and start on the road to success. This sale will also afford a splendid opportunity for Farmers' Societies to select high class pure bred stock. **Remember the dates.**

Terms made known at sale or my writing us.

JAMES A. TELFER, - - - - PROPRIETOR

Breeders Directory

Our charge for inserting names in this Directory is $1 per year for each line under each heading. Money must be paid strictly in advance. Names taken out promptly when time is up. Stamps taken.

Jersey Cattle.
Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Guernsey Cattle.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex, N. B.
Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Holstein Cattle.
F. W. C. Nase, Nerepis Station, Kings Co., N B.
Jos. R. Taylor, Upper Dorchester, N. B.

Ayrshire Cattle
John A. Hughes, Petitcodiac, N. B.
The S. H. White Co. Ltd. Forest Glen, N. B.
Hon. W. Owens. 4026 Dorchester St., Montreal.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex N. B.
Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N. S.

Shorthorn Cattle.
Isaac Chipman & Son, Chipman's Corner, Kings Co., N. S.
Walter E. Eaton, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N.S

Oxford Down
Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N S.

Cotswolds
Donald Innis, Tobique River, N. B.

SWINE—Berkshire.
J. R. Semple, Brule, Col. Co., N. S.

Yorkshires.
Hon. W. Owens, 14026 Dorchester St., Montreal
The S. H. White Co. Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B.
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
R J. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S.
Wm. A. Churchill, Lakeside, Yar. Co., N. S.
Boyd A. Wetmore, Harvey, Albert Co. N. B.
Syd. J. Goodliffe, Sussex, N. B.

Chester Whites.
Jacob Allen, Bayfield, N. B.
W. H. Moore, Scotch Lake, N. B.
Howard W. Corning, Coeggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
W. C. McLeod & Sons, Loch Lomond West, N S.

POULTRY.
Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Walter McMonagle & Sons, Sussex N. B.
S. Jones, Sussex, N. B., White Plymouth Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorca, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns.
W. J. M. McLeod, Loch Lomond, West N. S., Houdans and Silver Grey Dorkings and R. C. R. I. Reds

Craig Bros.
B. P. Rocks.

Leaders again. A clean sweep of the four cockerel prizes at the last big Fair; 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen, 3rd pullet. In Utility Class 1st Pen, 1st and 2nd pairs of Cockerels, 1st and 2nd pairs of Pullets with the reward of Rhodes Cup. Price of eggs and stock gladly given on application to

BOX 447, Amherst, N. S.

FOR SALE!

To make room, 100 Breeding Hens and Cocks, Barred and White Rocks and R. C. Reds, also some Cockerels and Pullets to spare in each variety.

EGBERT DEYOUNG,
Box 120. Dartmouth, N. S.

Eggs fr Hatching.

Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds and S. C. Brown Leghorns. Both matings $1.50 per 15 eggs. Columbians and Wyandottes $1.00 per 13 eggs. 120 Egg Incubator and Brooder for sale.

"Hillside Stock Farm"

Ayrshires of the choicest strains, imported and Canadian bred, young bulls and females, all ages for sale. We made a personal selection in Scotland last summer and can supply your wants. We invite your inspection when visiting the College Farm. Come and see us.

PRESCOTT BLANCHARD,
Truro, N. S.

MAPLE GREEN FARM.

Holsteins of the richest breeding and highest production; nothing for sale at present except a choice Bull Calf, out of a 17.35 lb. Jersey three year old; seven of the nearest females in his pedigree average over 25 lbs. butter in 7 days and he is individually as good as his breeding. For particulars write

R. L. HICKS,
Dalhousie Junction,
Restigouche Co., N. B

Sea View Stock Farm

I have for sale several choice pure bred young Holstein Bulls, of various ages. Write or call for full information

J. D. IRVING,
Bouctouche, N. B.

SPRING BROOK FARM AYSHIRES.

Headed by two imported Bulls. Stock all ages, for sale. Exceptionally fine lot of young Bull Calves from cows that won at Amherst 3rd in aged cow class. 1st and 4th in three year olds, 1st and 5th in two year olds.

McINTYRE BROS.
Inspection invited. Sussex, N. B

Dairy — Shorthorns.

FOR SALE.—4 Bulls and some choice Heifers with calf, colors dark red or roan, ages from seven months to two years. The head of this herd is an imported bull from Cumberland Co England; and was the best calf from one of the best dairy herds in that country. Inspection and enquiry solicited. Address W. T. WOOD,
Highfield Farm, - - Sackville, N. B

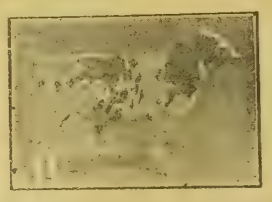
BOND INTEREST VS. BANK INTEREST.

If you have money in the Savings Bank at 3% you can make it earn 50% more by investing it in a safe Municipal Bond earning 4½%. We sell bonds of towns in the Maritime Provinces which yield from 4¼% to 4½% and the investment is just as safe as though the money were in the Bank. Send for our list of absolutely safe investments. Bonds of this character have a ready market and can be sold quickly at any time you might require to have your cash.

Atlantic Bond Company, Limited,

HOWARD P. ROBINSON, President.

Bank of Montreal Building, - ST. JOHN, N. B.
Herald Building - - HALIFAX, N. S.



Wish - Ton - Wish Stock Farm.

Breeders of High-Class Holstein-Friesian Cattle and Large English Berkshire Pigs. Just now we can offer a few good Bull Calves and a Heifer or two. We have some extra good young Berkshire Pigs of both sexes ready to ship the last of May, out of one of the very best sows we ever owned, and sired by an Imported boar of excellent quality.

HARDING BROS., Props.,
Welsford, Queens Co., N. B.

BROOKLAND'S HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

I am offering for sale one pure bred Holstein bull, Eke DeKol Paul, Jr., three years old, dam, Lady Pietertje DeKol. Record day for milk, seventy pounds. Sire, Eke DeKol. This bull is also first cousin to Grace Fayne 2nd Homestead champion seven day cow of the world, 35.55 lbs. butter. Also a half-brother, six months old, out of same cow, sired by Ormsby Veeman.

Write for prices. First come, first served.

C. H. Giles, 'Phone 464 P. O. Box 119, Brooklands, Fredericton, N. B.

SHEEP MEN ATTENTION!

Those who desire to purchase some of the best blood obtainable in all the leading breeds of Sheep will do well to write me for prices. I have a car of beauties coming from Ontario which I intend to exhibit at the Maritime Fairs. Make a point to see my exhibit and be convinced I have the goods and that they may be bought right. Special attention paid to Farmers' Societies.

JAS. A. TELFER, Sunny Brae Sheep Ranch, Sussex, N. B.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS!

Champions of Canada. **Champion of World.**

In show ring we are champions of Canada. We have defeated the very choicest selections made in United States. We will be shipping a car of Jerseys to the Maritime Provinces early in May. Write at once.

B. H. BULL & SON, - Brampton, Ont.

MAPLE FOREST STOCK FARM.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

ADDRESS:

S. J. GOODLIFFE, - Sussex, N. B.

FINE POULTRY FOR SALE!

Barred Plymouth Rock, White and Buff Wyandotte, S. C. Rhode Island Red and S. C. Brown Leghorn Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets for sale. Several were prize winners last season and the young birds are very promising. No more eggs this year. Prices of birds given on application to

GLEN VIEW POULTRY YARDS, - - SUSSEX, N. B.

FOR SALE.

One Guernsey Bull, 26 months old; two Guernsey Bull Calves, dropped in December, and Females, any age.

My Ayrshire Bull is imported, his dam had a record of 12,840 pounds testing 3.9 in 45 weeks. Three Young Ayrshire Bull Calves, females, any age.

Young Chester White Pigs sold by weight, some 9 weeks and some 10 weeks old, both sexes. Two sows due to farrow in September. Correspondence solicited.

J. F. ROACH, 'Phone 111. "Sunny Side Stock Farm." SUSSEX, N. B.

BELLEVUE STOCK FARM.

Bellevue won male and female championships and all the herd prizes in Shorthorns at the 1910 fairs. The championship for Ayrshire bull has been held by us for three years with our Morton Main's Gerthrope, an Osborne bred bull. All our prize winners, with the exception of our herd bulls were bred by ourselves. Write for prices or call and see us. We breed our winners and sell them too.

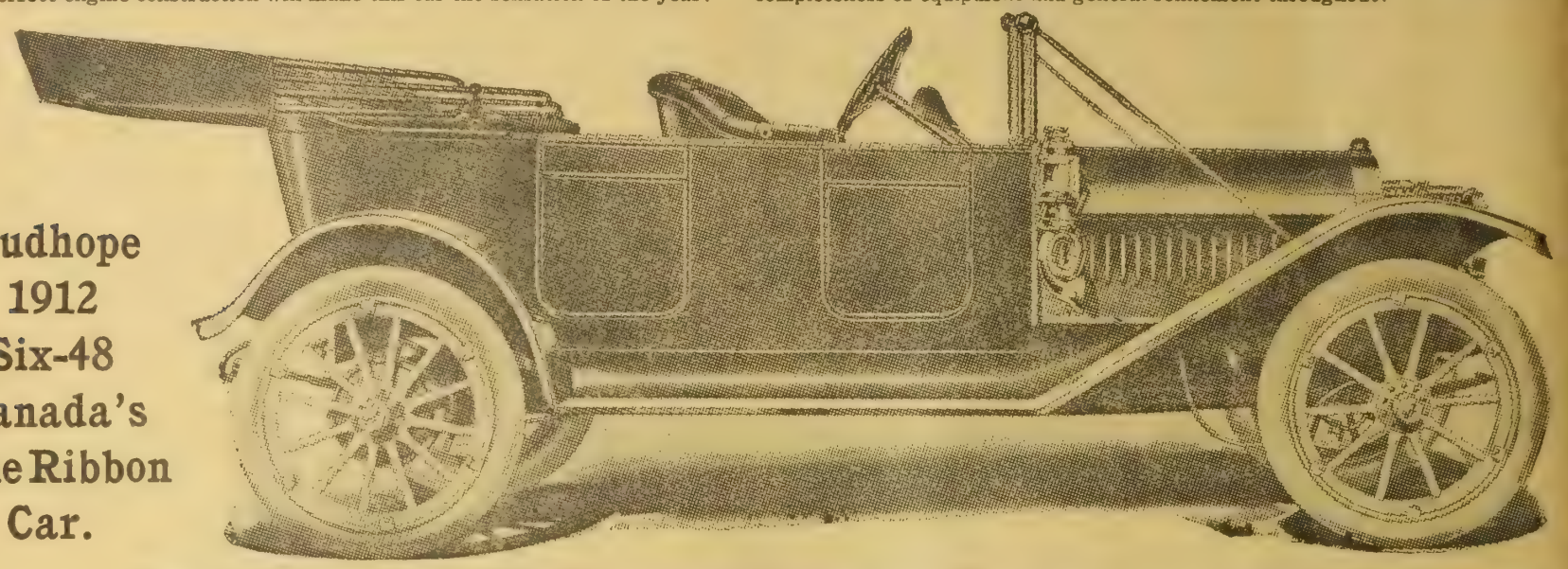
C. A. ARCHIBALD, Proprietor. - - - Truro, N. S.

For 1912 the Tudhopes Announce the Important Addition of a Six-Cylinder 48 H.P. Car to Their Line $2150, Fully Equipped

Here is the car that motordom has been waiting for—a high powered, luxuriously appointed, easy running "Six" at a price within the public's reach. Top and windshield; high class nickel finish throughout; Bosch dual magneto system; continental demountable rims; extra tire and rim; perfect engine construction will make this car the sensation of the year.

The 1911 "Everitt" broke all first season selling records of any Canadian car—due to merit, liberal equipment, confidence in the Tudhope reputation and a knowledge of the wonderful value to motorists of "Tudhope service" which so fully protects "Everitt" owners. The Tudhope 1912 line will surpass the 1911 standard with greater value in tire equipment, completeness of equipment and general refinement throughout.

Tudhope 1912 Six-48 Canada's Blue Ribbon Car.



The 1912 Tudhope Six-48; Nickel Trimmings, Fully Equipped, Two Years' Guarantee, $2,150.

THE Tudhope "Six-48" is the answer to your problem, "How can I enjoy to the full the admitted delights of six-cylinder car operation at a reasonable price—with a guarantee of minimized tire troubles—with a minimum of service-interruptions—with a realization of the fullest possible protection from the makers?" Here is the Tudhope "Six-48," Canada's Car de Luxe. Note the long, low, graceful clean-cut body lines of the 1912 Tudhope "Six-48." Long wheel base, 126½ inches; large wheels; 37x4½ tires; Continental demountable rims; double-drop frame; low-hung body; high round clearance. Bosch Dual Ignition System with Bosch plugs give high-tension spark from two absolutely independent sources—obviating cranking and ignition troubles. Motor vibration entirely absent owing to unit-cast motor rigidity combined with steady power stream from the six cylinders. Safety device in-sliding-type nickel-steel gears run in hard oil. Speed range on the high gear, 2 to 75 miles per hour. Extreme motor simplicity and perfect accessibility of all parts. Self-oiling power plant. Flush door latches. All parts standardized and replaceable by owner. Aluminum clutch, cone type, gradual take-up. Hand-buffed leather upholstery. Roomy tonneau. Wide rear seats. Tudhope-built bodies. Chassis materials, chrome-nickel steel, nickel-steel, best English steel, aluminum, finest gray iron, and die-cast friction-metal motor bearings. Comes with top in finest English Mohair, improved automatic windshield, NICKEL TRIMMING THROUGHOUT, full light equipment with five lamps and generator, foot and robe rails, high-grade speedmeter, horn, tool box on running board, extra Continental Demountable Rim and extra 37x4½ tire complete with cover, holder, etc., comprising items of "Special Tudhope Equipment 1912," extraordinary and sensational. Sold complete, no extras. Guarantee 2 years, with "Tudhope Service."

Continental Demountable Rim and Bosch Dual Magneto. What They Mean.

If no other improvement in our 1912 line were made than the Continental demountable rim and larger tires, this feature would alone place the Tudhope models first among cars for your consideration.

The larger tires prevent excessive wear and the troubles due to possible overload with full complement of passengers. Practically every other car on the market is undertired. The Tudhope policy is to give a wide margin of safety by tires of the most liberal size.

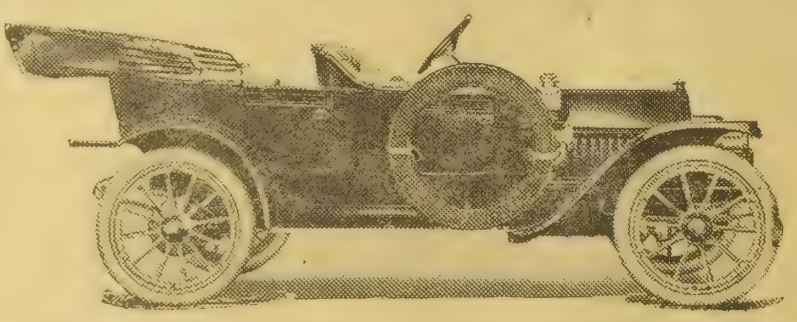
The extra Continental demountable rim carried with extra tire ready inflated, permits the change of both tire and rim, in case of tire trouble, with only a few moments' work.

The Bosch Dual Magneto—which must not be confused with "duplex" systems in the market—makes the Tudhope driver independent of ignition troubles. Has two independent sources of current—magneto and battery—either may be used at need. The most luxurious cars are equipped with Bosch Dual Ignition.

These adjuncts are costly for us to add to the moderate-priced Tudhope cars. But they give value and assurance of road service to our customess.

Tudhope Service—Vastly Importans to First Car Owners.

Behind each "Everit" sale is the policy of Tudhope protection to the owner. We prepare for our responsibility in the factory. It begins when we sell. We safeguard our cars to actually deliver to the owner all he expects. Our 2 years' guarantee is just twelve times the length of the usual motor car guaranteed.



Model C, Fore-Door, 1912 4 Cylinder Model, Completely Equpped, $1,625.

SPECIFICATIONS.—Large wheels, 35x4 tires, Continental demountable rims, double-drop frame, Bosch dual ignition, which permits starting from the seat, and Bosch spark plugs. Unit-cast, long-stroke, four-cylinder, 30-36 h. p. motor of increased efficiency, self-oiling and accessible in every part. Safety, selective nickel-steel transmission gears running in oil. Wide tonneau, hand-buffed leather upholsterd and Tudhope-built bodies and finishing. HIGH-CLASS NICKEL FINISH throughout. Aluminum clutch, high road clearance, low-hung body. Has best English mohair top, heavily-nickeled windshield, extra Continental demountable rim and extra 35x4 mounted tire with cover and holders. Horn, full light equipment, including five lamps (nickeled), generator, foot and robe rails, high-grade speedometer, tool box on running board, "Tudhope Special Equipment 1912," 2 years, guarantee, and "Tudhope Service" for owner's protection. Car sold complete as above—no extras to buy.

Tudhope Motor Co., Limited,

ORILLIA, - ONTARIO.

(All Prices F. O. B. Orillia.)

Tudhope Reputation and Perfect Factory Facilities Behind Every Car They Sell.

The Tudhope factory is fully equipped with jigs and fixtures for wholly producing Tudhope cars in absolutely interchangeable parts. The jigs hold the unfinished parts and also guide the tools working upon them to an absolutely exact position. This ensures hair-breadth accuracy of parts. The work of the jigs, and all machines, is further corrected by ceaseless inspections and gaugings, which discard parts showing flaws or variations of more than 1-1000 inch from standard measurements. The result is an accurately assembled and well-fitting chassis which cannot develop lost motion under road vibration.

All this gives Tudhope cars many years of life, and prevents many breakages of parts. It enables great value to be offered at moderate price by lowering the cost and facilitating the production of fine-fitting parts.

Tudhope cars are built to deliver SERVICE to owners.

Place Your Name on Fyle With Us

for a copy of our catalogue. It will more fully inform you of the exclusive merits of the Tudhope line for 1912—the "Blue Ribbon Cars of Canada." We'll advise you when and where you may arrange for a demonstration—without obligation to you.

PUBLISHED TWICE-A-MONTH

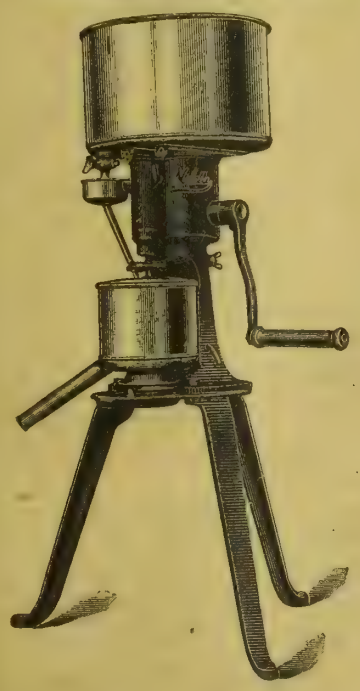
The MARITIME FARMER
AND CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYMAN

Library, Univ. of Illinois
Agricultural Experiment Station
Urbana, Ill.

Published twice-a-month in the Interests of the Farmers of the Maritime Provinces of Canada

Vol. 16. SUSSEX, N. B., SEPTEMBER 12, 1911 No. 23

25 Years' Use
in the Dairies of Half a Million Customers Demonstrates That
THE MELOTTE
is the
MOST EFFICIENT, SERVICEABLE and PROFITABLE
CREAM SEPARATOR ever constructed



Cap. 280-720 lbs. per hour.

The "Melotte" pays its original cost within 12 months from date of purchase in EXTRA CREAM alone and there is NO COST for repairs.

The "Melotte" skims more milk with LESS POWER, in LESS TIME, and, under all conditions MORE EFFECTIVELY than other Cream Separators.

"MELOTTES" are ALWAYS READY to separate. Ask your neighbor to prove this statement.

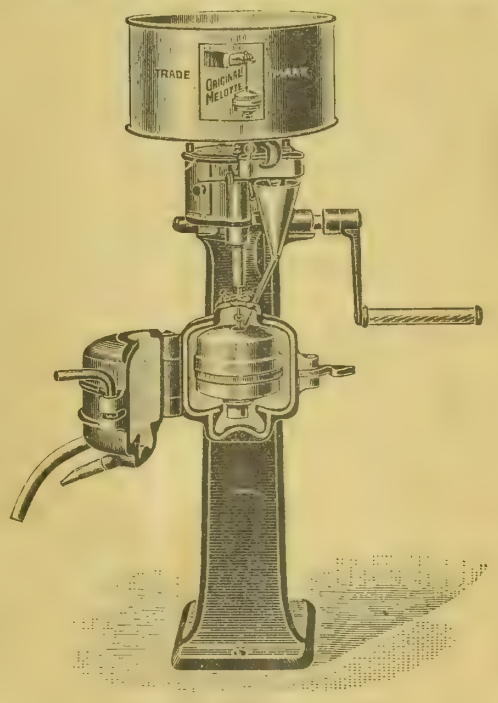
If you want a Cream Separator, TRY A MELOTTE, then you'll BUY IT and be a SATISFIED USER.

It's a TIME-SAVER, MONEY-EARNER, SATISFACTION-GIVER
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

MELOTTES are all GUARANTEED to give entire satisfaction, and every machine can be operated before being purchased when in doubt.

Write for NEW RECOMMENDATION BOOKLET which is ALL TRUTH.

ADDRESS "SALES MANAGER"



Cap. 400-1300 lbs. per hour.

R. A. LISTER & CO. Limited,
82 Water St., ST. JOHN, N. B., or 62 Stewart St., TORONTO.

One of the Many Letters We are Receiving Daily.

Monastery of Our Lady of Charity,
Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 11th, 1911.

Asepto Soaps, Ltd., St. John, N. B.

Dear Sirs :—Please accept our sincere thanks for having so promptly sent us the premiums asked for. We are delighted with them, they are so beautiful.

We remain, The Sisters of Our Lady of Charity.

Do you realize how quickly you can procure a beautiful premium from us? and that all of the following articles carry coupons that count together on the same premium.

List of Articles that Carry Coupons with Them :

Asepto Soaps

Asepto Soap
Asepto Soap Powder
Asepto Woollen Soap
Asepto Carbolic Soap
Asepto Hand Cleaner
Asepto Potash or Lye
Asepto Ironing Wax
Asepto Bluing
Asepto Gloss Starch
Asepto Scouring Soap
Asepto Black Harness Soap
Naptho Soap
Venus Floating Soap (toilet)
Scott's Scouring Powder

Specialties

Bay Rum
Bees Honey
Turpentine
Salts
Talcum Powder
Banner Cocoa
Senna
Household Ammonia
Sulphur
Banner Sweet Chocolate
Banner Bitter Chocolate
Banner Soda or Saleratus

Ebony Shoe Polishes

Ebony Lustre..... $0 25
Success Lustre..... 10
Ebony Combination in Black, Tan or Oxblood, 10c and 25c sizes
White Canvas Polish
Ebony Paste Polish
Little Coon Stove Polish

Oils

Banner Axle Oil
Camphorated Oil
Cod Liver Oil
Heavy Machine Oil
Oil of Tar
Fish Oil
Carbolated Oil
Castor Oil
Harness Oil
Sweet Oil
Neatsfoot Oil
Olive Oil
Sewing Machine Oil

Veterinary Dept.

Pendleton's Colic Cure
" Condition Powders
" Gall Cure
" Hoof Grower
" Horse Liniment

Banner Spices

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Ground Cloves
Whole Cloves
Allspice
Nutmegs
Mustard
Ginger
Pepper
Cinnamon
Mixed Spice
Cassia

Banner Fruit Syrups

Strawberry
Lemon
Orange
Raspberry
Pineapple
Cherry
Lime Juice

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Peppermint
Strawberry
Wintergreen
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Pineapple
Almond
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Patent Medicines

Beef Wine and Iron
Carbolic Salve
Corn Cure
Cure-a-cold Tablets
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Herner's Dyspepsia Cure
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil
Jamaica Ginger
Pansy Healing Cream
Pendleton's Curative Bitter
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Scott's Quinine Pills
Dr. Scott's White Liniment
Dr. Scott's Pills
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SEND FOR PREMIUM BOOK

ASEPTO SOAPS, Ltd., St. John, N. B.

IT'S UP TO YOU NOW ! !

—THAT IS—

The fact that you do not want to forget to take a few days holidays and visit New Brunswick's Big Biennial Fair, the

Fredericton Exhibition

SEPT. 16th to 23rd

EVERYTHING NEW ! ! !

New Buildings ! ! New Grounds ! !

New Features ! ! New Attractions ! !

Don't miss what we know will be the Greatest Fair ever held in the Maritime Provinces

SPECIAL RATES ON ALL TRANSPORTATION LINES

Come early. Stay as long as you like. You will be welcome and if you don't have a good time it won't be the fault of the

FREDERICTON EXHIBITION.

What about the Boy Who is to Become a Farmer ?

Give Him an Agricultural Education

It is the Best Heritage You Can Leave Him.

The Boy, preparing for Medicine, Law, Theology, Literature, Business, etc., must, if he would succeed, have an Education. The Prospective Twentieth Century Farmer should have Equal Advantages.

Agricultural College, Truro, Nova Scotia

Tuition FREE to All Students from the Maritime Provinces.

Next Session of Full Course begins NOVEMBER 1st, 1911.

Next Short Course for Farmers and Farmers' Sons begins JANUARY 2nd, 1912.

Next Short Course in Domestic Science, Dairying, Horticulture and Poultry for Ladies begins JANUARY 2nd, 1912.

A farmer's son attending the College, can take a full course in the various branches of Agriculture, Horticulture, Dairying, Poultry Raising, Veterinary Science, etc., and at the same time, in English, Mathematics, Book-Keeping, Political Economy, the various Sciences and other lines regularly studied in High Schools and Colleges.

Requirements for entrance are familiarity with farm practice and an ordinary school education. The College is especially adapted to the needs of farmers' sons who have not had an opportunity to acquire a high school education and now wish to improve their knowledge in all lines.

Students completing the two year course at Truro can enter the third year at Guelph, St. Anne de Belle Vue or any of the American Agricultural Colleges. For full particulars apply to—

M. CUMMING, B. A., B. S. A., - Principal Agricultural College, - Truro, N. S.

The Singed Cat

Those who have paid dearly for the use of cheap cream separators, through many unhappy experiences, know now — what they doubted then.

Their unanimous testimony—

THE DELAVAL

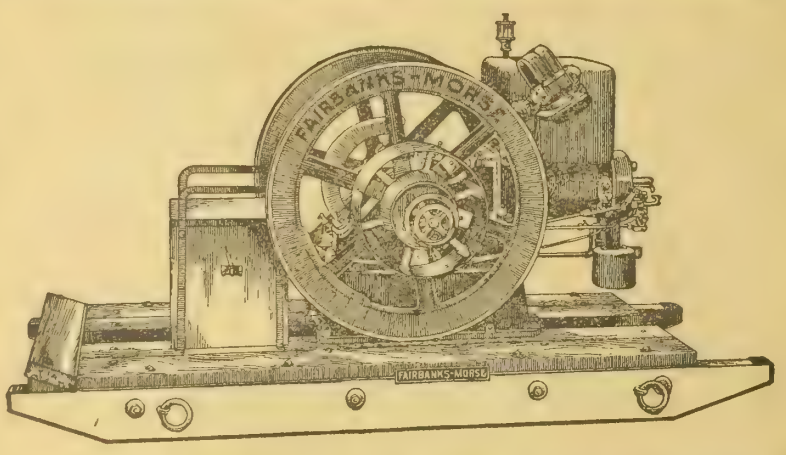
FOR MINE

TELLS THE STORY.

Better get a Catalog. Agents Everywhere.

The DeLaval Separator Co.

173-177 Williams St.
MONTREAL
Vancouver—Winnipeg



The Farm Labor Problem

The two great problems on the farm to-day are time and labor, especially at this time of year when you are gathering in your crops and preparing for the winter months. Wouldn't you welcome a machine that could work away all day, doing your tedious jobs, such as running a cream separator, threshing, cutting corn or pumping water and sawing wood. This is what a

FAIRBANKS-MORSE GASOLINE ENGINE

will do for you being built for such service and has proved this to over 112,000 users, affording them cheap and reliable help at all times, and any season. Our engines for out-door work are made to run in the coldest day as well as the hottest. Take up your pencil and fill in the coupon and mail it to The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited, 444 St James St.

Learn what a Fairbanks-Morse Engine will do for you.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., Limited,

MONTREAL.

Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Ottawa, Saskatoon

Send me your Catalogue on Fairbanks-Morse Farm Engines and Machinery.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

THE MARITIME FARMER
AND
CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYMAN.

Official Organ of The Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, The Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations, The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association and The Maritime Bee-Keepers' Association.

Volume 16. Sussex, N. B., Sept. 12, 1911. Number 23.

The Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition.

THE Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition, the first show in the 1911 series of Maritime fall fairs, was held at Halifax, N. S., on August 30th to September 7th, inclusive. The weather man favored the show with warm, sunny days and at night the harvest moon shed her soft light on place and people.

THE ATTENDANCE.

The attendance was fair. Monday, September 4th, being a public holiday brought a large number of visitors to the fair grounds. On that day the turnstiles clicked and clicked all day until at night they had registered upwards of 18,000 paid admissions. The grand stand and its paddocks were crowded to overflowing and the management was compelled to throw open the gates leading to the race track and thus allow the visitors the comforts of standing seats on the infield.

THE ATTRACTIONS.

The racing was excitable. Every heat was a race for the money and there were many close finishes. The stage attractions, between the heats were clean, and the various acts were cleverly performed. The airship ascensions were witnessed with keen interest as the bird man soared hither and thither, at various altitudes over the grounds.

THE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

were as usual under the careful direction of manager, M. McF. Hall, who with his genial assistants, Miss DeWolfe and Messrs. Ross and Gass, made matters as pleasant for visitors and exhibitors as they possibly could.

THE WOMEN'S BUILDING

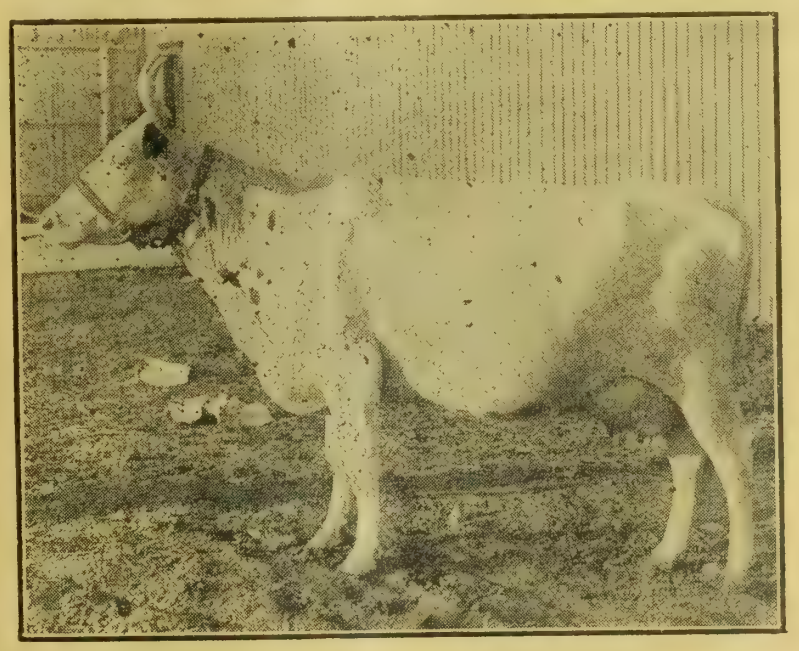
contained many and various specimens of women's work. There were preserved fruits, breads, cakes, candies, home-made textiles of wool and linen, home-made mats, rugs and quilts, knitted, crochet, needle embroidery, laces and drawn work, as well as decorative and other industrial articles. The exhibits showed by tasty appearance and workmanship what the hearty co-operation of brain and hand alone can produce.

THE ART GALLERY

contained many beautiful paintings, but taken as a whole it did not come up to as high a standard as it did in 1910, either in point of quantity or quality.

THE MINES BUILDING

contained displays of the minerals of the province in both the raw and manufactured states. The various exhibits were very attractively arranged and reflected much credit on the industrial giants of Nova Scotia.



Culcaigrie "White Lady" (27660)
Champion Ayrshire Female at the Halifax Exhibition. Owned by McIntyre Bros, Sussex, N. B.

THE FISHERIES BUILDING.

The exhibits in the fisheries building were also attractively displayed and were more numerous than ever before. There were more exhibits by individual fishermen than has been the custom in the past. The products of the deep, as put up for human consumption by those who go down to the sea in ships, are a great source of reaenue to the people of sea coast towns. The display they made this year was one of which fishermen, packers, cannees and cold storage men might well feel proud.

MACHINERY HALL

was not so well filled as on other occasions. The principal exhibits were carriages, wagons, spraymotors, automobiles and milling machinery.

THE MAIN BUILDING.

Nearly every available foot of space in the main building and annex were filled with the neatly arranged booths of manufacturers and dealers; a prominent featdre being the "Made in Halifax" exhibits.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

The exhibits in Agricultural Hall, owing to the dryness of the past season and the earliness of the exhibition dates, did not come up to the standard of other years in either quality or quantity. The Nappan Experimental Farm had an attractive array of the products of the farm that drew the attendtion of each and every visitor. George B. McGill placed the awards.

THE BUTTER AND CHEESE

was judged by Mr. C. W. McDougall, Dairy Superintendent, Sussex, N. B. The classes were fairly well filled but the quality of a few of the entries was not what it might have been. The score ranged from 96.75 points down to a low scale in the standard. A full list of prize winners will be found on another page of this issue.

APIARY PRODUCTS

were nearly down to the vanishing point. Chas. Piers, of Dutch Village, N. S., alone saved the reputation of the honey bee. The season of 1911 has not been a favorable one for the production of honey in the Maritime Provinces.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.

Owing to the immature condition of fruit at so early a date and in deference to the special request of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, fruit was not catalogued in this year's prize list. Consequently not a solitary specimen of fruit was shown. The Horticultural Hall contained an abundance of potted plants and cut flowers but did not present as admirable spectacle as fruit of various kinds would have made.

LINE STOCK ENTRIES.

The comparative number of live stock entries at the 1910 and 1911 Halifax exhibitions were as follows:

HORSES.

	1910	1911
Roadsters	14	40
Carriage	17	9
Ponies	5	7
General Purpose	14	20
Heavy Draught	20	12
Hackneys	18	4
Clydesdales	36	25
Thoroughbreds	9	5
Standard Breds	37	30
Percherons	6	5

CATTLE.

	1910	1911
Shorthorns	50	32
Herefords	21	21
Devons	35	38
Beef Grades	24	32
Fat Cattle	18	33
Working Oxen and Steers	4	7
Ayrshires	128	109
Jerseys	82	77
Guernseys	71	62
Holsteins	83	100
Grade Dairy	45	55

SHEEP.

	1910	1911
Leicesters	21	17
Lincolns	31	19
South Downs	24	14
Hampshire Downs	19	0
Dorsets	31	41
Grades, long wool	24	7
Fat Sheep, long wool	11	7

	1910	1911
Cotswolds	23	13
Shropshires	29	24
Oxford Downs	39	16
Cheviots	21	40
Suffolks	14	16
Grades, medium wool	9	11
Fat Sheep, medium wool	5	11

SWINE.

	1910	1911
Berkshires	17	1
White Chesters	15	12
Tamworths	0	0
Grades	29	34
Bacon Hogs	9	10

	1910	1911
Yorkshires	23	29
Poland China	8	10
Duroc Jerseys	8	9
Fat Pigs	6	14

THE HORSES

were as usual under the careful supervision of Mr. W. W. Black and Mr. J. W. Cowie, of Ontario placed the awards, with the utmost acceptance to spectators and exhibitors.

THOROUGHBREDS.—W. A. Black, of Halifax, showed Haphazard in the aged stallion class. Wm. Robertson, Halifax, had Ben Cotton by Lucifer II., dam Bennetta Cotton in the one-year-old stallion class. Burnetta owned by Mr. Robertson was the only Thoroughbred mare with foal by her side. Bernetta is by Joe Colton, dam Alanta. Salome a two-year-old filly by Lucifer II., dam Silence was also shown by Mr. Robertson. Haphaszard and Bernetta Cotton were champions in their respective sections.

STANDARD BREDS.—The Standard Bred Classes were well filled. Competition was keen and the respective owners were out to win. R. S. Starr's Royal Knight captured the red ribbon. Thos. Munro. with Maritime Prince, by Eastern Prince, captured the blue, while King Dodds, by Kalole, the champion at the 1910 and 1211 Amherst Horse shows went down to third place. Blake Bros. had no competition with Canadian Prince by Isle Dew in the three-year-old stallion class.

In the two-year-old stallion class Robert H. Gray led the way with Baron Britt by Baron Posey while Thos. Munroe took second money with Darkie by Achille.

The one-year-old stallion class had five entries. Frank Boutillier mounted to the head of the list with Mac Baring by Baring out of Jessie Rampart. While G. L. Sellets captured second place with Bocasso by Achille out of Lena Brazillian. Mrs. W. H. Musgraves' Baring Comet by Baring out of Karava came in for the third award.

There were four entries in the place for brood mare with foal. G. A. Polley's Muriel P., by Marico out of Vendetta topped the list. S. E. McGregor's Ruritania by Bow Bell captured the blue ribbon, while E. J. McKenna with Lilla Lee by Alright came in for the third award. G. L. Sellers with Lena Brazilian by Brazilian, out of Mistake, and D. L. Bell with Annie Mayflower by Tom Medium, out of Rock Farm Beauty contested for honors in the four year olds and upwards, filly class. The honor of first place was captured by Lena Brazilian.

Dwyer's Ima Jewle by Brazilian out of a Perceptor dam had no competition in the three-year-old filly class and won the coveted championship for best brood mare, any age.

Countess Bird, by Baron Posey and Olive Berry by Baring, captured first and second places respectively, in the two-year-old filly class.

S. E. McGregor's Retania, out of the second prize brood mare Ruritania led the 1911 foal class with Marico the Great, by Marico, out of Muriel P., and Lilla Lee's foal by Marshall M., in second and third places.

ROADSTERS were also out in strong and every improving numbers. There were six entries in the class for brood mares with foals by their side. Queen Bess by Frank Patch, Jessie Lew by Cragg Piolet out of a Rampart mare, and Dora Achille by Achille out of a Fleetfoot mare, with her foal by Fair Oaks won out in order named.

An Achille colt, dam Quashia, won the coveted red in the three year old filly gelding class, while Frank S. by Sabledom, out of Gracie Rampart, and Lulu M., by Corn Cracker captured the white and blue ribbons respectively.

The two-year-old section had seven entries. The winners were Silver Heels by Marshall M., out of Jennie L.; May Blossom by the Surveyor out of Bronze Jenny and See-Me-Go by Royal Pandect.

In the one-year-old section Harry Jennie Rere the only contestants and Cora by Surveyor out of Bronze by Border, out of Lilla Lee and Cola won out in their respective order.

Marico and Baring foals came in for first and second places in a class of seven good ones and Jennie Lew, the second prize brood mare's foal, stood in third place.

W. W. Black's Violet and Dignity had no competition in the class for pair matched roadsters.

There were thirteen entries in the class for single horses in harness. Rosy Bell by Border, dam by Rampart, Fitzsimmons by Earl Simmons and Dina by Maritime Prince were the successful ones in the order named.

CARRIAGE HORSES.—There was very little competition in the Carriage Horse Class. C. A. Sellers had Foxy Fleetwood and her foal by Fair Oaks at the top of the list in the brood mare and foal of 1911 classes.

Daisy Lucifer by Lucifer II. had no competition in the three-year-old filly class. Sabledom and Administrator colts stood in first and second places in the single horse, in harness section.

PONIES were a small class. The list of awards will be found elsewhere in this issue.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.—The General Purpose horses made up in quality what they lacked in numbers. The entries numbered twenty, an advance of six over last year's entries. The four-year-old and three year-old sections were led by G. B. O'Brien's mares by Performer. In the latter class, a Merry Monarch colt came in for second money. Merry Monarch colts were also at the head of the two and one year old classes, and Scamp came in for third money. The first prize brood mare in this class was by Full of Fashion.

The 1911 foals were by Baron Frederic, Sunrise and Merry Monarch and were placed by the judge in the above order.

Harry McKenzie, Shubenacadie, showed a splendid matched team by Cordigan and Full of Fashion.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES—The heavy draught horse class is steadily improving in numbers and quality, thanks to the progressiveness of those horse men who have purchased and maintain first class sires of this type. The most phenomenal winning in this class was made by Sharpe & McNeil, of Windsor, with a beautifully turned mare by Merry Monarch and four of her offspring by Baron Frederic, that were good enough to win the highest award in each and every section of the class in which they were exhibited. Performer and Full of Fashion Fillies captured first and second places in the four-year-old and upwards class. A Performer filly was second in the two-year-old class. Baron Frederic and Pride of Windham foals captured all the money in the one-year-old class. A Pride of Windham foal stood second in the class for 1911 foals.

Geo. B. O'Brien and W. W. Black were the only competitors in the matched team section. The red ribbon went to O'Brien's Performer mares.

CLYDESDALES—There were five entries in the aged stallion section of the Clydesdale class. R. S. Starr's Baron Primrose by McEchran, led the way by capturing the red ribbon and diploma, as well as the Silver Cup donated by the Dominion Clydesdale Association, for the best stallion, any age, and for best stallion and three of his get. Sharpe & McNeil's Baron Frederic by Baron Pride and Geo. B. O'Brien's Norseman came in for second and third money. Baron Frederic was a close competitor with three of his get, for the diploma.

Petrucios Heir by Pretucio, imported from Scotland last fall by the late A. H. Thomson and now owned by H. Purdy & Sons, Wentworth Station. captured the red ribbon in the three-year-old stallion class. A Flash Favorite colt stood in second place.

R. S. Starr, H. W. Corning and Lee & Clark had the only entries in the two-year-old stallian class and won in their respective order with Baron Prince, by Baron Primrose, Baron Corning by Baron Graham by Baron Primrose and Labori Again by Handy Andy.

Mr. W. W. Black's County Beauty and her foal by Saxon Prince were the only entries in the brood mare and foal sections respectively.

Black's Miss McKay had no competition in the four-year-old filly class.

The three-year-old filly class brought out four good ones. R. S. Starr's Berfern Favor by Royal Favorite; O'Brien's, Queen of Troy by Baron Frederic and Amherst Girl by Prince Albert won, first, second and third places respectively. The championship diploma for best mare, any age, was captured by Berfern Favor.

There were also four entries in the two-year-old filly class. The prize winners were: Lady Primrose by Baron Primrose; Hampstead Rose by Handy Andy and Daisy Bell by Pride of Windham owned by E. S. Starr, W. W. Black and Stewart Etter, respectively.

A Pride of Windham filly had no competition in the one-year-old filly class.

R. S. Starr captured the Silver Cup, offered by the Queen Hotel for the best five horses, any breed, owned by the exhibitor, with Baron Primrose, Berfern Favor, Lady Primrose, Baron Prince and Queen.

PERCHERONS were few in numbers. Three stallions and one mare and a foal of 1911 made up the class. W. A. McManus' Massall by Chavilier, Samuel Dickie & Son's Immerseif by Polka and Chas. Symes' Lord Roberts by Marso had everything their own way in the aged, three-year-old and two-year-old stallion classes. Immerseif captured the championship diploma. Chas. Symes' Distinguee and her foal of 1911 by Eurbago were the only other entries in the Percherons.

The Silver Medal, donated by the Canadian Hackney Horse Society for best Hackney mare, any age, was won by W. W. Black's Dignity.

BEEF CATTLE.

Mr. Chas. Bailey, of the Ontario Department of Agriculture judged the beef classes.

SHORTHORES.—It took only a few minutes to judge the Shorthorn class as C. A. Archibald was the only exhibitor. He had his stock out in good show shape and was awarded all the prizes.

HEREFORDS—With the exception of a two-year-old bull owned by Geo. B. O'Brien, Windsor, N. S., W. W. Black's well fitted Herefords had no competition. Rupert Ingleside, Black's aged bull, carried off the Championship diploma and Sylvan Famous, shown in the aged cow class carried off the honors for best cow, aoy age.

DEVONS.—Chas. G. Pinkey and Wm. A. Pinkey, of Yarmouth County, divided the Devon honors pretty evenly between them. The male and female championships went to Chas. G. Pinkey's Prairie King and Dawn of Springvale, respective,y. Prairie King was first with three of his get, and Mary's Pride was first with two of her offspring.

GRADE BEEF CATTLE.—With the exception of first prize, on one-year-old steer, which went to E. S. Congdon, all the first prizes in this class went to W. W. Black's Grade Herefords. Geo. B. O'Brien, Victor W. Aylward and Wm. Robertson were the other contestants in the grade beef classes and won prizes as published on another page of this issue.

FAT CATTLE were shown by W. W. Black, E. S. Congdon, C. A. Archibald and Geo. B. O'Brien. Black won 8 first prizes and 2 second prizes. E. S. Congdon had the best pair of fat oxen over 3 years. C. A. Archibald had the best two-year-old heifer.

WORKING OXEN were shown by Chas. A. Tupper, Tupperville, N. S.; E. S. Congdon and Geo. B. O'Brien. Mr. Tupper's oxen, in the four-year-old class, were the best seen on the Halifax grounds for many years. They tipped the scale in vicinity of 4,300 pounds. They were grade Herefords that were pretty evenly matched. Congdon and O'Brien shared honors in the three-year-old, and two year-old sections of the class.

DAIRY CATTLE.

AYRSHIRES were out in full force. McIntyre Bros., and M. H. Parlee, of Sussex, N. B., were on hand with two beautiful herds to vie with their Nova Scotia stock breeding brethren, Messrs. Retson Bros., C. A. Archibald Prescott Blanchard, E. R. Stewart and John McDonald & Sons.

Blanchard's Spicy Sam led the aged bull class and captured the coveted diploma, for best Ayrshire bull, any age. McIntyre Bros.' Sunrise of Whitehill came in for second place in the aged bull class and was followed in third place by Gardrum Prince, owned by Retson Bros.

M. H. Parlee's Morton Main's Amanth, McIntyres' Grange Kelly and a bull owned by John McDonald & Sons strove for the mastery in the two-year-old bull class and were awarded the prize ribbons in their respective order.

McIntyre Bros lead each of the remaining bull classes with Dean of Spring Brook Farm, Sun of Spring Brook Farm and Peter of Spring Brook Farm. Prescott Blanchard had the second best junior yearling bull and John McDonald & Sons the third. Parlee's Maple Grove Romeo was the second prize winner in the senior bull calf class, closely followed in third place by a Retson bull. Retson Bros. won second place in the junior bull calf class and C. A. Archibaldjs Gerta's Pride came in for the third money.

In the aged cow class McIntyre Bros. led the way with Culcaigrie White Lady and Morton Main's Lady Nelly, while Parlee's West Newton Bloomes VII. took the remainder of the cash. Culcragie White Lady carried off the palm for best Ayrshire female, any age and for female and two of her offspring thus maintaining her past show ring records.

McIntyre Bros.' Orange Lily was sandwiched in between Retson Bros.' Clerkland Jenny and Wee Nan in the three-year-old cow class. White Lady II., a daughter of the champion cow headed the two-year-old heifer class, with a Blanchard heifer in second place and Retson Bros.' Bonnie Jean in third position.

Gardrum Snowstorm, a Retson heifer, headed the senior yearling class. Next to her stood Parlee's Maple Grove Violet and further down the list a McIntyre heifer.

McIntyre Bros. captured first and third prizes in the junior yearling and senior calf classes. Blanchard had the second prize heifer in the former class and Parlee's Maple Grove Buelah and Retson's Clerkland Bonshaw captured the remaining prizes in the senior calf class.

A Blanchard heifer walked away with the red ribbon in the junior calf class closely followed in second and third places by McIntyre and McDonald calves.

The chief honors in both aged and young herds went to McIntyre Bros. Retson Bros. had the second best and Blanchard the third aged herd.

Parlee and Archibald captuted the second and third young herd prizes respectively.

Mr. A. Kains, Byron, Ontario, placed the awards.

HOLSTEINS.—Logan Bros., Harding Bros., J. D. Irving and Lea & Clark were the principal Holstein exhibitors. S. Dickie & Sons, who showed so extensively on previous occasions, only showed their aged bull, Sir Rooker Posch Artis, capturing the second prize in a class of six entries.

Logan's Artis Jake led the aged bull class, while Harding's Schuiling Sir Posch, grand champion at Toronto in 1909 and 1910 went down to third place. Many of the spectators thought that Mr. R. S. Stevenson, who placed the awards, would have made no mistake had he placed the Harding bull at the top of the list. J. D. Irving's Lord Albion Main's stood in fourth place.

Artis Jake won the championship diploma and headed the first prize aged herd.

Harding's Sir Mercena Faforit Lad led the two-year old bull class and was closely followed in second and third places by Irving's Togo of the Seaside, and Lea & Clark's Ida Rooker II. Vale.

Lea & Clark's Bob Dorindo, grand champion at St. John in 1910, took second place in the senior yearling bull class to Irving's Sea View Rooker. Lea & Clark had the third prize junior bull calf. Harding Bros. led the senior bull calf class with Sir Jacob Lad. The remaining prizes in the bull calf classes went to Logan Bros.

There were ten entries in the aged cow section of the Holstein class. Piet VI., Logan's champion at St. John in 1910 went down to third place, while Harding's imported cow Blizzard, an extremely classy one, mounted to the head of the list and captured the championship diploma. Lea & Clarke's Jacoba Johanna and Jacoba Emily II. came in for second and fourth monies. Jacoba Johanna was first with two of her offspring.

The three-year-old cow class had eight entries. Lea & Clark's Whilemina Van Voram, Harding's Miss Mercena Faforit and Logan's Jacoba Emily V. and Annie Rooker captured the red, blue, white and green ribbons respectively.

There were seven good two-year-old heifers. Logan's Ida Rooker III, led the way, with Harding's Pauline Posch Lady sandwiched in in third place, between Sea View Lulu and Seaside Marion, two of Irving's good ones.

Harding Bros. again mounted to the head of the list in both the senior and junior yearling heifer classes with Miss Jacoba Faforit and a Sir Mercena Faforit Lad heifer.

Logan Bros. captured the second and third prizes in the senior yearling class, the second prize in the junior yearling class, the first and second prizes in the senior calf class and the first and fourth places in the junior calf class. Lea & Clark had the fourth prize senior yearling heifer the third prize junior yearling and senior calves and the second prize junior calf. J. D. Irving captured the fourth money in the junior yearling class.

Harding Bros. showed the fourth prize senior and the third prize junior calves.

Lea & Clark's Ida Rooker II's Vale was the best bull with three of his get, followed in second and third places by Harding's Sir Mercena Faforit Lad, and Irving's Lord Albion Mains. The first and second and the third prize honors for female and two of her offspring went respectively to Lea & Clark, Harding Bros., and J. D. Irving on Jacoba Johanna, Faforit VII. Beauty, and Minnie Burke.

Logan Bros. won the first prize on aged herd and the first and fourth prizes on young herds. Harding Bros had the second prize winners in both aged and young herds, while Lea & Clarke captured the third award in each case. The fourth prize for aged herd went to J. D. Irving.

GUERNSEYS.—Roper Bros., and H. W. Corning were the two largest exhibitors of Guernseys. Among the smaller exhibitors were Jas. McKenzie and Hugh A. Dickson, Central Onslow, N. S.

Roper Bros.' Golden Opinion had no competition in the aged bull class Corning's Island Prince of Hillside captured the red ribbon in the two-year-old bull class, as well as the championship diploma. McKenzie's Island Prince out of Dolly of Willow, Roper Bros.' champion cow, came in for third money in this class while another Roper bull was sandwiched in in second place.

Roper Bros. had the only senior yearling bull, the first prize junior yearling bull, the second prize senior bull cald and the third prize junior bull calf. John N. Chute had a very nice junior yearling bull that captured second money. Corning captured the third money on senior bull calf with Pansy's Boy and the first and second moneys on junior bull calves with Dairymaid's Prince and Buttercup's Boy. Dickson had the first prize senior bull calf. With the exception of third prize money on junior yearling heifer, which went to J. N. Chute, all the female prizes were won by Roper Bros., and H. W. Corning. Roper Bros. had the first and second prize aged cows, Dolly of the Willows and Dolly of the Villet, the former being the champion female. Corning's Beauty of Hillside won the third prize in this class. A Roper cow was sandwiched in in second place in the three-year-old cow class between Corning's Buttercup and Dairy Queen.

In the two-year-old senior yearling classes the centre of the sandwich was occupied by Corning heifers. hile a Roper heifer took the centre in the senior calf class. Roper Bros. captured first and second positions in both the junior yearling and junior calf classes, followed in the former class by J. N. Chute and in the latter by H. W. Corning. Corning's Island Prince of Hillside was first with three of his get and was his Dairymaid with two of her offspring. Corning nad the best aged herd and the second best young herd. Roper Bros won second and third monies on aged herd and first and third monies on young herd.

Mr. R. Robertson, Nappan, placed the awards and gave the breeders perfect satisfaction.

JERSEYS.—H. S. Pipes & Son, J. E. Baker & Sons, and Josselyn & Young were the principal competitors in tne Jersey class. The herds were out in fine condition and every section was well filled. Josselyn & Young carried off the two championships, the first prize on breeders' young herd, the third prize on young herd and the first prize on cow and two of her offspring. Their champion cow was Flying Fox's Adora and their champion bull was Foxall St. John O'Dreamwold. Pipes' Fereor was first with three of his get. Fereor's get also comprised the greater number of the bulls and heifers in both the first and second prize young herds. J. E. Baker & Sons had the first prize winners in the two-year-old senior yearling and junior yearling bull classes.

Edward Snowden, Amherst, showed Sky Lark, a blue blood heifer, in the junior yearling class and won second money. The other winnings as placed by J. Rufus Starr, the judge, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

The special prize, donated by the Merchants' Bank of Canada, F. M. Scarff, manager, Halifax, N. S., for the best pure herd of dairy cattle, brought out eight strong herds—two Jersey herds, two Guernsey herds one Holstein herd, and three Ayrshire herds. The Silver Service went to McIntyre Bros.' Ayrshires, with Harding Bros.' Holsteins as their closest competitors.

DAIRY GRADES.—Only Nova Scotian exhibitors were allowed to compete in the grades classes. There were some real classy individuals shown in the respective sections. The whole class was a good indication of what may be accomplished by any farmer who sticks to the use of a pure bred sire for a number of years. The full list of awards will be found on another page of this issue.

SHEEP.

The competition in the sheep classes was not so strong as in other years; nor were the flocks as high as we have seen them on previous occasions. Mr. Chas. Bailey placed the awards in the respective classes.

LEICESTERS were shown by A. L. Boswall and S. L. Boswall, of Prince Edward Island, and Retson Bros., of Truro.

COTSWOLDS—H. W. Corning, of Chegoggin, N. S., had everything his own way in the Cotswold class.

LINCOLNS.—All the prizes with the exception of second and third prizes on aged ewes, which went to Chas. Symes, Minudie were won by Boswalls of P. E. Island.

SHROPSHIRES—There was no competition in the Shropshire class. Geo. L. Boswall, P. E. Island, being the only exhibitor, walked off with all the prizes and had come prepared with good specimens to stand some sound opposition.

SOUTH DOWNS.—As in the Shropshire class there was only one exhibitor in the South Down class. J. E. Baker & Sons had a lot of good ones and carried off very creditably, all the red ribbons.

OXFORD DOWNS.—J. E. Baker & Sons the only exhibitors of Oxford Downs.

CHEVIOTS.—Chas. Symes and Henry Leithead had their flocks out in good shape. Symes won all the first prizes with the exception of the first prize on Shearling Ram and on Ram Lamb, which were captured by Mr. Leithead.

DORSETS were out in strong numbers. E. F. Servant, Hartland Poultry Yards and Geo. L. Boswall locked horns and strove for the supremacy. Over sixty per cent of the first prizes went to the Servant flock. The remainder of the winnings will be found in the list of winnings on another page.

SUFFOLKS—The Boswalls showed a nice flock of Suffolks and carried off the prizes without competition.

GRADE SHEEP were shown by H. W. Corning and J. E. Baker & Sons, each capturing all the prizes in the long wool and medium wool classes, respectively.

THE SWINE CLASSES were also judged by Mr. Charles Bailey and the job was neither long nor tedious as there was very little

(Continued on page 845.)

This Iron Age Potato Digger

is easily operated by two horses and will please the most critical in its work. It has many advantages over other makes of Diggers, such as ease in draft and ease to keep on the row, absolutely no bruising of potatoe and dig as many as you like before picking up. The machines of Bateman Mfg. Co. have been on the market for 75 years and are warranted to give satisfaction. Write for catalogue and prices.

C. FRED FAWCETT, - Upper Sackville, N. B.

Long Distance 'Phone. Eastern Representative.

Prize Winners at the 1911 Halifax Exhibition.

HORSES.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Stallion, 4 years or older, 1, W. A. Black, Halifax.
Stallion, 1 year old, 1, Wm. Robertson, Halifax.
Brood mare with foal by her side, 1, Wm. Robertson.
Filly, 2 years old, 1, Wm. Robertson.
Foal of 1911, 1, Wm. Robertson.
Stallion, any age, 1, W. A. Black
Brood mare, 1, any age, Wm Robertson.

STANDARD BREDS.

Stallion, 4 years old, 1, R. S. Starr, Port Williams; 2, Thos. Munro, New Glasgow, N. S.; 3, Dodd Dwyer, Pictou, N. S.
Stallion, 3 years old, 1, Blake Bros., Shubenacadie, N. S
Stallion, 2 years old, 1, Robert H. Gray, Thorburn, N. S.; 2. Thos. Munro; 3. Heber Hartlen.
Stallion, 1 year old, 1, Frank Boutilier, Halifax; 2, G. L. Sellars, Westerley; 3, Mrs. W. H. Musgrave, Halifax.
Brood mare with foal, 1, G. A. Polley, Lunenburg; 2, S. E. McGregor, New Glasgsw; 3, E. J. McKenna, Kingston Station
Filly, 4 years old, 1, G. L. Sellars; 2, D. L. Bell, Shubenacadie.
Filly, 3 years old, 1, Dodd Dwyer.
Filly, 2 years old, 1, Thos. Munro; 2, Frank Boutilier.
Foal of 1911, 1, S. E. McGregor; 2, G. A. Polley; 3, E. J. McKenna.
Brood mare, any age, 1, Dodd Dwyer.

ROADSTER HORSES.

Brood mare with foal, 1, M. E. Armstrong, Bridgetown; 2, F. E. Hilton, Kingston; 3, G. L. Sellars.
Fillly or gelding, 3 years old, 1, C. A. Sellars, Westerly; 2, John F. Cropy, Kensington, P. E. I; 3, A. B. Stronach, Melvern Square, N. S.
Filly or gelding, 2 years, 1, F. E. Hillton; 2, Robert Settle, Jr., Dartmouth; 3, F. W. Foster, Kingston.
Filly or gelding, 1 year old, 1, E. J. McKenna; 2, Robert Settle, Jr.
Foal of 1911. 1, R. A. Backman, Lunenburg; 2, M. E. Armstrong; 3, F. E. Hillton.
Pair matched roadsters, 1, W. W. Black.
Single horse in harness, 15 hands and over, 1, E. J. McKenna; 2, Norman Marshall, Kingston Station; 3, Thos. Munro.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

Brood mare with foal, 1, C. A. Sellars.
Filly or gelding, 3 years old, 1, A.C. Theakson, Lady Hammond Road.
Filly or gelding, 2 years old, 1, B. Keddy, Dartmouth.
Foal of 1911, 1, C. A. Sellars.
Single horse in harness, 15½ hands and over, 1, M. A. B. Smith, Dartmouth; 2, Robertson Bros., Halifax.

PONIES.

Stallion, over 12 hands, 1, Walter Doyle, Halifax.
Mare or gelding, over 13 hands, 1, Wm. Robertson; 2, Geo. A. Thompson, Halifax.
Mare or gelding, over 12 hands, 1, Frank Kehoe, Hammond Plains.
Shetland mare or gelding, 10½ hands or under, 1, F. B. McCurdy, Halifax; 2, Walter Doyle.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.

Mare or gelding, 4 years and upwards, 1, Geo B. O'Brien, Windsor Forks; 2, Robertson Bros, Halifax.
Mare or gelding, 3 years old, 1, Geo. B. O'Brien; 2, Thos. Rose, Urbania.
Filly or gelding, 2 years old, 1, Michael Dwyer, Halifax; 2, John McDonald & Son; 3, A. J. Keddy. Dartmouth.
Filly or gelding, 1 year old, 1, John McDonald & Son; 2, Thos. Rose; 3, A. J. Keddy.
Brood mare with foal by her side, 1, Thos. Aylward, Falmouth; 2, O. O. Ettinger, Shubenacadie; 3, J. M. Daws, Halifax.
Foal of 1911, 1, Thos. Aylward; 2, J. M. Dawes; 3, O. O. Ettinger.
Matched team, 1, Harry J. McKenzie, Shubenacadie.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.

Mare or gelding, 4 years old, 1, Sharpe & McNeil, Windsor, N. S.; 2, Geo. B. O'Brien, Windsor Forks; 3, H. A. Stewart, Shubenacadie.
Mare or gelding, 3 years old, 1, Sharpe & McNeil; 2, Geo. B. O'Brien.
Filly or gelding, 2 years old, 1 and 2, Sharpe & McNeil; 3, H. A. Stewart.
Brood mare with foal, 1, Sharpe & McNeil; 2, Jas. M. Dawes.
Foal of 1911, 1, Sharpe & McNeil; 2, H. A. Stewart; 3, Jas. M. Dawes.
Matched team, 1, Geo. B. O'Brien; 2, W. W. Black.
Mare and 3 of her progeny, 1, Sharpe & McNeil.

CLYDESDALES.

Stallion, 4 years old, 1, R. S. Starr, Port Williams; 2, Sharpe & McNeil; 3, G. B. O'Brien
Stallion, 3 years old, 1, H. Purdy & Sons, Wentworth Station; 2, Fred S. Black,
Stallion, 2 years old, 1, R. S. Starr; 2, Howard W. Corning; 3, Lee & Clark.
Brood mare with foal, 1, W. W. Black.
Filly, 4 years old, 1, W. W. Black.
Filly, 3 years old, 1, R. S. Starr; 2, Geo. B. O'Brien; 3, W. W. Black.
Filly, 2 years old, 1, R. S. Starr; 2, W. W. Black; 3, Stewart Etter, Shubenacadie.
Filly, 1 year old, 1, Stewart Etter.
Foal of 1911, 1, W. W. Black.
Stallion, any age, 1, R. S. Starr.
Mare, any age, 1, R. S. Starr.
Stallion and 3 of his get, 1, R. S. Starr.
Silver cup, offered by the Dominion Clydesdale Association for best stallion, any age, R. S. Starr.

PERCHERONS.

Stallion, 4 years old.—1, Wm. A. McManus Up. Stewiacke.
Stallion, 3 years old. 1, Samuel Dickie and Son.
Stallion, 2 year old, 1, Chas. Symes,
Foal of 1911, Chas Symes,
Stallion, any age. Samuel Dickie and Son.
Mare, any age, Chas. Symes.

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Queen Hotel cup offered by J. P. Fairbanks, Prop, for the best 5 horses any breed.
R. S. Starr, Silver medal donatedby Hackney Horse Society for best Hackney mare, any age. W. W. Black.

BEEF CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.

Every prize in this class went to C. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S., without competition.

HEREFORDS.

Bull, 3 yrs. old and upwards—1, W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S.
Bull, 2 yrs. old.—1, Geo. B. O'Brien, Windsor Forks. N. S.
Bull, 12 mos. and under 18 mos.—1, W. W. Black.
Bull, 6 mos. and under 11 mos.—1, W. W. Black.
Bull, under 6 mos.—1, W. W. Black.
Cow, 4 yrs. old and upwards—1 and 3, W. W. Black; 2, Wm. Robertson, Amherst, N. S.
Cow, 3 yrs. old—1, W. W. Black.
Heifer, 2 yrs. old.—1, W. W. Black.
Heifer, 18 mos. and under 2 yrs.—1, W. W. Black.
Heifer, 1 yr. old and under 18 mos.—1, W. W. Black.
Heifer, 6 mos. and under 1 yr.—1, W. W. Black.
Heifer, under 6 mos.—1, W. W. Black.
Champion Bull—Diploma, W. W. Black.
Champion Female—Diploma, W. W. Black.
Bull, and 3 of his get—1, W. W. Black.
Female and 2 of her offspring—1, W. W. Black.
Breeders' Aged Herd—1, W. W. Black.
Breeders' Young Herd—1, W. W. Black.

DEVONS.

Bull, 3 yrs. old and upwards—1 and 3, Chas. G. Pinkey, Melbourne, N. S.; 2, Wm. A. Pinkey, Chebogue, N. S.
Bull, 2 yrs. old—1, Chas. G. Pinkey.
Bull, 18 mos. and under 2 yrs.—1, Chas. G. Pinkey.
Bull, 1 yr. and under 18 mos.—1, Wm. A. Pinkey.
Bull, 6 mos. and under 1 yr.—1, Wm. A. Pinkey; 2, Chas. G. Pinkey.
Bull, under 6 mos.—1, Wm. A. Pinkey; 2, Chas. G. Pinkey.
Cow, 4 yrs. old and upwards, in milk—1 and 2, Wm. A. Pinkey; 3, Chas. G. Pinkey.
Cow, 3 yrs. old, in milk—1 and 2, Wm. A. Pinkey; 3, Chas. G. Pinkey.
Heifer, 2 yrs. old—1, Wm. A. Pinkey; 2 and 3, Chas. G. Pinkey.
Heifer, 18 mos. and under 2 yrs.—1, Wm. A. Pinkey.
Heifer, 1 yr. and under 18 mos.—1, Chas A. Pinkey; 2, Wm. A. Pinkey.
Heifer, 6 mos. and under 1 yr.—1, Wm. A. Pinkey; 2 and 3, Chas. G. Pinkey.
Heifer, under 6 mos.—1 and 2, Wm. A. Pinkey.
Champion Bull—Diploma, Chas. G. Pinkey.
Champion Female—Diploma, Chas. G. Pinkey.
Bull, and 3 of his get,—1, Chas. G. Pinkey; 2, Wm. A. Pinkey.
Female and 2 of her offspring—1, Chas. G. Pinkey.
Breeders' Aged Herd—1, Chas. G. Pinkey; 2, Wm. A. Pinkey.
Breeders' Young Herd—1, Chas. G. Pinkey; 2, Wm. A. Pinkey.

GRADE BEEF CATTLE.

Cow, 4 yrs. old and upwards in milk—1 and 2, W. W. Black; 3, Wm. Robertson; 4, Geo. B. O'Brien; 5, Victor W. Aylward, Falmouth, N. S.
Cow, 3, yrs. old, in milk—1, W. W. Black.
Heifer, 2 yrs. old—1, W. W. Black; 2 Geo. B. O'Brien.
Heifer, 1 yr. old—1, W. W. Black; 2, Wm. Robertson; 3, Geo B. O'Brien; 4, Victor W. Aylward.
Heifer, under 1 yr—1, W. W. Black.
Steer, 3 yrs. old—1, W. W. Black; 2, E. S. Congdon, Berwick, N. S.
Steer, 2 yrs. old—1, W. W. Black; 2, Geo. B. O'Brien; 3, V. W. Aylward.
Steer, 1 yr. old—1, E. S. Congdon; 2, W. W. Black; 3. Geo. B. O'Brien.
Steer, under 1 yr.—1, W. W. Black; 2, Geo. B. O'Brien.
Herd of 4 Animals—1, W. W. Black; 2, E. S. Congdon; 3, Geo. B. O'Brien.
Cow and 3 of her progeny—1, W. W. Black.

FAT CATTLE.

Ox or Steer, 3 yrs. old and upwards—1, W. W. Black; 2, E. S. Congdon.
Steer, 2 yrs. old—1, W. W. Black; 2, E. S. Congdon.
Steer, 1 yr. old—1, W. W. Black.
Steer, under 1 yr—1, W. W. Black.
Cow or Heifer, 3 yrs. old and upwards—1 and 2, W. W. Black; 3, C. A. Archibald.
Heifer, 2 yrs. old—1 and 4, C. A. Archibald; 2, W. W. Black; 3, Wm. Robertson.
Heifer, 1 yr old—1, W. W. Black; 2, C. A. Archibald.
Heifer, under 1 yr—1, W. W. Black.
Pair Fat Oxen or Steers over 3 yrs.—1, E. S. Congdon.
Pair Fat Oxen or Steers, under 3 yrs—1, W. W. Black; 2, Geo. B. O'Brien; 3, E. S. Congdon.

WORKING OXEN AND STEERS.

Pair, 4 yrs. old—1, Chas. A. Tupper, Tupperville; 2, E. S. Congdon; 3, Geo. B. O'Brien.
Pair, 3 yrs. old—1, Geo. B. O'Brien; 2, E. S. Congdon.
Pair, 2 yrs. old—1, E. S. Congdon; 2, Geo. B. O'Brien.

DAIRY CATTLE.

AYRSHIRES.

Bull, 3 years old and upwards, 1, Prescott Blanchard, Truro, N. S.; 2, McIntyre Bros., Sussex, N. B; 3, Retson Bros., Truro, N. S.
Bull, 2 years old, 1, M. H. Parlee, Lower Millstream, N. B; 2, McIntyre Bros.; 3, John McDonald & Son, Shubenacadie, N. S.
Bull, junior yearling, 1, McIntyre Bros.; 2, Prescott Blanchard; 3, John McDonald & Son.
Bull, senior calf, 1, McIntyre Bros.; 2, M. H. Parlee; 3, Retson Bros.
Bull, junior calf, 1, McIntyre Bros.; 2, Retson Bros.; 3, C. A. Archibald.
Cow, 4 years old, 1 and 2, McIntyre Bros.; 2, M. H. Parlee.
Cow, 3 years old, 1 and 3, Retson Bros.; 2, McIntyre Bros.
Heifer, 2 years old, 1, McIntyre Bros.; 3, Prescott Blanchard; 3, Retson Bros.
Heifer, senior yearling, 1, Retson Bros.; 2, M. H. Parlee; 3, McIntyre Bros
Heifer, junior yearling, 1 and 3, McIntyre Bros; 2, Prescott Blanchard.
Heifer, senior calf, 1, McIntyre Bros.; 2, M. H. Parlee; 3, Retson Bros.
Heifer, junior calf, 1, Prescott Blanchard; 2, McIntyre Bros.; 3, J. McDonald & Son.
Champion bull, diploma, Prescott Blanchard.
Champion female, diploma, McIntyre Bros.
Bull and 3 of his get, diploma, McIntyre Bros.
Female and 2 of her offspring, diploma, McIntyre Bros.
Breeders' aged herd, 1, McIntyre Bros.; 2, Retson Bros.; 3, Prescott Blanchard.
Breeders' young herd, 1, McIntyre Bros; 2, M. H. Parlee; 3, C. A. Archibald.

HOLSTEINS.

Bull, 3 years old, 1, Logan Bros.; 2, S. Dickie & Son; 3, Harding Bros.; 4, J. D. Irving.
Bull, 2 years old, 1, Harding Bros.; 2, J. D. Irving; 3, Lee & Clark.
Bull, senior yearling, 1, J. D. Irving; 2, Lee & Clark.
Bull, senior calf, 1, Harding Bros.; 2 and 3, Logan Bros.
Bull, junior calf, 1 and 2, Logan Bros.; 3, Lee & Clark.
Cow, 4 years old, 1, Harding Bros.; 2 and 4, Lee & Clark; 3, Logan Bros.
Cow, 3 years old, 1, Lee & Clark; 2, Harding Bros.; 3 and 4, Logan Bros.
Heifer, 2 years old, 1, Logan Bros.; 2 and 4, J. D. Irving; 3, Harding Bros.
Heifer, senior yearling, 1, Harding Bros.; 2 and 3, Logan Bros; 4, Lee & Clark.
Heifer, junior yearling, 1, Harding Bros.; 2, Logan Bros.; 3, Lee & Clark; 4, J. D. Irving.
Heifer, senior calf, 1 and 2, Logan Bros.; 3, Lee & Clark; 4, Harding Bros.
Heifer, junior calf, 1 and 4, Logan Bros.; 2, Lee & Clark; 3, Harding Bros.
Champion bull, diploma, Logan Bros.
Champion female, diploma, Harding Bros.
Bull and 3 of his get, 1, Lee & Clark; 2, Harding Bros.; 3 J. D. Irving.
Female and 2 of her offspring, 1, Lee & Clark; 2, Harding Bros.; 3, J. D. Irving.
Breeders' aged herd, 1, Logan Bros.; 2, Harding Bros.; 3, Lee & Clark; 4, J. D. Irving.
Breeders' young herd, 1 and 4, Logan Bros.; 2, Harding Bros.; 3, Lee & Clark.

GUERNSEYS.

Bull, 3 years old. 1. Roper Bros.
Bull 2 years old. 1, H. W. Corning, 2, Roper Bros., 3, Jas. McKenzie-
Bull senior yearling. 1, Roper Bros.
Bull junior yearling. 1, Roper Bros., 2, John N. Chute, Berwick, N.S.
Bull senior calf. 1, Hugh A. Dixon, 2, Roper Bros., 3, H. W. Corning.
Bull junior calf. 1 & 2, H. W. Corning, 3, Roper Bros.
Cow 4 years old. 1 & 2, Roper Bros., 3, H. W. Corning.
Cow 3 years old. 1 & 3, H. W. Corning. 2. Roper Bros.
Heifer, 2 years old. 1 & 3 Roper Bros., 2 & 4, H. W. Corning.
Heifer, senior yearling. 1 & 3, Roper Bros., 2, H. W. Corning.
Heifer junion yearling. 1 & 2, Roper Bros., 3, John N. Chute.
Heifer senior calf. 1 & 3, H. W. Corning, 2, Roper Bros.
Heifer junior calf. 1 & 2, Roper Bros., 3, H. W. Corning.
Champion Bull. deplomia, H. W. Corning.
Champion female, deplomia, Roper Bros.
Bull and 3 of his get. 1, H. W. Corning.
Female and 2 of her offspring. 1, H. W. Corning.
Breeders' aged herd. 1, H. W. Corning, 2 & 3, Roper Bros.
Breeders' young herd. 1 & 3, Roper Bros., 2, H. W. Corning.

JERSEYS.

Bull, 3 years old. 1, Josselyn & Young, 2, H. S. Pipes.
Bull, 2 years. 1, Jas. E. Baker & Sons.
Bull senior yearling. 1, Jas. E. Baker & Sons, 2, H. S. Pipes & Son
Bull junior yearling. 1, Jas. E. Baker & Sons 2, H. S. Pipes & Son.
Bull senior calf. 1 & 2, H. S. Pipes & Son, 3, Josselyn and Young.
Bull junior calf. 1, H. S. Pipes & Son, 2 & 3, Josselyn & Young.
Cow 4 years old. 1 & 2, Josselyn & Young, 3, H. S. Pipes and Son.
Cow 3 years old. 1, Josselyn & Young, 2, H. S. Pipes and Son, 3, J. E. Baker & Sons.
Heifer, 2 years old. 1, H. S. Pipes, 2, L. J. Flower, 3, Josselyn & Young.
Heifer senior yearling. 1 & 2, Josselyn and Young, 3, H. S. Pipes.
Heifer, junior yearling. 1 & 3, H. S. Pipes, 2, Edward Snowden, Amherst.
Heifer senior calf. 1, 2 & 3, H. S. Pipes.
Heifer Junior calf. 1 & 3, H. S. Pikes, 2, Josselyn and young.
Champion Bull. Diplomia, Josselyn and Young.
Champion Female. Deplomia, Josselyn and Young,
Bull and 3 of his get. 1, H. S. Pipes and Son.
Female and 2 of his offsprings. 1, Josselyn & Young.

(Continued on page 839.)

Department of Railways and Canals.

Intercolonial Railway.

Spur Line—Hampton Station to Hampton Village, N. B.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Hampton Spur Line", will be received at this office untill 16 o'clock on Wednesday the 20th day of September, 1911,

Plans, profiles, specifications and form of contract to be entered into can be seen on and after the 31st of August at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa: at the office of the chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, Moncton; and at the office of the Intercolonial Terminal Agent, St. John N. B.

Parties tendering will be required to accept the fair wages schedule prepared or to be prepared by the Department of Labour, which schedule will form part of the contrac,

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered, unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms, unless there are attached the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm.

An accepted bank cheque for the sum of $5000.00, made payable to the order of the Minister of Railways and Canals must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

The cheque of the successful tenderer will be held as security, or part of security, for the due fulfilment of the contract to be entered into,

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order.
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 30th August, 1911.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

Department of Railways and Canals.

Prince Edward Island Railway

Branch Line O'Leary to West Point.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Branch Line, O'Leary to West Point," will be received at this office until sixteen o'clock on Wednesday, September 20th, 1911,

Plans, profiles, specification and form of contract to be entered into can be seen on and after the 4th of September at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa; at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, Moncton, and at the office of the Station Master, O'Leary, P. E. I., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

Parties tendering will be required to accept the fair wages schedule prepared or to be prepared by the Department of Labour, which schedule will form part af the contract.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered, unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms, unless there are attached the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm.

All accepted bank cheque for the sum of $20,000.00 made payable to the order of the Minister of Railways and Canals must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted,

The cheque of the successful tender will be held as security, or part security, for the due fulfilment of the contract to be entered into.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted,

By order,
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, August 31st, 1911,

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

Chick Feeding Notes.

From a series of experiments on chick feeding conducted at the New York state agricultural college in Ithaca and reported in a recent bulletin, Prof. J. E. Rice drew the following conclusions at the end of the first six weeks:

Wet mash rations were better relished than dry mash or cracked grain. A fine dry mash was difficult to eat in sufficient quantity. Chicks seem to require both cracked and ground food, and to need a variety of food. Chicks reared on wet mash were largest and plumpest; those on the variety ration were most active. The variety ration flock had no mortality to six weeks of age. Wet mash flocks had less mortality than any other flock except that having the variety ration.

Chicks reared on variety ration made slowest growth the first two weeks; those on skimmed milk mash most rapid growth for the first three weeks; those on powdered milk mash made greatest growth in six weeks. Chicks having the variety ration made during the fifth week the greatest weekly gain of the experiment. Chicks having the wet mash and the variety rations made better growth than those having the dry mash or the cracked grain.

Chicks having cracked grain made slightly better average gain than those having cracked grain with dry ground food. Chicks having dry mash made least gain in weight per chick at greatest cost per pound. The wet mash and the variety ration flocks ate less per pound weight and at less cost per pound weight than the flocks having the dry grain rations. The flock having skimmed milk mash cost less per pound weight and per pound gain than those having the powdered milk mash for the first three weeks.

The flock having powdered milk mash ate least per pound weight and at least cost per pound for six weeks. The variety ration cost more for labor per 100 chicks for the first three weeks, but cost less than the wet mash for six weeks. Dry feeding cost less for labor per 100 chicks than the wet mash. Thorough disinfection of surroundings and utensils before using is necessary. The culling out of sickly chicks, together with thorough disinfection, aids in preventing the spread of disease.

Considering the number of chicks reared, the vigor of the chick, and the continued palatability of the ration, the variety ration gave the best results for the first six weeks. In total weight of flock, average weight of chicks, rapid growth and development, cost per pound gain and per pound weight, the wet mash powdered milk ration gave best results. In feeding the wet mash rations and the variety ration, great care must be taken that the chicks are not overfed, and that they do not get spoiled or moldy food. After the first three weeks there is less danger of overfeeding on the variety ration.

Ventilating Stock Barns.

The call for purer air in the housing of human beings as well as of the lower animals has been growing stronger and more insistent for a number of years. Housing to many is coming to be regarded more and more as a necessary evil. Continuous outdoor life would prevent many maladies.

Health is no longer pursued in the main through the agency of the bottle and the pharmacy, which is most usually a negative sort of treatment, but rather of the more sane method of prevention through maintaining a tish vigorous condition of body.

A better understanding of the relationship between germs or microbes and health and illness has led to a higher appreciation of the value of fresh air and sunlight. Many intelligent mothers directed by conscientious physicians allow their babies to sleep during a portion of each day, at least, in the open air at all seasons of the year. By this practice many a frail bit of humanity has been carried over the critical period of its life and started well on towards robust childhood. The most enthusiastic advocates of the "verandah" sleeping room for infants are the mothers who have given it a thorough trial.

THE VALUE OF FRESH AIR.

There is but one explanation of the great value of outdoor sleeping. The sleeper breathes only pure air which thoroughly oxidizes the blood and in this way drives out of the system impurities that would otherwise provide a foothold for disease. What is true in the human family in this regard is equally true amongst the lower animals. Had this fact been understood half a century ago as it is today, it is doubtful if there would have been a need for a Tuberculosis Commission to seek out and suggest ways and means of combating tuberculosis amongst cattle.

For too long, stock owners considered warmth the great desideratum. Not only the men on the land but even college instructors contended that cold or even coolness caused an unnecessary expenditure of energy which had to be met by extra food. Many an ambitious farmer has overcapitalized his plant by putting up expensive buildings—expensive not because of costly fittings but because of good materials and workmanship with a view to keeping out the cold. Owing to the fact that only the owners of highclass herds put up expensive, costly barns, it became the general opinion that good animals and warm stabling go together. No doubt, many persons having inferior stock firmly believe that if landed into fine barns, their herd would quickly improve. Who can estimate, within hundreds of thousands of dollars, extent of the toll tuberculosis has exacted as a result of this fallacy? What highly fed herd has not had its "piners" and how many other wise good cows have gone out "fat" because they had a suspicious cough? Unfortunately, comparatively few stock men have been ready to turn on the light of the official test because they have feared that their business would be likely to receive a "black eye."

TUBERCULOSIS AND BAD AIR.

Tuberculosis amongst cattle reached an alarming extent in many stock growing countries, more particularly where dairying and feeding has been carried on under high pressure and where the climate has seemed to indicate the necessity for well built stabling. It is the ravages that the disease has made that has awakened public opinion and to-day we find the warm stable giving way to the more open structure or at least to one to which the fresh air is admitted as a factor necessary to the health of the stock.

The question is receiving attention not alone on this continent, but also in Europe. The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland has carried out a series of experiments to ascertain how far the milk production and general health of cows are influenced by warmth produced through close stabling and whether better results would not be obtained by the free admission of fresh air. The result of these investigations would appear to show that the Scottish cattleman has attached too much importance to warmth and too little to fresh air. It was shown that benefits that might have been derived from the hogher air temperature were nullified by the contaminated condition of the atmosphere, while the greater consumption of food which was expected as the result of the lower temperature has not always been experienced, owing to the healthier condition and better digestion of the animals enjoying the fresh air, which enabled them to make better use of their food.

PLAN OF VENTILATION EXPERIMENT.

The plan followed in these experiments was to erect a complete temporary division across the cow house, dividing it into two parts, one of which was freely ventilated while in the other the ventilation was arranged so that except in frosty weather the temperature remained steady between 60 deg. and 63 deg. F., and did not exceed 65 deg. In the winter of 1909-10 the experiment was conducted in five stables in Scotland, all being in fairly open situations. The air space per cow in the stables varied considerably. Among the freely ventilated stables the least space was 525 cubic feet per cow; the less freely ventilated stables varied in the same way from 480 to 1,432 cubic feet per cow. Taking all the stables, the average space was 843 cubic feet per cow with free ventilation and 839 with restricted ventilation, so that the conditions may be regarded as equal in this respect.

The degree of purity of the air was tested by the proportion of carbon dioxide in samples taken periodically. In this way the air of the stables where the ordinary system of restricted ventilation was in force was found to be much more impure than that of the ventilated stables. In the former, with an average temperature of 57 deg. F., varying from 41 deg. to 69 deg. the average proportion of carbon dioxide in the air was thirty parts in 10,000, while in the latter, with an average temperature of 49 deg. F., varying from 32 deg. to 65 deg., the proportion was fifteen parts. It may be added that the difference in the degree of ventilation was very noticeable in practice; and the sensations of an ordinary observer would have led him to expect a more considerable contrast than is shown by these figures. Yet in spite these stables would have seemed cooler and better ventilated than a large number in use throughout the country.

The influences of temperature on milk yield was not specially considered. The point investigated was whether in practice it would not be better to ventilate cow-houses freely in winter and ignore the necessarily lower temperature produced, and the result is definitely in favor of ventilation. A comparison of the quantity of milk produced under the two systems showed that the production of milk can be carried on at least as profitably in stables ventilated down to 50 deg, as in those in which the temperature is kept ten degrees higher by bad ventilation.

POINTS BROUGHT OUT IN EXPERIMENTS.

Incidentally it has be brought out:

(1). Than any restriction of ventilation sufficient to bring tge temperature of a stable up to 60 deg. F., ends to a degree of atmospheric impurity inconsistent with conditions of perfect health.

(2). That in stables in which the temperatures have been kept down by thorough ventilation in autumn, cows do not suffer either in health or milk yield even from very low temperatures in winter.

(3) That whatever waste of food may be entailed in the maintenance of the body heat of cows in colder stables is more than counteracted by the influence of fresher air; while it is evident that the health of the animals is much more likely to be prompted by active digestion than by the mere prevention of loss of body heat. It should also be observed that the colder temperature in autumn causes the cows to grow and retain thick coats of winter hair; so that it is not even certain that the body heat is better conserved in the less ventilated stables than in those which permit the animals to retain their natural coverings.

PRACTICAL DEDUCIONS.

The practical rules that may be held are valuable to know. A gate may as well possess beauty as not. In fact, the gates that have the best qualities are usually well finished, for good warkmanship is never satisfied without having added to it an attractive finish. An attractive gate will add distinctiveness and value to your property.—J. B. Spencer.

Plowing.

Plowing is the most common work on the farm, and it is also the most important. If the plowing is not done right, no amount of work with any other tool can make it right.

WHAT IT DOES.

Plowing loosens up the soil and turns new portions of it up to be acted on by the elements, so that the plant food that it contains can be made available. In loosening up the soil, the water can get into it more easily, and more of it will get in in a given time. In case of a heavy rain, for instance, much more of it will soak into a deep plowed soil than into a shallow plowed one. The other day the writer was in a part of the country where the crops were suffering for lack of moisture, yet a few days before a heavy rain had fallen. The plowing being shallow the rain could not soak in quick enough so most of it flowed off from the land and into the gullies.

WHEN TO PLOW.

The land should be plowed when the soil is moist. If it is dry, the pulverizing action of the plow is largely lost. When the good housewife makes bread, she does not work the flour, but works it after she has added the water and yeast; she kneads the dough. Plowing the soil when dry would be a great deal like kneading the flour instead of the dough. The best time to plow is in the fall and early at that, as this will give some of the effects of summer fallow. In case the soil is dry in the fall and moist in the spring, better result may come from the spring plowing.—By W. C. Palmer, North Dakota Agricultural College.

Get Rid of Old Hens.

All experiments conducted in egg production indicate that the heaviest laying recotds are made during the first year of production, but that the best eggs for hatching are produced by two-year-olds. In very few cases will three-year-old hens produce enough eggs, on a commercial basis, to pay for their keep. Save, therefore, where a valuable strain is kept for breeding no hen should be permitted to go beyond the second year. Most of the two-year-olds are now pretty well through with their laying for the season. They will bring fairly good prices at the present time and should be marketed at once.

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And Co-operative Dairyman.

Semi-Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

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SEPTEMBER 12, 1911

Dates of Issue.

September.....—26
October.....10—31

PLOWING MATCHES AS COMMUNITY EDUCATORS.

The following article on the benefits of plowing matches appeared in a recent issue of the Nor' West Farmer :—

Why are not more plowing matches being held in the Maritime Provinces ?

"The season of plowing matches is withius. It is a good thing that is recurs every year, for there few events on the calendar of the agricultur al society that are of more importance, perhaps there are no others. As a community educational side of farm life in a way not actually , does lead, agriculturally speaking. It combines the social and educational side of farm life in a way that makes it each year a more popular event. When people from a district twenty-five or thirty miles in extent drive in to a central point to attend the annual plowing match of the agricultural society there must be an inducement to bring them out. That is what is being done in many districts all over the prairies. We attended a match a few days ago and talked with men who had driven in twenty miles.

Someone suggested that plowing matches were becoming less popular in Ontario than they used to be. That can't be true out here. Ontario is getting to be a less popular place in which to live, apparently, than it used to be too. Maybe that is the reason there are not as many plowing match as in former days.

We recently asked a farmer if he thought the plowing match did any real good in his district They held the eleventh annual match there this year. "Well, there can't be any doubt whether or not it does good," said the man. The same question was put to another man at a match last week. "Come over here and have a look at this plowing," he said. "Now that is just about the best plowman in this neighbourhood. He not only plows that way at plowing matches, but that's the way he plows at home, too. Why, come over here. These boys are going to push the men for first place. I've been in this district a good while, and I believe that the boys are doing better work than the best men did when I first come here. What makes the difference ? The plowing match, I say." We walked up and down the field and watched the men and boys at their work. Every furrow ran straight and it was falling over on its fellow in exactly the right way. The field was green with weed growth at the beginning of the contest, but at its conclusion everything was black.

At the plowing match is rivalry. A good eye, a good hand, a good team and a good plow are the essential equipments for a good plowman. What makes the plowing match such a factor for a good community is that it is both social and educational. What young man is not going to plow his best if his best girl is in the crowd watching him ? What young man in the classs for "boys 16 years and under 21" will let a boy in the class for "boys under 16" beat him if he can help it ? And then what man is there there that wants to come out to a plowing match and be beaten by a boy ? Last year's champion is going to do his best to "put it over" the rest of them again this year. The "rest of them" are going to beat last year's champion if it can be done. And there it is—the whole district is going to beat the other fellow in the plowing match. That can't be done on the day of the match. A fellow has to do his best plowing all season. He has to have practice ; so does the team. Everybody gets to thinking about "next year's" plowing match," and are not going to be beaten again by Jack Stewart, Harry Smith or anyone else. Everybody gets to plowing just a little better. Doesn't that help the community ? Ask yourself.

We'll venture the assertion that few boy's ever learned as much about adjusting a plow on the farm at home in one season as they would learn at a plowing match in one afternoon, maybe they would not learn as much in all their lives. If a plow isn't set right it will not work right, that's all. A contestant at a plowing match has his horses hitched right, the clevis pin is in the right hole, the coulter is following in the right line, the skimmer throws the short weeds into the furrow, and the weed chain drags all the larger ones under. And the plow scours. When things go like this there is the minimum draft. The horses do the maximnm amount of work at a minimum expenditure of energy. Plow, team and man are working at their highest efficiency.

Plowing is the basic farm operation, It is important to have good crops and good animals, but the best of either will be produced at a decided handicap if the fields are not properly plowed. That is the function of the plowing match. It does more, too, than simply improve plowing. It makes for better farming in every way. In a beef steer it most always follows that the animal with width of forehead and shortness of face will be deep of body, short of legs, wide of back and thick of flesh. Where good plowing is the rule it most always follows that the summer fallowing is properly done, the seed put in right, the stock are well kept, the house is a "home" and not a "place to live in," the bank account on the right side of the ledger—in short, the good plowman is the good farmer. The fact that an agricultural society has been holding an annual plowing match for a number of years is conclusive evidence that that district is a community of good farmers.

EDITORIAE NOTES.

Small fields are generally to be discouraged because of the great cost in growing and harvesting crops. Rip out some of the inside fences and plow more extensively this fall than ever you did before. You can also gain time in plowing and cultivating and add to the appearance of your fields if you cart away any obstructions, such as stone piles or stumps before you begin plowing.

* * *

The first step in the revision of type is insufficient feeding.

SYSTEM IN FARMING.

No line of work has been more abused by lack of system than farming. The great fertility of the soil has made large crops possible with a minimum of cultivation. Farmers have in many instances in the past gone to their work with little appreciation of the value that good management would be to them. They have looked upon systematic keeping of accounts and study of their business as something effeminate and not in keeping with the kind of work they do. All these things are changing, however, and the farmers of today are beginning to appreciate the value of system in dairying. Perhaps nothing has done more to stimulate this development than the campaign carried on by dairy papers advocating cow test associations and similar lines of work. As soon as a man begins to apply business methods to one branch of farming he finds how much more valuable the work becomes and he naturally branches out and uses similar methods with all of his work. It is good management and system in farm work that will reclaim the abandoned homesteads of the east ; that will make the unproductive acres of the far west profitable and increase the earning capacity of farm land everywhere. Business farming is the only kind of farming that makes it possible for the farmer to know what each crop is costing him ; to know what each animal in the dairy herd is costing and returning ; to know just what profits he may logically expect from any of the departments of his farm. Greater profit must lie in reduced cost of production rather than in the hope of greater selling prices. The latter will vary from time to time but the safe system of increasing the income is by systematizing the cost of production and studying carefully to see where any item may be reduced without harming the output. System and good management raise the farmer to the plane of the successful business man. System and good management will put better fences on the farm ; better stock in the stables ; better comforts in the home ; better barns and soils upon the farm ; and more money in the farmers bank account. There is no line of work that will yield more readily to the influence of the careful and thoughtful study of better methods and more efficient system.

FARMERS NOT DAIRYMEN.

A. L. Haecker says: "The trouble with the dairy business today, beyond a question of doubt, is that it is being carried on by farmers, not dairymen, men who know little or nothing about the profit or loss of the animals they are keeping. This, coupled with their lack of knowledge in care and feeding of such stock, results in a very poor average earning for the ordinary milk cow. It woul d be better for all concerued if more men made dairying a business. As for the small holder and renter, he certainly cannot afford to keep poor cows for it has been demonstrated most thoroughly that the poor cow actually brings about a loss to her keeper instead of a profit and "a few good cows, if any at all," should be his motto. I believe one of the reasons why so many farmers use inferior sires in their herds is that they are not in the dairy business, but that it is a side issue and, therefore, they feel they cannot afford a better sire. This, we know, is a great mistake and perhaps is the one most harmful to the industry from both a local and national standpoint."

HARROWING VS. PRAYERS FOR RAIN.

"If I were to come onto your farm and set 750 teams to work for a week hauling water onto a quarter section at the rate of four tons a day, I would then only put on as much water as evaporates in a week when there is a good moisture content in the soil." Such is the very striking illustration used by President Worst of the North Dakota agricultural college of the great amount of water lost by evaporation.

A thorough harrowing will stop this evaporation and save the moisture for the crop.

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HORTICULTURE

Heating Orchards.

Heating orchards to protect buds, flowers and young fruit from late spring frosts has proven to be practicable. There are three ways of generating heat in the orchard— by burning oil, by burning coal and by burning wood or brush. Heat is what is wanted, and not smoke. Smoke will help at times, but cannot often be depended upon, especially in rolling lands. In a deep valley the smudge value of smoke would be the greatest. If smoke can be made to hang over the orchard it serves the purpose of preventing the escape of a great deal of natural heat which radiates from the earth.

In some cases it will rarely be necessary to raise the temperature more than two or three degrees in order to save the crop. Swelling buds, full blown flowers, and even young fruit can stand more cold than is generally supposed. The degree of cold that will be fatal will depend upon the stage of development of bud, flower, or fruit. The danger points for peaches are as follows: Buds appreciably swollen, zero; buds showing pink, 15 above zero; almost open, 25 above zero; flowers newly opened, 26 above zero; petals beginning to fall, 28 above zero; all petals off, 30 above zero; "shucks" (calyx tubes) beginning to shed off, 32 above zero. It should be added that the farther along the young fruit is in its development the less cold it can stand. The most tender stage is not when trees are in full bloom. The danger points for apples would correspond pretty closely to the different stages enumerated for peaches.

The danger points mentioned are conservative, as in each case a little lower temperature would not kill but heaters should be lighted as these lines are approached. This applies to oil burners. When coal is used the heaters will have to be started from thirty to sixty minutes earlier, as they are slower in warming up. The same thing is true of burning wood. When the temperature is falling rapidly, in all cases, heaters should be started decidedly earlier than when it is going down gradually. Complete preparations for the heating should be made well in advance. The heaters may have to be filled an left in the orchard two or three weeks before they are needed. In the meantime they must be carefully covered, as rains may occur and wet coal or water in oil, will cause very inefficient fires.

The number of heaters per acre will vary somewhat, depending upon their size and heat-giving powers. No heater holding less than two gallons of oil should be used, as it is not practicable to refill them during the night if used on a large scale. Coal burners also should be large enough to burn from five to seven hours. Used as a protection against spring frosts it will rarely be necessary to keep the fires going longer than four hours—from two o'clock in the morning until six—but in extreme cases they may have to be started as early as eleven o'clock. Always prepare for the worst. For apple and peach orchards it is not safe to use less than sixty or seventy of the larger types of heayters per acre. For the moderate size of both oil and coal burners eighty to one hundred should insure absolute protection. In open strawberry fields at least 125 heaters per acre should be used to insure safety in time of very low temperature. The same is true of vineyards.

There are fifteen or more kinds of orchard heaters on the market, and prices vary all the way from $20 to $45 per hundred. The average price would be about $30 per hundred, regardless of make, as the larger the heater used the fewer will be required per acre, and vice versa. Of course, these figures are only approximate. Oil in lots of less than a tank car (6,000 to 10,000 gallons) costs about five cents per gallon. In car lots the cost is two and one-half cents per gallon. Use nothing but fuel oil of thirty degrees specific gravity. This can be purchased through oil dealers everywhere. Oil may be stored in galvanized iron tanks or in cemented cisterns, where the walls have been coated over with a layer of asphalt paint to prevent leakage. Tanks holding 1,200 gallons cost about $38 each. Where fuel and other things are purchased in large quantities the cost per acre is relatively less. Small orchardists should combine when purchasing supplies.

The cost of heating a fifteen-acre orchard, or larger, the first year would approximatee $45 to $50 per acre. Less than fifteen acres, where the owner purchased alone, the cost would be about $55 to $60 per acre. These estimates include heaters, fuel storage, tanks and labor. Tank wagons would cost extra. After the first year the cost for heating would not be more than $10 to $20 per acre. These figures refer to oil heaters. We do not have the data for coal burners, but they would be no more, and probably less. Where a large block (10 acres or more) is heated the number of heaters per arre will be reduced, as fewer will be needed in the interior of the orchard.—W. J. Howard, University of Missouri, Columbia, Miss.

Few, if any medicines, have met with the uniform success that has attended the use of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The remarkable cures of colic and diarrhoea which it has effected in almost every neighborhood have given it a wide reputation. For sale by all dealers.

DAIRYING.

Influence of Ventilation on Milk Yield

The usual practice in milk production is to keep up the temperature of cow-houses in winter as much as possible. Warmth, however, is only secured by the exclusion of fresh air, the temperature being raised by the heat from the animals' bodies, with the result that the air becomes much polluted. It has been recognized in recent years that this system is likely to be injurious to the health of the animals, and particularly as being conducive to tuberculosis. Numerous experiments have been carried out by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland since 1908 in order to ascertain how far the milk production and the general health of cows are influenced by warmth produced in this way, and whether better results would not be obtained by the free admission of fresh air. The result of these investigations would appear to show that in the temperatures we are accustomed to in Britain too much importance has been attached to heat and too little importance to fresh air. Any benefits which might have been derived from the higher air temperature were nullified by the contaminated condition of the atmosphere, while the greater consumption of food which was expected as the result of the lower temperature has not always been experienced, owing to the healthier condition and better digestion of the animals enjoying the fresh air, which has enabled them to make better use of their food.

The plan followed in these experiments was to erect a complete temporary division across the cow-house dividing it into two parts, one of which was freely ventilated, while in the other the ventilation was arranged so that except in frosty weather the temperature remained steady between 60 degrees and 63 degrees F., and did not exceed 65 degrees. In the winter of 1309-10 the experiment was conduced in fivebyres in Scotland all being in fairly open situations. The air space per cow in the byres varied considerably. In the freely ventilated byres the least space was 525 cubic feet per cow, and the greatest 1,268 cubic feet per cow; the less freely ventilated byres varied in the same way from 480 to 1,432 cubic feet per cow. Taking all the byres, the average space was 843 cubic feet per cow with free ventilation and 839 with restricted ventilation, so that the conditions may be regarded as equal in this respect.

The degree of purity of the air was tested by the proportion of carbon dioxide in samples taken periodically. In this way the air of the byres where the ordinary system of restricted ventilation was in force was found to be much more impure than that of the ventilated byres. In the former, with an average temperature of 57 degrees F., varying from 41 degrees to 69 degrees, the average proportion of carbon dioxide in the air was thirty parts in 10,000, while in the latter, with an average temperature of 49 deg. F., varying from 32 deg. to 65 deg., the proportion was fifteen parts. It may be added that the difference in the degree of ventilation was very noticeable in practice; and the sensations of an ordinary observer would have led him to expect a more considerable contrast than is shown by these figures. Yet in spite of this bad ventilation was by no means exceptional, and it is stated that even the worst ventilated of the byres would have seemed cooler and better ventilated than a large number in use throughout the country.

The influence of temperature on the milk yield was not specially considered, as no attempt was made to combine free ventilation with a good temperature kept up by artificial heat The point investigated was whether in practice it would not be better to ventilate cow-houses freely in winter and ignore the necessarily lower temperature produced, and the result is definitely in favor of ventilation. A comparison of the quantity of milk produced under the two systems showed that the production of milk can be carried on at least as profitably in byres ventilated down to 50 degrees F. as in those in which the temperature is kept ten degrees higher by bad ventilation.

Incidentally it has been brought out—

(1) That any restriction of ventilation sufficient to bring the temperature of a byre up to 60 degrees. F. leads to a degree of atmospheric impurity inconsistent with conditions of perfect health.

(2) That in byres in which the temperatures have been kept down by thorough ventilation in autumn, the cows do not suffer either in health or milk yield even from very low temperatures in winter.

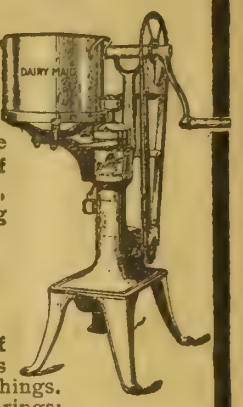
(3) That whatever waste of food may be entailed in the maintenance of the body heat of cows in colder byres is more than counteracted by the influence of fresher air; while it is evident that the health of animals is much more likely to be promoted by active digestion than by the mere prevention of loss of body heat.

How Fat is Lost in Separating.

A great deal of loss in the operation of hand separators might be easily avoided by a little better care of the machine. The great trouble appears to be due to the lack of knowledge that in operating a high-speed machine a small error in care means a big loss in efficiency. This fact becomes more significant when the actual loss of butter fat in the skim milk is determined on a cash basis. With these facts in mind the dairy department of the North Dakota Agricultural College undertook to locate a few of the sources of loss and bring them together in a way to impress them upon the careless or unthinking operator. One of the most common losses in using the separator is due to not flushing the bowl when done separating. The loss is greater with some machines than with others. However, unless a quantity of water or skim milk is run through after the milk is out considerable butter fat will be lost. The object in doing this is to remove the butter fat that may be lodged on the inside of the bowl and the spots. The amount of butter fat so lodging

When The Cow Has Done Her Part

OF COURSE it's important that the cow do her part. But after that, it's up to your cream separator. If it doesn't get highest quality cream—if it doesn't skim to a trace—you are robbing yourself of the profit that your cows have produced.



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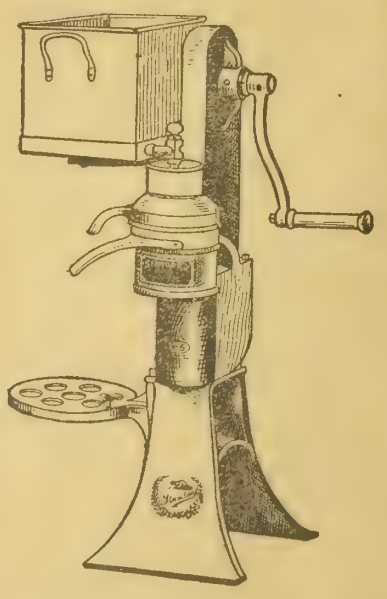

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TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

(50)

will depend upon the construction of the bowl likewise the temperature of the milk. Often when the milk is below 90 degrees F., or the bowl is somewhat colder than the milk, much cream will adhere to these parts and will be lost unless the bowl is flushed with warm water or skim milk. Often it is a good plan to run a quart of warm water through the machine before starting to separate in order to warm the bowl.
not to use the scalding hot water for this purpose, as it may cause the casein to adhere and clog the machine to the extent of losing considerable butter fat in the skim milk.

Dairy or Milk Houses.

The dairy house, though not a necessity is a great convenience in the dairy farm. It should, if possible, be located near the well so that a tank of cool, running water can be located in it. It should have a solid cement floor. The separator should be located in the milk house instead of placing it in the kitchen on the back porch or in the barn. To keep the milk house clean and sanitary it should be well lighted and ventilated and when possible large windows should be placed on the south side. It is a mistake to use it for anything other than milk. Vegetables, potatoes, wet carpets, have no business in it. They give it a foul and musty odor and always keep it dirty and out of order. A properly constructed, clean and sanitary milk house will add greatly to the production of clean dairy products and prove a great convenience to the dairy farmer. In one milk house which the writer has had the pleasure to visit, was found a small two horse power uprightsteam boiler, a steam power centrifugal separator and a small pump.

Before milking, a small fire was built in the boiler and as soon as it was going well and 5 pounds or more steam was up, the pump was started and enough fuel added to keep up steam until the milking was over. Then the milk is carried to the milk house and the steam turned into the separator. The exhaust steam is connected with a casing around the milk reservoir or supply tank to the separator and the milk is kept at the proper temperature by this. As soon as the separation is up to full speed the milk is turned on and all hands go in for breakfast. The bucket for the cream is set in the water tank and as the cold water is pumped through the tank, the cream is cooled. By the time breakfast is over, the milk is separated. The steam is turned off the separator and into a tank or sink full of water which will be heated and ready to be used in washing the cans, pails and separator after the hogs have been fed. This arrangement works to perfection and illustrates the value of a well equipped milk house.

Dead Line in Dairying.

It is estimated that a cow must produce 4,000 pounds of milk that will produce at least 160 pounds of butter annually before she crosses the dead line between profit and loss i. e., pays for the feed consumed and the labor involved. The manure question is left out, but, if cared for, it will be worth several dollars.

The implicit confidence that many people have in Chamberlain's Calic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is founded on their experience in the use of that remedy and their knowledge of the many remarkable cures that it has effected. For sale by all of colic, diarrhoea and dysentery dealers.

IHC WAGONS HAVE STOOD THE TEST OF ALL LOADS AND ROADS FOR YEARS

THE real proof of the strength, durabilit , and value of I H C wagons is what they have done and are now doing for thousands of farmers throughout the Dominion. Light loads and heavy loads have been carried by I H C wagons, over good roads and bad roads, for so many years that there is hardly a farmer who is not familiar with the high quality that these names on wagons represent—

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Either of these should be your choice if you want to be sure of lifetime service. The quality in both is the highest possible—the result of years of wagon-building experience, and the use of the best materials, shaped by skilled workmen operating with the finest manufacturing equipment.

Petrolia Wagons are constructed of the finest quality wood stock which is thoroughly seasoned by being air dried. The ironing is of the very best. The inspection of each part is most rigid. Petrolia Wagons must be made so that they will live up to the I H C standard of excellence or they are never sent out of the shops.

Chatham Wagons have a long record for satisfactory service in Canada. Made with hard maple axles, oak bolsters, sand boards, rims, and spokes, and oak or birch hubs—they represent the highest standard of wagon construction. When you buy a Chatham wagon it is with the assurance of getting the utmost service and satisfaction out of it.

Be sure to call on the I H C local agent. Get a pamphlet. Let him show you one of these wagons. If you prefer, write for literature or any other information you want to the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house.

EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago USA

I H C Service Bureau

The bureau is a center, where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development, are collected and distributed free to everyone interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the I H C Service Bureau, they will receive prompt attention.

100 YEARS' WORK

And Only One Dollar and Fifteen Cents For Oil and Repairs

A regular Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator recently finished work equal to 100 years' service in a five to eight cow dairy. Here is the record. It proves that

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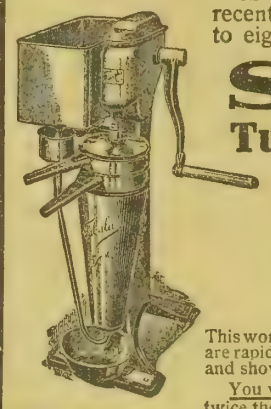
are The World's Best.



Size of machine, No. 4 Tubular
Capacity per hour, 500 pounds
Total pounds separated, 2,600,000
Total turns of crank, 14,352,000
Total cost of oil, 75 cents
Total cost of repairs, 40 cents
Time used in oiling, 15 minutes
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Sharples 30 Yrs

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY,
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

The Leading Breeds of Sheep.

Their Origin, Development and Characteristics.

THE SHROPSHIRE.

(Continued from last issue.)

The Shropshire as a pure bred is a production of the nineteenth century. It appears to have had a mixed origin, the foundation being a rather diminutive breed, described in 1792 as the Morfe Common sheep, then raised in large numbers in the district of Shropshire, England. These active hardy sheep had at that time black, brown or spotted faces and carried horns. The carcasses of well-fed wethers would weigh from 10 to 14 pounds per quarter, and the fleece about 2½ pounds. This appears to have been the parent form, and the work of improvement commenced in crossing with the Leicester and the Southdown. While these crosses were being introduced and for a number of years afterwards, the stock produced was of somewhat uncertain type, but by the middle of the past century a well fixed and very desirable classs of the Shropshire has been evolved. Soon after that time, through the efforts of their breeders they were recognized as a distinct breed. They were at that time described as being without horns, with faces and legs of grey or spotted color; the neck thick with excellent scrag; the head well-shaped, rather small than large, with ears well set on; breast broad and deep; back straight, with good carcass; hind quarters hardly as wide as the Southdown, and the legs clean with strong bone. They were hardy, thrifty, and matured early, producing from 80 to 100 pounds per carcass and about 7 pounds per fleece.

By careful selection and judicious mating of its own spieces, the Shropshire sheep seems to have been brought to a very high state of perfection. In 1853 they received their first recognition as a pure breed by the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Until about 1870 grey and speckled legs and faces and open fleeces were not uncommon, but these markings and other evidences of mixed breeding gradually disappeared. For the past thirty years the color of the face has been a rich brown, unless covered with wool, as are many of the finest specimens of the breed at the present day, almost to thethe point of the nose. A little grey or 'mealy' color about the muzzle is not considered objectionable.

The Shropshire sheep was given a classification separate from the Southdowns, Hampshires and Oxfords as early as 1859, and soon after that year far surpassed any other breed exhibited in point of numbers. In 1882 the display of Shropshires at the Royal Show, held at Shrewsbury numbered 845 against less than half that number of all other distinct breeds combined. The breed rapidly spread to every part of the United Kingdom and is now to be found in large numbers in all parts of the world where improved sheep are kept.

No single outstanding breeder, like Bakewell, Ellman, or Humphrey, who are credited with bringing out the Leicester, the Southdown and the Hampshire, respectively, actually accomplished the chief improvement of the Shropshire. This was shared by many and progress seems o have been gradual.

Going back to the fifties of the last century, we find the names of prominent breeders as follows: Messrs Henry Smith, of Sutton; Green of Marlow; Hanton, of Shrewsbury; Farmer, of Brignorth; Adney, of Harley, and others whose ewes were at that time sold at auction for prices from $20 to $75 per head. The flocks of these breeders and thers may be looked upon as the foundation of the present breed and their blood flows in the flocks of the present day.

As a combined wool and mutton sheep the Shropshire holds a prominent place. The body, though larger is like that of the Southdown, being low-set, thick and fleshy. It carries a large proportion of lean meat which is held high in favor by the butchers. The fleeces is dense, uniform and approaches that of the Southdown in fineness; ewes shear from 7 to 10 pounds and rams from about 9 to 11 pounds of unwashed wool.

For crossing and grading the Shropshire occupies a wide field. Rams of the breed are very generally used upon common and grade Merino stock in the range districts. Even from quite inferior ewe foundation the offspring from Shropshire males is blocky, thrifty and early maturing, almost invariably showing dark faces and legs. At many of the fat stock shows grades bearing the Shropshire occupies a wide field.

Shropshire Ram.

of the best prizes. The early maturing qualities of the Shropshires are pecuniarly valuable owing to the extent to which they are used in crossing.

Shropshire breed associations are strong both in Great Britain and America and pedigree registration is carefully maintained in both countries. The American Shropshire Registry Association was organized in 1884, and up to the end of 1907 more than 270,000 animals bred chiefly in Canada and the United States, had been registered. A large number of pedigrees have also been registered in the Canadian National Records.

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THERE was a time when the first cost of a cream separator was a big factor in deciding which separator a cow owner should buy. But now it is different. Men have found it the best investment to pay a LITTLE MORE at the start rather than to be paying the difference constantly afterward in cream profits lost and in repairs necesary. Men have learned that in the

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they can get not only the style and size separator they want, but also the one that nets the greatest returns for the money invested for the longest term of years—the one that makes profits that STAY in their pockets.

Seventeen Cents a Year was the average cost of repairs on all of the hundreds of thousands of Empire Cream separators in use last year. And the majority of these Empire machines have been in use for many years. It's the TIME test and repair cost that tell whether a separator is a paying investment.

Let us also PROVE that Empires turn easiest, are simplest, most sanitary, highest quality and most satisfactory. Write postal now.

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Farmer Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

Cankers in Pigs.

Canker sore mouth is one of the most destructive pig diseases, generally causing death of the affected animals, unless prompt treatment is given. The cause is probably a fungus. At any rate, it is quite contagious. Ordinary sore mouth, which is so troublesome to suckling pigs, is quite similar to the canker sore mouth, but is caused by bacteria. This simple sore mouth is quite easily cured by the directions given in Wallace's Farmer, according to which the heads of the affected animals are thoroughly disinfected by either a hog dip solution of potassium permanganate dissolved in water at the rate of one ounce to the half gallon. For canker sore mouth, however, these disinfectants are not strong enough.

The first step in treating canker sore mouth is to separate all affected animals from the well ones. As insurance, it is a good policy to treat the well ones which have been exposed to this disease by rubbing on their heads an ointment made by mixing one ounce of carbolic acid in one-half pint of raw linseed oil. Of the sick animals there are generally two sorts—the seriously affected ones on which the sores gre open and the flesh has sloughed away, and those on which the sores have not yet broken out. These latter on which the sores have not yet opened are best treated with an ointment made by mixing one-half ounce of iodine in eight ounces of vaseline. This should be repeated every three days. The first step in treating those animals on which the sores have broken out is to cut out all diseased flesh. This is followed by the use of some strong disinfectant, such as terchloride of antimony, silver nitrate, or copper sulphate. Terchloride of antimony sometimes goes under the name of butyr of antimony, and our correspondent who has been unable to secure it at his drug stores will probably be able to get it under this name. If not, we are quite sure that he can get it at larger drug stores. Both terchloride of antimony and silver nitrate may be applied to the wound by means of a feather. If copper sulphate is used it should be mixed with water at the rate of one ounce of copper sulphate to a pint of water. If, in three days after treating with any of these three substances, the wound appears healthy, it is then a good plan to wash it with a little tobacco concoction and apply some tar to the wound. If this is done thoroughly, the disease should be healed, but if it breaks out again the treatment must be re-

The Wheel That Has Made GOOD!

Reduce Farm Labor 25 to 50 Per Cent.

Put T-K Wide Tire Steel Wheels on your wagons and you can haul 25 to 50 per cent. heavier loads without causing any heavier draft. Our steel wheels make heavy loads light and are so durable that they will stand any strain over the rockiest road. They last a lifetime with practically no attention.

T-K Wide Tire Steel Wheels and Handy Farm Wagons

Our Handy Farm Wagons are acknowledged to be the best all-purpose wagons ever used on a farm. They have a lighter draft and are easier to load and unload than all the others. We guarantee them to be great money-savers and the best trucks on earth for the price.

Write and ask about them.

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Double Seamed Well Cannot Leak.

A Calendar with every LANTERN.

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Agents Wanted!

We want farmer agents in all parts of the Maritime Provinces to sell the Acme Steel Ladder.

It is one of the best propositions ever offered to a farmer who wants to make money during his spare moments.

Write to-day for particulars as to territory, etc

The Acme Steel Ladder Co., Sussex, N. B.

It will pay you to start your letter with the words: "I saw your adv. in The Maritime Farmer."

peated. The trouble in a severe form rapidly exhausts the strength of affected animals, and consequently it is following twice daily: A dessert well to give some such tonic as the spoonful of brandy and one egg beaten in milk, and two grains of quinine In order to prevent future outbreak, the pens and yard occupied by the affected animals must be thoroughly disinfected.

Artificial Wallow.

Everybody knows how in hot weather a hog, if it has the opportunity, will hunt a mudhole to wallow in. A hog does this, not because of his natural love of filth, for it is by nature a cleanly animal, but because it serves to cool off his body and to free him from the torments of lice and other insects.

The hog is very poorly equipped to withstand the heat of the sun. Unless his surroundings are kept clean and he is dipped frequently, he will be lousy. The wallow, by disposing of lice and by bringing about a cooling effect, increases the comfort of the hog, and as a consequence increases his growth and thriftiness.

The mudhole is unsightly and very unsanitary. Many practical hog growers are now using artificial wallows, built of either cement or lumber. These may be frequently cleaned out and filled with fresh water. Then by the addition of some of the coal-tar preparations, lice and other insects may be killed and the skin kept clean thus doing away with all dipping.

These vats or wallows may be easily and inexpensively constructed. They should be ten or twelve inches deep and not less than eight feet square, with a rim around the edge to prevent slopping over, and a slope on one side for the pigs to run on.

A one percent solution of a coal-tar preparation will generally be sufficient to kill all lice and keep the skin free from scurfiness. When the vat is placed in the sunlight, the pigs will not lie in it very long, but will run in and out, thus allowing it to be used for a greater number. One eight feet square will do very well for five sows and their litters.—A. E. Chase.

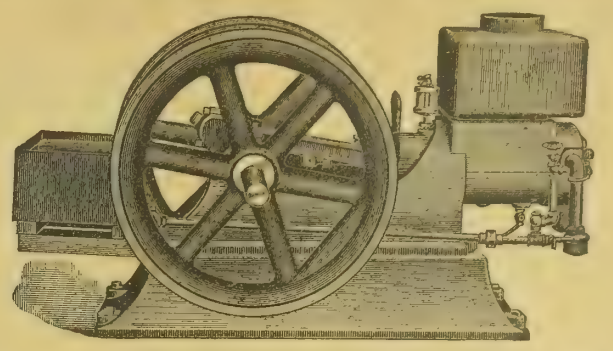
Flushing the Ewes.

Flushing the ewes is a practice followed out by the best English shepherds. This practice is also followed by some Canadian and American farmers. As high a percentage of lambs as possible is desired. Flushing tends to make the ewes more sure as breeders, and also results in more twins. The breeding ewes usually run on pasture after their lambs are weaned, and thus do not maintain a high condition. Two or three weeks before breeding time an extra allowance of feed is given. This feed is such that it will rapidly increase the weight of the ewes. Alfalfa or clover hay, together with corn silage, and some of the concentrates, such as oats, barley, dried brewers' grains and the like, are usually fed. This extra feeding to improve the condition of the ewes just before breeding is known as flushing.

Live Stock Notes.

To attempt to fatten sheep affected with lice and scab is to court loss and possible disaster.

It is estimated that the cost of maintaining 100 breeding ewes in good condition is $1 per day, or one cent per head, when kept on corn fodder, beets and oats.



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s like a lot of people you and I know. It improves on acquaintance. You must know it to appreciate it.

The Waterloo Boy will develop more power and do a lot heavier work than you ever expected

You can always depend on it. You know what it will do. It is so simple your 10 year old boy can be engineer with perfect success.

The old reliable fly ball governor keeps the speed steady. It has a patented mixer and new postitive igniter. Automatic fuel regulation makes it economical.

The speed lever will vary the speed from 50 to 75 revolutions while running.

Starts easy in winter; always ready without fuss or bucking; open jacket frost proof. Nearly all parts interchangeable.

Farmers are "boosting" Waterloo Boys more than any other engine. Does that prove anything?

Let us tell you more. Our Catalogue is free. Write to-day.

The Waterloo Gasoline Engine Co.

J. D. FRIER, Sussex, N. B., Eastern Representative.

What the "Crown" Gang Plow does

One man instead of two

Three horses instead of four

One "Crown" Gang Plow instead of two single furrow Plows

Make this test: The first day give your hired man a single-furrow plow and two horses. Take another single-furrow plow and two horses yourself. Then, do one day's plowing. Together, you will plow three acres, under favorable conditions.

Next day, use the "Crown" Gang plow and three horses. You'll find that you can still plow three acres.

The second day the same work has been done with one man instead of two, three horses instead of four, one "Crown" Gang instead of two single-furrow plows. What this saving means to you in dollars and cents you can figure out for yourself. But it is enough to pay for the "Crown" Gang in a few weeks.

The "Crown" Gang stays right down to its work. It turns the furrows more evenly than a single-furrow plow. The easy-working levers are conveniently located. The wheels have dust-proof boxes with roller-bearings. You should learn more about the "Crown" Gang right away, and about our special orchard gang plows, too. So write for CATALOGUE B 40

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A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for

Sore Throat
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and
all Stiff Joints

REMOVES THE SORENESS--STRENGTHENS MUSCLES

Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle **Caustic Balsam** did my rheumatism more good than $120.00 paid in doctor's bills." OTTO A. BEYER

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Quality Butter

That's the kind you make with Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn.—

Maxwell's "Favorite" is used all over the world—in Denmark, the butter country of the world—in the United States, in spite of high tariffs—and in every Section of Canada. Our Agricultural Colleges and Govt. Inspectors recommend it, because it is the finest butter-maker in the world.

Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle it.

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will remove them and leave no blemishes. Cures any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair. Horse can be worked. $2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 6 E free.

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THE HORSE

Expert Counsel about Buying Horses

If you are not conversant with the anatomy of a horse you had better not try to buy a horse on your own judgement unless you are purchasing from a responsible house or a well-known dealer who has a reputation to uphold. But if you are an enthusiastic buyer on your own account, perhaps the writer can give you some hints that will be useful, and it may be, save you loss.

After you select the horse which you think has captured your fancy it might be best to have him brought out for careful examination. Be sure that he is cool and not in a heated condition; remember that horses are subject to every ailment and disease that human flesh is heir to; that he has temperament, disposition, individuality and needs to be very carefully bought.

The first thing you look at is his foot—no foot, no horse; it should be on the concave order, a deep sole and not too narrow; this denotes breeding. Run your hand down his forelegs, examine for splints; if on the bone they will never hurt him, but if on the tendons drop him like a hot potato, no matter how small the splint.

To save the time and trouble have him jogged quietly down on the floor, on stone or cement if possible, and look for lameness, and see if his style of going suits you. Now examine his coronets for sidebones; take a look at his eyes, and that very closely. Stand in front of him to see that he has a full chest; glance between his forelegs at his spavin joints; run your hand over his kidneys and press hard as you do so; pass behind him and see that he stands square; examine for curbs, a curb will never hurt a horse after he is six years old; feel his hocks for incipient spavins or bruises on the cap of his hocks, which require a satisfactory explanation from the owner. Don't forget to look for thoroughpins and bog spavins; look carefully at his hips that they are both alike; personally I would never buy an interfering horse, or a horse that shows symptoms of it.

See that your intending purchase is well ribbed up; long backed, narrow-gutted horses are bad feeders and doers and cannot stand their work. See also that he has plenty of neck, good, high shoulders and sloping back. Then proceeding, ask the holder of the horse to walk quick into his flank both ways, turning him quickly; then back him while you look carefully for symptoms of the springhalt or cramps.

If up to this time the horse has borne inspection favorably put a man on his back and gallop him as fast as he will go to test his wind for a whistling sound. If all right have him put in harness to see if he has any vice. Stable habits, such as weaving, wind sucking, cribbing and halter pulling, must be left to the veracity of the seller's word, as they are only detected when the horse is standing quietly in the stable.

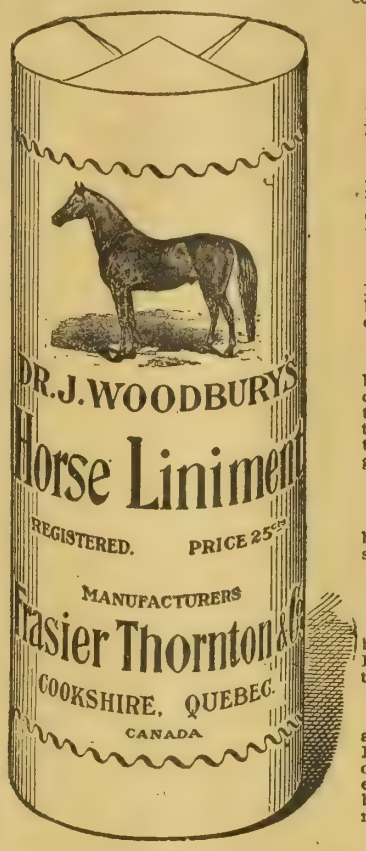
In the matter of age four years old is not preferable. You are taking chances with the young horse. I had rather buy a horse at eight than five, as he is then in his prime, and his habits are all developed; if a horse has arrived at that age and maintained his soundness, you can rely upon him being a good one. If he fills the bill, buy him; good horses are scarce.—"Dick," in Farm and Dairy.

DR. J. WOODBURY'S Horse Liniment.

INFALLIBLY THE REMEDY.

For the removal of Splints, Bog Spavins, Enlargements of any and every description it has no equal, Given internally, it will promptly relieve and remove any and every character of Cough, Enlargements of the Glands, Affections of the Kidneys. For Distemper, Strangles and Colic it is infallibly the remedy.

All horses that are stabled should have an applicatiou of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment to the hoofs of the fore feet to prevent their becoming feverish, dry, brittle, hard, contracted or otherwise injured.



Insist on having Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We warrant it to effect that for which it is recommended when used according to directions.

Its beneficial effects are so prompt and decided that it has excited the admiration of the leading horsemen of the Dominion and secured their highest confidence.

Bear River, N. S,

Dear Sirs :—We do not hesitate in recommending your Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. We have used it in the woods for coughs, colds, distemper and cuts, and would say that no lumberman should be without it. Yours truly, CLARKE BROS.

Hubbard's Cove, N. S.

Dear Sirs :—I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment in my stable for years and consider it the best liniment on the market for both internal and external use. Yours truly, C. C. McLEAN.

Truro, N. S.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment with the very best results for colds, coughs, distemper and all lung diseases. It is the best thing to give horses in the spring to keep them in condition It purifies the blood, cleanses the lungs from impurities, which may exist, and gives the system healthy action.

NEWTON LEE, Owner "All Right," 5817.

Elmsdale, N. S.

Dear Sirs :—Kindly send me 6 dozen Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. I have not a bottle in the store and it is the only kind my customers will take.

Yours truly,
ELMSDALE MERCANTILE CO.,
Elmsdale, N. S.

Dear Sirs :—I cured my horse with Dr. J. Woodbury's Liniment. It was a bad case of distemper. I always recommend this liniment to my friends as the best for all diseases of the horse. Yours truly,
H. R. WHITEHEAD.

Dear Sirs :—One of my horses had a bad cough, and I made a complete cure with three bottles of Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. The cough was of twelve months' standing. In my large experience with horses, I consider this liniment to be the best made for all diseases in the horse, and I recommend it to my friends.

E. J. ANDERSON, Truro, N. S.

Manufacturers :
Fraiser Thornton & Co., - Cookshire, Que., Can.

Colt Management.

Almost as soon as the colt is born it should receive a good feed of colostrum. If the colt does not receive this food intended for it by nature, it will have digestive troubles from the first. The trouble can be avoided, however, by giving the colt a gentle purgative of castor oil. Either too much or too little milk will be detrimental to the best development of the young foal. If the mare is milking too freely, it is well to decrease her quantity of feed, and if necessary draw some of the milk by hand. If on the other hand the colt is not being sufficiently nourished, the mare should be put on good pasture, or if pasture is not available, or it is too early in the season, oats and bran fed as a mash will increase the milk flow.

EXTRA FEED WHILE ON PASTURE.

When we are anxious to see the colts start well when on pasture we build a feeding corner in the field where the colts can go and get additional feed, but into which the mares cannot enter. By feeding the mares a few times in this corner, we will get the colts accustomed to go there. After that the mares can be kept out and the colts can run in and out at will. The mare needs an additional feed as well as the foals. A common mistake made is neglecting to feed the foals while running with their mothers. When weaning time comes, the foals do not know how to eat grain and they get a great set back.

EXERCISE IMPORTANT.

Give the foal lots of exercise when it is weaned. One of the biggest mistakes made in colt management is to shut the young animal up in a box stall. Scotch horses have a reputation for possessing excellent feet and legs. This is because the colts are allowed to run out all the time. The colts should be out every day in the year, three or four hours at the least, if the weather is at all suitable. If the weather is wet and disagreeable, however, they are better kept in. When in fresh air colts grow faster and put on stronger bone and muscle than when pampered.

DON'T KEEP COLTS TOO FAT.

Many colts are ruined by overfeeding. Too many of us want to see them fat when they are one year old. In the Old Country they raise them thin. Show ring judges in this country put a premium on over feeding by giving the ribbons to the fat colts. The standard for judging colts should be the quality of the feet and legs and the indications which they give for making a first class horse. Too many expect the colt to be at maturity when two years old. In Scotland, where they produce some of the finest draught horses in the world, the best of them are not fitted until three years old, are shown in a thin condition, and judged accordingly.

DANGER IN MILK.

I have seen many colt owners feeding milk to shove their animals to maturity. A better way of manufacturing wind suckers I do not know. Other owners are very much afraid of seeing a big belly on the colt. A big belly is not undesirable; in fact, it is to be desired on a young and thrifty animal. There is no danger of it disfiguring the animal later on, as the horse will grow up to its belly.

Perfect cleanliness in all feeding operations should be adhered to. Many feeders never clean out the mangers from one feeding time to another. An hour or two after each feeding we should go round and clean out the mangers, and if any feed is left there, reduce the feed at the next feeding period.—R. Smith in Farm and Dairy.

POULTRY.

International Egg Laying Competition.

Arrangements are now being made to hold an egg laying contest, commencing Nov. 1st, 1911 and continuing for one year.

The contest is being financed by "The North American" of Philadelphia. Steps have been taken to enlist the services of some of the best equipped and most capable men in the whole field of poultry husbandry to serve as an advisory board, and acting in this capacity, formulate the rules and regulations under which the competition is to be conducted and have constant oversight of the details of management. The advisory board consists of nine members, including men who have at heart the best interests of the fancier and the utility poultryman. As now constituted the membership is as follows:—

Prof. J. H. Stoneburn, of Storr's Agricultural College, Storr's, Conn.; Prof. Thomas F. McGraw, International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa.; Prof. Homer Jackson, State College, Pa.; Dr. A. A. Brigham, South Dakota School of Agriculture, Brookings, S. D.; Dr. Prince T. Woods, Managing Editor American Poultry Journal, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Nathan W. Sanborn, Editor American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.; Prof. F. C. Elford, Macdonald College, Canada; George A. Devitt, The North American, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. V. L. Turner.

It is hoped that many Canadian pens will be entered. There are a goodly number of breeders in Canada who have hens that know how to lay that ought to be represented in this contest. The climate in Connecticut is ideal, the thermometer seldom goes much below zero, little snow and plenty of sunshine, so that a good Canadian layer should do just as well or better in the competition surroundings. The houses are being constructed for the purpose and therefore will be all new. There are to be 50 houses 12x12 feet, 6 foot walls and partially open front with plenty of windows. Each house will be divided into two allowing two pens of five birds each. This will give 14 square feet to a bird. The rations will be whole grain and dry meal.

Liberal cash prizes will be given also cups and trophies of various kinds.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Philadelphia North American International Egg Laying Competition.

1. The first egg laying competition held in the United States has been inaugurated and will be conducted under the auspices of the North American, a newspaper published in the city of Philadelphia and shall be known as the Philadelphia North American Egg Laying Competition.

2. This competition is to be held on the grounds of the Storr's Agricultural Experiment Station, Storr's Conn.

3. The time of beginning of the competition shall be November 1, 1911, and extend over a period of one year from that date. Entries will be limited to 100 pens.

4. Each entry to consist of six pure bred females, either hens or pullets; no males to be included. Five layers shall constitute a laying pen, the extra female being held as a substitute in case of death or incurable

5. All fowls must be shipped express prepaid.

6.—Fowls will be received at any time from October 2 to Oct. 25. It is advisable that shipment be made as early as possible after Oct. 1, in order that fowls may become acclimated previous to the date of opening.

7. The right is reserved to return fowls if they are deemed unsuitable for the purpose of competition and every specimen sent must be full sized, healthy, vigorous. The right, of course, is reserved to refuse any and all entries.

8. An entrance fee of $25 is required in each case, $10 to accompy application and balance not later than Oct. 1. In the event of failure of entrants to make second payment the first payment shall be forfeited.

9. All eggs produced will be retained for the purposes of this competition.

10. No appeal from the decision of the committee in any matter pertaining to the competition will be entertained. When the fowls have been received at the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station and placd in pens, they will be protected with armed gugrds, locks and watchdogs. None of the parties to this competition will in any manner be responsible for losses, nor will they be responsible for death or destruction of any fowls.

11. Should any surplus over and above the economical operation of the competition appear, such surplus will be equally divided between the several owners of the pens.

12. All fowls entered must be of some recognized breed or variety. Mongrel or cross-bred fowls will not be accepted.

13. Any fowl suffering from an infectious or contagious disease of any kind, or which may not meet the requirements, as viewed by the committee, will be rejected and excluded from this competition.

14. The Committee reserves the right to clip or cut the feathers of one wing on any fowl that may be inclined to fly out of the enclosure.

15. The competition to be decided by the total number of eggs laid by each pen.

16. No competitor shall be permitted to withdraw any of the fowls during the period of competition, unless permission is granted by a full vote of the committee.

17. Chickens only will be eligible to this competition, and only such chickens as produce marketable eggs; ornamental chickens including all bantams, are therefore ineligible.

18. Entries will be received from any point in the world.

19. The competition will be governed by the advisory board.

Canadian breeders wishing further information or application blanks please apply to F. C. Elford, Macdonald College, P. Q.

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box 309. P, Windsor, Ont.

Poultry Fencing that is Stronger than Seems Necessary

We make our poultry fencing close enough to turn small fowl—then we make it extra strong, so it will last for years and keep the cattle out. The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires hold it taut and prevent it from sagging.

PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE SAVES EXPENSE

It is well galvanized so as to protect it from rust. It makes such a firm, upstanding fence that it requires less than half the posts needed for the ordinary poultry fence, and that means a big saving to you. Write for particulars.

We make farm and ornamental fences and gates of exceptional quality. Agents wanted where not now represented.

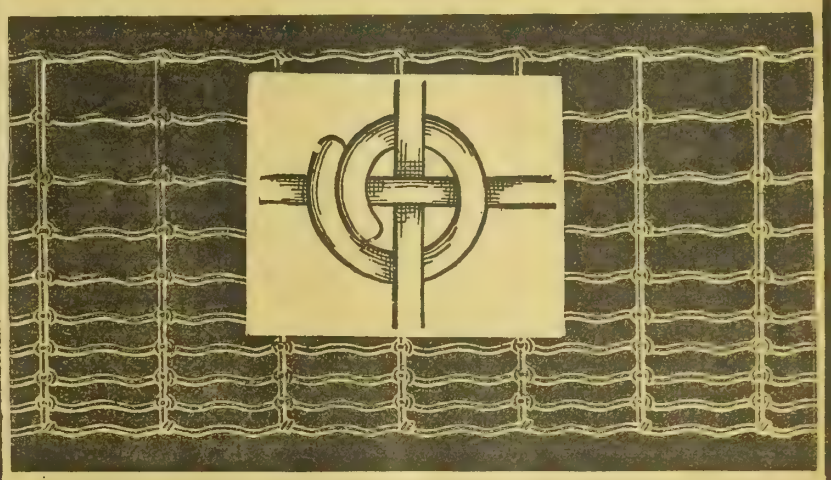
The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.

Dept. K Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

Royal Brand Farm Fencing

DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO FARMER

FREIGHT PREPAID TO YOUR NEAREST R. R. STATION



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The following styles we carry in stock and can make prompt shipment of any amount. All fence put up in 20, 30 and 40 rod rolls only.

6-40-0 Has 6 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod, freight prepaid 21½c

7-40-0 Has 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod; all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½. Price per rod, freight prepaid 24c

8-40 Has 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8. price per rod, freight prepaid 29c

7-48-0 Has 7 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Price per rod, freight prepaid . 25c

8-48 Has 8 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod, freight prepaid 30c

9-48-0 Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Price per rod, freight prepaid 30c

9-48 Same as 9 -48-0, with 12 stays to the rod. Price per rod, freight prepaid 32½c

10-50 10 line wires, 50 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3¼, 3½, 3¾, 5½, 6, 8, 8, 8. Price per rod, freight prepaid 35c

We sell the best all iron double stretcher made, freight prepaid $7.50

The above prices include freight prepaid to any railroad station west of Toronto in Old Ontario. To points beyond Toronto and south of North Bay add 1c per rod and we pay freight. To points in New Ontario, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces, add 6c per rod and we pay freight. Remit cash with your order by money order or draft to the

The Sarnia Fence Co. Sarnia, Ont.

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THE FARM HOME

This Department is now being edited by a very competent lady, who will be pleased to answer all inquiries. She solicits the aid of all who are interested in home making. This aid may be given in the form of short articles dealing with your experiences, questions or timely suggestions. Ladies, this department is yours. Use it to the best advantage.

Love's Barrier

(Continued from last issue.)

CHAPTER VIII—Continued.

"He went to Colchester, dear, to see the lady he is going ta marry."

Audrey gave a little scream.

"The lady he is going to marry! Mr. Secretan! Why, I thought, we all thought, he believed in the celibacy of the clergy."

"He did until he met this lady. Fortunately, I never took him quite seriously. I have been preparing myself for this, and yet—and yet—when he told me to-night I felt bad, and just a little rebellious."

Audrey leaned her elbows on her knees and stared across the intervening space with wide, understanding, sympathetic eyes.

"I know it is hard on sisters. It must be, but still if he is going to be happy, Miss Jane, we must only be glad. He is so good, so splendid in every way, he deserves happiness."

"He does, and I hope he will be happy," said Jane quietly. "It is going to take place very soon, Audrey, in a month's time."

"How frightfully exciting! Do tell me about her. Is she young? Is she pretty? Shall we like her? Is he very fond of her? What a splendid husband he will make, and how proud she will be of him!"

"I haven't seen her, but I think she is beautiful. Claude says so, at least. Her father was in the army, and I think from what Claude says she has not had a very happy life. She is not quite young, nearly thirty I believe."

"How exciting!" repeated Audrey. "And may I tell mamma? It is not a secret, I suppose; at least, it can't be a secret long."

"It is not a secret at all, and you can tell everybody, dear. My brother wishes people to know. It was only settled yestrday. I believe; and they are to be married by special license in London."

"You should have told Lydia Rash, and she would have popped into dear Ann Coyne's, and by morning the whole of Midcar have been by the ears," said Audrey, smiling broadly. Then suddenly she grew sober again, arrested by something hauntingly pathetic in Jane Secretan's face.

"Of course, this will make a great difference to you, Miss Jane, but surely you will not leave the Rectory."

"Yes, I must leave, of course; and at once. It would not be fair, Audrey, to the young wife. Now, here is your carriage. Let me wrap you up and put you in."

Audrey sprang up, and when Jane took her cloak, she suddenly put her slim white hands on the elder woman's shoulders, and looked right into her kind eyes.

"My dear Miss Jane, we haven't any of us, been as kind to you as we ought to have been! But we love you, we all do. You will find it out from Midcar when they hear you are going. If twenty wives came to the Rectory they would never, never fill your particular place."

Jane nodded and dashed away a troublesome tear.

"There, there dear child, I shan't forget your words, and don't go away imagining I am going to be miserable or out in the cold. The Lord will find me something; in fact, I think He has found it already. Thank you so much for coming. If you knew how the girls look forward to it and treasure up everything you do and say, you would not grudge the trouble."

"I don't grudge it in the least. I only wish I could leave them something worth treasuring," replied Audrey; and the next moment Jane was alone.

She closed the door and went back into the small bare cottage room and looked round it with a strange feeling that something had suddenly snapped in her life. This centre for young life and the young interests of the Midcar girlhood belonged to her, she had created it, and what would become of it in a month's time when the new wife should arrive to take over all her duties and responsibilities? Many a homely talk she had had with lonely and troubled girlhood in that very room; many a one she had grasped by the hand just at the moment when temptation yawned in frn front and round about her. She knew that she had saved many a one by her wise sisterly counsel. Who would fill her place? She knelt down suddenly on the bare floor and asked that her way might be opened up. She believed that nothing would be lost, that no effort, however feeble, no groping, however blind, towards the upward way, could come wholly to naught. She felt better after that prayer. The emotional moment provoked by Audrey Hayes' swe?t sympathy passed, and left her calm, strong and unafraid.

She quietly put out the lights, closed the inner dors, and turned the key of the outer one in the lock. Then she stepped out into the night. The rain had ceased, and the sky was breaking overhead. The song of the roysterers was still sounding from the low rafters of the tavern hard by. Jane sighed a little as she turned away from it. It was a bad place. She had done her best to get it closed, but without avail. The lord of the manor of Mardocks, a perpetual absentee, took no interest in the welfare of the village, and appeals to agent or bailiff were in vain. The street was quiet. Most of Midcar folks were early, and village lights would be out by ten o'clock. She turned to climb the steep slope to the Rectory gate, and presently, in the middle of the road, saw a tall figure swinging down. In the grey dark of a cloudy night which hid the moon she did not at first recognize the man, but presently had no doubt but that it was Tom Courtney, of the Court Farm.

She easily surmised his business in Midcar so late; he was making straight as a bee-line for "The Rose and Crown," where he had spent many a night to his own undoing. She felt chilled and disappointed. He had so faithfully promised her to give up his late nights and his dissipated days and to turn over the new leaf, for which poor Emmy had so often and so vainly prayed.

She confronted him and stood still, so that he was obliged to stop.

"Good evening, Mr. Courtney. You are late in Midcar, surely," she said cheerfully.

He mumbled something, taken aback at being caught.

"I've a little business to do at 'The Rose and Crown' Miss Secretan. It won't take me more than ten minutes or so, then I'll get across the fields to the farm."

"No, you don't," she said quite firmly. "There's no business that a man will be the better of doing to night at that place, Mr. Courtney. You come right back with me to the Rectory and have a bit of supper."

"I can't, Miss Jane, really. I've to meet a man there. He's waiting for me now."

"Stuff and nonsense, Tom. If it were daylight you couldn't look me in the face and say that over again. Give me an arm up the hill, and I'll tell you the most astonishing bit of news that has been heard in Midcar for a long time."

Courtney hung back, something in Jane's manner compelling him, yet longing for the company of his kind, and the oblivion of forgetfulness in the brightly lighted tavern below.

"Come, Tom, you've often called yourself a fool, but I wouldn't be a silly one if I were you," said Jane, speaking in a tone which would have surprised any one who knew her only in her gentler moods. "And what did you promise me only yesterday?"

"Well, it's rotten up there, Miss Jane. I see nothing but Emmy's eyes. They're all over the place. You wouldn't be so hard on a chap if you could just step into his place for four-and-twenty hours. I tell you the quiet of the place is going to finish me, and not a soul to speak to from morn till night."

"That's going to be altered," said Jane cheerfully. "Come up the road with me and I'll tell you all about it. I've found you a housekeeper."

Still Courtney hesitated, torn betwixt two. He had a sincere liking for the Rector's sister, who had never feared to speak her mind to him, even in Emmy's lifetime. Poor Emmy, who had been far too sensitive and shrinking for life with such as he! Jane Secretan would have made a better man of Courtney, had he crossed her path earlier in life. But the old craving for the drink was strong upon him; he almost threw off the restraining hand on his arm.

"Come!" said Jane coaxingly. "We've got a nice bit of cold bacon and a rabbit pie for supper, and the Rector will be more than pleased to see you. We only wish the Court Farm was not so far off, so that you could come oftener. Come, Tom!"

"Well, I will, but I don't want to," he said heavily. "I want nothing but a good stiff glass and a shake of the hand from some of my pals down by. They'll be glad to see me there, too. They've missed me. They don't turn there backs on a chap because he's down, and because a lot of lies have been spread about him."

He referred to the rumors that had been circling thick and dark through the parish about his wife's untimely death, which had no doubt been hastened by his hard way of life.

"Much good their friendship will do you Tom! I could prove to you that some of them have lied more than anybody about you. Come, don't, you want to hear about the new housekeeper?"

"Well, I suppose I do. I need somebody badly. You should have seen the supper sent into me tonight. A hog could hardly have got through it."

"Well, I promise you the new housekeeper will be able to set a decent meal in front of you, because I have eaten many a one of her cooking, and the Rector will tell you the same thing."

"Who is she anyway?" asked Courtney as they turned up ehe hill, Jane still keeping fast by his arm.

Yes

ALL teas may look alike to you—but the difference in Red Rose Tea is in the taste and the smell. Another marked difference is the agreeable strength that puts real quality in the cup with less tea in the pot. Will you try it.

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RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

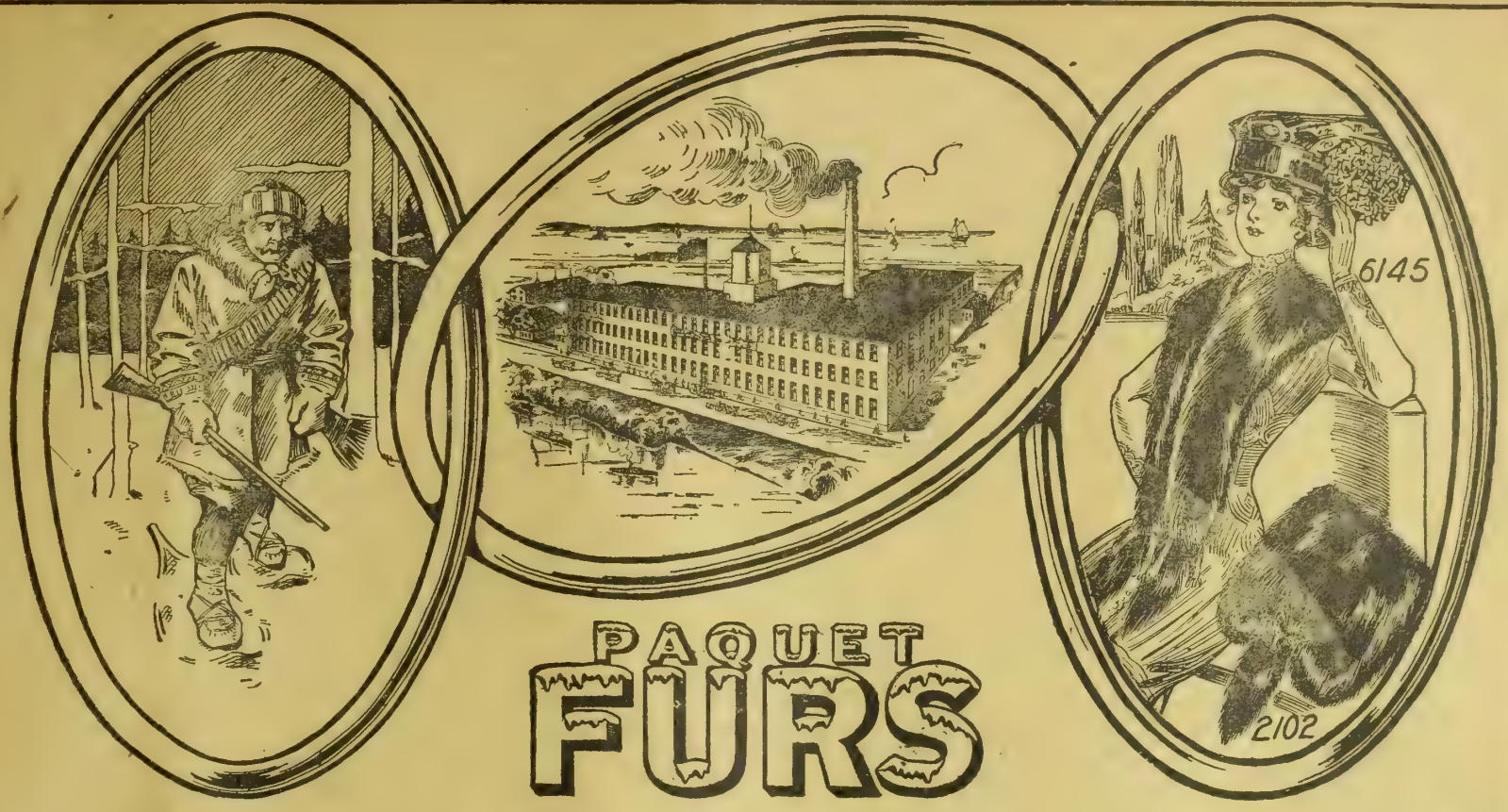
SEVEN YEARS OF MISERY

All Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Sikeston, Mo. — "For seven years I suffered everything. I was in bed for four or five days at a time every month, and so weak I could hardly walk. I cramped and had backache and headache, and was so nervous and weak that I dreaded to see anyone or have anyone move in the room. The doctors gave me medicine to ease me at those times, and said that I ought to have an operation. I would not listen to that, and when a friend of my husband told him about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for his wife, I was willing to take it. Now I look the picture of health and feel like it, too. I can do my own housework, hoe my garden, and milk a cow. I can entertain company and enjoy them. I can visit when I choose, and walk as far as any ordinary woman, any day in the month. I wish I could talk to every suffering woman and girl." —Mrs. Dema Bethune, Sikeston, Mo.

The most successful remedy in this country for the cure of all forms of female complaints is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It is more widely and successfully used than any other remedy. It has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing down feeling, indigestion, and nervous prostration, after all other means had failed. Why don't you try it?



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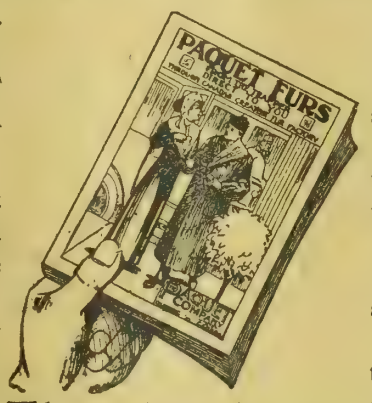
We employ only the most modern processes of dyeing and finishing. Every member of our vast army of workers is an expert in his line.



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No. 2102—Lady's "Teddy" Muff to match, Black Russian Lynx, Satin lined, Special - - - - $12.50

He was taller than she, and his hand some head was bent a little toward her interestedly, as he waited to hear what she had to te,l.

"First of all, I must tell you my great news, Tom. The Rector is going to be married."

Courtney stood still and gave a long whistle.

"No? I always imagined he was of a different mind about women, and that he thought marriage a sin for a pason," he said facetiously.

"I believe he held an opinion of that sort once, but he's given it up. He's going to be married to Miss Revell of Colchester in a month's time."

"Miss Revell of Colchester: Who's she?"

"A lady he met abroad. Yes, it has been a little hurried."

"Like mine was. Tell the Rector he mustn't make no mistake. You see, matrimony's like this: you can't get out unless Death steps in, and then it's ghastly business whether you care for the woman or whether you don't. It leaves a bad taste in the mouth. He ought to be warned in time."

"I'm afraid it's too late. Well, this is going to make a difference to me, of course. There can't be two mistresses in the Rectory. I'm out of a job, Tom, and if you'll take me to the Court Farm I promise you I'll look after you and Robin and Billy to the very best of my ability, and I won't get in your way either. I've been trained in the school of common sense."

Courtney stood still in the road staring incredulously.

"Well! I'm blessed! You mean what you say, Miss Jane? You'll actually come to Court Farm and look after a miserable devil like me, knowing what a temper I've got and all the rest?"

"Yes, I do mean it. I'm not afraid of your temper, and perhaps I'll help you to be less miserable. I promised Emmy I'd see to things if I could, but I didn't exactly expect that I should be able to take it over

Suffered From Her Heart, Could Not Stand Hard Work

Mrs. Harry Smith, 31 Eagle Ave., Brantford, Ont., writes:—"I have suffered with my heart a great deal, and could not stand any hard work. I was doctoring with the Doctor and he told me I had to stop doing anything, but, however, a friend told me about your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, so I got a box and tried them. I had to take several boxes before I felt any benefit, but after doing so I found they were beginning to help me so I continued their use and am now in a position to do all my own work, which I felt I would have to give up."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are a specific for all weak run down women, whether troubled with their heart or nerves, and if you will only give them a trial we can assure you that they will have the desired effect.

Price 50c. per box or 3 boxes for $1.25, for sale at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for St. John, N. B., Deep Water Wharfs," will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M., on Wednesday, September 20, 1911, for the construction of a series of Wharfs in the Harbour of St John, at St. John West, N. B.

Plans, specification and forms of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of E. T. P. Shewen, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N.B., Geoffrey Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N. B., A. R. Decary Esq., District Engineer, Post Office, Quebec, J. L. Michaud, Esq., District Engineer, Montreal, J. G. Sing, Esq., District Engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, and H. J. Lamb, Esq., District Engineer, London, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and places of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered back, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into o contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, August 26, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M., on Tuesday, September 26, 1911, for the supply of Coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, of fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, August 11, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

altogether. Shall I come, then? May I consider myslf engaged?"

Courtney laughed a queer nervous laugh.

"I didn't think," he said, "when I stepped out of the farm to-night, feeling that I didn't care what happened me, that I'd happen on this. Come and welcome! This is the best bit of luck that has come in Tom Courtney's way for many a long day."

(Continued next issue.)

The Garden Girl.

In my day we were just plain girls and fixed our hair and formed our opinions each according to her own special taste. We had no types. But I have a girl of my own who belongs to a class. She is a garden girl.

She does not sit by a sun-dial in pensive attitude, or clip roses with big shears, in garden gloves and a picture hat, or place dried rose-leaves in Japanese jars with dainty fingers. Rather you should see her at early morning kneeling on the ground, back bent over the garden beds, pulling weeds before the sun waxes too hot. In the forenoons you will find her with hammer and nails and posts and wire netting, protecting her garden from undesirable out-influences. And in the afternoons she is gathering bowlfuls of fresh young lettuce for the hard-worked boarding house keeper at the corner, bunches of smiling nasturtiums for the children of the tenements, a handful of mignonette for a sick chum, or a little boquet for our supper-table.

And when the sun goes down she is watering the garden. Not an exasperating little sprinkle to keep the garden from looking thirsty, but a generous deluge whereby the beds become islands of damp greenness and the tiny walks between, silvery canals in which a fortunate small brother may wade ankle deep.

Finally, when the day is done, and the hose is dragged down into the cellar, wound into a snaky ring and hung upon its nail—all of which is a vast labor—my garden girl sinks down into a chair on the porch like a child wearied of play.

The Danger of the Common Roller Towel.

Yet another article has fallen under the doctor's ban as a menace to public health. This time it is the roller towel, whose favorite haunts are public lavatories and the common washing rooms of the cheaper kinds of lodging houses, schools and other public buildings.

Attention has been drawn to the dangers arising from the microbe-transferring properties of such towels by the action of the Kansas state board of health, which is about to issue an order abolishing the use of roller towels in all public lavatories.

"There can be no doubt that common roller towels are a real menace to health," a well known doctor told the Daily Sketch. "Skin diseaes are particularly easily transmitted in this way, and the danger of other complaints being passed on from one person to another is constantly present. The system in use in the public lavatories provided in the streets, where for a charge of 2d, a wash and brush-up including the use of a clean individual towel is provided, is very satisfactory but the expense would be very heavy if this plan were adopted in schools.

It might be possible to supply individual paper towels, but hitherto

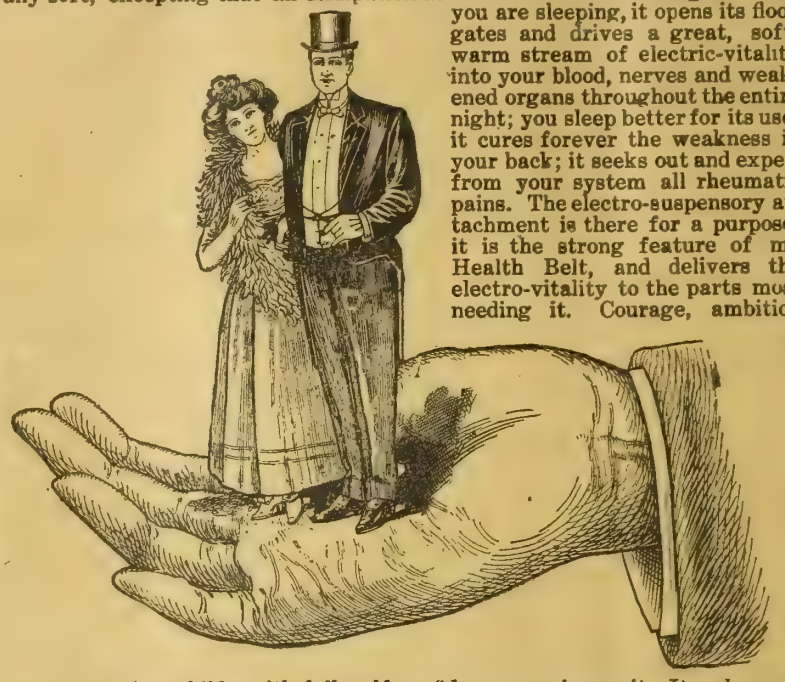
"I Present to You a "Health Belt Man."

He is 55 Years "Young."

Yes, 55 years young; not 55 old for my Health Belt poured vitality into his blood, nerves and tissues until

HIS VIGOR WAS RESTORED

My marvelous HEALTH BELT is a Wizard Worker, a mechanical self-treatment of the highest therapeutic value. It stands by you and never abandons its task until you are brought back to a state of vigorous Manhood, without an ache, pain or weakness. No drugs, no dieting, no restrictions of any sort, excepting that all dissipation must cease. Worn during the time you are sleeping, it opens its flood gates and drives a great, soft, warm stream of electric-vitality into your blood, nerves and weakened organs throughout the entire night; you sleep better for its use; it cures forever the weakness in your back; it seeks out and expels from your system all rheumatic pains. The electro-suspensory attachment is there for a purpose; it is the strong feature of my Health Belt, and delivers the electro-vitality to the parts most needing it. Courage, ambition



and a new view of life, with full, self-confidence, surely result. It makes you young and keeps you young, with the fire and vigor of the biggest, fullest blooded man you ever saw. The "HEALTH BELT MAN" cannot grow old, for he knows the secret of perpetual youth. It will place you in the "feeling fine class." "I am a man again, thanks to your wonder-working Health Belt. Use my name as you see fit." So writes C. L. Snell, of Middleport, N. Y. So have said thousands before him.

YOU CAN PAY WHEN CURED.

If you're sceptical I'll prove it first. I'll take all risk by letting you have the Belt on Free Trial, not to be paid for until cured. Send it back if it doesn't do the work.

These Wonder Books are

FREE

Call or write for them to-day

Fill in the coupon and let me get these wonder Health Books into your hands. They are sent free, sealed, by mail, and give certain health and nature facts which every man (young, middle aged or old) should have. They fully describe my Health Belt, and are beautifully illustrated. I have known 100,000 men who sought my aid—I should know you.

DR. M. F. SANDEN CO., 140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Sirs—Please forward me your books, as advertised, free.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

Temperance Street, Toronto

Affiliated with the University of Toronto, and under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. Infirmary for Sick Animals at the College.

COLLEGE RE-OPENS OCTOBER 2nd, 1911

N. B.—Calendar on application.

E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.S., Principal.

An article that has real merit should in time become popular. That such is the case with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been attested by many dealers. Here is one of them. H. W. Hendrickson, Ohio Falls, Ind., writes "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for coughs, colds and croup, and is my best seller." For sale by all dealers.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY

Acadia College

Founded 1838. Wolfville, N. S.

A time-honored institution for the education of practical young men, whose graduates achieve real success. Courses in Arts, Engineering and Theology, leading to degrees of B. A., B. Sc. and B. Th.

Where thorough scholarship and high character are co-equally developed. Wholesome moral influences. Unsurpassed location. Fine athletic equipment. Low cost for tuition and board. Faculty of 25 specialists. Last year's enrollment, 230. Fall term begins Oct. 4. Write for catalogue.

GEO. B. CUTTEN, Ph. D., President
Wolfville, N. S.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY

Acadia Seminary

Founded 1878. Wolfville, N. S.

The Pre-Eminent School for Girls and Young Women—in the "Land of Evangeline."

Every modern facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. Comfortable buildings, with modern equipment. Careful social training. Strong faculty of 22 teachers. Last year's enrollment 308.

Eleven Complete Courses — Collegiate, Junior and Senior University Matriculation, Piano, Voice, Violin, Art, Oratory, Domestic Science, Business and Special Course. Low cost. Fall term begins September 6. Write for catalogue.

REV. H. T. DeWOLFE, D. D., Principal
Wolfville, N. S.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY

Horton Collegiate Academy

Founded 1829 Wolfville, N. S.

Select boarding school for boys, preparing for University Matriculation in the Arts, Sciences and Engineering. Also a thorough Business Course, including Stenography and Typewriting, and a complete Manual Training Course.

The unsurpassed location, high standards of scholarship and conduct, wholesome moral influences, superior athletic equipment, long career and low cost, make this school famous. Enrollment last year 197. Fall term begins Sept. 6. Write for catalogue.

W. L. ARCHIBALD, Ph. D., Principal
Wolfville, N. S.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ENTER

Skilful and experienced teachers. Up-to-date courses of training. Light, airy, cheerful rooms. Complete equipment, such as Horizontal Filing Cabinets, Vertical Filing Cabinets, Gummeter Multigraph, Burroughs Adding Machine.

Always on the lookout for any new (good) thing. Send for Catalogue.

The St. John Business College

S. KERR

Principal.

FREDERICTON The Business COLLEGE

W. J. OSBORNE PRINCIPAL.

Our Regular Term

—BEGINS—

Monday, Sept. 4th.

If possible, be with us on that date. If not, come when you can.

Could not begin to supply the demand for graduates last year.

Send for free catalogue. Address

W. J. OSBORNE, - - Principal,
Fredericton, N. B.

MUMFORD BROS.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MUMFORD'S BUILDING, ARGYLE ST.,
Halifax, N. S.

Personal attention given to sales of Butter Eggs Hogs Beef, Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables etc., Consignments solicited. Proceeds of sale remitted promptly. Halifax prices sent on application TELEPHONE 1905.

Cooling Draughts.

There are a large variety of cooling drinks that may be made at home quickly and inexpensively, and to suit all tastes. The best way to allay thirst is to sip slowly, when a given amount of liquid will do far more good than if drunk quickly.

Appleade.—Bake 6 apples with their skins on; put them into a jug and pour over them 1 gallon boiling water. Cover closely until cold, then sweeten to taste and strain. Ice before serving.

Barley Water.—Wash 1 oz. pearl barley, first in cold water and then in hot, and put on to heat with one quart water. Let boil from ½ to 1 hour, then strain, add sugar to sweeten, and flavor to taste with lemon juice.

"Bomba", an Italian Drink.—Blanch 4 oz. sweet almonds and pound to a smooth paste, adding a few drops of fresh lemon juice during the process to prevent their oiling, then add an equal weight of fine white sugar. When perfectly smooth, add very gradually 2 quarts warm water, stirring briskly all the time, and when cold strain carefully.

Chocolate and Egg Milk Shake.—This is a very nourishing beverage, especially excellent for children. The chocolate syrup may be made and kept on hand for use at any time. Melt 4 squares unsweetened chocolate and add 1 3-4 cups of sugar and a pinch of salt, then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, 1½ cups boiling water. Stir until smooth, bring to boiling point, and let boil for 5 minutes. Cool, turn into a jar, and keep in the icebox to use as needed. For the shake put 2 tablespoons finely crushed ice in a shaker, add 2½ tablespoons of the syrup, 1 well-beaten egg, and scant 3-4 cup milk. Shake thoroughly, and strain into a glass for serving. Add a grating of nutmeg or a few grains of cinnamon to the top, if liked. If the ingredients have been previously well chilled, the ice may be omitted.

Cream Soda.—Mix together 1 lb. sugar, 1 pint rich cream, 1 quart of water, 1 tablespoon vanilla, and ½ oz. tartaric acid. Bring slowly to a boil, let boil for a moment or two, then put into jars. Use 1 tablespoon of this with ½ teaspoon soda to a glassful of cold water.

Effervescing Lemonade.—Drop 30 drops of lemon onto 1 pound sugar and mix well, then sift fine 2½ ozs. each of tartaric acid and carbonate of soda, and mix with the sugar. Place in air tight bottles for use. Two teaspoons of this should be added to a glass of water, for lemonade.

Egg Lemonade.—Make a tart lemonade, then take as many eggs as you used lemons and beat them until very light, adding ½ cup powdered sugar for about 6 eggs. When thoroughly light, pour them into the lemonade, stirring well.

Fruit Punch.—Boil together 1½ cups sugar and 1 pint water, to form a syrup. Add 1 cup each of cherry juice, red raspberry juice and lemon juice, and let cool. Serve with a little crushed ice in each glass.

Ginger Punch.—Chop coarsely ½ lb. Canton ginger, add it to 1 quart of cold water, with 1 cup sugar, put on the fire in a porcelain or agate saucepan, and let boil 15 or 20 minutes, then add ½ cup each of orange and lemon juice. Strain, and serve very cold.

Jelly Punch.—Boil together 5 minutes 1 cup sugar and 3 quarts water, then dissolve in it 1 pint red currant jelly, and cool. Add 3 lemons and 3 oranges, sliced thin. More sugar may be used to suit the taste.

WHAT! They Need Painting Again?

Let's Buy Amatite ROOFING

It Needs No Painting

AMATITE has a *real mineral surface;* it needs no paint to protect it. In rain and sun and snow and hail, Amatite takes care of itself. It needs no coddling; there is no maintenance cost. You lay it and leave it.

The mineral surface is durable, permanent, absolutely weatherproof, unaffected by climate, insoluble in water, not injured by smoke.

Amatite is easy to lay. No skilled labor is required. You simply unroll it on the roof, and nail it down with nails which we supply to you. Cement the laps with the adhesive cement which we also supply free packed in the center of the roll.

Amatite costs no more than the kind of roofings that require constant painting. You get twice as much weight of roofing for your money as you do with other roofings.

Sample free on request. Address nearest office.

Everjet Elastic Paint

Save money by using this black paint wherever the color is no objection. Elastic, heat-proof, durable. Use it for roofings and all exposed iron and wood.

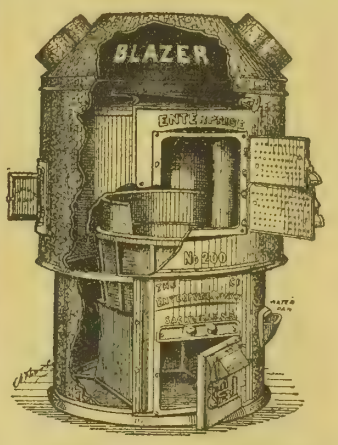
Creonoid *Lice Destroyer and Cow Spray*

Spray the hen house regularly with Creonoid to kill disease germs, repel insects, suppress odors and prevent the spread of contagion. Sprayed on cattle it keeps the flies away, and the cows thus protected produce more milk.

THE CARRITTE-PATERSON MFG. CO., Limited

St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

Have You to Face the Problem



of how to secure the heat required in this climate for practically seven or eight months of the year, and how to get it in the most satisfactory way, with the least trouble and expense?

If so, we can help you solve it by supplying a furnace that will fill the bill, the

ENTERPRISE BLAZER

With Patent Fire Pot.

This we have produced after a great deal of study and experience in catering to the furnace trade, and we feel we have in it a heating apparatus embracing all the best features known in the science of heating by Hot Air.

The BLAZER will burn Hard or Soft Coal or Wood, is made in four sizes and of such height as will adapt it for use in low cellars.

In this space we will show in future issues a few of the many testimonials we have received from the far West from those who have found the BLAZER all we claim for it.

Sold by all the leading stove dealers and manufactured only by

The Enterprise Foundry Company,

SACKVILLE, N. B. Manufacturers.

ADVERTISE IN THE MARITIME FARMER

Get the Hens Back on the Job Shelling Out Eggs

We guarantee you will cut the molting period in half if you give your hens

Pratts Poultry Regulator

They will be back at work again laying more eggs than ever. Pratts Poultry Regulator is a Conditioner, Regulator, Egg Producer and prevents disease by keeping the digestive organs working properly, regulating the bowels and purifying the blood.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back

Our dealers refund your money without question if any Pratt Preparation fails to please you.

25 lb. pails $2.50. Also in smaller packages and 100 lb. bags. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

Pratts Cholera Remedy is guaranteed to prevent and cure this disease. Pratts Lice Killer will positively destroy lice.

We will mail you free copy of our 1911 Poultry Book on request.

PRATT FOOD COMPANY OF CANADA, Ltd.,
Dept. 68. Toronto, Can.

Spring Cleaning

is considered a necessity by everyone and ye they fail to eradicate from their blood the accumulated impurities, whose presence is indicated by listlessness and loss of energy and by the occurrence of canker and pimples. If these impurities are left in the body it is in a suitable condition to fall a prey to tuberculosis and other diseases.

For this purpose thousands of people take 2 bottles of

GATES' LIFE OF MAN BITTERS

And 1 of Gates' Invigorating Syrup every Spring

These increase the activities of the organs which remove wastes from the blood, and thus the system is fortified to withstand the summer exertions.

Sold everywhere at 50c per bottle

AND BY **C. GATES & SON,**
MIDDLETON, NOVA SCOTIA.

O.K. Canadian Two-Horse Elevator Potato Digger

will assure you of getting all your crop by putting all the potatoes on top so they can be quickly picked up.

Canadian Potato Machinery Co. Ltd.
118 Stone Road, Galt, Ontario.

Running up and down stairs, sweeping and bending over making beds will not make a woman healthy or beautiful She must get out of doors walk a mile or two every day and take Chamberlain's Tablets to improve her digestion and regulate her bowels. For sale by all dealers.

When writing advertisers please mention The Maritime Farmer.

First Aid in Accidents.

Dr. Helen Reynolds Kellogg gives in Woman's Work some valuable lessons in home nursing. Coolness and presence of mind are, Dr. Kellogg says, the qualities necessary to any real help in an accident.

Find out the point of injury, from the patient himself, if able to speak, or from some one near, sensible enough to tell it without superfluous words. If the patient is unconscious, lay him down on his side, with head slightly raised. Loosen tight clothing, sprinkle face with cold water, give a little cold water to drink. Be very careful about forcing stimulants down his throat for fear of strangling. Examine, thoroughly limb by limb for broken bones. If there be bleeding, compress the bleeding temporarily, and remove patient to convenient couch, on no account letting him sit up or try to walk. Send for a doctor and appliance and proceed as follows in certain conditions.

IN CASE OF DROWNING.

If there be little surface warmth when the body is drawn out of the water, or the faintest flutter over the heart, the muscles may be stimulated into action and life be saved.

Put the patient on the side, and lift him up by the legs so that the water may run out of the mouth and air passages. Cleanse the mouth and nostrils from sea-weed and sand; loosen any clothing which confines the chest or abdomen. Cause sneezing, coughing or vomiting by holding ammonia to the nose, bathing face with alcohol, tickling the back of the tongue with a feather, thus starting the circulation.

Failing this, try artificial respiration. Blow air into the the lungs by breathing into the patient's mouth regularly, followed by quick compression on the sides of the chest. Alternate these efforts regularly for fifteen minutes.

Put patient on his back with head slightly over the end of the table. Stand at the head, grasp the arms above the elbow, draw them up till they lie at full length at the side of the head. Keep them there for two seconds, thus pressing the air out of the chest. Continue for a quarter of an hour or until an effort to breathe is noticed, when warmth should be applied to induce circulation.

Strip off the wet clothing, dry the body, using friction with the hand; warm blankets, hot bricks or bottles, corn on the cob boiled, placed in the arm pits and over the stomach and heart, all help. Be very careful to protect the patient from burns.

Give sips of hot milk, tea or coffee and let the patient sleep. Claim has been made that after several hours under water life can be restored by putting the patient in a hot bath, a method worth trial as a final measure.

TREATMENT FOR COLIC.

Colic from eating green apples or other forbidden fruit, may be so intense as to cause fainting, with cold sweats and a feeling that death is near. Give hot salt and water for an ametic, hot applications to the abdominal region, mustard poultice over the pit of the stomach. Don't make the poultice too thin and too strong. Always put a thin cloth between the poultice and the skin. If made with the white of an egg or one-third the quantity of flour it will not blister. Have the patient drink hot water cup after cup, as fast as you can induce him to take it.

REMEDIES FOR CHOKING.

Spasms of the glottis (a part of the throat used in swallowing) is caused by having "swallowed some-

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS AND VARNISHES

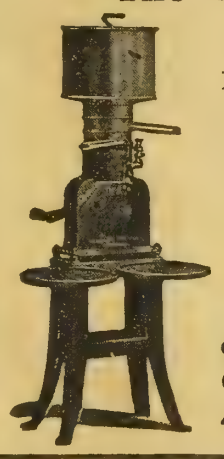
Are a Wise Investment

SWP—Sherwin-Williams Paint, prepared—covers most, looks best, wears longest. That's why it's more economical than cheap, shoddy ready-mixed paint or hand-mixed lead and oil. For SWP go to the local Sherwin-Williams agent. There is one in every town. 41

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver

THE DOMO SEPARATOR

The Cheapest and the Best.



Prices and Capacities.

	Capacity	Suitable for	Prices
Domo B	110 lbs.	1 to 2 cows	$15
" O	150 lbs.	2 to 5 cows	$20
" 1	200 lbs.	3 to 7 cows	$30
" 2	280 lbs.	5 to 10 cows	$35
" 3	450 lbs.	10 to 15 cows	$50
" 4	670 lbs.	15 to 30 cows	$65

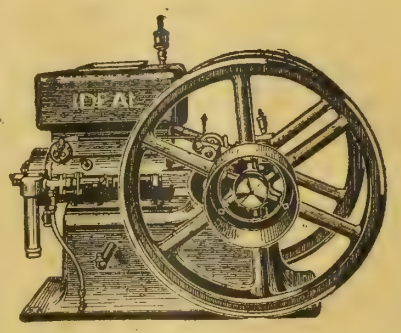
Sent on trial to responsible parties.
For particulars of Free trial offer write to

J. de L. Tache,
General Canadian Agent, St. Hyacinthe Que.

Agents Wanted all over the Maritime Provinces

"Ideal" Gas and Gasoline Engines

1 1-2 to 50 H. P.



Stationary, Mounted and Traction.

We have the largest up-to-date Engine factory in Canada and manufacture the most complete line.

Brantford Windmills, Grain Grinders, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Water Boxes and Concrete Mixers.

Good Live Agents wanted in Unrepresented Territory

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

A. McCausland, Victoria Hotel, St. John, N. B.
Maritime Representative.

thing the wrong way." A condition of abject terror, increasing every second. Soothe patient if possible, tell him "there is no danger," have him take short breaths and calm down. Sprinkle face with cold water, rub forehead, pat him on the back. If a child, swing him by the heels. Put the finger in his mouth and press on the root of the tongue; it will some times relieve the spasm. This pressure is good for the spasm of whooping cough.

Fishbone in the Throat.—If the curved ends of a fishbone stick in the mucous membrane of the throat, try dislodging it by chewing a crust of bread, and swallowing it as dry as possible, thus mechanically scraping the bone off with it. An emetic of salt and water can be tried. If still annoyed, it must be removed with forceps.

POISON IVY.

The safeguard against this poison, is to learn it, before you touch it. It differs from the harmless Virginia creeper which it so closely resembles, in the number of leaves, or rather clefts in the leaves. The poison ivy has only three leaves while the other has five.

At first there are clusters of minute pimples, changing the next day to blisters, with intense itching, and surrounded with vivid red, lasting from five to ten days.

Washing the parts with a great deal of common, cheap laundry soap has good results. Lime water or soda and water relieves. It protects the surface and prevents itching.

Poisoned wounds from stings and bites from bees and bugs are slight injuries unless irritating substances are carried in with the bite. When the skin around the bite turns black and blue, or has small blisters, call a doctor. Apply cold compresses and zinc ointment for the alleviation of the trouble.

A Pair of Rubbers

The one thing which a woman most dreads—barring, of course, a mouse and being out of style— is a thunder shower. Many most estimable women of character and force, who can lead great crusades and revolutionize society, go all to pieces at a clap of thunder, and a good many men too, for that matter.

It is not agreeable to be struck by lightning. Nor is it at all necessary. There is a sure preventative—as sure as it is simple, inexpensive and always accessible—a pair of rubbers. If a woman will simply put on a pair of rubbers when the lightning begins to flash and the thunder to roar, and will stand on the floor so that she touches nothing else, she will be as safe asfif she were sealed in a glass cage.

Rubber is a non-conductor of electricity, and if the lightning has to go through a sheet of rubber to get at you it will leave you alone and take something else. In other words when you have on a pair of rubbers, and are not in contart with anything you are perfertly insulated.

This is not a theory merely. It is a fact proved by innumerable experiences. A pair of rubbers have saved many a life in a thunder storm.

Freezing the Hair on.

It is reported that Sir Ernest Shackleton recommends extreme cold as one of the best means of strengthening the hair. Almost all that went with him on his Antarctic expedition found that their hair grew thicker and stronger as they approached the pole. It was also found that bald-headed men were almost never found among those who worked for a cold storage company.

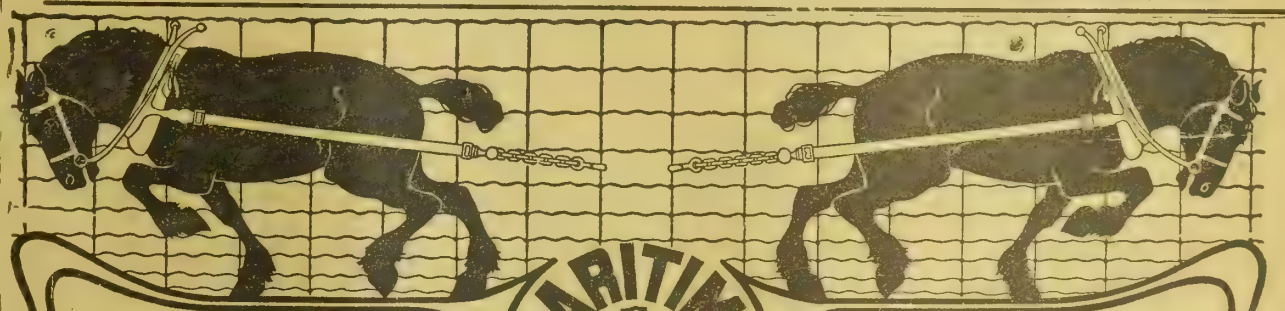
A Brief for "Beaver" Flour

"Beaver" Flour

1. Eat more bread made from BEAVER FLOUR and less meat, and you will be better nourished, at the same time reducing the cost of living.
2. No special pastry flour is needed, for BEAVER FLOUR makes the best pies, cakes, biscuits and rolls.
3. It contains the valuable gluten and proteid constituents of Manitoba No. 1 Hard Wheat, but makes finer, whiter bread than if made from that alone.
4. It owes its delicacy and lightness to the carbo-hydrate constituents of Ontario Wheat in just the right proportions, but is more nourishing than if made from that alone.
5. It readily takes up water, and makes larger loaves and more of them.
6. It tickles the palate of the whole family, and does them good.
7. A few good reasons are as good as a thousand, so we will now, Your Honor, rest our case.

Be sure to note that the decision is for BEAVER FLOUR,—
with the costs assessed to those who do not use it.

THE T. H. TAYLOR CO. LIMITED, - - 103 - CHATHAM, Ont.



THE LOCK MARITIME WIRE FENCE CAN'T SLIP

The illustration demonstrates the phenomenal gripping-strength of our lock. Under the most unusual strain it never gives. It is known as the lock that can't slip; the lock that unfailingly holds the wires in their correct position.

Our Free Catalogue will tell you more about our can't-slip lock, and about the superior English high-carbon, hard-drawn steel wire from which Maritime Wire Fence is made. Address the card to

New Brunswick Wire Fence Co., Limited, Moncton, New Brunswick

Diarrhoea Dysentery Summer Complaint

and all Bowel Troubles

Are Curable by the Use of

DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry

THIS STERLING REMEDY HAS BEEN ON THE MARKET FOR OVER 65 YEARS AND HAS YET TO FAIL TO DO WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT.

If an unscrupulous druggist or dealer says:—

"This is just as good or better," just say—"Give me 'Dr. Fowler's,' I know what I want when I ask for it, and give me what I ask for."

The price is 35 cents per bottle. See that the name, The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont., appears on the lable as we are the manufacturers and sole proprietors of this remedy.

Every Woman

is interested and should know about the wonderful

MARVEL Whirling Spray

The new Vaginal Syringe. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses instantly. Ask your druggist for it.

If he cannot supply the MARVEL accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO.,
Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

St. Isidore, P. Q., Aug. 18, 1904.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients always with the most gratifying result and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Yours truly,
DR. JOS AUG. SIROIS.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this troub,e. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 309, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

It will pay you to start your letter with the words: "I saw your advertisement in The Maritime Farmer."

FLORICULTURE

Ferns, St. John, N. B., writes: Can I transfer Rock Ferns this early? I have a shady spot among some rocks that seems to be an ideal place for ferns. What soil would you advise using? Is the woods soil necessary?

Ans.—You can safely transplant your ferns in September, if not too warm. After the middle of the month is usually quite a good time. It is not necessary to use wood soil, any good rich sandy soil is all right. Be very particular about packing the roots solidly into the earth when planting.

H. A., St. John, writes:— My Dahlias and Sweet Peas have been badly broken down by the high winds the past week. The Sweet Peas are probably not beyond repair but the Dahlias are nearly broken off close to the ground. We straightened them up but the tops practically all wilted. Are they worthless for this season, anh do you think the bulbs are destroyed? What can I do to save the roots?

Ans. I do not think that your Dahlia tubers will be destroyed by the damage mentioned. You may lose a few, but there will be enough shoots come up between now and time to dig them to save the vitality of the tubers. Cut off all broken and wilted stalks. They will never amount to anything and will interfere with new growth. Of course, as far as bloom goes, your season is over.

St. Andrews, writes: Will you please advise me about the following: I am told that in buying a fern for a jardiniere in my parlor, that I should get a variety of the Whelmani Fern. Are they as easily grown as the Boston? I know that this sort is pretty and would like the best and hardiest. How tall should such a plant be that could be grown in a pot eight inches across the top?

The Whelmani and Superhessima are both preferable to the Elegantessima, which they have superseded in up-to-date greenhouses. They are as easily grown as a Boston and are much more admiredf A plant of either of these ferns grown in a greenhouse occupyimg an eight inch pot would be of a good specimenn, three feet in diameter from top to top.

Westfield writes:—I am sending some samples of Sweetpea buds to ask if you can explain, if possible, the cause of their growing like this. Only a very few mature and then perhaps with only one blossom on the stem. For some time the buds turned before they had grown out at all, then they seemed to recover and become almost normal and now they have gone off again so that it is difficult to get any bloom at all. What can I do?

Ans. I would suggest the use of liquid cow manure. Ill-nourished Sweetpeas are very apt to blight. The vines may look all right and yet the plants lack enough vitality to produce their flowers. It is hard to advise without knowing the exact local conditions, but buds looking like the samples are frequently seen on ill nourished plants. If the soil lacks potash it will produce the same results. Drought will also produce failures.

Moncton, writes: I have a large elm tree that is becoming covered with web in which are small, hairy worms. How can I destroy them? The rose bushes in my garden are turning brown, and the leaves look like skeleton leaves. How can I save them. Please tell me the name of the old fashioned garden plant, the leaf and flower of which I en-

" Mr. Farmer, if some steel shingles are as leaky as the guarantee behind them, they're not worth the cost of labor in laying them. Stick to 'The Eastlake.' "—
The Philosopher of Metal Town.

You can build cheaper than ever before—you can make your farm buildings weather proof for all time with —

"METALLIC"

Lumber is of inferior quality now-a-days. Why pay high prices for it when you can cover your buildings with "Metallic"?

Galvanized sheet steel is the most desirable building material known, and "Metallic" is the heaviest and toughest made.

By actual test "Metallic" has proved itself the best material for roofing and siding. Roofs covered with "Eastlake" Metallic Shingles 25 years ago are in perfect condition to-day—absolutely lightning, wind, rain, snow and rust proof.

Look over this list, check the items that interest you, clip list and mail, with your name and address to us. We will give you valuable information that will save you money.

"EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES—for all buildings.
"METALLIC" ROCK FACED STONE OR BRICK SIDING—makes an artistic house.
"METALLIC" CEILINGS AND WALLS—most sanitary interior decoration.
"MANITOBA" STEEL SIDING—for grain elevators.
CORRUGATED IRON—for barns, implement sheds and stock buildings.
"Metallic" Granary Lining—easy to lay. Protects the grain from rats, mice and other vermin.

On receipt of your name we will mail you our interesting illustrated booklets, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles" and "Interior Decoration in Metal." Write to-day.

MANUFACTURERS

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

2053

The Garden of the Gulf Exhibition.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

INTERPROVINCIAL

Exhibition

AT

CHARLOTTETOWN,

September 26 to 29, 1911

Visit the Garden of the Gulf during the Exhibition Week.

Horse Racing and Special Attractions in Front of the Grand Stand.

$6,000,00 in Exhibition Prizes.

$1,800,00 in Race Purses.

Prize Lists and full particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

C. R. SMALLWOOD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Baby's Own Soap

unequalled for toilet and nursery use.

"Best for baby —best for you."

Refuse all substitutes.

Albert Soaps Limited Mfrs., Montreal.

E511

Grand Trunk Railway System.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM ROUND TRIP HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION TICKETS to Western Canada via Grand Trunk Double Track Route to Chicago, etc., on sale Tuesday, April 4th, and every second Tuesday thereafter until September 19th, at very low fares.

SOME OF THE FINEST FARMING COUNTRY IN THE WORLD is to be found along the line of the GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC in the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Descriptive literature with beautifully engraved maps, and giving full information about FREE HOMESTEADS and how to obtain them free, can be had at any G. T. R. Ticket Office.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Low Water Wharf at Pleasant Hill Road, Parish of Kars, N. B.," will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M., on Monday, September 25, 1911, for the construction of a Low Water Wharf at Pleasant Hill Road, Parish of Kars, Kings County, N. B.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of J. K. Scammell, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N. B., G. Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N. B., and on application to the Postmaster at Evandale, King's Co., N. B.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, August 26, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

If you knew of the real value of Chamberlain's Liniment for lame back, soreness of the muscles, sprains and rheumatic pains, you would never wish to be without it. For sale by all dealers.

close?

Ans. Your Elm tree is infested with tent caterpillars, which spin the web mentioned. At sunset they are all in this web when it should be cut off and burned. The rose slug is causing the damage to the foliage of your roses. Sprinkle them with German hellebore, one tablespoonful to a watering can full of water, stir well when using. A bright sunny day is best. The hardy perennial is the Aconite or Monk's hood, a very poisonous plant and should never be grown where little children can get at the leaves. Better destroy it and get Larkspur which is equally pretty and is quite safe.

The Aster disease is rather bad in some sections this year. The writer saw a very bad case in Chatham recently. The Asters shriveled up without any apparent cause. There is no known remedy for this trouble. It is infectious and plants showing signs of this trouble should be burned promptly and the ground limed. It will even spread from bed to bed, the spores apparently being carried through the air.

For green lice on Sweetpeas or other succulent plants use tobacco water. Get tobacco stems from the factories and steep them in hot water.

Try strong brine on the Mignonette and cabbage worm—a very small quantity is sufficient—if too much is applied to the soil it will kill the Mignonette.

Nine-tenths of the windows used by flower lovers for their plants are too crowded. Remedy this at once. Throw out all leafless scrubs that you have been trying to coax alang for a year or more. It will be better for the plants that remain and the window will be more sightly.

Keep your plants perfectly clean. Begonia leaves that cannot be washed should be lightly brushed every day with a soft duster. Everything else should be sprinkled—three times a week is none too often.

Don't be afraid of water on the foliage of plants that are capable of being washed. Don't forget that the leaves of the plants are its lungs and should be kept clear of all dust or anything that would choke them. Besides these clean plants are not a healthy place for insects. The more the plants are neglected, the more the insects thrive. Keep all the dead leaves picked off and the soil loose on top. The hard crusts that form on the surface of a pot are very injurious to the roots as it prevents the admission of air and sometimes of water. If allowed to remain in a caked condition for a length of time, it becomes solid for some depth and the water cannot get through and although watered every day the plant finally dies from want of moisture.

Do not grow one-sided plants—turn them frequently and if a branch grows too long to make the plant look shapely nip it off. Don't be afraid to prune rapidly growing plants; it does them lots of good.

To Sweeten a Well.

One of our Saskatchewan subscribers, into whose well there has fallen some gophers, writes asking what he may do to help sweeten the well, it being possible for him to pump out the water but not to clean out the well otherwise. We forwarded this query to Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, Central Experimental Farm Ottawa, whose reply is as follows:—

"We should be inclined to try putting in a considerable quantity of good quicklime, after pumping the well fairly dry. In this suggestion, we have assumed that the bore of the well is such as to allow of the introduction of lumps of considerable size

The First Step In Scientific Farming Is An I H C Manure Spreader

YOU will never get the most out of your soil until it is properly fertilized. And it will never be properly fertilized until you use a good manure spreader, because the use of a spreader will enable you to overcome the practice of spreading on one acre what should be used on two. Why delay the profits that are rightfully yours? Why not look into this manure spreader proposition at once? Learn the many reasons why thousands of other progressive farmers are having such great success with I H C Manure Spreaders.

When you examine one of these spreaders, note the extreme simplicity and great strength of the working parts; note that the beater driving gear is held in a single casting, thus there is no binding nor cutting of parts caused by the gearing springing out of alignment. Notice the roller bearing support for the apron which reduces the draft of the machine; operate the convenient levers; notice how quickly and easily the feed changing device can be shifted, and the wide range of adjustment.

Corn King Cloverleaf

Each of these famous I H C Spreaders is simple, strong, and durable in every part. Each is instantly adjustable to spread light or heavy as your judgment tells you is best for the soil. Whether you have a large or small farm, or whether you want a spreader for orchard use—there is an I H C that will suit your requirements.

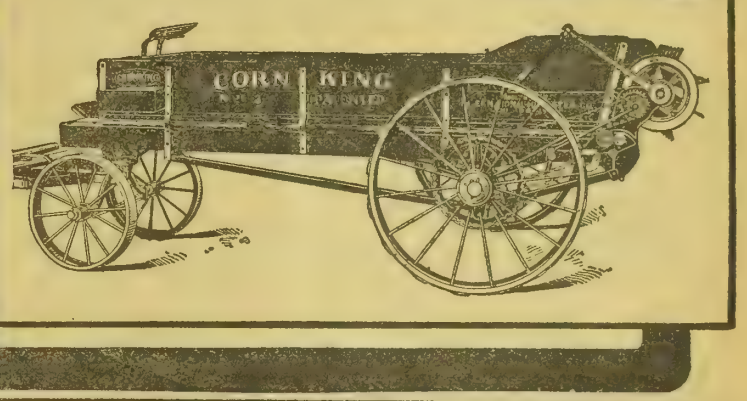
Why not see the I H C local agent at once? Let him tell you why I H C Spreaders are so remarkably successful. Get catalogues from him, or, if you prefer, write nearest branch house for any information you desire.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvest r Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

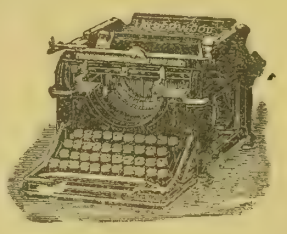
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
Chicago (Incorporated) U S A

I H C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problems to the I H C Service Bureau.



Why Every Breeder should Have a Typewriter.



After working hard all day in the stable, the field and in the woods, the average breeder goes home at night to find mail waiting him that demands prompt attention. Your hands are naturally calloused and you would rather handle a pitchfork than a pen. If you had a Typewriter you would find it much easier to manipulate. The key board, showing letters plainly, is very simple. It may take a little longer at first to write your letters, but you can "speed up" with little practice. Then again, a Typewriter is better in a home where there are growing children, especially girls, than a piano. If they learn to operate it will not take nearly so long for them to get through business college if they know the use of a Typewriter. Right here is where you will probably save the cost of a machine. They last a lifetime with care and the fact that your correspondence is written on a Typewriter will give give you a standing with prospective buyers that cannot be obtained in any other way. We have lots of new machines ready to ship and have several second hand ones that have been rebuilt. If you are interested write for further information with regard to cost, etc., mentioning The Maritime Farmer.

United Typewriter Co., Ltd..

Prince William St., - St. John, N. B.

and that the pipe reaches practically to the bottom of the well. The treatment might be repeated at the end of say a fortnight, first pumping out the well. Other chemicals might be used in the place of the lime, but nothing suggests itself that would be more effective and at the same time safe and cheap.—North West Farmer.

Nova Scotia Crops by Prof. M. Cumming, Agricultural College, Truro, N S.,

Summer, 1911.

The season of 1911 is in some respects the reverse of 1910. Last year was rainy, with luxurious crops of hay and oats and an unusual scarity of fruit. This season is remarkably dry, with the promise of a record crop of apples, well matured and free from spot, a hay crop slightly below the average, and fair crops of oats and other cereals, potatoes and roots.

The weather was cool and wet unti, the end of the first week in May and the seeding season in general opened from one to two weeks behind the usual time. The dry weather of May allowed seeding operations to be carried on practically without interruption, so that by the first of June the farmers were, at least, as far ahead as at the corresponding date in the previous year. During the first three weeks of June, there was abundant rain and all crops that were started by this time promise fully average yields. Since about the 20th of June, the weather has been very dry, more especially in the counties of Digby, Annapolis, Kings, Lunenburg, Queens and Shelburne. Recent rains have broken the spell and it only remains for a continuance of these to make 1911 another of the really good years for the farmers of Nova Scotia.

CROP RETURNS.

The returns upon which the present crop estimate is made arrived at this office on or about July 10th, during the period of dry weather. Several correspondents, whom we have seen, state that recent rains would lead them to put a considerably higher estimate, especially upon the grain crops, root crops and potatoes. Altogether, 128 correspondents, representing all the counties of the province, have contributed to this report. While there is considerable variation among the individual reports, yet the average figures derived from these reports for the various counties are in marked agreement.

HAY—ESTIMATED YIELD.

Compared with 1910, Upland 76, Intervale, 87; Marsh, 78.

Compared with average crop, Upland, 82; Intervale, 94; Marsh, 81.

Compared with 1910, the present year's hay crop seems light, but it must be remembered that the hay crop of 1910 was 8 per cent. above average. During May and early June the outlook for the hay crop was very unfavorable; but the rains of June brought up the yield to a wonderful extent. The subsequent warm, dry weather caused the hay to mature about a week earlier than usual and has resulted in a somewhat lighter crop than was expected at the end of June. In the following counties the yield is below the above estimate: Digby, Annapolis, parts of Kings, Queens, Shelburne, and the northern parts of Cumberland and Colchester. In the remaining counties the yield is either up to or above the fore-going estimate, the best prospects being in the eastern counties. Unfortunately clover is generally reported to have been considerably winter killed. Compensation for the slight shortage in the hay crop this year is found in the fact that at least 12 per cent of last year's crop is still on hand.

OATS AND OTHER GRAINS.

Compared with 1910, 94 per cent.

Compared with average, 112 per cent.

The oat crop and other cereal crops while below that of 1910 are distinctly above the average. They are reported below the average only in parts of the following counties; Digby, Annapolis, Kings, Lunenburg and Queens. For the rest of the province the outlook is very promising.

POTATOES.

Compared with 1910, 99 per cent.

Compared with average, 89 per cent.

Only a very few correspondents report an inferior crop of potatoes and these hail mostly from Annapolis and northern parts of Colchester and Kings Counties. On the other hand correspondents from Hants, Pictou and Antigonish report as high as 50 per cent above last year. It is really too soon to forecast this crop, but with present weather conditions holding, it is sure to be a good one. The potato beetle has not been as troublesome as usual. There is an increase of 3 per cent. in the acerage devoted to potatoes.

TURNIPS AND OTHER ROOTS.

Compared with 1910, 90 per cent.

Compared with average, 106 per cent.

It is really too soon to forecast the root crop. For the most part early seeded land gives excellent prospects, but the later seeded areas were seriously kept back, just as they were sprouting by the dry weather. The crop is reported considerably below the foregoing estimate in the following counties: part of Digby, Annapolis, Kings, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and North Colchester. In the remaining counties the crop is either up to or above the estimate, the most promising being from parts of Hants County While the acerage devoted to mangels has somewhat declined, the acerage given over to turnips has correspondingly increased.

INDIAN CORN AND OTHER FORAGE CROPS.

Forage crops are grown in the province mainly for the purpose of supplementing the early summer and the late fall pastures. It would add greatly to the condition of live stock and to the output of dairy products if farmers generally would grow more forage crops tha at present. A notable increase in the amount of forage crops than at present. A Pictou and Cape Breton Counties. In the other counties the acerage remains about stationary. The occasion of the increase in the two foregoing counties is probably the fact of the very large market for milk and milk products, which leads the farmers to make extra effort to keep

MAIL CONTRACT.

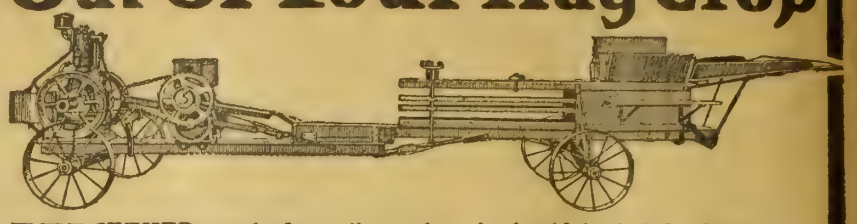
SEALED Tenders addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 22nd September, 1911, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, 2 times per week each way between Coles Island and Forks from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Coles Island, Forks and Route Offices, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at St. John.

G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MAIL SERVICE BRANCH.
Ottawa, 9th August, 1911.

How To Get More Out Of Your Hay Crop



WHETHER you feed or sell your hay, it should be baled. Baled hay takes up much less room and nets a better price than loose hay. It is always ready for any market at top price, while loose hay must be sold near home, at whatever price you can get.

IHC Hay Presses

have many points of strength, simplicity, and convenience found in no other presses. They are equipped with a compound lever and a toggle joint plunger, which gives them their great compressing power. A 500 pound pull on the sweep of a 16x18 I H C press gives 76,800 pounds pressure in the bale chamber.

The bed reach is only about 4 inches high and very narrow. The bale chamber is very low—easy to reach over to tie the bale.

I H C Hay Presses are operated by horse power or gasoline engine. The one-horse press has 14x18-in. bale chamber; the two-horse press has 14x18-in., 16x18-in., or 17x22-in. bale chamber. The International Motor Baling Press is furnished with 14x18-in., 16x18-in., or 17x22-in. bale chamber and 3, 4, or 6-horse power I H C gasoline engine.

If you examine an I H C hay ress you will appreciate its value as a money saver and money maker.

Call on the I H C local agent for catalogue and full particulars, or, if you prefer, write nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

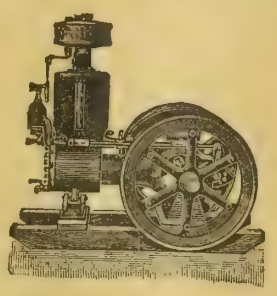
International Harvester Company of America
Chicago (Incorporated) USA

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.

THIS IS THE STICKNEY.

The Simplest Gasoline Engine on the Market.



You can learn to run it in ten minutes.

It is always ready—always willing.

It will start at once and stay running as long as you wish.

If you want a complete course in Gasoline Engineering, send for our blooklet No. 57. It's free. Send a post card to-day.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont

G. J. Barrett {Sales Agent} 82 Dock St. St. John, N. B. Branch at Fredericton, N B.

Dates to Remember.

Cape Breton County Exhibition, North Sydney, N. S., October 4, 5 and 6, 1911.

Chatham Exhibition, Chatham, N. B., Sept. 11th to 16th, 1911¶

Prince Edward Island Provincial Exhibition, Charlottetown, P. E. I. September 26 to 29, 1911.

Fredericton Exhibition, Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 16 to 23, 1911.

Yarmouth County Exhibition, Yarmouth, N. S., Oct. 4, 5 and 6, 1911.

Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition Aug. 30th to Sept. 7th, 1911, Halifax,

Charlotte County Exhibition St. Stephen, N.B., Sept. 12th to 15th, 1911.

N. S. Agricultural College opens November 1st, 1911.

Short Courses at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College opens January 2nd, 1912.

Economy in Feeding.

Good pasture is sweet and fragrant. These qualities are deficient in dry foods, they are essential to ensure thorough assimilation and prevent waste of food. Food not fully assimilated sooner or later impairs the health. During about twenty-five years Herbageum has, without failure, efficiently and economically replaced those essential qualities, and its regular use with all classes of animals is advised. The cost per month for each cow, horse, beeve, hog or for about twelve fowls is not over 15c and for sheep and calves not over 5c. per month each. It is manufactured by the Beaver Manufacuring Company, Limited, of Galt, Ontario.

"Listen, Rose."
Bud reads:
"Madam, your own white hands are the *first* to touch FIVE ROSES.
"For nearly one mile it travels through "hygienic *automatic* processes—more "and *more* spotless.
"Till in a clear *creamy* stream it flows into "clean *new* packages, filled *full-weight* by "infallible machinery—sewed automatically."
"Goodness!" said round-eyed Rose.
Bud reads eagerly:
"Hand-proof, *germ-proof*. Every littlest "bit of machinery is bright—polished like "those piano keys of yours. FIVE ROSES is "healthy flour, wholesome, *none* like it. "*Unbleached*, too."
"Nobody touches *my* flour—but me" said Rose.
Imagine such *purity*—get FIVE ROSES. 11

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached — Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

up the supply.

Owing to the dry weather of July, the forage crop yield is estimated about 6 per cent below that of last year.

PASTURES.

Pastures were slow in starting and were rather poor up to the end of the first week in June. Subsequent to that they are reported from fair to very good. Their condition for the remainder of the season will depend upon the rain fall.

CONDITION AND NUMBER OF STOCK.

There has been a 3 per cent increase in the number of dairy cattle. Beef cattle remain stationery. Sheep have declined 3 per cent. Swine have increased 4 per cent. All correspondents report live stock in extra good condition, due to the abundant crop of the past year, and the extra amount of hay on hand during the past winter.

FRUIT.

Nothing but continued dry weather will prevent Nova Scotian orchards from giving the highest yields in the history of the province. Besides, fruit growers report unusual freedom from Black Spot and are looking to the best quality of apples they have ever produced. Plums and other small fruits are almost a failure. Trees bloomed from ten days to two weeks earlier than usual, almost all being out of bloom by the end of May, and up to the first of July conditions were almost ideal. Since that time, the dry weather has led to considerable dropping of the fruit, especially in the uncultivated orchards. Fortunately, however, both cultivation and spraying have received more attention than ever before. It is reparted that even in the unsprayed orchards there is very little Black Spot. The most serious pest is the Aphis, which by some it is estimated will reduce the crop 10 p. c.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

On behalf of all interested, I wish to publicly thank those correspondents from the various counties of Nova Scotia who have voluntarily contributed their estimates. I wish also to acknowledge the services of Mr. A. J. Campbell, of the office of Industries and Immigration, who has not not only compiled, but to a considerable extent edited this Crop Report.—M. Cumming, Secretary for Agriculture.

How to Extend a Farm.

How many acres of land have you?

One hundred.

Then you have bought some more

No, I haven't bought any; I haven't had any given to me, I haven't rented any. Still I have one hundred acres.

You had only twenty.

How do you make that out?

Just this way; I bought twenty acres and thoroughly underdrained it and plowed it deep, utilizing every foot of ground twice the depth of former cultivation, making on an average one acre equal to two. That gave me forty acres.

I then fertilized the land so that one acre produced as much as three did before. That made me twenty acres more, the total sixty acres.

Then I practised persistent cultivation which, I can prove, will double the yield of an acre. Twenty acres more, you see, which makes me eighty.

Yes, and now for the other twenty.

The other twenty I got by using the best of seed and by putting brains and system into my work.

And to prove that my farm contained one hundred acres I am willing to compare results with the average hundred acres anywhere.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.
I will mail, **free of any charge, my home treatment** with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell **all** women about this cure—**you**, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home without the help of a doctor. Men **cannot** understand women's sufferings. What we women know **from experience**, we know better than any doctor. **I know** that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for **Leucorrhœa or Whitish discharge, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex.**
I want to send you a **complete 10 days treatment entirely free** to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that **it will cost you nothing** to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. **Just send me your name and address**, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you **free of cost**, my book—**"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER"** with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to **think for herself.** Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures **all, old or young.** To **Mothers of Daughters**, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhœa, Green Sickness, and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.
Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies in your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this **Home Treatment** really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. **Just send me your address**, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the **book.** Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address:

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 309 - WINDSOR, ONT.

The Effects of Spraying.

From all quarters comes the complaint that apple trees are covered with worms which are eating leaves and buds and people are asking what they will do to save their trees. These worms are the ordinary tent caterpillar which is more or less plentiful every year and this seems to be one of the "more" years.

This pest never appears in a well cared for orchard and the demonstration work done by Provincial Horticulturist Turney at several orchards is bringing this very forcibly to the attention of fruit growers near these orchards.

Mr. J. W. Clark, part of whose orchard at Maugerville, is being used for demonstration work by the Provincial Horticulturist, reports that not a worm is visible in his orchard and that on that part where the strong lime-sulphur spray was used before the buds opened that none of the eggs hatched. Other orchardists who have used only the weak lime-sulphur and poison spray before the blossoms opened state that all the caterpillars are dead. Orchards where no spraying has been done are mostly alive with caterpillars that are working serious damage to the leaves and blossoms, and many enquiries as to what is best to do are coming to the Department of Agriculture.

As it is not wise to give a general spray while the tree is in blossom all that can be done until the blossoms fall is to try and kill or remove the caterpillars while they are massed on the limbs by hand, or to spray them with parafine oil in the mass. As soon as the blossoms fall, a spray of lime-sulphur solution in the proportion of one gallon lime-sulphur to eaux mixture, with either 12 ounces 40 gallons of water, or Bord- of Paris green, or 2 lbs. Lead Arsenate to each 40 gallons mixture should be given all orchards to kill caterpillars, help prevent Black Scab and kill the Codling Moth Worm. This spray must be given before the calyx of the blossoms closes up to be effective.

A bulletin by Provincial Horticulturist, A. G. Turney, dealing with the care of orchards and giving full directions as to spraying is just off the press and now ready for distribution. It may be had free, on application to the Department of Agriculture, Fredericton.

Third Dominion Conference of Fruit Growers.

The following resolutions will be submitted for the consideration of the Third Dominion Conference of Fruit Growers by the delegates from the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association:—

THAT this British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association adopt as a standard apple box for all purposes the box 10x11x20 inches, and that we instruct our delegates to Ottawa to use every endeavor in their power to have the words "For export only" expurgated from the Canadian Fruit Marks Act. Section 325.

That the association recommend that the four basket plum crate be 15 3-4 x 15 3-4 x 4¼ inside.

That the present pear box 18½x11x8½ be the legal size.

That the peach crate be 18¼ x11 3-4 x4½.

That the pear box 8½ x 11x18½ be adopted by this association as a standard box for crab apples.

RUBEROID ROOFING

Trade Mark Registered. Pronounce it RUE-BER-OID.

Costs Least Per Year Of Service.

Reckoned by first cost only, there are many cheaper roofings than RUBEROID.

Reckoned on the logical basis—the cost per year of service—RUBEROID is cheaper than any other roofing, be it shingles, metal, slate, tile, tar or any other prepared roofing.

RUBEROID'S COST per roll is moderate. The cost of laying is very small, as skilled labor is not required. Repairs, while easily made, are seldom needed if the Roofing is properly laid.

RUBEROID'S DURABILITY is due to the Ruberoid Gum with which the high-grade felt base is saturated and coated on both sides. This gum is a compound of our own, tasteless, odorless, not affected by gases or acids, or by extreme heat or cold. Ruberoid contains no rubber, no oil, no tar, no asbestos.

RUBEROID'S PROTECTION is complete. Fire Underwriters' Associations rate Ruberoid "First class" as a fire-resisting roofing, and in actual service for 19 years it has proved its superiority as a weather-proof roofing.

We have some interesting Booklets, full of information on all kinds of roofing—Booklets that will put you in the way of saving money. Write for Booklet G, or better still call at the nearest store where the "Ruberoid Man" is at home and ask the dealer for it.

"SOVEREIGN" SHEATHING FELT is a light-weight Ruberoid that makes the best inter-lining you can get to keep your house or stable warm and dry. Clean, odorless, practically indestructible. Ask for Booklet about it.

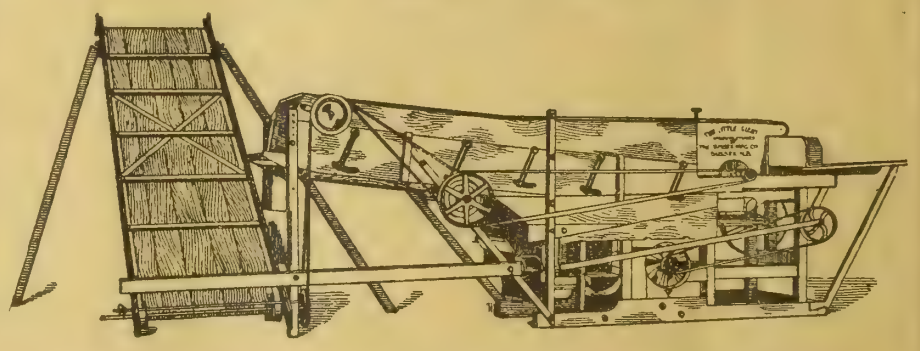
THE STANDARD PAINT CO. OF CANADA, Limited,

286 St. James St., Montreal;
179 Bannatyne Ave. East, Winnipeg;
25 Pender St. West, Vancouver.

Dealers Everywhere.

The Best Judge of a Thresher
Is the Man Who Has Used it.

It's not the purpose of this advertisement to tell in detail the merits of the Sussex Little Giant Thresher. This is simply an expression of the opinion of a man who has used it, which is, perhaps, better evidence of its superiority than anything we can say. Should any reader wish a detailed description we will mail descriptive catalogue on application.



Four Horse Thresher may be operated with 5 to 7 H. P. Gasoline Engine.

THE SUSSEX MANUFACTURING CO., Sussex, N. B.

DEAR SIRS:—It affords me much pleasure to write that the Threshing Outfit purchased from you has given entire satisfaction. The nearest estimate I can give as to the number of bushels threshed is 60 bush. of oats in one hour.

I find that the Sussex Little Giant Threshing Machine is far ahead of any other threshing machine I have ever used. I remain, Respectfully yours, E. F. CRABB, Greenwich Hill.

We manufacture the celebrated Little Giant Threshing Machines—the best on the market—in one, two and four horse sizes. It can be supplied with both bagger and tailings elevator, or with either one, at a slight additional cost. Centrally located, as we are in Sussex, we are within easy reach of all parts of the Maritime Provinces and can cater to your wants better than any other Canadian or American firm.

Also in stock—two second hand two-horse Little Giant Threshers, and two two-horse tread powers, slightly used. Also two second hand four-horse machines, slightly used. These machines were taken to be replaced by larger machines, and will be sold at a bargain.

Send for cuts, descriptions, prices and full particulars to-day. All inquiries receive our careful and prompt attention.

THE SUSSEX MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd., Sussex, N. B.

Silver Pine Healing Oil Healed a Barb-Wire Cut without leaving a scratch

MRS. KATE MCCRANE, OF MOWBRAY, MAN., writes:

"Please send me a bottle of your Silver Pine Healing Oil. I had a colt cut last winter with barb wire—I used half a bottle and it healed up and didn't leave a scratch. Now I have another colt that has got cut that I calculate to heal with what is left, but I would like to have you send me another bottle if I should happen to need it, for I think I could not get on without it."

For all kinds of wounds, bruises, burns and sores on animals or human beings, Silver Pine Healing Oil is a quick, safe and wonderful healer. Keep a bottle on hand for times of need. In 25c., 50c. and $1.00 bottles, at your dealer's or from the

International Stock Food Co., Limited, Toronto, Can.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Wharf at Appleby's Wharf, Riverside, N. B.," will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M., on Tuesday, September 26, 1911, for the construction of a Wharf at Appleby's Wharf, Riverside, King's County, N. B.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of J. K. Scammell, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N. B.; G. Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N. B., and on application to the Postmaster at Rothesay, King's County, N. B.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and place of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, August 28, 1911.

t Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Breakwater and Breastwork, Richibucto, South Beach, N. B.," will be received at this office until 4 P. M., on Wednesday, September 27, 1911, for the construction of a Breakwater at Richibucto, on the South Beach, Kent County, N. B.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of E. T. P. Shewen, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N. B., Geoffrey Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N. B., and on application to the Postmaster at Richibucto, N. B.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and place of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, September 2, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Prize Winners at the 1911 Halifax Exhibition.

(Continued from page 818)

Breeders' aged herd. 1, Josselyn and Young. 2, H, S, Pipes and Son.

Breeders young herd, 1 and 2 H. S. Pipes and Son, 3, Josselyn and Young.

SPECIAL.

Special prize donated by the merchants' Bank of Canada, F. M. Scarff, manager, Halifax, N. S. A silver tea service and tray for the best herd of pure bred dairy cattle, each to be judged by the type of their own breed, and in front of the grand stand, herd to consist of 1 bull, 4 cows, 3 years old and over; 4 heifers, over one year and under 3 years, awards to be on the basis of 75% for correctness of type and 25% for show conditions. Won by McIntyre Bros.

GRADE DAIRY CATTLE.

GRADE JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS

Cow, 4 yrs. old and upwards—1 and 2, H. W. Corning; 3, Jas. McKenzie, Shubenacadie; 4, Alison McDonald, Shubenacadie; 5, M. Peterson, Shubenacadie.

Cow, 3 years old—1, Alison McDonald. 2, Jas. McKenzie & Son.

Heifer, 2 yrs. old—1, H. W. Corning; 2, John McAloney, Fairview, N. S.; 3, Jas. McKenzie & Son; 4, Alison McDonald.

Heifer, 1 yr. old—1, Jas. McKenzie & Son, 2, Alison McDonald, 3, Daniel McDonald, Halifax.

Calf under 1 year. 1, Jas. McKenzie, 2, Alison McDonald.

Herd consisting of 4 females. 1, H. W. Corning, 2, Jas. McKenzie, 3, Alison McDonald.

GRADE AYRSHIRSE AND HOLSTEINS.

Cow 4 years old. 1, Jas. McKenzie and Son, 2 Alison McDonald.

Cow, 3 years old. 1, Alison McDonald.

Heifer, 2 years old. 1, Alison McDonald.

Heifer, 1 year old. 1 and 2, Alison McDonald, 3, Jas. McKenzie and Son.

Heifer calf. 1, Prescott Blanchard, 2, Alison McDonald, 3, Jas. McKenzie and Son.

Herd. Alison McDonald.

Champion cow. 1, Jas. McKenzie.

SHEEP

LEICESTERS.

Ram, 2 yrs. and over—1, A. L. Boswall, Pownal, P. E. I.; 2, Retson Bros.

Ram, Shearling—1, S. L. Boswall, Pownal; 2 and 3, Retson Bros.

Ram, Lamb—1, A. L. Boswall; 2, S. L. Boswall; 3, Retson Bros.

Ewe, 2 yrs. old—1 and 3, A. L. Boswall; 2, S. L. Boswall.

Ewe, Shearling—1, A. L. Boswall; 2 and 3, Retson Bros.

Ewe Lamb—1 and 2, A. L. Boswall; 3, S. L. Baswall.

Pen, 1 Ram, 2 Ewes and 2 Ewe Lambs—1, A. L. Boswall; 2, S. L. Boswall.

Pen, 1 Ram Lamb, 3 Ewe Lambs—1, A. L. Boswall; 2, Retson Bros.

COTSWOLDS.

1st in all Sections—H. W. Corning.

LINCOLNS.

Ram, 2 shears and over—1, AlbertBoswall, Jr., French Fort, P. E. I.

Ram Shearling—1, Albert Boswall, Jr.

Ram Lamb—Albert Boswall Jr.

Ewe, 2 shears and over—1, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2 and 3, Chas. Symes, Minudie, N. S.

Ewe, Shearling—1, Albert BoswallJr.

Ewe Lamb—1 and 3, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, Almon Boswall, Dunstaffeville, P. E. I.

Pen, Ram, 2 Ewes, 2 Ewe Lambs—1, Albert Boswall Jr.

Pen Lambs—1, Albert Boswall, Jr.

SHROPSHIRES.

First in every section—Geo. L. Boswall, Dunstaffneville, P. E. I.

SOUTH DOWNS.

First in every section—J. G. Baker & Sons, Barronsfield, N. S.

OXFORD DOWNS.

First in every section of the class and Special Prizes donated by the Oxford Down Association—J. E. Baker & Sons.

HAMPSHIRES.

No entries.

CHEVIOTS.

Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 3, Chas. Symes, Minudie, N. S.; 2, Henry Leithead, Loyn's Brook, N. S.

Ram, Shearling—1, H. Leithead; 2, Chas. Symes.

Ram Lamb—1 and 2, H. Leithead; 3, Chas. Symes.

Ewe, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, Chas. Symes; 2, H. Leithead.

Ewe Shearling—1 and 3, Chas. Symes; 2, H. Leithead.

Ewe Lamb—1, 2 and 3, Chas. Symes.

Pen, Ram, 2 Ewes, 2 Ewe Lambs—1, Chas. Symes; 2, H. Leithead.

Pen Lambs—1, Chas. Symes; 2, H. Leithead.

DORSETS.

Ram, 2 shears and over—1, E. F. Servant, Overton, N. S.; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards, Hartland, N. B.

Ram, Shearling—1, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2, Geo. L. Boswall.

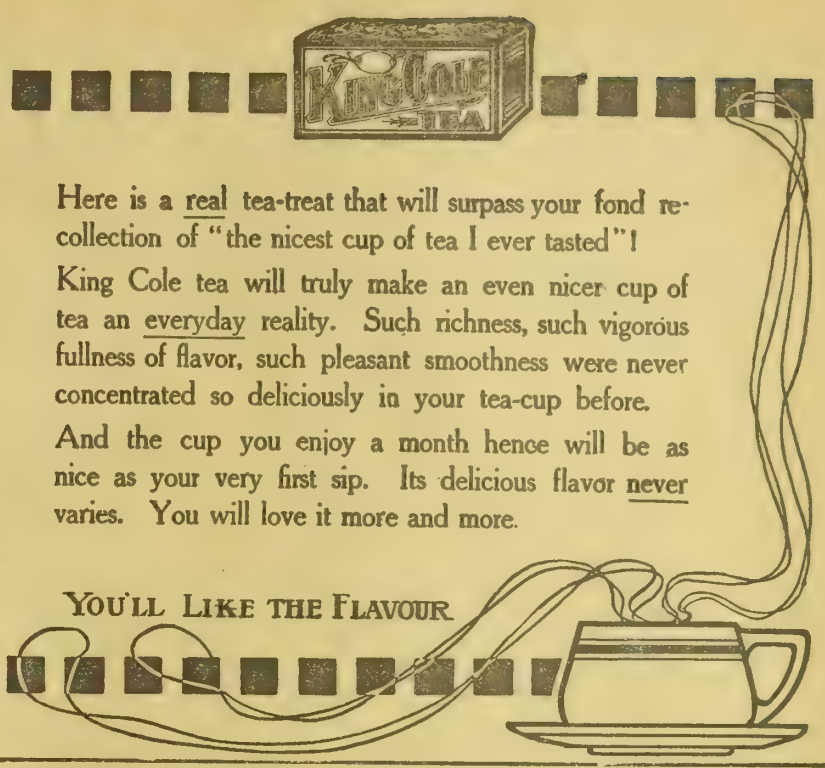
Ram Lamb—1 and 2, E. F. Servant; 3, Geo. L. Boswall.

Ewe, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, E. F. Servant; 2, Geo. L. Boswall.

Ewe, Shearling—1 and 3, Geo. L. Boswall; 2, E. F. Servant.

Ewe Lamb—1, Geo. L. Boswall; 2 and 3, E. F. Servant.

Pen, Ram, 2 Ewes, 2 Ewe Lambs—1, E.


King Cole
TEA
Here is a real tea-treat that will surpass your fond recollection of "the nicest cup of tea I ever tasted"!
King Cole tea will truly make an even nicer cup of tea an everyday reality. Such richness, such vigorous fullness of flavor, such pleasant smoothness were never concentrated so deliciously in your tea-cup before.
And the cup you enjoy a month hence will be as nice as your very first sip. Its delicious flavor never varies. You will love it more and more.
YOU'LL LIKE THE FLAVOUR

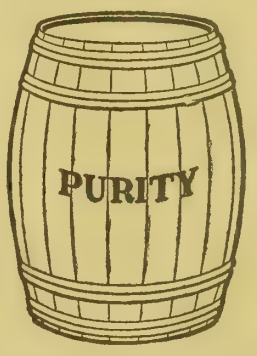
PURITY FLOUR

And Its Keeping Qualities

SOME people find it necessary to buy a considerable quantity of flour at one time—sufficient to last for a long period.

Naturally they are anxious to procure a flour of the kind best adapted to lengthy storage.

There are two important reasons why PURITY FLOUR possesses these qualities. One is that it is made entirely from Manitoba Hard Wheat. The other lies in the fact that the careful milling necessary to produce "Purity" absolutely excludes all low-grade particles of the wheat berry. It's the high grade Manitoba Hard Wheat Flour that keeps—stands longest storage. That's "Purity."



"Purity" flour may cost a little more, but is more than worth the difference. Try it. Watch results both for quality and yield.

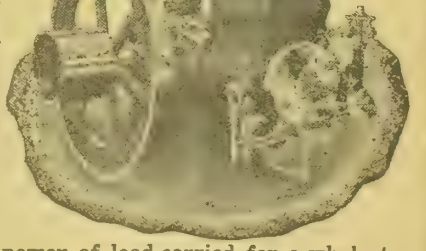
"More Bread and better Bread"

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED

Mills at Winnipeg, Goderich, Brandon.

The "OHIO" Gasoline Engine

is a leader in Simplicity, Reliability, Durability and Economy.



Its igniter is on end of cylinder where it ought to be. To ignite from side of cylinder is wrong.

It valves work vertically, thus doing away with all wear on stem. They never require regrinding as all horizontal valves do.

It is very large for its rated horse power and will carry its load easy without strain at moderate or slow speed.

It is very economical in the use of gasoline, requiring about three-quarters of a gallon for each horse power of load carried for a whole ten hour day.

Governors will control speed wherever set at anything from 75 to 475 R. P. M. and speed can be changed while engine is in motion. Thus the same machine can be used to run thresher, haypress, woodcutter, cream separator, churn, grindstone or water pump.

Prices reasonable—write for catalogue.

THE AMHERST MOTOR CO., - AMHERST, N. S.

F. Servant; 2, Geo. L. Boswall.
Pen Lambs—1, E. F. Servant; 2, Geo L. Boswall.

ANY OTHER PURE BREED.

Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Albert Boswall, Jr.
Ram Shearling—Almon Boswall.
Ram Lamb—1, Albert Boswall, Jr.
Ewe, 2 shears and over—1, Albert Boswall Jr.; 2, Almon Boswall.
Ewe Shearling—1, Albert Boswall, Jr. 2, Almon Boswall.
Ewe Lamb—1 and 3, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, Almon Boswall.
Pen, Ram, 2 Ewes, 2 Ewe Lambs—1, Albert Boswall, Jr.; 2, Almon Boswall.
Pen Lambs—1, Albert Boswall.

GRADES OR CROSSES—Long Wool.

Every First Prize in this class won by H. W. Corning.

GRADES OR CROSSES, Medium Wool.

Every first in this class won by J. E. Baker & Sons.

FAT SHEEP, Long Wool.

Wether, Shearling—1, A. L. Boswall; 2, H. W. Corning.
Wether Lambs—1, H. W. Corning.
Ewes—1 and 2, S. L. Boswall; 3, H. W. Corning.

FAT SHEEP, Medium Wool.

Every first in this class won by J. E. Baker & Sons.

SWINE.

BERKSHIRES.

Boar, 6 mos. and under 1 yr.—1 Heber Hartlen, Halifax.

YORKSHIRES.

Boar, over 2 yrs.—1, C. J. Keilor, Dartmouth, 2, A. J. Nicholson, Halifax.
Boar, 1 yr. old—1, A. J. Nicholson; 2, S. H. James, Halifax.
Boar, 6 mos. oldl A. J. Keilor; 2 and 3, Heber Hartlen.
Boar, 3 mos. old—1 and 2, S. J. James 3, C. J. Keilor.
Sow, over 2 yrs.—1, C. J. Keilor; 2, A. J. Nicholson.
Saw, 1 yr. old—1, C. J. Keilor; 2, A. J. Nicholson.
Sow, 6 mos. old—1, C. J. Keilor; 2. A. J. Nicholson.
Sow, 3 mos. old—1, C. J. Keilor.
Breeding Sow with litter—1, Hugh A. Dickson, Central Onslow; 2, C. J. Keilor; 3, A. J. Nicholson.
Herd, Boar anh 3 females—1 and 3, C. J. Keilor; 2, A. J. Nicholson.

WHITE CHESTERS.

Boar, 1 yr. old—1, A. J. Nicholson; 2, H. W. Corning.
Boar, 6 mos. old—1, H. W. Corning.
Sow, 2 yrs. old—1, H. W. Corning; 2, A. J. Nicholson.
Sow, 1 yr. old—1, A. J. Nicholson.
Sow, 6 mos. old—1, A. J. Nicholson.
Sow, 3 mos. old—1, H. W. Corning.
Breeding Sow, with litter—1, H. W Corning.
Herd, Boar and 3 females—1, A. J. Nicholson; 2, H. W. Corning.

POLAND CHINAS.

Every first prize in this class went to Chas. Symes. Second prize on boar, an sow under 6 mos. went to G. A. Symes, Minudie.

TAMWORTHS.

No entries.

DUROC JERSEYS.

All first prizes in this class won by J. E. Baker & Sons. Second prize for Sow 6 mos., went to Chas. Symes.

GRADES.

Sow, 2 yrs. old—1 and 3, S. H. James; 2, C. J. Keilor.
Sow, 1 year old—1, S. H. James; 2 and 3, C. J. Keilor.
Sow, 6 mos. old—1 and 2, S. H. James; 2, C. J. Keilor.
Sow, 3 mos. old—1 and 2, S. H. James. 3, Henry Leithead.
Breeding Sow, with litter—1, 2 and 3, S. H. James.

FAT PIGS.

Fat Hog, largest and fattest—1 Heber Hartlen; 2, Thos. Aylward, Falmouth. C. J. Keilor.

SPRING PIG.

1 and 3, Heber Hartlen; 2, S. H. James.

BACON HOGS.

Best Pen, 2 pure bred Hogs most suitable for export bacon—1, C. J. Keilor; 2, A. J. Nicholson.

Best pen, 2 hogs of any cross or grade, most suitable for export—1, S. H. James 2, C. J. Keilor.

POULTRY

Note—C, Cock; h, hen; r, cockerel, p, pullet.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Warren Watt, Pictou, N.S. 1c, 1h, 1r, 2p.; E C, Griffin, Port Williams, 4c, 2h, 2r, 1p; John R, Gifford, Halifax, 2c.; Hartland Poultry yard, 3c; 3h; A. J. Keddy, Dartmouth 3r 3p.

DARK BRAHMAS—Henry Leithead, 1c; J. ottomley, Halifax, 1h; Hartland Poultry yard 1c, 1h, 1r, 1p.

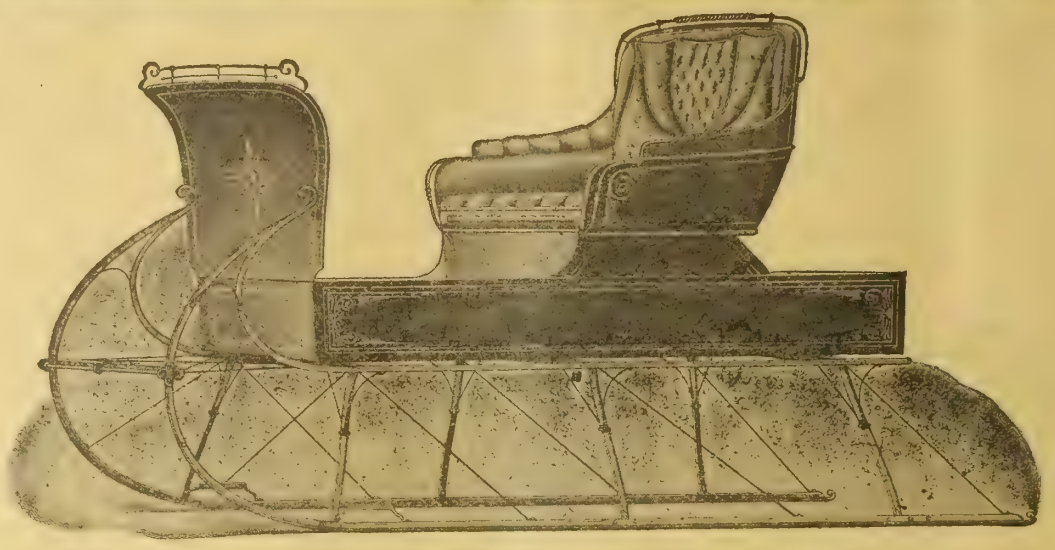
BUFF COCHIN—Chas. Beck, Dartmouth, 1c, 1h; Hartland Poultry yards, 2c, 2h, 1r, 1p.

COCHIN A. O. V.—Chas. Beck, 1c, 2h; Hartland poultry yards 2c, 1h.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS BARRED—Hartland poultry yards, 1c, 1h; Jas, Osbourn, Oakfield, 2c; Geo.C, McDonald, Halifax, 3c, 2h, 2 & 3r, 1 & 2p; John R, Gifford, Halifax, 3h; Wm. Weiss, Halifax, 1r, 3p.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS BUFFS—Hartland poultry yards, 1c, 1p; A Simmons, 2c, 1h, 2r, 2p; Percy Simons, Halifax, 3r, Hazzard and Duchemin, 1r, 3p;

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE—Hartland poultry yards, 1c, 3h, 3r, 1 & 2p; Walter Doyle, 2c, 1h; Jas, Osborne, 3c; Harry Leithead, 3h, 2r, 3p; John F. Tres, Pictou, 1r.



No. 865 1-4--Bonita Jumper Fancy

This is one of the "nattiest" sleighs on the road, and at the same time one of the most serviceable. The illustration gives you an idea of the red and green plush upholstering and the fancy attractive nickeled trimmings.

The long runners, extending well behind the seat, make it very easy riding, and the long body gives plenty of room for carrying horse-feed and purchases. If you like to lead the procession, get a Bonita Jumper Fancy. Drop in at the nearest BAYNES Dealer's and see how good it is. Perhaps he will be able to show you some of our other models that will suit you even better.

If you do not know who sells BAYNES Sleighs write us direct. We want live Agents in every unoccupied territory in the East, and our proposition is attractive.

W. E. MULLALY, - 104 Waterloo St., - St. John, N. B.

THE BAYNES CARRIAGE CO., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Wharf at Little Lameque, N. B., will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M., on Monday, October 2, for the construction of a Wharf at Little Lameque, Gloucester County, N. B.

Plans, specification and forms of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of Geoffrey Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N. B., E. T. P. Shewen, Esq. District Engineer, St. John, N. B., and on application to the Postmaster at Lameque, N. B.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and places of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered back, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into o contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

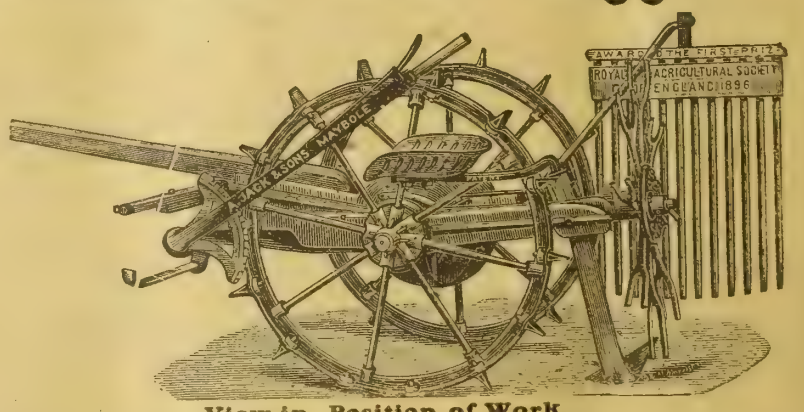
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, September 7, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

The World's Best Potato Digger.

Jack's Royal First Prize
New Patent
Caledonian Potato Digger
Fitted with Ball and Roller Bearings.

THE NEW PATENT CALEDONIAN POTATO RAISER holds the record as the Most Perfect Potato Raiser in the World. Awarded the First Prize of £20 at the latest great field trials of THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, at LEICESTER, EXCELLING IN ALL POINTS in competition with all the leading manufacturers, and AGAIN AWARDED THE FIRST PRIZE at the NORWEGIN GOVERNMENT FIELD TRIALS, near Christiana (leading Foreign and English Machines competing.)



View in Position of Work.

Write for Catalogue and Price.

ILLSLEY & HARVEY,

Canadian Agents - - - - - PORT WILLIAMS, N. S.

LANGSHAN, BLACK—Wm. Mitchell, Halifax, 1c, 1 & 2h, 2r; W. A. Tucker, 2c, 2p; Hartland poultry yard, 3c, 3h, 1r, 1p.
LANGSHAN—Hartland Poultry yards, 1c, 1h, 1r, 1p.
WYANDOTT SIL VER—John D. Fraser, Halifax, 1c; E. S. Brown, Piciou, 1h, 2r, 2p.
WYANDOTTES, GOLDEN—J. Bottomley, 1c; Hartland poultry yard 2c, 1h, 1r, 1p; F.W. Feetham, Halifax, 2h; John Feetham, 2r, 2p.
WYANDOTTS, WHITE—J. A. Simpson, Amherst, 1c, 1 & 2h; Jas. Osborne, 3h; Aaron Morcash, Oakfield, 2 & 3c 1r & 3r, 1r & 3p.
WYANDOTT BUFF—Hartland poultry yards 1c, 1h, 1p.
WYANDOTT, COLUMBIAN—W. H Henry, Shubenacadia, 1c, 1 & 2h; Hartland poultry yards, 2c, 1r, 1p.
WYANDOTTS A. O V.—Aaron Morash, 1c, 1 & 2h; Hartland poultry yards, 2c, 2p; Wm. Weiss, 1 & 2r, 1p.
BLACK JAVAS—Hartland poultry yards, 1c, 1h, 1p; Warren Watt, 2c, 2h.
RED CAP.—John F. Ires, 1c, 2h; Hartland poultry yards, 2c, 1h, 1r, 1p.
SPANGLED HAMBURGS—Hartland poultry yards, 1h.
PENCILLED HAMBURG—Haszard & Duchemin, 1c, 1h; Hartland poultry yards, 2h.
BLACK AND WHITE HAMBURG.—Hartland poultry yards, 1c, 1h
SILVER GRAY DORKINGS—Wm. Robertson, Amherst, 1c, 2h, 2r, 1p; Donald Robertson, Amherst, 1h, 1r, 2p; Hartland poultry yards, 2c.
A. O. V. DORKINGS—Hartland poultry yards 1c, 1h.
SPANISH, WHITE FACED.—Hartland poultry yards, 1c, 1h, 1r, 1p.

ANDALUSIANS— Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1 and 2 h, 2 r, 2 p; Chas. A. Dill, Martock, 2 c, 1 r; C. F. Heffey, Windsor, 1 p.
LEGHORNS, WHITE, S. C.M J. A. Simpson, 1 c, 2 and 3 h; Thos. S. Kyle, Sussex Corner, 2 c; R. Carter, Halifax, 3 c, 1 h; Walter Doyle, 4 and 5 h; Wm. Weiss, 1, 2 and 3 r, 1, 2 and 3 p.
LEGHORNS, BRWON, S. C.— C. R. Wagner, Pictou 1c, 3h, 2r, 2p; W H Henry, 2 c, 1 and 2 h, 1 and 2 r, 1 and 3 p; J. A. Simpson, 3 c.
LEGHORNS, BUFF—Maritime Poultry Supply Co, Moncton, 1 c, 1 h; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 h, 1 r, 1 p; A. T. Pick, Springfield, 2c, 3h, 2 2.
LEGHORNS, WHITE, R. C.—E. A. Hall, Shubenacadie, 1 and 2 c, 2 h, 1 r, 1 p; Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 h, 2 r, 2 p.
LEGHORNS, BROWN, R. C.— John Suckling, Truro, 1 c, 2 p; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 c, 2 r, 1 p; E. A. Hall, 3 c, 1 and 2 h; Wm. Weiss, 1 r.
LEGHORNS, A. O. V.— Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 and 2 c, 2 h, 1 r, 1 p; W. & J. Connors, Halifax, 1 h.

ANCONAS—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1c 1r 1h 1p.
MINORCAS, BLACK, S. C.—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1c; John Feetham, 2c, 3 h; Nettie Foster, Halifax, 1 h; D. A. C. Foster, Halifax, 1 r, 2 p; F. W. Feetham, 1 p; R. Carter, 2 h.
MINORCAS, BLACK, R. C.— John D. Fraser, Halifax, 1 c, 1 h, 2 r, 1 p; F. W. Feetham, 1 r; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 p.
MINORCAS, WHITE—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1c 1h, 1r, 1p; R. Carter, 2r.
HOUDANS— Hartland Poultry Yards, 1c, 1 h, 1 r, 1 p.
A. O. V. FRENCH BREED—Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 c, 1 h, 1 r, 1 p; C. A. Dill, 1 c, 2 h.
POLISH, W. C. BLACK— Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1 h.
POLISH BEARDED—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1 h, 1 r, 1 p.
POLISH, NON-BEARDED— Hartland Poultry Yards, 1c, 1h, 1r, 1p.
GAME—Black and Brown Breasted—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1 h, 1 r, 1 p.
GAME RED PILE—Hartland Poultry Yards 1 h; Wm. Gilfoy, Halifax, 1 r, 1 p.
GAME DUCK WING D & S—Wm. Gilfoy, 1 c, 1 h.
GAME INDIAN—P. S. Parsons, Halifax, 1 c,

(Continued on page 844.)

Department of Railways and Canals Prince Edward Island.

BRANCH LINE, CLIFTON BRIDGE, TO STANLEY BRIDGE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for branch line Clifton Bridge to Stanley Bridge." will be received at this office until sixteen o'clock on Wednesday, the 20th September, 1911, for the construction of a branch line railway, about three and three-quarters miles in length from Clifton Highway Bridge to Stanley Bridge, Prince Edward Island.

Plans, profiles, specification and form of contract to be entered into can be seen on and after the 4th September at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa; at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, Moncton, and at the office of the Superintendent of the Prince Edward Island Railway, Charlottetown, P. E. I., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

Parties tendering will be required to accept the fair wages scuedule prepared or to be prepared by the Department of Labour, which schedule will form part of the contract.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered, unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms, unless there are attached the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm.

An accepted bank cheque for the sum of $15,000.00 made payable to the order of the Minister of Railways and Canals must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

The cheque of the successful tenderer will be held as security, or part security, for the due fulfilment of the contract to be entered into.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railway and Canals,
Ottawa, August, 31st, 1911.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

ARE you going to build that new horseblock, sidewalk or dairy house of cement? Then insist on your dealer supplying you with the "CANADA" Cement. Not only will this ensure your getting a pure, uniform and strictly high-grade cement, that will guarantee the lifelong permanency of the thing you build, but it will also entitle you to enter our Prize Contest. And in this contest you stand a good chance of winning a prize that will perhaps more than pay you for the cost of the work. Every farmer in Canada who uses "CANADA" Cement is eligible to compete. Four prizes will be awarded in each Province and these prizes will be divided as follows:

PRIZE "A"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911 the greatest number of barrels of "CANADA" Cement.
PRIZE "B"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who uses "CANADA" Cement on his farm in 1911 for the greatest number of purposes.
PRIZE "C"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with the photograph showing the best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement.
PRIZE "D"—$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who submits the best and most complete description, of how any particular piece of work shown by photograph sent in, was done.

Notice how we have purposely planned and imposed certain necessary conditions in order to give large and small users of cement an equal opportunity.

As an illustration of this: In prizes "C" and "D," the quantity of cement used has no bearing whatever on the result. The farmer who sends us the best photograph of as small a thing as a watering trough or a gate post, has as much chance for prize "C" as a man who sends a photograph of a house—and the same applies to prize "D."

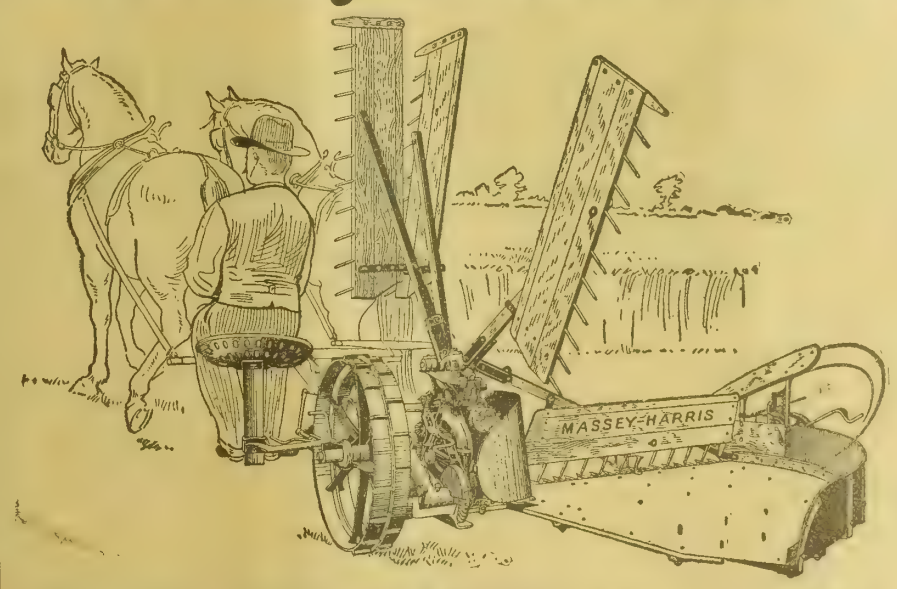
Don't hold back from entering because you think you don't know anything about concrete work. It's very simple. Besides, we have a 160-page book that we will send you free on request, which tells you all about concrete and how to make and use it. In this book, you'll find complete instructions for the making of almost everything you can think of in the way of farm utilities, floors, vats, troughs, stairs, posts, etc.

This free book—entitled "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"—will not only inform you—it will also greatly interest you. So send for it anyway, whether you intend to try for one of the prizes or not.

The Canada Cement Company, Limited, Montreal, Que.

Please send particulars and book.
Name.....
Address.....
.....

Massey-Harris Reaper.

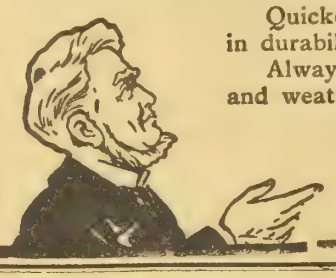


The only Reaper with a steel platform. The large drive wheel gives ample traction. Gears are well protected by shields. Will cut clean without digging into the ground. Pitman has steel strap at knife end and brass bushing at crank end. Driver has perfect control of the Rakes. Platform is easily raised and lowered. Main wheel runs on Roller Bearings. Table is easily tilted by convenient lever. Machine can be folded for transport easily and quickly.

THE MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited, Moncton, N. B.

That "EASTLAKE" Steel Shingle of ours

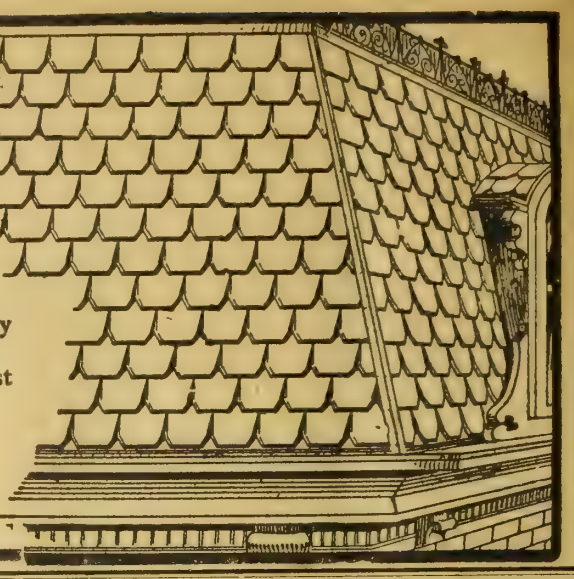
Known as "best for barns" for the past twenty-five years. Now known also as the best roofing for any building, any where.



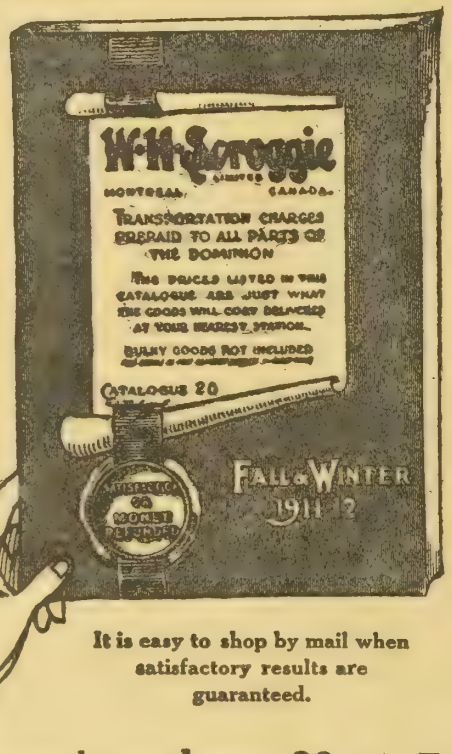
Quickest to lay—economy in labor; longest to stay—economy in durability.

Always proof in all climates against fire, lightning, rust and weather.

Give us the measurement of any roof you wish to cover. We will send complete estimate of cost.



The METALLIC ROOFING CO.,
TORONTO and WINNIPEG Limited


W.H.Scroggie
MONTREAL CANADA
TRANSPORTATION CHARGES PREPAID TO ALL PARTS OF THE DOMINION
THE PRICES LISTED IN THIS CATALOGUE ARE JUST WHAT THE GOODS WILL COST DELIVERED AT YOUR NEAREST STATION.
DUTY GOODS NOT INCLUDED
CATALOGUE 28
FALL & WINTER
1911-12

It is easy to shop by mail when satisfactory results are guaranteed.

We Pay Transportation Charges to all Parts of the Dominion

YOU need not worry any longer as to what an article will cost when delivered, as our prices means Free Delivery to your nearest railroad station.

Our **Fall and Winter Catalogue** has been mailed to all our customers. If you have not received your copy or if your name is not on our mailing list, **Write at Once,** giving your name and address, and we will upon receipt forward to you our beautifully illustrated **catalogue 28** "A Friend to the Household." Sent free for the asking.

If once you shop through our Mail Order Department you will say, what a pleasure it is to deal with Scroggie's, Why? Because our business was built up on the

Foundation of Satisfaction.

Mail Order Department M **W.H.Scroggie Limited** **MONTREAL, Canada.**

57

Why Plants Wilt.

If you cut a flower off and put it in a glass of water, it keeps its head up pretty well for a long time. If you do not put itnto water at once, it wilts. Why? In the first place, the plant takes up water and keeps stiff and erect. In the second place, it wilts because it can get no water, and what is in the plant soon leaves through the stomata. That is, the water is pumped out by the dry air and with none to replace it, the plant wilts. Water is all that keeps tender plants or tender parts of trees from wilting or collapsing.

Force water through a hose and it has a tendency to straighten out. Cut off the water force and it collapses. This is exactly what happens when a plant fails to get enough water.

Severed grass soon becomes good hay if it is handled right. Try this for a lesson in hay makiag. Cut a handful of clover and put it in the hot sun to dry. Put another handful in the shade where it can't dry out so fast. In three hours see which is the best hay. Take the handful of hay and twist it in your hands. In one case, the sun-dried hay will have brittle leaves and green, juicy stems, while the shade-cured hay will be more thoroughly cured and not be so brittle. It is the best hay and will keep best. Why?

Well, the sun dries the leaves to a crisp the first thing, so they can't pump the water out of the stems. The shade-cured hay had a chance to stay green long enough to quite thoroughly pump the water from the stems through the leaves before they wilted.

So if you want good hay, don't lay it out thin in a hot sun. Better soon rake it into loose windrows so the bulk of it will be shaded and the wind can go through. Any hay will keep if it is cured, so you can't wring any juice out of the stems when you twist a handful.

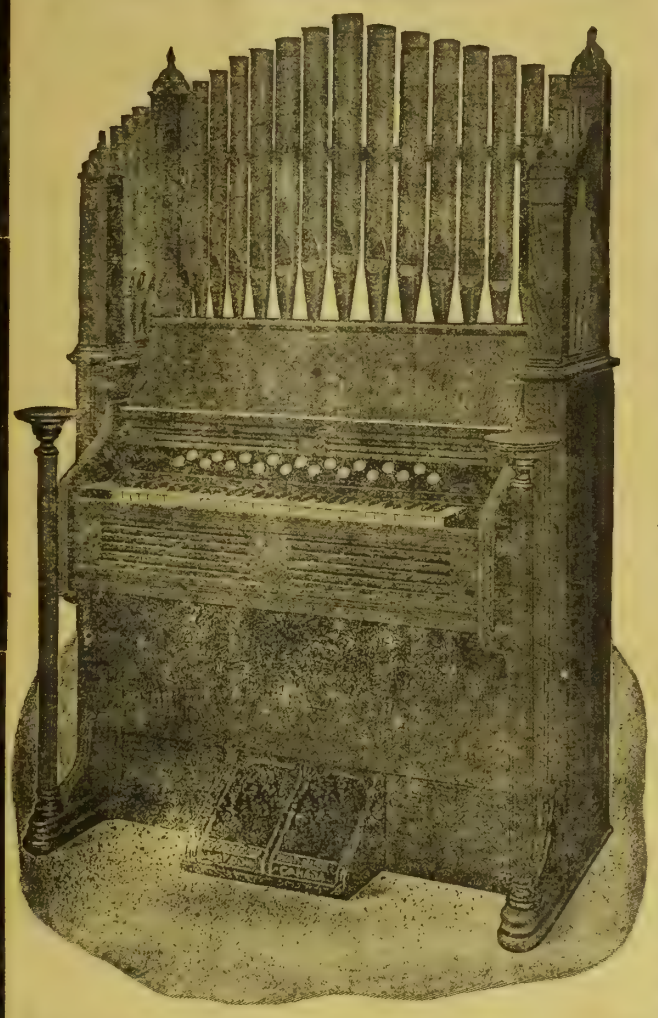
MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, 22nd September, 1911, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, 3 times per week each way, between Butternut Ridge and Thornbrook, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Butternut Ridge Lower Ridge and Thornbrook, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at St, John.

G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent,
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MAIL SERVICE BRANCH.
Ottawa, 9th August, 1911.

Judge This Organ
By Its Magnificent Tone



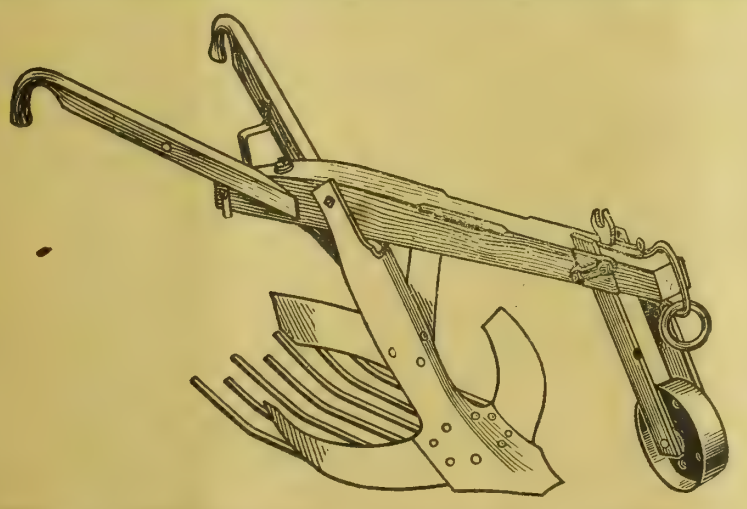
The Sherlock-Manning Church Organ has a matchless richness and volumes of tone, exquisitely mellow, perfectly modulated.

Its special bellows greatly reduce pumping exertion, and **Extra Wide Tongue Reeds** give it wonderful carrying power and produce a wide variety of tone combinations.

Beautifully cased — the Sherlock-Manning Organ will adorn any church. Write for FREE Catalogue.

If you do not know the Sherlock-Manning dealer near you, write us and we will gladly introduce you to him or we will give you full information by mail direct. You will save money by writing NOW for our catalogue.

SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO & ORGAN CO.,
LONDON, - - CANADA.
(No Street Address Necessary.)



The "Wizard" Potato Digger.

Does not injure the potatoes. Efficient—strong—durable. This digger costs little money to buy but it is wonderful how it does the work. It has been thoroughly tried and has proven itself to be the best plow riced digger on the market.

Write for particulars.

Manufactured by
The Bailey-Underwood Co., Limited
New Glasgow, N. S.

ays for itself in fuel saved

Don't allow a few extra dollars to prevent you from taking the perfect-cooking, sure-baking, easily-regulated Pandora in place of a cheaper stove. In a season or two Pandora will pay the difference in the fuel it will save—and it will keep on saving until it has paid for itself. 20

Pandora special flue construction makes fuel do double duty. Wide fire box is another fuel-economizer. The steel oven heats quicker than a cast oven, thus saving still more fuel. Further economizing features will be explained by the McClary Agent.

Pandora Range
McClary's

Anti-Rheumatic Shoe for Men and Women

MADE BY
THE ROBERT TAYLOR CO., LTD.,
HALIFAX, N. S.

1 Cent a Word.

This department is one of the most valuable in the MARITIME FARMER. At a cost of only one cent a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange. The address must be counted as part of the advertisement and each initial or a number counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order and advertisement must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office. Copy must be received not later than Friday before the date of issue, which will always be found on the editorial page of the proceeding issue. No black faced type or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small ad, as noticeable as a large one. The rate for this column is one cent a word, each insertion. MARITIME FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

REMEMBER! Reeves Munroe, Consulting Electrical Engineer, Taymouth, N. B.

YORKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE.—Both sexes, 4 weeks old. FRED E. SHARP, Midland, N. B.

FOR SALE.—Two pure bred rams, 18 months old, also one ram lamb, 6 months old. Apply to M. E. ASA BURPEE, Burton, N. B.

FARM FOR SALE.—At Westchester Station. New house and convenient to station. Apply to J. C. MURRAY, Box 624, New Glasgow, N. S.

FOR SALE.—Registered Cotswolds, 2 shearling rams, 10 ram lambs, fit for service, 10 ewe lambs. Could sell a few ewes.—DONALD INNES, Tobique River, N. B.

WIRE NAILS cheap to clear, all sizes, from 1 to 6 inch. From 2½c or exchange live stock and produce.—J WINDERMERE, Perry's Point, Kings Co.

FOR SALE.—Yearling rams, 2 Leicester and 2 Oxford Downs, $8 and $10 each. R. M. BURDEN, 308 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. Can be seen at Lonewater Farm, Westfield, N. B.

WANTED.—Sober young man, thoroughly competent in all branched of mixed farming. Can accommodate a married man. State wages with or without board. D. R. NICHOLSON, Coxheath, N. S.

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.—A choice lot of young pigs will be ready to ship October first. Prices four dollars. Registered ALBERT PAYNE, Kane's Post Office, Glou. Co.

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE.—Registered Holstein Bull for Sale, 21 months old. Live weight 1,150 pounds, in good condition, and kind Apply to JOHN R. McDONALD, Port Hood, N. S.

THREAD POWER FOR SALE.—One second hand two-horse Moody thread power for sale cheap. First set of planks still on the machine. Write POWER care of MARITIME FARMER, ussex, N. B.

ALL kinds of books on Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Gardening, Bees, Fruits, Flowers, Vegetables etc. Catalogue free.—MORGAN'S POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, London, Ont.

BAIN WAGON FOR SALE.—We are offering one heavy Bain Lumber or Farm Wagon for sale cheap, on easy terms. For particulars write M. A. MACLEOD, SUSSEX, N.B. or W. C. MACLEOD & SONS, LOCH LOMOND WEST, N. S

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED at once for work in your locality. Will guarantee $2.00 to $3.00 per day. Opportunity to advance rapidly. Will pay liberally for spare time. Work not difficult. Experience not required. INTERNATIONAL BIBLE PRESS, Toronto.

A BRIGHT twentieth-century man for new and fascinating work as ambitious representative for the marvellous Oxygenor—entirely new, highclass proposition. Wonderful moneymaker for progressive man if found. Experience unnecessary. Such men apply OXYGENOR COMPANY, Chatham, Ontario.

WANTED.—An active man of genial disposition, thoroughly competent in all branches of general farm work and thoroughly reliable. Can accomodate a married man, and will hire by the year if satisfactory. State wages required, with or without board.—CHAS. PETERS Elmhurst, Kings Co., N.B.

FOR SALE.—Registered Holstein Friesian bull, Woodside Amanartis De Kol (No. 46399 American H.F. Association), calved Feb. 20, 1907; color mostly black; sire Korndike Queen De Kol Butter Boy American No 34800; dam Amanartis De Kol 2d American No 57995. Price $100.00 can be seen at Lonewater Farm, Westfield, Kings Co., N. B. Address letters to R. M. BURDEN 308 Hanover St., Boston.

Meadow Brook Stock Farm.

Chatham, N. B.

Clydesdales, Haeknеys, Shorthorns, Berkshires. Look over our winnings at late Amherst Horse Show and you will be convinced that we have the stock. Send your Pure Bred Mares to be bred

J. B. SNOWBALL COMPANY Limited, Proprietors

JOHN BENNETT, Superintendent.

Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition.

(Continued from page 817.)

competition in any class, particularly in the pure bred classes. It was seemingly a walk over for the exhibitors in the respective classes.

BERKSHIRES—There was only one solitary Berkshire on exhibition.

YORKSHIRES.—There was some competition in the Yorkshire class as will be seen by the list of winners on another page.

CHESTER WHITES.—H. W. Corning and A. J. Nicholson divided the honors in the Chester White class.

POLAND CHINAS.—Chas. Symes won all the money in the Poland China class with the exception of second prizes on boar and sow, under six months, which went to George Symes.

DUROC JERSEYS—J. E. Baker & Sons had everything their own way with their fat Duroc Jerseys.

GRADE SWINE were shown, principally by butchers and farmers in the vicinity of the city of Halifax and were a fairly presentable lot. The fat hogs and bacon hogs came from the same source.

POULTRY.

There was a large entry of poultry which was comfortably housed in the building previously used for the transportation department. J. P. Landry, of the Poultry Department, College Farm, Truro, acted as superintendent and had every section of his department in ship shape when Mr. A. C. Smith, Waltham, Mass., commenced to judge. There was a large entry of turkeys, ducks and geese. Many of the birds were in poor feather, as might be expected at so early a season, but despite that fact some exceptionally good birds were shown and disqualifications were few and far between. The percentage of inferior birds was very small.

THE PARADE AND DRAWING COMPETITION.

The cattle and horse parades on the track made a fine appearance.

The drawing competition for working oxen and steers took place inside the track and three pairs competed. The first prize was divided between Messrs. Pinkey of Yarmouth, and Tupper, of Tupperville, Annapolis County. Mr. Pinkey's steers, pair, hauled 5800 lbs. on the dray, while Mr. Tupper's oxen broke the chain attached to the dray when moving the same weight.

The attendance was as follows:

	1910.	1911
First day	5,268	1,546
Second day	3,999	3,719
Third day	5,430	3,384
Fourth day	5,424	7,395
Fifth day	7,482	18,115
Sixth day	8,899	6,531
Seventh day	5,105	2,541
Eighth day	1,613	1,921
	43,215	44,912

We notice that some of the Halifax clubs have an apathy towards holding their special fairs during the exhibition week, a feature that has the tendency to draw the interests of the citizens and many visitors away from the exhibition.

To the citizens of Halifax we would say:—

Why set up counter attractions exhibition week? Why not get imbued with the Booster Spirit and help the exhibition instead of putting counter attractions as stumbling blocks in its way?

Prize Winners at the 1911 Halifax Exhibition

continued from page 841

2 and 3 h; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 c, 3 r; W. A. Tucker, 3 c, 3 p; Wm. Smith, Dartmouth, 1 h, 1 and 2 r, 1 and 2 p.

PIT OLD ENGLISH BLACK AND BROWN BREASTED—J. Mockler, Halifax, 1 c, 2 h; Mrs. Geo. Little, Halifax, 2 c; A. White, Halifax, 3c; Geo. Isenor, Halifax, 1 h; Stephen Hubley, 3 h; Lewis P. Shortell, Halifax, H 2 r, H 2 p.

BANTAMS, BLACK AND BROWN BREASTED RED GAME—Hartland Poultry yards 1 h

BANTAMS, R. C. WHITE.—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 2 h; Maritime Poultry Supply Co., 2 c; 1 h.

BANTAMS, R. C. BLACK COCK—E. S. Brown, 1 c; W. & J. Connors, 2 c, 2 h; Haszard & Duchemin, 1 h, 1 r, 1 p; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 r.

GOLDEN SEABRIGHTS—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 2 h, 1 r, 1 p; Haszard & Duchemin, 1 h

SILVER SEABRIGHT— Haszard & Duchemin, 1 c, 2 h; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 c, 1 h, 1 r, 1 p.

BANTAMS, BUFF COCHIN—Geo. H. Seaman, Moncton, 1 c, 2 h, 1 r, 1 p; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 c, 1 h, 1 r, 1 p; Geo. C. McDonald, Halifax, 3 c; Geo. A. Thompson, 3 h.

BANTAMS, BLACK COCHIN—W. & J. Connors, 1 c, 2 h; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 c, 1 r, 1 p; Maritime Poultry Supply Co., 1 h.

BANTAMS, WHITE COCHIN— Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1 r, 1 p; A. J. Keddy, 2 c, 2 h; Arthur Gilfoy, 1 h.

BANTAMS, JAPANESE —Haszard & Duchemin, 1 h.

RHODE ISLAND RED, B. C.—Thos. S. Kyle, Sussex, 1 c, 3 h, 1 r, 1 and 2 p; Haszard & Duchemin, 2 r; W. H. Henry, 2 c, 1 and 2 h.

RHODE ISLAND RED, R. C.—Geo. H. Seaman, 1 c; E. S. Tracey, Halifax, 2 c, 2 h, 1 and 2 r, 1, 2 and 3 p; W. H. Henry, 1 and 3 h.

ORPINGTONS, BUFF—Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c; Chas. Young, Bonny River, 2 c, 1 and 2 h, 1 r, 1 and 2 p; Haszard & Duchemin, 3 c, 2 and 3 r, 3 p; G. S. Brown, 3 h.

(Continued next issue.)

Department of Railways and Canals

Intercolonial Railway.

Baddeck Branch Line.

SEALED TENDESS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Alba-Baddeck Branch." will be received at this office until sixteen o'clock on Thursday, October 12th, 1911, for the construction of a branch line of railway from a point on the Intercolonial Railway near Alba to the town of Baddeck, a distance of 22.7 miles.

Plans, specifications and form of contract to be entered into may be seen and full information obtained on and after 15th inst. 1911 at the office of the Chief Engineer, of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the office of the Chief Engineer, of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, N. B.

Parties tendering will be required to accept the fair wages schedule prepared or to be preby the Department of Labour, which schedule will form part of the contract.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered, unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, in the case of firms, unless there are attached the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm.

An accepted bank cheque for the sum of $30,000.00, made payable to the order of the Minister of Railways and Canals must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

The cheque of the successful tenderer will be held as security, or part security, for the due fulfilment of the contract to be entered into.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals
Ottawa, September 9th, 1911.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Dedartment will not be paid for it.

FOR SALE.

25 Yearling Hens of the following varieties :—Rose and Single Comb, R. I. Reds and Brown Leghorns at $1 each.

W. H. HENRY,
Shubenacadie, N. S.

Shorthorns For Sale.

We have sold eight pure-breds and have a choice lot of roan and reds left, ages from 13 to 26 months. Also a large red bull, 3 years old.

C. C. H. EATON,
Canard, N. S.

The Danger of the Common Roller Towel

(Continued from page 330.)

paper towels have not proved very satisfactory to Europeans. The Japanese—as is well known—use only paper handkerchiefs, but this custom, admirable as it is from a sanitary point of view, has not found favor among western races.

Inquiry at the London county council offices showed that the roller towels are in use in the L. L. C. schools. Precautions are taken to prevent the use of the towels by a child who is afflicted with some complaint, andwhen necessary, if an epidemic is feared, the roller towels are temporarily withdrawn from use. —London Sketch.

Broad View Farm

offers for sale a few choice Imperial Pekin Drakes, $2.00 each, also a few nice White Wyandotte Cockerels, $1.00 each. Order now.

EGBERT DeYOUNG,
Box 120. Dartmouth, N. S.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Pier at Upper Salmon River, N. B.," will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M., on Wednesday, October 4, 1911, for the construction of a Pier at Upper Salmon River, Albert County, N. B.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained on application at the offices of E. T. P. Shewen, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N. B., Geoffrey Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N. B., and on application to the Postmaster at Alma, Albert County, N. B.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, September 6, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Dates to Remember

St. John Agricultural Society Exhibition, Moosepath Park, St. John, N. B., Sept. 28th, 1911.

New Brunswick Apple Exhibition, St. John, N. B., Oct. 30th and 31st to Nov. 1st and 2nd, 1911.

Dyke View Farm.

We offer for sale 1 Guernsey Bull, No. 322, years old in January, 1912, of superior stock. also 2 young Bulls, 1 dropped 4th March and 1 th 11th May, 1911, and 3 Registered Cows, 8, 6 and years old, to freshen in January, February an April, 1912. Agricultural Societies please note.

William Cox & Son,
L. D. 'Phone. Canard, Kings Co., N.

It will pay you to start your letter with the words: "I saw your advertisement in THE MARITIME FARMER."

SUNNY BRAE SHEEP RANCH
Auction Sale of Sheep

I WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT

FREDERICTON EXHIBITION

—ON—

Friday Morning, Sept. 22nd, 1911

the largest and best selection of all the leading breeds, both sexes, ever before offered in the Maritime Provinces. Sheep are booming and bound to lead all classes of live stock in these provinces. Brother farmer don't fail to attend this sale. Buy a good pure bred sheep and start on the road to success. This sale will also afford a splendid opportunity for Farmers' Societies to select high class pure bred stock. **Remember the dates.**

Terms made known at sale or my writing us.

JAMES A. TELFER, - - - - PROPRIETOR

Breeders Directory

Our charge for inserting names in this Directory is $1 per year for each line under each heading. Money must be paid strictly in advance. Names taken out promptly when time is up. Stamps taken.

Jersey Cattle.
Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Guernsey Cattle.
Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex, N. B.
Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Holstein Cattle.
F. W. C. Nase, Nerepis Station, Kings Co., N B.
Jos. R. Taylor, Upper Dorchester, N. B.

Ayrshire Cattle
John A. Hughes, Petitcodiac, N. B
The S. H. White Co, Ltd. Forest Glen, N. B.
Hon. W. Owens, 4026 Dorchester St., Montreal.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex N. B.
Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N. S.

Shorthorn Cattle.
Isaac Chipman & Son, Chipman's Corner, Kings Co., N. S.
Walter E. Eaton, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N.S

Oxford Down
Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N S.

Cotswolds
Donald Innis, Tobique River, N. B.

SWINE—Berkshire.
J. R. Semple, Brule, Col. Co., N. S.

Yorkshires.
Hon. W. Owens, 14026 Dorchester St., Montreal
The S. H. White Co, Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B.
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
R. J. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S.
Wm. A. Churchill, Lakeside, Yar. Co., N. S.
Boyd A. Wetmore, Harvey, Albert Co, N. B.
Syd. J. Goodliffe, Sussex, N. B.

Chester Whites.
Jacob Allen, Bayfield, N. B.
W. H. Moore, Scotch Lake, N. B.
Howard W. Corning, Coeggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
W. C. McLeod & Sons, Loch Lomond West, N S.

POULTRY.
Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Walter McMonagle & Sons, Sussex N. B.
S. Jones, Sussex, N. B., White Plymouth Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorca, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns.
W. J. M. McLeod, Loch Lomond, West N. S., Houdans and Silver Grey Dorkings and R. C. R. I. Reds

Craig Bros.
B. P. Rocks.

Leaders again A clean sweep of the four cockerel prizes at the last big Fair; 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen, 3rd pullet. In Utility Class 1st Pen, 1st and 2nd pairs of Cockerels, 1st and 2nd pairs of Pullets with the reward of Rhodes Cup. Price of eggs and stock gladly given on application to

BOX 447, Amherst, N.S.

FOR SALE!

To make room, 100 Breeding Hens and Cocks, Barred and White Rocks and R. C. Reds, also some Cockerels and Pullets to spare in each variety.

EGBERT DEYOUNG,
Box 120. Dartmouth, N. S.

"Hillside Stock Farm"

Ayrshires of the choicest strains, imported and Canadian bred, young bulls and females, all ages for sale. We made a personal selection in Scotland last summer and can supply your wants. We invite your inspection when visiting the College Farm Come and see us

PRESCOTT BLANCHARD,
Truro, N. S.

Sea View Stock Farm

I have for sale several choice pure bred young Holstein Bulls, of various ages. Write or call for full information

J. D. IRVING,
Bouctouche, N. B.

SPRING BROOK FARM AYSHIRES.

Headed by two imported Bulls. Stock all ages, for sale. Exceptionally fine lot of young Bull Calves from cows that won at Amherst 3rd in aged cow class. 1st and 4th in three year olds, 1st and 5th in two year olds.

McINTYRE BROS.
Inspection invited. Sussex, N. B.

Dairy — Shorthorns.

FOR SALE.—4 Bulls and some choice Heifers with calf, colors dark red or roan, ages from seven months to two years. The head of this herd is an imported bull from Cumberland Co., England; and was the best calf from one of the best dairy herds in that country. Inspection and enquiry solicited. Address W. T. WOOD, Highfield Farm, - - - Sackville N. B

Holstein Bull for Sale

We have a pure bred, registered Holstein Bull, 8 months old, for sale. This bull is well grown, thrifty and fit to head any herd. His dam was producing 70 pounds milk per day, two weeks after freshening. She is due to freshen again in September and is still giving from 20 to 25 pounds. His sire produces as uniform a lot of calves as we have ever seen. If you want him write to-day.

W. C. MACLEOD & SONS,
"Gold River Farm,
Loch Lomond West, N. S.

Municipal Bonds

of any town or city in the Maritime Provinces are just as safe as money in the Bank.

Many of the bonds we are offering are even safer because the security behind them is greater than the capital stock of many of the banks in which your money is deposited.

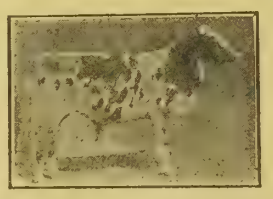
Instead of earning only 3% put your money into Municipal Bonds which will yield you 4½% with absolute safety.

Let us send you our list of absolutely safe Municipal Bonds which will yield you 50% more interest than you can get on bank deposits.

Atlantic Bond Company, Limited,

HOWARD P. ROBINSON, President.

Bank of Montreal Building, - ST. JOHN, N. B.



Wish - Ton - Wish Stock Farm.

Breeders of High-Class Holstein-Friesian Cattle and Large English Berkshire Pigs. Just now we can offer a few good Bull Calves and a Heifer or two. We have some extra good young Berkshire Pigs of both sexes ready to ship the last of May, out of one of the very best sows we ever owned, and sired by an Imported boar of excellent quality.

HARDING BROS., Props.,
Welsford, Queens Co., N. B.

BROOKLAND'S HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

I am offering for sale one pure bred Holstein bull, Eke DeKol Paul, Jr., three years old, dam, Lady Pietertje DeKol. Record day for milk, seventy pounds. Sire, Eke DeKol. This bull is also first cousin to Grace Fayne 2nd Homestead champion seven day cow of the world, 35.55 lbs. butter. Also a half-brother, six months old, out of same cow, sired by Ormsby Veeman.

Write for prices. First come, first served.

C. H. Giles, 'Phone 464, P. O. Box 119, Brooklands, Fredericton, N. B.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS!

Champions of Canada. Champion of World.

In show ring we are champions of Canada. We have defeated the very choicest selections made in United States. We will be shipping a car of Jerseys to the Maritime Provinces early in May. Write at once.

B. H. BULL & SON, - Brampton, Ont.

MAPLE FOREST STOCK FARM.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

ADDRESS:

S. J. GOODLIFFE, - Sussex, N. B.

FINE POULTRY FOR SALE!

Barred Plymouth Rock, White and Buff Wyandotte, S. C. Rhode Island Red and S. C. Brown Leghorn Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets for sale. Several were prize winners last season and the young birds are very promising. No more eggs this year. Prices of birds given on application to

GLEN VIEW POULTRY YARDS, - - SUSSEX, N. B.

FOR SALE.

One Guernsey Bull, 26 months old; two Guernsey Bull Calves, dropped in December, and Females, any age.

My Ayrshire Bull is imported, his dam had a record of 12,840 pounds testing 3.9 in 45 weeks. Three Young Ayrshire Bull Calves, females, any age.

Young Chester White Pigs sold by weight, some 9 weeks and some 10 weeks old, both sexes. Two sows due to farrow in September. Correspondence solicited.

J. F. ROACH, 'Phone 111. "Sunny Side Stock Farm." SUSSEX, N. B.

BELLEVUE STOCK FARM.

Bellevue won male and female championships and all the herd prizes in Shorthorns at the 1910 fairs. The championship for Ayrshire bull has been held by us for three years with our Morton Main's Gerthrope, an Osborne bred bull. All our prize winners, with the exception of our herd bulls were bred by ourselves. Write for prices or call and see us. We breed our winners and sell them too.

C. A. ARCHIBALD, Proprietor. - - - Truro, N. S.

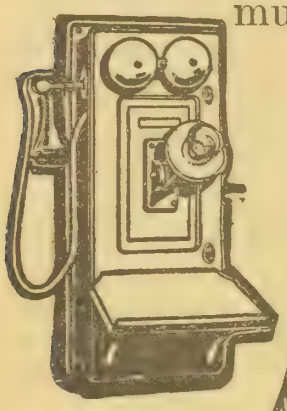
COBEQUID FARM HOLSTEINS!

Offering some fine bull and heifer calves sired by Sir Rooker Posch Artis and Helbon Dekol's Prince, from cows and heifers that are producers. Can spare a cow or two bred to freshen next fall. Inspection solicited.

SAMUEL DICKIE, Central Onslow, Col. Co., N. S.

WE SEND THIS 100-PA CLOTH-BOUND VO E SEND US THE COUPON O-DAY FREE

YOU only need to tear out the coupon, fill it in and mail it to us to get this book. "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines" is a stiff-covered, cloth-bound book of 100 pages, crammed full of hard facts about the building of community-owned telephone lines. There is no theory—no clever writing in this book. It is full of nothing but actual facts. It tells the facts about the organization of numerous rural telephone companies and the success they have achieved, the facts you need to know to organize such a company in your own community. The facts about mutual-company organizations and about stock-company organizations, the facts about practical construction work and how you and your own neighbors can do this construction, the facts about the equipment necessary, the facts about government regulations on the matter—in short, it tells you every fact you need to know, from the moment you dream of the possibilities of a telephone system in your community, until the line is actually erected and you are able to talk over it. This is the most complete book of its kind ever published anywhere; it is the one single volume in existence that gives the farmer every detail of information he requires to organize a telephone company and construct a rural telephone line from start to finish.



You owe it to yourself to know all there is to know about rural telephones. Farmers all over the Dominion are organizing companies of their own; if such a company does not already exist in your locality, it is only a question of time until one will be formed and meantime, you should be becomin possessed of the facts.

TEAR OUT THE COUPON SIGN AND MAIL IT

140

The Northern Electric and Manufacturing Co. Limited

Gentlemen,
Please send me FREE, one copy of your 100 page, bound and illustrated book on "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines".

Name.....

Post Office.....

Province.....

THE Northern Electric AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

Manufacturer and supplier of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and maintenance of Telephone, Fire Alarm and Electric Railway Plants. Address our house nearest you.

FIRE ALARMS THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC AND M.F.G. CO. LIMITED TELEPHONES SUPPLIES

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY VANCOUVER

238

PUBLISHED TWICE-A-MONTH

The MARITIME FARMER
AND CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYMAN

Library Univ of Illinois
Jan 12 University Station
Urbana Ill

Published Twice-a-month in the Interests of the Farmers of the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

Vol. 16. ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 26, 1911 No. 24

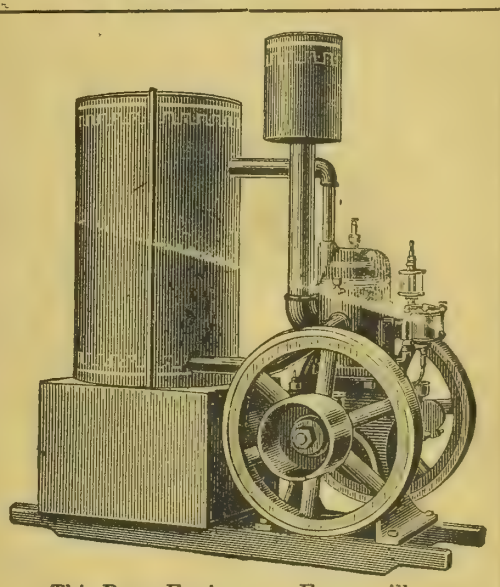
Page Work Engines

Since our first advertisement appeared a month or so ago giving particulars and prices of our engines, we have had many orders. People seem to readily realize that they cannot afford to go without an engine at prices we make—a 3 1-2 horse power at $138. or a six horse power engine for $188. The engines use for fuel either gasoline or kerosene. These engines are powerful but light and can be carried from place to place where work is to be done.

You may be wishing you had an engine to help you do your work, but may be unfamiliar with engines and have an idea that a gasoline engine is an uncertain, complicated thing. If you think so your fears are groundless, for gasoline engines are so developed nowadays as to be just as reliable as any other machine. Anyone can operate a gasoline engine, as there is no danger' No engineer is needed. There is nothing to blow up. Simply put gasoline or kerosene in the fuel tank and give the fly wheel a turn and away she goes for all day. Go off and leave it if you want to. It is safe.

A gasoline engine is started instantly. You do not have to wait to get up steam. When you are through work stop the engine and, and consumption of fuel stops at once. Hence, you can run the engine for only ten minutes, and you use only the fuel required for operating it that length of time.

As to cost of fuel, a Page engine uses only 7-8 of a pint of gasoline or kerosene per horse power per hour. Hence, if you were operating our 3 1-2—4 horse power it would use less than 1-2 gallon per hour, which at 15c per gallon would cost you only about 7 1-2c per hour. Probably you would not work the engine to its limit and fuel would be less accordingly, for a gasoline engine uses fuel only in proportion to the work it is doing.



This Page Engine on a Farm will pump, saw wood, run a cream separator, washing machine, churn, silage cutter, fanning mill, root cutter, grindstone, etc. It may be easily moved from one place to another, and is always ready to run. It does the laborious and tedious chores of the farm.

We are getting many orders from the Maritime Provinces, especially from Prince Edward Island, although Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are not far behind. Dealers find the Page engines a good line to handle as they are so low in price and so high in quality. We are getting so many applications for agency that we hope to have a thorough organization in the engine branch of our business in the near future.

MARINE ENGINES

We have in above referred particularly to stationary or work engines. But we are also supplying marine engines from 2 to 36 horse power. Catalogue of either style on request.

The Page Wire Fence Company, Limited

WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO

BRANCHES: Toronto, Cor. King and Atlantic Ave. Montreal, 505-517 Notre Dame St. W. St. John, 37 Dock St.

One of the Many Letters We are Receiving Daily

Monastry of Our Lady of Charity,
Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 11th, 1911

Asepto Soaps, Ltd., St. John, N. B.

Dear Sirs:---Please accept our Sincere thanks for having so promptly sent us the premiums asked for. We are delighted with them, they are so beautiful. We remain,

The Sisters of Our Lady of Charity.

Do you realize how quickly you can procure a beautiful premium from us? and that all of the following articles carry coupons that count together on the same premium?

List of Articles That Carry Coupons With Them

Asepto Soaps

Asepto Soap.
Asepto Soap Powder.
Asepto Woollen Soap.
Asepto Carbolic Soap.
Asepto Hand Cleaner.
Asepto Potash or Lye.
Asepto Ironing Wax.
Asepto Bluing.
Asepto Gloss Starch.
Asepto Scouring Soap.
Asepto Black Harness Soap.
Naptho Soap.
Venus Floating Soap (toilet)
Scott's Scouring Powder.

Specialties

Bay Rum
Bees Honey
Turpentine
Salts
Talcum Powder
Banner Cocoa
Senna
Household Ammonia
Sulphur
Banner Sweet Chocolate
Banner Bitter Chocolate
Banner Soda or Saleratus

Ebony Shoe Polishes

Ebony Lustre - - $0.25
Success Lustre - - 10
Ebony Combination in Black Tan or Oxblood, 10c and 25c sizes
White Canvas Polish
Little Coon Stove Polish
Ebony Paste Polish

Oils

Banner Axle Oil
Camphorated Oil
Cod Liver Oil
Heavy Machine Oil
Oil of Tar
Fish Oil
Carbolated Oil
Castor Oil
Harness Oil
Sweet Oil
Neatsfoot Oil
Olive Oil
Sewing Machine Oil

Veterinary Dept.

Pendleton's Colic Cure
Pendleton's Condition Powders
Pendleton's Gall Cure
Pendleton's Hoof Grower
Pendleton's Horse Liniment

Banner Spices

Cream Tartar
Ground Cloves
Whole Cloves
Allspice
Nutmeg
Mustard
Ginger
Pepper
Cinnamon
Mixed Spice
Cassia

Banner Fruit Syrups

Strawberry
Lemon
Orange
Raspberry
Pineapple
Cherry
Lime Juice

Banner Extracts

Lemon
Peppermint
Strawberry
Wintergreen
Vanilla
Pineapple
Almond
Cinnamon
Rose

Patent Medicines

Beef Wine and Iron
Carbolic Salve
Corn Cure
Cure-a-cold Tablets
Dr. Eric's Dysentry Tablets
Herner's Dyspepsia Cure
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil
Jamaica Ginger
Pansy Healing Cream
Pendleton's Curative Bitter
Pendleton's Panacea
Scott's Quinine Pills
Dr. Scott's White Liniment
Dr. Scott's Pills
Dr. Scott's Honey Balm
Scott's Worm Syrup
White's Pine and Tar
Scott's Witchazel Cream
Scott's Pure Extract Witch-azel
Friar's Balsm
Glycerine
Paragoric
Spirits Nitre
Carbolic Acid
Scott's T. A. Gum

Send For Premium Book

ASEPTO SOAPS Ltd., ST. JOHN, N.B.

Your money back if Purity Flour does not prove entirely satisfactory in the baking.

DON'T simply buy flour from the dollar and cent side of it. Buy high-quality flour. That means PURITY FLOUR. The first little extra cost is more than made up by the extra number of loaves of bread it makes—by the superiority of the bread and pastry in sweetness of flavor and nourishing qualities. Buying Purity Flour is a safe investment. You get large returns, not only on account of Purity's ability to produce more, but because Purity contains the greater nutriment and the vim of a strong hard wheat flour. Food made from Purity Flour gives the consumer health, snap and force, which cannot be gained from the use of the weaker soft wheat flour.

"MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD"

PURITY FLOUR

You can buy as little as a 7 pound cotton bag or in 14, 24, 49, and 98 pound sacks. Also in barrels and half-barrels

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY — Purity — MANITOBA HARD WHEAT

Purity may cost a little more than some flours but you'll find its more than worth the difference. To be genuine, must bear the Purity trade mark.

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED
Mills at Winnipeg, Goderich, Brandon

This Fence Has Vast Strength

For a fourth less than the price we pay, we could get hard-drawn steel wire. But that kind, though used in most other wire fence, hasn't the *life*, the springiness, the strength we insist on for Maritime Wire Fence.

• • • •

So we make this fence of extra-heavy hard drawn steel wire of nine-gauge. Constantly we test it for quality. And so we *know* this fence has *more* strength than it probably will ever need.

• • • •

Yet the price of Maritime Wire Fence is no higher than you must pay for ordinary fence. But the life of the Maritime Fence is far longer—and the fence surely reliable.

• • • •

On this extra-quality wire we put a smooth, even heavy coat of galvanizing. We put on more than enough — that's our way. You gain by the longer life of this better fence. And we lock laterals and upright wire rigidly, yet springily, with a cross-leverage lock that simply CANNOT let go under the hardest strain.

• • • •

You can bank on the strength of this fence Make the test for yourself and your neighbors. Then get the agency—it will pay you well. Address

NEW BRUNSWICK WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Moncton, N.B.

MARITIME WIRE FENCE

What About the Boy Who is to Become a Farmer?

Give Him an Agricultural Education---It is the Best Heritage You Can Leave Him.

The Boy, preparing for Medicine, Law, Theology Literature, Business, etc., must, if he would succeed, have an Education. The Prospective Twentieth Century Farmer should have Equal Advantages.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, TRURO, N. S.

Tuition FREE to All Students from the Maritime Provinces.

Next Session of Full Course Begins November 1st, 1911

Next Shourt Course for Farmers and Farmers' Sons Begins January 2nd, 1912.

Next Short Course in Domestic Science, Dairying, Horticulture and Poultry for Ladies Begins January 2nd, 1912

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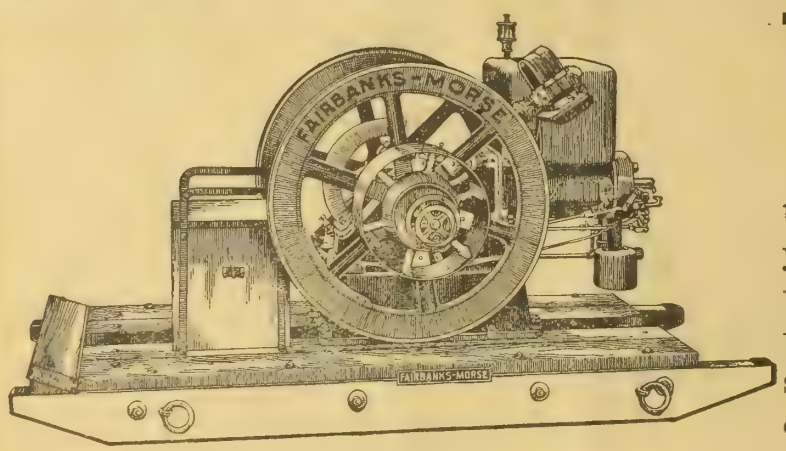

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Volume 16. ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, SEPTEMBER 26, 1911. Number 24.

The Fredericton Exhibition

THE Fredericton, inter-provincial, exhibition which is bi-annally held under the auspices of Agricultural Society, No. 34, Fredericton, N. B., was held this year on September 16th to 23rd inclusive.

The motto of the managemznt of the Fredericton exhibition seems to be "Watch us Grow Bigger and Better." The 1911 fair easily surpassed any other show ever held in the university town.

The main building which has been enlarged at an expense of several thousand dollars was taxed to its utmost capacity and if the management pursue as aggressive a policy of improvement during the next two years as they have during the past two years no one can afford to miss paying a visit to their fair.

We understand the additions to the main building have been so designed that short courses in live stock judging or a winter fair may be held in them. The new amusement hall will also be used for the annual meetings of the New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Associations.

The various exhibitors, as in the past, were loud in their praise of the genial courtesy extended to them by Secretary Hooper and the various members of the staff.

The main building was tastefully decorated and the various exhibitors seemed to vie with each other in decorating their respective booths. The large number of excellently arranged booths of the manufacturers' and others was ample proof that Mr. Hooper had not been idle during the past two years.

The amusements were clean and we believe the visitors enjoyed their visit to their hearts content. Disagreeable weather and Federal elections had the tendency to keep the attendance at a lower notch than we would like.

The showing of field and garden roots and of field grains was a sight worth seeing. The tables simply groaned under loads of the products of the farm and garden. Truly the exhibitions of such numerous excellent specimens is an indication that the farmers of New Brunswick can grow as good rops as farmers in any other part of Canada. Mr. S. J. Moore, Maritime representative of the Seed Division placed the awards in these classes.

The showing made in the fruit classes was the best ever made at Fredericton. The apples were well grown and the color was excellent. Mr. Turney, the provincial Horticulturist, who placed the awards in the fruit classes, had a neat, educational exhibit of fruit, showing fruit from sprayed and unsprayed trees. The benefits accruing from spraying was clearly seen in the well grown, richly colored apples while the unsprayed apples were small, wormy, and badly spotted. The fruit used for Mr. Turney's exhibit was taken from an orchard, used by the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture for demonstration purposes. The results achieved by their first season's work would warrant their continuance of the work in various localities.

The Nappan Experimental Farm also had an interesting and instructive exhibit of the products of the farm that was much admired.

Messrs Harvey Mitchell and L. C. Daigle judged the dairy products which were much more numerous than at Halifax. The quality of the butter and cheese, of both creamery and private dairy manufacture, was very good.

The fair grounds have been considerably enlarged by moving some of the stock barns further away from the main buildings than they used to be. This is an improvement that is very much appreciated by the stockmen. Additional stalls and pens have been built for all classes of livestock yet every stall was crowded to its utmost capacity.

THE HORSES.

Horses were not strong in point of quantity but the quality was very good. Mr. Patrick Farrell placed the awards.

THOROUGHBREDS were almost down to the vanishing point. The stallion Cyclist and the imported mare Penela, both exhibited by the Hartland Poultry Yards, were the only Thoroughbreds at the fair.

HACKNEYS—R. A. Snowball had the only two entries in the Hackney Class. He showed Model Peformer in the aged stallion class, Laugton Lily, a Royal show winner in the aged mare class and Laugton Belle and Chatham Lily respectively in the two-year-old and one-year-old classes.

STANDARD BREDS—The first prize on aged Standard bred stallions went to W. Alexander, St. John, N. B., on Dan Gilbert. H. McCoy's Bourbon T. by Bourbon Wilkes and Colombo by Bingen were the second and third prize winners in the same class. Thos. Hughes, Gibson, N. B., and H. Crotty, Fredericton, were exhibitors of Standard bred mares.

COACH HORSES—The Stallions Galloway and Onyx were shown in the Coach horse class by H. C. Jewett and W. Alexander. Galloway captured the diploma for best Stallion any age. Moses Flemming and Miss Vera VanBuskirk had coach mares with foals by Galloway.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES—There were three entries in the aged Clydesdale Stallions. Jewett's Sorbie Boy, led the way closely followed in second place by F. W. Clark's King of Drumry, a horse imported last winter from Scotland by the late Mr. Thompson. H. A. Treadwell's Provost Wright captured the blue ribbon. Sorbie Boy captured the coveted diploma for best stallion any age. R. A. Snowball, The Fraser Lumber Co., G. Pugh and G. C. Corsar were the other exhibitors of imported Clydesdales. In the aged mare class a Fraser mare, Lady Rose, stood at the head of her class followed in second place by Snowball's Marinetta, by Benedict and in the third place by a good Corsar mare. Fraser's Rosabelle took second place in the brood mare, with foal section while her foal of 1911 by Up-to-Time headed his class. Snowball's Marinetta led the brood mare's class and with her mate May Lothian was at the head of the span in harness class. The second prize in the latter class went to Fraser's Dolly and Lady Rose. G. Pugh had the third prize brood mare.

CLYDESDALES, CANADIAN BRED—R. A. Snowball had the largest entry in this class. His aged stallion, Baron Belgradden was out in fine form but did not meet with competition. In the two-year-old stallion class, Snowblla's Chatham Fame by Scottish Fame took second place to Lee & Clark's Labor Again by Handy Andy. Baron Belgradden snatched the diploma for best stallion any age from all his opponents. Snowball won first, second and third prizes in the yearling filly class with Moss Rose, Mignonette and, Chatham Jennie, while May Lothain's foal of 1911, by Baron Belgradden led his class. G. L. Pugh's foal being placed in second position.

PERCHERONS—The Fraser Lumber Co., H. C. Jewett, D. P. Clayton and Chas. Symes had everything their own way in the Percheron classes. The diploma for best stallion, any age, went to the Fraser Lumber Co., on Ozange, shown in the aged stallion classes. Jewett's Gresham stood in second place. Clayton's imported stallion, Indican was shown in the three-year-old class, while Lord Roberts, shown in the two-year-old class and owned by Chas. Symes had everything their own way in their respective classes. The Fraser Lumber Co., showed the mare Lucette and hitched with her mate Ozange captured first money in the span. Chas. Symes' Distinguee had no competition in the brood mare class.

SADDLE HORSE.—Galloway, H.C Jewett's French Coach Horse was the only entry in the Saddle horse class.

Among other exhibitors in the Roadster, General Purpose and Draught horse classes were F. Burnett, French Village, A. Burnett, Island View, H. Burnett, Kingsclear, H. Crotty, G. S. Parker, B. Goodspeed, Robert Gay, R. T. Baird and G. L. Pugh, who exhibited some very useful horses. Their winnings will be found elsewhere in this issue.

BEEF CATTLE.

were judged by Mr. Gibson, of Ontario. Shorthorns were few in numbers. R. A. Snowball captured all the prizes with the exception of second prize on junior bull calf and third prize on senior and junior bull calves which went to J. R. Jewett, Macniquac and F. W. Clark, Fredericton, respectively.

HEREFORDS—W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S., had no competition against

his magnificent herd of white faces.

POLLED ANGUS.

There were two herds of Polled Angus Cattle exhibited by Messrs A. J. Keniston and E. L. Allen, Bangor Me. They were not top notches and would have stood better fitting.

DEVONS.

Chas. G. and Wm. A. Pinkney of Yarmouth County, N. S. were on hand with their trim herds of Devons and were awarded prizes as will be found in the list of awards.

BEEF GRADES AND FAT CATTLE

The choicest plums in the Beef Grades and Fat Cattle classes went to W. W. Black.

DAIRY CATTLE.

As at the Halifax and Chatham Exhibitions the chief attraction in the stock yards centered on the Dairy Cattle Classes.

Ayrshires, Holsteins, Guernseys, Jerseys and Grades were out in strong numbers. Mr. Glenhenning, of Ontario, placed the awards. While no one doubts that Mr. Glendenning was sincere in making his awards, we are sorry to say that there were cases where his decisions were very unpopular with spectators and exhibitors alike. Many of the Halifax and Chatham decisions were reversed and in some cases animals out-classed at the latter shows mounted to the head of the list at Fredericton. We believe Mr. Glendenning did his best but that is poor balm for the breeders, who spent money and years of usefulness in building up their herds to a high ideal only to find them set back in the show ring and inferior animals set up for models.

We do not mean to infer that Mr. Glendenning's judgment erred in every case, but we do say that the greater number of the stock breeders would not care to again sacrifice the reputation of their stock to his judgment.

AYRSHIRES.

McIntyre Bros., M. H. Parlee, Retson Bros. and Prescott Blanchard exhibited four of the best Ayrshire herds ever shown in the Maritime Provinces. Every class was a whole show in itself, and decisions established at Halifax and Chatham were promuscuously reversed.

In the Aged Bull class, Retson Bros.' Gardrum Prince captured the red ribbon as well as the championship Diploma for the best bull any age. McIntyre Bros.' Whitehill Sunrise, and Blanchard's Spicy Sam came in for second and third places respectively.

Blanchard's Perfection captured the first prize in the four-years-old and upwards cow clas and walked off with the championship diploma. Blanchard also won the first prize on aged herd, followed in second and third places by M. H. Parlee and Mc Intyre Bros. McIntyre Bros. led the way in the young herd contest. They also captured the diplomas for bull and three of his get and cow and two of her progeny on the get of Whitehill Sunrise and the offspring of their popular prize winning cow, White Lady. For the remaining prize winnings in the Ayrshire class see other pages of this issue.

HOLSTEINS.

There were also four strong herds of the ever popular black and whites. Logan Bros. were over from Nova Scotia, and Lea & Clark were on hand from the Garden of the Gulf, to vie with the Brooklands and Wish-Ton-Wish herds owned by Messrs. C. H. Giles and Harding Bros. respectively. As in the Ayrshire class competition was strong in nearly every section of the Holstein class.

Harding Bros.' aged Bull, Schuiling Sir Posch, champion at the Toronto Fairs in 1909 and 1910 went back to his stall as the champion of the Fredericton Exhibition and thus became entitled to the Holstein Friesian Association's Special Prize of $15.00 for best bull any age.

Harding Bros.' Blizzard, winner of first money in the aged dry cow class captured the diploma and the Holstein Friesian Association's Special Prize of $10.00 for best cow, any age At the time of the show, she was only a day or two short of her freshening period and as she carries a well balanced udder of tremendous size, she was much admired by visitors to the Fair. The first prize on aged herd went to Harding Bros. while a similar honor on young herd went to Lea & Clark, whose aged cow, Jacoba Johanna and three-year-old Whilemina were the only two cows entered in the milk test, whose records qualified them for prizes and won the Holstein Friesian Association's Special prizes as well as the prizes offered by the Exhibition in the milk test section.

GUERNSEYS.

Roper Bros. and H. W. Corning had two very nice herds of Guernseys. There were also a few individuals exhibited by Agricultural Society, No. 34 of York Co., N. B. A full list of awards will be found on another page of this issue. The fattest and most coveted plums went to H. W. Corning, among which were the following: Diplomas for champion male, champion female, bull and three of his get and cow and two of her offspring on Island Prince of Hillside and her offspring. Corning also captured the red ribbon on aged herd and on breeders' young herd.

Following is the score made by Lea & Clark's cows in the forty-eight hours milk test:

Jacoba Johanna, 6 years old, 153.8 points, 137.3 lbs. milk testing 3.5 per cent butter fat. Whilemina, 3 years old, 107.4 points, 93.4lbs. milk testing 3.6 per cent butter fat.

It may be added that these cows had been milked out for the beginning of the test immediately after being held up in milk for the show ring. Our readers will understand that the reactionary period that would naturally follow such excitement would not be conducive to large yields and would also cause a variable butter fat per centage.

JERSEYS.

H. S. Pipes & Son, Josselyn & Young and Jas. E. Baker & Sons were the contestants for honors in the Jersey class. Pipes captured the champion male diploma with Fereor while the honor for best female went to Josselyn & Young's Flying Fox's Adora. Josselyn & Young also captured the red ribbon for both aged herd and breeders' young herd as well as the diploma for bull and three of his get with Fox-all of St. John O' Dreamwold and on cow and two of her offspring with their champion cow.

GRADES.

Some very useful dairy Grades were shown by J. C. Gilman & Son, Fredericton, Lea & Clark, Mr. J. Jewett and Roper Bros..

Grade Holsteins predominated. Gilman and Lea & Clark led the way in nearly every class. Lea & Clark had the best female any age and consequently won the Silver Cup donated by the Holstein Friesian Association of Canada for the best grade cow, providing she was sired by a Holstein bull.

SHEEP.

The sheep classes were well filled with the banner flocks of the Maritime Provinces.

New Y. M. C. A. Building, Halifax

Cotswolds, Leicesters, Lincolns, Oxford Downs, Shropshires, South Downs, Hampshire Downs, Cheviots, Dorset Horns and Suffolks made a grand showing and each flock was a credit to its exhibitor. Mr. Gibson who judged the beef classes, placed the awards in the sheep classes. Jas. A. Telfer, of Sussex and the Boswalls of Prince Edward Island had the largest number of entries. The winnings of the respective breeders will be found in this issue. Mr. Telfer held an auction sale of pure bred sheep at the close of the Fair particulars of which will be given later.

SWINE.

Mr. Glendenning judged the Swine classes. The largest number of entries were in the White Chester and Berkshire classes. Chas. Symes and J. E. Baker & Sons had no competition against their Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys. Howard Corning B. Goodspeed and J. R. Jewett had some good White Chesters and G. W. Smith, Robert Long and Searle & Lampson had some good Berkshires.

The largest and fattest hog was shown by Mr. A. E. Kilburn.

POULTRY.

Every nook and corner in the Poultry building was crowded with tier after tier of well filled Poultry coops. Almost every variety of domestic birds and fowls, from the tiny canary to the lordly turkey was shown at Fredericton, and there was quality to burn. Messrs. J. P. Landry, poultry manager and instructor at the College Farm, Truro and Seth Jones, poultry expert for the New Brunswick Department for Agriculture placed the awards without fear or favor. Disqualifications were handed out where the dirds did not conform to the requirements of the Standard of Perfection. These gentlemen judge birds as they find them without resorting to any favoritism.

The Poultry Classes at the Maritime Fair are improving year by year and fewer poor specimens are shown now-a-days than used to be a few years ago.

D. Innis, Tobique River, N. B. had the best collection of grain and grain in the straw. Wm . Palmer and W. H. Moore, Scotch Lake had the first and second best eight inch sheafs and bushel lots of cleaned grain from fields entered in the 1911 Standing Grain Competition. Donald Innis had the best selection of grain in the straw. The best assortment of potatoes was shown by Mr. O. W. Wetmore. J. W. Smith had the best collection of garden vegetables, closely followed in second and third places by Messrs. B. Goodspeed and J. Bebbington. Among the exhibitors of Agricultural Products were : D. Curry, G. E. Fisher, J. Stevenson, G. W. Foster, R. Shaw, Wm. Palmer, A. R. Gorham, Wm. Sterritt, M. E. Foster, A. E. Kilburn, N. D. Allen, W. H. Moore, W. L. Mitchell, Jos. McKay, W. Limerick, Miss A. Burkee, C. McFarlane, Fraser Lumber Co., J. W. Smith, Ed. Dumphy, Mrs. E. W. Darcus, A. Schleyer, A. Alward, Boys Industrial Home, T. W. Samson, H. Hayward, Mrs. A. Barker, H. H. Belmore, Thos. Owens, Mrs. Cowperthwaite, C. McFarlane, Mrs. Jos. McKnight, W. E. Seery and S. R. Bolster.

The exhibitors of Horticultural Products were; J. C. Gilman & Son, Robt. Gay, S. B. Hatheway, G. C. Cossar, S. McCullough, Clowes Hallett, R. J. Barker, O. W. Wetmore, A. Dumphy, Chas. Parent, St. John, River Valley Fruit Co., J. Rankine, I. Stevenson, Jackson Bros., F. A. Hubbard, H. D. Almain, H. E. Johnson, A. F. Hiltz, E. Aston, Mrs. E. W. Darcus, W. P. & F. L. Fox, W. Sterritt, John Campbell, F. E. Bailey, Robt. Shaw, Alfred Keene, J. McKilligan, J. S. Neil, Mrs. Sutherland, A. R. Gorham, R. Henry, Cyrus Burtt, Mrs. I. C. Good, Miss Maud Allen, Mrs. M. J. Charters, M. Bower. Such an array of exhibitors all b ut three of whom were from New Brunswick is a fair idea of the interest that New Brunswick farmers are taking in fruit growing.

In closing these remarks on the Fredericton Fair we would say in behalf of the Stock Breeders that if the Management wishes to keep up their policy re larger and better shows it will be necessary for them to secure the services of a competent judge for each and every Dairy Cattle Class, that the boys will return home with their stock feeling that the placing awarded them was correct. Then they will have correct ideals to follow for future guidance.

The "Silver Leaf" Desease of Fruit Trees.

An appeal to the Fruit Growers of Canada for co-operation in preventing the spreading of this alarming trouble.

HOW TO RECOGNIZE "SILVER LEAF" DISEASE.

As the name indicated this disease may be recognized by a silvery or milky gloss on the upper surface of the leaves of Apples, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Currants and Gooseberries. In this country authentic cases have only occurred on Apples and Plums, but in Europe this disease has often been found in the other kinds of fruits. It is somewhat difficult to recognize the silvery appearance of like "Silver Leaf" but on wiping the leaves, which, however, may become so pronounced as to completely whiten with a kind of bluish white tinge, the foliage of one or more limbs, or often the whole tree. The present use of sprays like Bordeaux or Lime Sulphur results in the covering of the leaves with a bluish or yellowish white film and this may give the tree an appearance not unthe leaves, this covering is of course easily removed, while in the real "Silver Leaf" the colour will remain. Hence it is important to distinguish carefully between these two facts and in order to be sure of the disease specimens will gladly be examined and reported upon by the Division of Botany, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Growers should, however, try to become familiar with the appearance of this disease which is by no means a new trouble in this country, but which has unfortunately escaped detection until the discovery of undoubted cases of "Silver Leaf" in N. S., a few months after taking up my duties here. No doubt every reader is familiar with the silvery foliage of some of our native willows and populars. From a distance these trees may easily be recognized on account of the bluish white appearance of their foliage. If you bear in mind the appearance of this colour when examining your orchards, and if not due to any milky film of sprays there exists the probabilty of the presence of this "Silver Leaf" disease. I again solicit samples of foliage, for we cannot be too careful in taking every possible step to prevent this disease from becoming a source of real danger to one of the country's most important industries.

NATURE OF THE DISEASE.

The "Silver Leaf" is injurious to the life of the trees that have been enumerated. The trees may at first show only one limb affected; gradually another falls a victim, until the whole tree becomes involved. The disease works slowly, and it may take from three to five years before the disease has involved a whole tree This depends naturally upon the size of the tree. During the first few years the affected branches bear some fruit, but bearing soon becomes a thing of the past and the tree dies limb after limb. It may be said that a tree once attacked nearly always dies, and as it is our experience that it bears little or no fruit previous, protection, practically amounts to immediate destruction of the trees which show this disease.

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CAUSE OF THE DISEASE.

The cause of "Silver Leaf" in fruit trees has been very much discussed in England and one of the foremost Mycologists of England firmly disputes any disease "theory." His evidence in favour of a physiological disturbance, however, is in the face tion experiments of very little—not of repeated and successful inoculato say of the slightest importance. It is very likely that in many other cases—there exist in this case too, predisposing factors which may be of physiological nature, which render the tree more liable to contract the disease, but there exists in my mind and in that of many careful and reliable investigators (Perciva,, Pickering, etc.) little doubt that "Silver Leaf" has been due to an infection with STEROUM PURPUROUM. This fungus I have found associated with this disease everywhere, where I have traced this disease, moreover reports from other countries (New Zealand, South Africa, etc., etc.), also show that this species of STEROUM is always found where "Silver Leaf" trees exist. Again, in this country I repeated the inoculation last November and every tree thus inoculated now shows "Silver Leaf" quite plainly. Trees inoculated with BJERKANDARA SP, (ADUSTA), (another fungus which frequents dead wood or fruit trees), and check trees made with inoculation cut made with a sterile knife, and finally, those growing in the same row, but where no wound of any kind was made, remained perfectly free from "Silver Leaf" Disease.

WARNING TO GROWERS.

"Silver Leaf" Disease has been recorded and has been personally observed in the following provinces: Ontario (Ottawa only), Nova Scotia (several records), New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Experimental Orchards in Manitoba. No case has yet been recorded from Quebec, Niagara District, or any of the other Provinces where fruit is grown. This must not be taken as an indication of its nonexistence. I have reason to believe that the disease is very widely spread. THE DISEASE IS VERY SERIOUS. Growers in this country are advised to examine their trees very carefully, and give the disease no chance of establishing itself firmly all over the country. THE FRUIT INDUSTRY IS IN REAL DANGER. Without wishing to be an alarmist we cannot afford to neglect the lessons taught us by this disease in other countries, and every fruit grower should unite with the Department in the efforts which are being made to arrest and control the spread of "Silver Leaf".

PRECAUTIONS.

Steroum Purpuroum the fungus which causes "Silver Leaf", is a wound parasite. The fungus is liable to gain entrance through any wound in the bark or root. It produces its fructification on dead wood only, hence its true nature has not at once been recognized. The fructification appears as more or less adpressed or horizontal brackets of a dull crimson colour. Remove at once all trees that are wholly involved—do not allow the stump to remain in the ground. It is generally on the stump in, or lying on the ground where the fructification of the fungus is produced. The whole wood of any "Silver Leaf" tree should be destroyed by fire. Take the trees out any time before fall. In the fall the fructification appear more generally. Cut away and burn any silver leaved branches, and watch the tree, if after cutting away a branch "Silver Leaf" reappears in others throw the tree out. When removing a tree the roots should be dug out also then fill in the hole with stone lime mixed with soil and allow three months before planting another tree in its place. Local infections of single limbs may take place and the inoculation experiments have shown that such a limb may recover, but it is best to remove an infected limb as soon as noticed. The disease is liable to spread from limb to limb, so do not take any risks.—M. Gusson, Dominion Botanist.

Central Experimental Farm,

Street Improvement, Truro

The Cow That Will Come Fresh.

Pregnant cows should be kept in separate lots from all other animals for at least two or three months prior to calving time. A kick or a bunt is very liable to cause abortion, and is sure to weaken the cow's offspring, to say nothing of the distress it must cause the cow herself, she being in such a delicate condition.

Undue exercise, fear or excitement of any kind are to be carefully guarded against, as they not only injure the cow and may cause abortion, but the temperament of the dam will be transmitted to her calf even after birth, and if she be kept in a nervous or frightened condition, ger offspring will be of like temperament, rendering it unfit for dairy or breeding purposes.

While the pregnant cow should be furnished with clean, comfortable quarters and well bedded every night, she should at the same time be allowed plenty of exercise in the open air and sunlight. As the strain on her system becomes greater, she is liable to grow inactive and lazy. Her organs thus become clogged and somewhat dormant, which makes it absolutely necessary that she take daily, gentle exercise. This will loosen all muscles, open the secretive organs, and cause the whole system to work harmoniously and smoothly. Exercise also has a tendency to scatter the congestion in and about the generative organs, throwing some of it off through the bowels and other organs of excretion. Sometimes we find it necessary to move the cows about, in order for them to secure this much- needed exercise, but it must be given if best results are to be realized.

Ice-cold or impure water, and improper grain and roughage are other detrimentals that must be avoided in handling the pregnant cow. Never allow her to drink ice-col water, as it has a most deteriorating effect on her whole system, and while it is very liable to cause abortion, it cannot fail to injure the calf. Water drawn or pumped directly from the depths of a well is about the correct temperature for her to drink; otherwise, it should have the chill removed from it before the cow takes it into her body. Impure or filthy water is even more dangerous than the ice water, and will cause all sorts of serious derangements among the digestive, assimilative and generative organs. For the same reasons, musty or unclean roughage and grain of all sorts should be rejected as rations for the pregnant cow. Over-ripe roughage also contains too much woody material, and will result in dysentary. The above danger will result if too much roughage is given for the amount of grain fed in conjunction with it, and here is where the beneficial effect of the balanced ration will be felt. With clean, bright clover and alfalfa as the roughage portion of the ration, form the grain ration of the milder grains and feed-stuffs; oats, bran, shorts, oil-meal, etc. While we would not eliminate corn altogether, we would advise that it be made only about one-fourth of the ration, as it is apt to produce still more heat in and around the generative organs, where there is already considerable congestion and irritation. The above mentioned amount of corn, however, is not liable to cause any irregularity, but will assist in keeping the animal in better flesh and supplying the necessary warmth for the body. In this connection, it will be well to state that the bowels should be closely watched and kept normal, as they are the surest indicator to the cow's condition. If they become too loose, increase the amount of dry, binding

(Continued on page 880)

Prize Winners at the Fredericton Exhibition.

HORSES.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1 entry, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards, Hartland, N. B.

Filly or Gelding, 3 years old and upwards—1 entry, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

HACKNEYS.

Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1 entry, 1st, R. A. Snowball, Chatham, N. B.

Filly or Gelding, 3 years old or upwards—1 entry, 1st, R. A. Snowball.

Filly or Gelding, 2 years old—1 entry, 1st, R. A. Snowball.

Filly or Gelding, 1 year old—1 entry, 1st, R. A. Snowball.

STANDARD BREDS.

Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—3 entries, 1st, W. Alexander, St. John, N. B.; 2nd and 3rd, H. McCoy, Fredericton, N. B.

Filly or Gelding, 3 years old—1 entry, 1st, Thos. Hughes, Gibson, N. B.

Best Breeding Mare—1 entry, 1st, H. Crotty, Fredericton, N. B.

COACH HORSES.

Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—2 entries, 1st, H. C. Jewett; 2nd, W. Alexander,

Stallion, any age, 1st, H. C. Jewett.

Filly or Gelding, 3 years old—1 entry, 1st, Moses Flemming, Scotch Lake, N. B.

Filly or Gelding, 2 years old, 1st, Moses Flemming.

Foal of 1911—1 entry, 1st, Miss V. Van Buskirk, Fredericton.

Brood Mare with Foal by her side—1 entry, 1st, Miss V. Van Buskirk.

CLYDESDALES (Imported).

Stallion, 4 years old—3 entries, 1st, H. C. Jewett; 2nd, F. W. Clark, Fredericton; 3rd, H. A. Treadwell, Maugerville, N. B.

Stallion, any age—Diploma—H. C. Jewett.

Filly or Gelding, 3 years old—5 entries, 1st, Fraser Lumber Co., Plaster Rock, N. B.; 2nd, R. A. Snowball; 3rd, G. C. Corsar, Gagetown, N. B.

Foal of 1911, 1st, Fraser Lumber Co.

Span, Mares or Geldings, in harness, 1st, R. A. Snowball; 2nd, Fraser Lumber Co.

Brood Mare with Foal by her side—3 entries, 1st R. A. Snowball; 2nd. Fraser Lumber Co.; 3rd, G. L. Pugh.

CLYDESDALES (Canadian Bred)

Stallion, 4 years old—1 entry, 1st, R. A. Snowball.

Stallion, 2 years old—2 entries, 1st Lea & Clark, Victoria, P. E. I.; 2nd, R. A. Snowball.

Stallion, any age, 1st, R. A. Snowball.

Filly or Gelding, 1 year old, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, R. A. Snowball.

Foal of 1911, 1st, R. A. Snowball; 2nd, G. L. Pugh.

PERCHERONS.

Stallion, 4 years old—2 entries, 1st, Fraser Lumber Co.; 2nd, H. C. Jewett.

Stallion, 3 years old, 1st, D. P. Clayton. Christie's, N. B.

Stallion, 2 years old, 1st, Chas. Symes, Minudie, N. S.

Stallion, any age—Diploma—Fraser Lumber Co.

Filly or Gelding, 3 years old, 1st, Fraser Lumber Co.

Foal of 1911, 1st, Chas. Symes.

Span, Geldings or Mares, in harness 1st, Fraser Lumber Co.

Brood Mare with Foal by her side, 1st, Chas. Symes.

MILITARY SADDLE HORSES.

1st, H. C. Jewett, Fredericton.

Brood Mare with Foal by her side, 1st, W. Todd, Fredericton; 2nd, Vera Van Buskirk, Fredericton.

CARRIAGE HORSES TO HARNESS

Stallion, 1st, R. A. Snowball; 2nd, H. C. Jewett; 3rd, H. A. McCoy.

Mare or Gelding, 1st, R. A. Snowball; 2nd, F. Burnett, French Village, N. B.; 3rd, H. Crotty, Fredericton.

MATCHED TEAM.

1st, F. Burnett.

TANDEMS.

1st, H. C. Jewett.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.

1st, F. Burnett; 2nd, H. C. Crotty.

ROADSTERS TO HARNESS.

Mare or Gelding, 1st, H. Crotty, 2nd, G. S. Barker; 3rd, F. Burnett.

MEDIUM DRAUGHT HORSES.

Filly or Gelding, 3 years old, 1st, B. Goodspeed.

Filly or Gelding, 1 year old, 1st, G. L. Pugh.

Foal of 1911, 1st, G. L. Pugh.

Span, in harness, 1st, A. Burnett; 2nd, H. Burnett; 3rd, R. T. Baird.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.

Filly or Gelding, 3 years old, 1st, Robert Gay; 2nd, H. Burnett.

Filly or Gelding, 2 years old, 1st, R. Gay.

Span, 1st, H. Burnett; 2nd, R. T. Baird.

BEEF CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.

BULL, 3 years old and upwards—1 entry, 1st, R. A. Snowball, Chatham N. B.

Bull, 2 years old—1 entry, 1st, R. A. Snowball.

Bull, Senior Calf—3 entries, 1st and 2nd, R. A. Snowball; 3rd, F. W. Clark, Fredericton, N. B.

Bull, Junior Calf—3 entries, 1st, R. A. Snowball; 2nd, J. R. Jewett, Macnaquac, N. B.; 3rd, F. W. Clark.

Champion Bull—Diploma—R. A. Snowball.

COW, 4 years old and upwards, 1st, R. A. Snowball.

Cow or Heifer, 2 years old—2 entries, 1st and 2nd, R. A. Snowball.

Heifer, Senior Yearling—2 entries, tries, 1st and 2nd, R. A. Snowball.

Heifer, Junior Yearling—2 entries, 1st and 2nd, R. A. Snowball.

Heifer, Senior Calf—1 entry, 1st, R. A. Snowball.

Champion Female—Diploma—R. A. Snowball.

Aged Herd—1 entry, 1st, R. A. Snowball.

Breeder's Young Herd, 1st, R. A. Snowball.

Bull and 3 of his get—1 entry, 1st, R. A. Snowball.

Cow and 2 of her offspring—1 entry 1st, R. A. Snowball.

HEREFORDS.

All the First Prizes in the Hereford Sections were won by W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S., without competition

POLLED ANGUS.

BULL, 3 years old and upwards, 1st, A. J. Keniston, Bangor, Me.

Bull, 2 years old, 1st, A. J. Keniston.

Bull, Junior Yearling, 1st, E. L. Allen, Bangor, Me.

Bull, Senior Calf, 1st, A. J. Keniston.

Bull, Junior Calf, 1st, E. L. Allen.

COW, 4 years old and upwards—4 entries, 1st and 3rd, A. J. Keniston; 2nd and 4th, E. L. Allen.

Cow, 3 years old—3 entries, 1st, E. L. Allen; 2nd and 3rd, A. J. Keniston.

Heifer, Junior Yearling, 1st, A. J. Keniston.

Heifer, Senior Calf—3 entries, 1st and 3rd, A. J. Keniston; 2nd, E. L. Allen.

Aged Herd—2 entries, 1st, A. J. Keniston; 2nd, E. L. Allen.

DEVONS.

BULL, 3 years old and upwards—3 entries, 1st and 3rd, Chas. G. Pinkney, Melbourne, N. S.; 2nd, Wm. A. Pinkney, East Chebogue, N. S.

Bull, 2 years old, 1st, Chas. G. Pinkney.

Bull, Senior Yearling, 1st, Chas. G. Pinkney.

Bull, Junior Yearling, 1st, Wm. A. Pinkney.

Bull, Senior Calf—2 entries, 1st, Wm. A. Pinkney; 2nd, Chas. G. Pinkney.

Bull, Junior Calf—2 entries, 1st, Wm. A. Pinkney; 2nd, Chas. G. Pinkney.

Champion Bull—Diploma—Chas. G. Pinkney.

COW, 4 years old and upwards—3 entries, 1st and 2nd, Wm. A Pinkney; 3rd, Chas. G. Pinkney.

Cow, 3 years old—3 entries, 1st and 2nd, Wm. A. Pinkney; 3rd, Chas. G. Pinkney.

Cow or Heifer, 2 years old—3 entries, 1st and 3rd, Chas. G. Pinkney; 2nd, Wm. A. Pinkney.

Heifer, Senior Yearling, 1st, Wm. A. Pinkney.

Heifer, Junior Yearling—2 entries, 1st, Wm. A. Pinkney; 2nd, Chas. G. Pinkney.

Heifer, Senior Calf—3 entries, 1st, Wm. A. Pinkney; 2nd and 3rd, Chas. G. Pinkney.

Heifer, Junior Calf—2 entries, 1st, Wm. A. Pinkney; 2nd, Chas. G. Pinkney.

Champion Female—Diploma—Wm. A Pinkney.

Aged Herd, 1st, Wm. A. Pinkney; 2nd, Chas. G. Pinkney.

Breeder's Young Herd, 1st, Chas. G. Pinkney; 2nd, Wm. A. Pinkney.

Bull and 3 of his get—Diploma—Chas. G. Pinkney.

Cow and 2 of her offspring—Diploma—Wm. A. Pinkney.

BEEF GRADES.

W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S. won all the First Prizes in the Grade Beef Classes, without competition except in the Heifer Calf Class, when a second Prize was won by J. R. Jewett.

FAT CATTLE.

All the First Prizes awarded in this Class went to W. W. Black, without competition.

DAIRY CATTLE.

AYRSHIRES.

BULL, 3 years old and upwards—3 entries, 1st, Retson Bros., Truro, N. S.

2nd, McIntyre Bros., Sussex, N. B.; 3rd, Prescott Blanchard, Truro, N. S.

Bull, 2 years old—2 entries, 1st, McIntyre Bros.; 2nd, M. H. Parlee.

Bull, Junior Yearling—3 entries, 1st, Prescott Blanchard; 2nd, McIntyre Bros.; 3rd, Retson Bros.

Bull, Senior Calf—5 entries, 1st, Prescott Blanchard; 2nd, Retson Bros. 3rd, M. H. Parlee, Lr. Millstream, N. B.

Bull, Junior Calf—3 entries, 1st, McIntyre Bros.; 2nd, Retson Bros.; 3rd, M. H. Parlee.

Champion Bull—Diploma—Retson Bros. (Gardrum Prince).

COW, 4 years old and upwards—9 entries, 1st and 3rd, Prescott Blanchard; 2nd, McIntyre Bros.; 4th, M. H. Parlee.

Dry Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1 entry, 1st, M. H. Parlee.

Cow, 3 years old—5 entries, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, Retson Bros.

Dry Cow, 3 years old—2 entries, 1st and 2nd, Prescott Blanchard; 3rd, McIntyre Bros.

Heifer, 2 years old—5 entries, 1st, McIntyre Bros.; 2nd and 3rd, Retson Bros.

Heifer, Senior Yearling—5 entries, 1st, McIntyre Bros.; 2nd, M. H. Parlee; 3rd, Retson Bros.

Heifer, Junior Yearling—4 entries, 1st and 3rd, McIntyre Bros.; 2nd, Retson Bros.

Heifer, Senior Calf—7 entries, 1st and 2nd, McIntyre Bros.; 3rd, M. H. Parlee.

Heifer, Junior Calf, 1st, McIntyre Bros.

Champion Female—Diploma—Prescott Blanchard.

Aged Herd—4 entries, 1st, Prescott Blanchard; 2nd, M. H. Parlee; 3rd, McIntyre Bros.

Breeder's Young Herd—3 entries, 1st, McIntyre Bros.; 2nd, Retson Bros.; 3rd, M. H. Parlee.

Bull and 3 of his get—1 entry—Diploma—McIntyre Bros.

Cow and 2 of her offspring—Diploma—McIntyre Bros.

HOLSTEINS.

BULL, 3 years old and upwards—3 entries, 1st, Harding Bros., Welsford, N. B.; 2nd, Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N. S.; 3rd, C. H. Giles, Fredericton, N. B.

Bull, 2 years old—2 entries, 1st, Harding Bros.; 2nd, Lea & Clark.

Bull, Senior Yearling—1 entry, 1st, Lea & Clark.

Bull, Junior Yearling—1 entry, 1st, C. H. Giles.

Bull, Senior calf—4 entries, 1st, Lea & Clark; 2nd and 3rd, Logan Bros.

Bull, Junior calf—3 entries, 1st and 2nd, Logan Bros.; 3rd, Lea & Clark.

Champion Bull—5 entries, Diploma and Holstein Friesian Association Special Prize—Harding Bros.

COW, 4 years old and upwards—3 entries, 1st, Lea & Clark; 2nd and 3rd, C. H. Giles.

Dry Cow, 4 years old and upwards—7 entries, 1st and 3rd, Harding Bros. 2nd, Lea & Clark.

Cow, 3 years old—2 entries, 1st, Lea & Clark; 2nd, Harding Bros.

Dry Cow, 3 years old—1 entry, 1st Logan Bros.

Cow, 2 years old—3 entries, 1st and 2nd, C. H. Giles; 3rd, Lea & Clark.

Heifer 2 years old—5 entries, 1st, Logan Bros.; 2nd, C. H. Giles; 3rd, Lea & Clark.

Heifer, Senior Yearling —6 entries, 1st and 2nd, Harding Bros.; 3rd, Logan Bros.

Heifer, Junior Yearling—3 entries, 1st and 3rd, Logan Bros.; 2nd, Lea & Clark.

Heifer, Senior Calf—8 entries, 1st, Logan Bros.; 2nd and 3rd, Lea & Clark.

Heifer, Junior Calf—4 entries, 1st, Logan Bros.; 2nd, Harding Bros.; 3rd Lea & Clark.

Champion Female—Diploma and Holstein Friesian Association Special Prize—Harding Bros.

Aged Herd—4 entries, 1st, Harding Bros.; 2nd, Lea & Clark; 3rd, Logan Bros.

Breeder's Young Herd, 1st, Lea & Clark; 2nd, Logan Bros.; 3rd, Harding Bros.

Bull and 3 of his get—3 entries, Diploma and Holstein Friesian Association Special Prize—C. H. Giles.

Cow and 2 of her offspring—3 entries, Diploma and Holstein Friesian Special Prize—Harding Bros.

Holstein Friesian Association's Special Prize for 3 animals the get of one sire—3 entries, 1st, C. H. Giles.

Holstein Friesian Association's Special Prize for 2 animals the offspring of one cow—3 entries, 1st, Lea & Clark.

JERSEYS.

BULL, 3 years old and upwards—2 entries, 1st, H. S. Pipes & Son, Amherst, N. S.; 2nd, Josselyn & Young Silver Falls, N. B.

Bull, 2 years old—1 entry, 1st, J. E. Baker & Sons, Barronsfield, N. S.

Bull, Senior Yearling—1 entry, 1st, H. S. Pipes & Son.

Bull, Junior Yearling—1 entry, 1st, H. S. Pipes & Son.

Bull, Senior Calf—3 entries, 1st, Josselyn & Young; 2nd and 3rd, H. S. Pipes & Son.

Bull, Junior Calf—3 entries, 1st and 3rd, H. S. Pipes; 2nd, Josselyn & Young.

(Continued on page 879)

The Chatham Exhibition

Chatham, on the banks of the beautiful Miramichi, was the scene of great interest and enthusiasim on the evening of Sept. 11th, when the Exhibition of 1911 was opened by Lieut. Governor Tweedie, followed by stirring addresses from Premier Hazen, Hon. John Morrisey, and Mayor Byrne.

Under the able management of its well known Secretary, Geo. E. Fisher, the Exhibition was an assured success from the start, and it was noted with pleasure by visitors that the people of Chatham vie with each other in making their Exhibition a credit to their town, and a delight to strangers.

Weeks of hard work, and the arrival of forty carloads of stock resulted in one of the finest displays of agricultural progress ever seen in the Province, and the management may be congratulated upon the efficient eqipment and means they have provided to make this a banner Exhibition.

The Horse Classes as in all others were a decided improvement both in quality and numbers upon former years, especially in Clydesdales and Hackneys. Meadow Brook Stock Farm coming out with its Clydesdale Stallion "Baron," a splendid type of sire, that is doing a good deal to improve the class of draft horses in the district.

CATTLE CLASSES.

In the Cattle Classes Chatham has never before had such breeding or quality within her Exhibition gates, and it was very noticeable what an improvement was being made along the lines of character and constitution by the Jersey breeders amongst whom the honors were fairly divided.

HOLSTEINS were heavily represented by herds from Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

AYRSHIRES too were numerous, the principal herds coming from the Sussex Valley and Truro.

R. A. Snowball was the main exhibitor of Shorthorns, and Messrs. W. A. and Chas. G. Pinkney of Devons.

A feature of the Exhibition was the increased number of Sheep Entries, and that a grander, evener lot was never on the Fair grounds, may be judged by looking over the names of the Exhibitors, and the interest evinced in the different breeds gave the impression that the sheep breeders of this Province are not content to allow their flocks to depreciate.

The entries in Swine were not particularly numerous but here the effort seemed to be "Quality and not quantity", which counts for more than anything else in any class of live stock.

The Agricultural Hall could not be better filled with the fruits of earth and field, and goes to show what the country surrounding Chatham is capable of producing. The good quality that existed in every class as well as the quantity kept the two judges hard at work whilst the Fair lasted.

The Poultry was a great attraction the building being filled with a very creditable display.

The Judges were:—
Horses, Patrick Farrell; Cattle Beef, John T. Gibson; Cattle Dairy, Andrew Elliot; Sheep, Jno. T. Gibson; Swine, Andrew Elliot; Poultry, Seth Jones; Fruit, A. G. Turney; Grain and Roots, S. J. Moore; Roots and Vegetables, C. F. Alward; Dairy, L. C. Daigle.

HORSES.

HACKNEY STALLION—4 years old, 1st & Diploma, R. A. Snowball; 2 years old, 1st, R. A. Snowball; 1 year old, 1st, R. Cox; any age, Diploma, R. A. Snowball.

HACKNEY FILLY OR GELDING—3 years old, 1st, R. A. Snowball; 2 years old, 1st, R. A. Snowball; 1 year old, 1st, R. A. Snowball; Foal, 1911, R. T. Hawkes.

HACKNEY Brood Mare with Foal. R. T. Hawkes.

STANDARD BRED—Stallion, 4 years old, 1st, W. B. Snowball.

CLYDESDALES—Stallion, 4 years old, 1st, R. A. Snowball; Stallion, 2 years old, 1st, Lea & Clarke, 2nd, R. A. Snowball; Stallion, 1 year old, 1st Geo. E. Fisher; Stallion, any age, Diploma, R. A. Snowball; Filly or Gelding, 3 years old, 1st, R. A. Snowball, 2nd, Geo. J. Dickson; Filly or Gelding, 1 year old, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, R. A. Snowball; Foal of 1911 1st and 3rd, R. A. Snowball, 2nd, Jno. O' Brien; Brood Mare with Foal 1st, R. A. Snowball.

PERCHERONS—Aged Stallion, 1st H. L. Graham, Tahusintac; Stallion, 2 years old, Diploma, Chas. Symes; Filly or Gelding, 1st, Jno. A. Mersereau; Foal of 1911, 1st, Chas. Symes Brood Mare with Foal, 1st, Chas. Symes.

Military Saddle Horse, 1st, Geo. J. Dickson.

CARRIAGE HORSES—Filly or Gelding, 1st, M. Galloway; Yearling Filly or Gelding, 1st, R. T. Hawkes; Foal of 1911, 1st, Jno. P. Burchill, 2nd, M. Searle, 3rd, Jas. Creamer.

MEDIUM DRAUGHT HORSES—Brood Mare, 1st, Keating Bros.; Mare or Gelding over 1100 lbs., 1st, Jno. A. Mersereau, 2nd, A. G. Dickson; Mare or Gelding, 3 years old, 1st, R. A. Snowball, 2nd, Keating Bros.; Filly or Gelding, 2 years old, 1st, W. H. Baldwin; 2nd, M. Galloway, 3rd, M. F. Moonan; Foal of 1911, 1st, Geo. Dickson, 2nd, Trappist Fathers; Brood Mare with Foal, 1st, Geo. J. Dickson, 2nd, M. Searle, 3rd, Trappist Fathers; Matched Team, 1st, Keating Bros.

HEAVY DRAUGHT—Mare or Gelding, any age, 1st, R. A. Snowball; Mare or Gelding, 3 years old, 1st, R. A. Snowball; Filly or Gelding, 2 years old, 1st and 2nd, R. A. Snowball; Yearling Filly or Gelding, 1st, Bev. Jardine; Foal of 1911, 1st, R. A. Snowball; Brood Mare with Foal, 1st, R. A. Snowball; Matched Team, 1st, R. A. Snowball.

SHORTHORNS.

BULL—3 years old and up, R. A. Snowball; 2 years old, R. A. Snowball; Calf,1st and 2nd, R. A. Snowball; Calf under 6 months, R. A. Snowball; Any age, R. A. Snowball;

COW—4 years old and up, 1st and 2nd, R. A. Snowball, 3rd, Trappist Fathers.

Cow or Heifer, 1st and 2nd, R. A. Snowball, 3rd, H. McKendy.

HEIFER—Senior, 18 months, 1st and 2nd, R. A. Snowball; Junior, 12 months, 1st, R. A. Snowball; Calf 12 months and over, 1st, R. A. Snowball, 1nd, Trappist Fathers; Calf under 6 months, 1st, Trappist Fathers.

Female, any age, 1st, R. A. Snowball.

Herd Prize, R. A. Snowball.

Breeders young herd, R. A. Snowball.

Bull and 3 of his get, R. A. Snowball.

Cow, and 2 of her offering, R. A. Snowball.

DEVONS.

All Prizes in Devons went to Messrs. Chas. and Wm. A. Pinkney.

JERSEYS.

BULL—2 years old, 1st, Josselyn & Young, St. John; 2nd, H. S. Pipes & Sons, 3rd, M. Searle; 2 years old, 1st, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 18 mos. old, 1st, H. S. Pipes & Sons; 12 months old, 1st and 3rd, H. S. Pipes & Sons, 2nd, Josselyn & Young; Calf, 1st, H. S. Pipes & Sons, 2nd and 3rd, Josselyn & Young; any age 1st, Josselyn & Young.

COW—4 years old, 1st and 3rd, Josselyn & Young, 2nd and 4th, H. S. Pipes & Sons; Dry, 4 years, 1st, Josselyn & Young, 2nd, H. S. Pipes & Sons; 3 years, 1st, H. S. Pipes & Sons, 2nd and 4th, Josselyn & Young, 3rd, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; Dry, 3 years, 1st, H. S. Pipes, 2nd, Josselyn & Young; 2 years, 1st and 3rd, Josselyn & Young, 2nd, H. S. Pipes.

HEIFER—2 years, 1st and 3rd, H. S. Pipes, 2nd, Josselyn & Young; Senior, 18 months, 1st and 2nd, Josselyn & Young, 3rd, H. S. Pipes; Junior, 1st, H. S. Pipes, 2nd, Josselyn & Young; Calf, 12 months, 1st, H. S. Pipes, 2nd and 3rd, Josselyn & Young; Calf under 6 months, 1st and 2nd, Josselyn & Young, 3rd, H. S. Pipes.

Female any age, 1st, Josselyn & Young.

Herd Exhibitors, 1st, Josselyn & Young.

Herd, Breeders Young, 1st, Josselyn & Young, 2nd and 3rd, H. S. Pipes & Sons.

Bull and 3 of his get, 1st, Josselyn & Young.

Cow and 2 of her offspring, 1st, Josselyn & Young.

HOLSTEINS.

BULL—3 years, 1st, Logan Bros., 2nd, Harding Bros.; 2 years, 1st, Harding Bros., 2nd, J. D. Irving, 3rd, Lea & Clarke; Senior, 18 months 1st, Lea & Clarke, 2nd, J. D. Irving; Calf, 12 months, 1st and 2nd, Logan Bros., 2nd, Wm. M. Johnston; Calf 6 months, 1st, Logan Bros., 2nd, Lea & Clarke; Any age, 1st, Logan Bros.

COW—4 years old, 1st, Lea & Clarke, 2nd, J. D. Irving; Dry, 4 yrs. 1st, Harding Bros., 2nd, Logan Bros. 3rd, Lea & Clarke; 3 years, 1st, Harding Bros., 2nd, Lea & Clarke; Dry, 3 years, 1st, Logan Bros; 2 yrs. 1st, Pea & Clarke; 2 years, 1st, Lea & Clarke.

HEIFERS—2 years, 1st, Logan Bros., 2nd, J. D. Irving, 3rd, Lea & Clarke; Senior, 1st, Harding Bros., 2nd and 3rd, Logan Bros.; Junior, 1st and 3rd, Logan Bros., 2nd, Lea & Clarke; Calf, 1st and 2nd, Logan Bros., 2nd, Lea & Clarke; Calf under 6 months, 1st, Logan Bros., 2nd, Lea & Clarke, 3rd, Harding Bros..

Female any age, 1st, Harding Bros.

Herd Exhibitors, 1st, Logan Bros., 2nd, Harding Bros., 3rd, Lea & Clarke.

Breeders young herd, 1st, Logan Bros., 2nd, Lea & Clarke, 3rd, J. D. Irving.

Bull and 3 of his get, 1st, Lea & Clarke.

Cow and 2 offspring, 1st, Lea & Clarke.

AYRSHIRES.

BULL—3 years and up, 1st, P. Blanchard, Truro, 2nd, McIntyre Bros., 3rd, Retson Bros.; 2 years, 2nd, McIntyre Bros., 3rd, M. H. Parlee, 3rd, Keating Bros.; Senior, 18 months, 1st, Geo. E. Fisher, 2nd, Jno. McNaughton; Junior, 12 months 1st, McIntyre Bros., 2nd, Howard McKendy, 3rd, P. Blanchard; Calf under 12 months, 1st, McIntyre Bros. 2nd, P. Blanchard, 3rd, M. H. Parlee; Calf,6 months, 1st, Retson Bros, 2nd, McIntyre Bros., 3rd, W. H. Parlee; Any age, 1st, P. Blanchard.

COW—4 years old, 1st, McIntyre Bros., 2nd, M. H. Parlee, 3rd and4th, P. Blanchard; Dry, 4 years, 1st and 2nd, Geo. E. Fisher, 2nd, M. H. Parlee; 3 years, 1st and 2nd, Retson Bros., 3rd, McIntyre Bros., 4th, M. H. Parlee; Dry, 3 years, 1st and 2nd, P. Blanchard; 2 years, 1st and 2nd, P. Blanchard, 3rd, Geo. Fisher.

HEIFER—2 years old, 1st and 2nd, McIntyre Bros., 3rd, Retson Bros.; Senior, 18 months, 1st, McIntyre Bros., 2nd, Retson Bros., 3rd, M. H. Parlee; Junior, 12 months, 1st and 2nd, McIntyre Bros., 3rd, Retson Bros.; Calf, 1st, McIntyre Bros., 2nd, P. Blanchard, 3rd, M. H. Parlee; Calf, 1st, McIntyre Bros., 2nd and 3rd, H. McKendy.

Female any age, 1st, McIntyre Bros

Herd Exhibitors, 1st, P. Blanchard, 2nd, McIntyre Bros., 3rd, Retson Bros..

Herd Breeders young, 1st, McIntyre Bros., 2nd, Retson Bros., 3rd, M. H. Parlee.

Bull and 3 of his get, 1st, McIntyre Bros.

Cow and 2 offspring, 1st, McIntyre Bros.

GUERNSEYS.

BULL—3 years old, 1st, Roper Bros.; 2 years old, 1st, H. Corning 2nd, Roper Bros.; Senior, 1st, Roper Bros.; Junior, 1st, Roper Bros.; Calf, 12 months, 1st, H. Corning, 2nd, Roper Bros.; Calf, 6 months, 1st and 2nd, H. Corning, 3rd, Roper Bros.; Any age, 1st, Roper Bros.

COW—4 years old, 1st and 4th, H. Corning, 2nd and 3rd, Roper Bros.; Dry, 4 years, 1st and 2nd, Roper Bros.; 3 years, 1st and 3rd, H. Corning, 2nd, Roper Bros.; Dry, 3 years, 1st, Roper Bros.; 2 years, 1st and 3rd, Roper Bros., 2nd, H. Corning.

HEIFER—2 years, 1st, H. Corning, 2nd, Roper Bros.; Senior, 1st and 3rd, Roper Bros., 2nd, H. Corning; Junior, 1st and 2nd, Roper Bros. Calf, 12 months, 1st, Roper Bros., 2nd and 3rd, H. Corning; Calf, 6 months, 1st and 3rd, Roper Bros., 2nd, H. Corning.

Female any age, 1st, Roper Bros.

Herd Exhibitors, 1st, H. Corning, 2nd and 3rd, Roper Bros.

Herd Breeders young, 1st and 3rd, Roper Bros., 2nd, H. Corning.

Bull and 3 of his jeb, 1st, Roper Bros.

Bull and 3 of his get, 1st, Roper Bros.

SHEEP.

COLSWOLDS—Ram 2 shears and over, 1st and 2nd, Howard Corning, Cheggogin, N. S., 3rd, Jno. A. McNaughton; Shearling, 1st and 2nd, Jas. A. Telfer, Markhamville, N. B., 3rd, Howard Corning; Ram, Lamb, 1st, Jas. Telfer, 2nd and 3rd, H. Corning; Ewe, 2 shears and over, 1st and 2nd, Jas. Telfer, 3rd, H. Corning; Shearling Ewe, 1st and 2nd, Jas. Telfer, 3rd, H. Corning; Ewe, Lamb, 1st and 2nd, Jas. Telfer, 3rd, H. Corning; Pen, 1st, Jas. Telfar, 2nd, H. Corning; Pen Lambs, 1st, Jas. Telfer, 2nd, H. Corning.

LEICESTERS

RAM—2 shears and over, 1st, Jas. Telfer, 2nd, Albert Boswall, Pownal, P. E. I., 3rd, Retson Bros., Truro; Shearling, 1st, S. L. Boswall, 2nd, Jas. Telfer, 3rd, Retson Bros.; Lamb 1st, Telfer Bros., 2nd, A. Boswall, 3rd, S. L. Boswall.

EWE—2 shears, 1st and 2nd, Albert Boswall, 3rd, S. L. Boswell; Shearling, 1st and 3rd, Retson Bros., 2nd, Albert Boswell; Lamb, 1st, Albert Boswell, 2nd and 3rd, Jas. Telfer;

PEN—1st, A. Boswall, 2nd, Retson Bros.; Lambs, 1st, Jas. Telfer, 2nd, A. Boswall.

LINCOLNS.

RAM—2 shears, 1st, Jas. Telfer, 2nd, A. Boswall, jr.; Shearling,1st, Jas. Telfer, 2nd, A. Boswall, jr.; 3rd, Jno. McNaughton; Lamb, 1st, A. Boswall, 2nd, Jas. Telfer.

EWE—2 shears, 1st, A. Boswall,

(Continued on page 874).

THE MARITIME FARMER

And Co-Operative Dairyman

Semi-Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

Official Organ of The Farmers, and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association; The Nova Scotia and P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Associations; The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association; The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association; The Maritime Bee-Keepers' Association; The Newfoundland Agricultural Board, and The New Brunswick Poultry Association.

Subscription Price $1.00 per year. When paid in advance 80 cts. Persons taking advantage of the 80 cent rate when subscribing are only entitled to it by paying in advance each year. When subscription gets in arrears, $1.00 per year will be charged. Subscribers are requested to bear this in mind. This paper is sent to subscribers unless a definite order for discontinuance is given.

The date after your name on the little green label on front page is, in every case, the time to which your subscription is paid.

OUR GUARANTEE.—With each subscriber to the MARITIME FARMER, we positively guarantee, while his subscription lasts, that no advertisement is allowed in our columns unless we believe that any subscriber can safely do business with the advertiser, and we agree to make good any loss which any such subscriber may sustain by trusting any such advertiser who may prove to be a deliberate swindler; but we do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and responsible advertisers. To take advantage of this guarantee, written complaint must be made to the publisher within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proof of the swindle and loss, and within one month from the date when the advertisement appeared, and the subscriber must prove that in writing to the advertiser he said:—"I saw" your adv. in the MARITIME FARMER.

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Cor. Clarance and St. David Sts., ST. JOHN, N. B.

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SEPTEMBER 26, 1911.

DATES OF ISSUE.

October ..... 11—31
November ..... 14—28

"FRESH" EGGS.

In a certain play, the name of which we have forgotten, there is an incident in which a lady approached the quaint and antique old-world store and asks the dealer for some eggs, at the same time enquiring whether they are fresh, "Yes," responded the conscientious dealer,—— "that is to say they were fresh!" Which, according to human experience, all too often describes the quality of eggs that change owners in the ordinary course of business. The dealer buys eggs that were fresh, but are supposed to be fresh, and sells them as such. So it has come to be said that an egg is a lottery.

Now what can be done to assure absolute freshness of quality in every egg that is offered for sale, or at least that consumers may have reasonable confidence that the eggs they buy are good? We have no plan to suggest. Nor do we know of anyone who seriously puts forth any scheme as being absolutely sure to place every egg in the hands of the consumer in perfectly good condition. The experience of other countries in the marketing eggs may, however, be of some assistance in guiding us to the securing of better results.

In this connection we were interested the other day in reading the report of Canada's Commercial Agent in Australia. Mr. Ross tells, among other things, in a recent report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, of the methods followed there. It is quite a common practice he says, for suppliers in many parts of Australia to place a distinctive individual mark, and the date on which the egg was laid, upon each egg, by means of a rubber stamp. Grocery stores doing a high class trade will readily give up to 3d. (6 cents) per dozen higher than the ordinary market rates for reliable eggs so dated and marked in such a manner that the supplier can be traced. The co-operative distributing companies in Melbourne handle large quantities of eggs, which are collected at the butter factories in the country, and they report more or less difficulty in regard to the quality of the eggs received. Being the largest wholesale distributors, the co-operative companies make every effort to supply thoroughly sound and reliable eggs. When a flagrant shipment comes to hand the government poultry expert makes an examination of the eggs and a certificate is given by him under which the wholesalers can deduct the number of bad eggs from their account sales. Supplies received from each factory and produced in the country are carefully noted and if there is a repetition of bad shipments the factory and producer in the country are advised accordingly. In some instances the distributors refuse to handle certain producers' eggs, and in this way the quality is to a great extent upheld. In the summer, when eggs are plentiful, large quantities are preserved through the use of a liquid known as "Water Glass" which is stated to have silicate of soda as its chief ingredient.

THE MARITIME FARMER HAS CHOSEN ST. JOHN FOR ITS NEW HOME.

Our readers will notice that this issue of the MARITIME FARMER is dated from St. John, N. B., instead of from Sussex, N. B., as has been customary ever since we made our bow to the public about sixteen years ago. During the years that the MARITIME FARMER has been in existence it has forged ahead by leaps and bounds. The printing has heretofore been done by contract at the offices of the Maritime Publishing Co., Sussex N. B. The amount of labor entailed in printing the FARMER is an altogether different proposition to-day to what it was at the time of its first inception so that during the past year or two our printers have been taxed beyond their capacity.

The Directors of the R. D. Robinson Publishers' Limited, therefore, decided to purchase and operate their own plant and on looking into the situation, very carefully, they finally decided to locate their offices and plant at the corner of Clarence and St. David Streets, St. John, N. B. One of the reasons for locating in St. John is due to the fact that a great many of the firms who advertise in our columns have branch offices in St. John and from henceforth we will be able to keep in close touch with our advertisers and still be in as close touch with our readers. We realize that anthentic market reports are a valuable feature of any paper. We have frequently been unable to get what we considered reliable information along this line and true to our policy of protection to our readers we have often thought it best to not publish market reports at all, unless we were assured that the figures were reliable so that there would be no chance for our readers to get misled. We hope in the city of St. John to be in closer touch with all market centers than we were at Sussex and will try to give our readers accurate information on marketing conditions to guide them in the buying and selling of farm produce.

Visitors to our offices in Sussex have always found the latch strung on the outside. We assure our readers that we will be just as glad to see them at our new home, corner of Clarence and St. David Streets, St. John, N. B. as we have in the past. We cordially invite our readers to visit our offices whenever they chance to be in the city.

Address all correspondence in future to the MARITIME FARMER, Corner Clarence and St. David Streets, St. John, N. B.

N. S. C. A. STUDENTS MAKE GOOD.

Now that the fall season is approaching, we would call the attention of our readers to the Nova Scotia Agricultural College. The next regular session at this institute commences on November 1st. Since the opening of the college six years ago, the attendance has been gradually increasing and steady progress has been made. The best feature of the college work is that the students are making good. The great majority are now engaged in farming in the Maritime Provinces and the management of the college can point with pride to their attainments.

While the majority of the college graduates are now engaged in practical farming, between 5 p. c. and 10 p. c. have taken post graduate courses at Guelph or Macdonald college and elsewhere and their record is a most enviable one. These students enter the third year course on a par with the regular students at these institutions, and despite the seeming handicap of taking work under new instructions, they have almost invariably stood at the top of their classes. The result has been that, on graduation, their services have been eagerly sought. We present herewith, a partial list of the positions held by the se students who commence their course at the Nova Scotia Agricultural college and complete it at one of the institutions mentioned above. These men are now commanding salaries varying from $1000 to $2000 per year. following is the list:

E. S. Archibald, Professor of Agriculture and Farm Superintendent, Truro, Nova Scotio.

E. Lewis, Superintendent of Fairs and Farmers' Institutes, Alberta.

P. H. Moore, Superintendent Dominion Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B. C.

G. H. Unwin, Member Staff of Agricultural College, Guelph Ontario.

F. E. Ellis, Associate Editor, "Farm & Dairy," Peterboro, Ontario.

E. M. Straight, Assistant Professor, Professor of Horticulture, Macdonald College, Quebec.

B. H. Landels, Member Staff of Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, Nova Scotia.

W. V. Loegley, Member Staff of Agricultural College, Minnesota.

N. C. MacKay, Member Staff Washington Agricultural College.

W. H. Porter, District Representative Ontario Department of Agriculture.

J. G. Taggart, District Representative, Ontario Department of Agriculture.

While the above list of names give some idea of the prominent positions which graduates from the Nova Scotia Agricultural College are commanding, yet the staff take infinately more pride in the statements of the majority of the ex-students at the college who are now engaged in farming at home and who are making better farmers and better citizens because of their work at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College

Feeding Rape.

Rape is now quite extensively grown by stockmen, and is recognized as being a profitable crop to grow to tide the cattle over the period of short pastures of late summer and early fall. It can be used either as a soiling crop or a crop for pasture. It usually requires from two to three months for the crop to become large enough for use, and the largest yield of forage generally results from sowing it in drills.

Rape usually has its highest feeding value about the time the tips of the leaves begin to turn purple; but if it is required sooner than this, it may be turned over earlier. It is better to let it become fairly well matured before turning sheep or cattle upon it, but for hogs it is more relished at an earlier stage. On good soil the leaves do not begin to turn purple in a good year until the plants are often nearly two feet in height. This is rather too coarse a growth for the pigs, which will be found to make better use of it as a pasture when it is about half this height or less. When sown in drills and kept cultivated, it makes an excellent crop to feed as a soilage crop, many growers preferring to feed this way, rather than pasturing it off, which is the usual method where it is broadcasted and does not get the great growth which is common in the former method.

All classes of stock, with the exception of the horse thrive well on rape. Cattle which, during the fall months, have the run of a rape field, or are fed rape, together with pasture, will go into winter quarters in much better condition than cattle which get no feed but grass. In fact they can be put in quite high condition in this way. Swine having the run of a rape field, along with clover or blue-grass pasture and grain, find in the rape both succulence and nutriment, and will make good gains, but rape alone is not a feed which will cause the pigs to make large gains. It is a feed which requires some supplementary feeding, in order to get the highest possible gains. While cattle and pigs thrive well on rape, it is specially valuable for sheep. Prof. Shaw says that an average crop will sustain 10 to 15 sheep per acre for 60 days, and rapid gains in both growing and fattening animals will be produced. Access to pasture is always advisable when feeding rape. If grain is fed with the rape, it will be found that the rape will about support the animal, leaving the grain to go wholly for the production of energy or gain. It is of great value in fitting sheep for the shows. It is generally fed in the pens for this purpose. Where hogs are to be pastured on it, it is asually advisable to use hurdles and give them a comparatively small piece at a time, so that they do not waste so much by tramping. In this way the pasturing can be commenced when the rape is quite small, and the growth of the crop outside of the hurdles is not interferred with. Cattle are generally allowed to pasture on the rape, although some practice feeding it as a soiling crop to this class of stock.

Some caution is necessary in starting cattle or sheep to pasture down rape. There is some danger of digestive troubles if the stock be turned on the rape before it is sufficiently matured, but the greatest danger is from bloat. The bloating is most likely to occur during the first few days of their feeding on it. It is never wise to turn hungry stock on rape lor the first time. Always allow the cattle or sheep, as the case may be, to have their appetites fairly well satisfied in pasture or other feed, and then turn them into the rape. They will not be over hungry, and consequently are not so likely to gorge themselves. The risk of trouble from bloating can be almost entirely avoided by turning the stock on the rape when it is dry, after the dew is off, and leaving them on for a short time the first day, longer the second, and so on, until they become accustomed to it, when they can run on it at will, with little danger. Do not forget that stock should never be pastured exclusively on rape. They shou,d have free access to a grass field and the rape field at the same time. Pigs turned in wet rape sometimes suffer from skin trouble, brought on by the irritation caused.

What is Good Seed Grain ?

The threshing season is now on and the farmer who would reap a bountiful harvest in 1912, must now begin to take care of the seed for next year's crop. The following article contains some valuable ideas on this important question:

The successful live stack breeder does not select the runty pigs, says C. W. Warburton, an American, the poor scrubby calves or the undersixed, poorly developed individual of any class of live stock to use as his breeding stock. He consigns these animals to the fattening pens and sends them to market as soon as he can, and uses only the very best animals he can raise or purchase in his breeding herd. His experience and the experience of other breeders have taught him that this is the proper method to follow in order to keep up the standard of his herd or his flock, and to improve it. It is just as important for the farmer who grows small grain, or in fact any other crop, to use the strongest and best seed in order to secure a profitable harvest and to prevent it from deteriorating in yield and quality.

It is true that the soil and its preparation, the climate, and numerous other factors as well as the quality of the seed influences the quantity and quality of his crop. It is probable that these factors, some of which he cannot control, have a greater influence than the outside factors with which the animal breeder has to contend, yet that fact only increases the importance of good seed to the crop grower, and emphasizes the desirability of using all possible means within his control to further the production of good crops.

The average production of wheat for the past ten years in the United States has been 14.4 bushels to the acre, of oats, 29.7 bushels; and of barley, 25.9 bushels. For the same period the acre production of wheat in Minnesota has been 13.6 bushels to the acre; of oats, 32.1 bushels; and of barley, 25.5 bashels. There are few who will deny that it is possible to very materially increase this production, and the beginning of this increase should come through the seed. It is not our intention to minimize the importance of proper selection of varieties and of soils, the proper preparation of the soil, the after treatment of the crop so as to produce the best results, or any other means which are available, but the work can be begun now in the selection, grading and cleaning the seed, while the work of preparing the soil and handling the crop must necessarily be done at a later date. It is important, then, that good seed should be prepared now for spring planting, so that as soon as conditions are right, it can be put into the ground without delay.

THE ESSENTIALS OF GOOD SEED.

There are several factors which go to make up good seed grain. It should be plump, heavy, and well filled with plant food; it should be viable; it should be of a good variety, one which is well adapted to the section in which it is to be sown and for the purposes for which the crop is to be used, true to name and free from mixtures with other grains; it should be free from weed seeds of all kinds; and it should be free from diseases.

THE ADVANTAGES OF PLUMP SEED.

Plump, heavy seed is better than weak, small shriveled seed for the same reason that a large egg will produce a stronger chicken than a small one; it contains more food to produce growth. The young plant depends on the seed for its plant food during germination and the early stages of its growth, until it has developed a root system large enough and strong enough to take its food from the soil, so it is very reasonable that a large, plump seed with plenty of plant food stored away for nourishment of seedling will germinate more quickly and produce a stronger plant than a small, weak seed with a small supply of plant food. Plump seed will not only produce a better and more uniform stand than small or mixed seed, but the plants produced from it will grow more uniformly, will be stronger and more vigorous throughout the season, and will yield more grain, than those from weak seed.

The greatest benefit from the selection of large, plump seed will come after years of repeated selection in this way, though it is likely that some increase in yield and quality will be shown the first year. An experiment which was conducted in Ontario for twelve years in which seed oats were separated into light and heavy grades, and the selection was continuous—that is, the light seed for sowing each year was taken from that produced by the light seed of the previous year, and the heavy seed from the heavy—showed a marked increase in favor of the heavy seed, and one which was greater in the later portion of the experiment than in the earlier. The heavy seed averaged 22.5 bushels to the acre more than the light seed in the last four years of the experiment, and weighed 9.5 pounds to the bushel more. Similar results have been obtained with wheat and barley. In an experiment conducted for seven years at the Ohio station with light, orinnary and heavy seed oats, the average yields were 42.6, 44.8, and 46.3 bushels respectively for the various grades.

HOW TO GET HEAVY SEED.

Any good fanning mill or grain grader will take out the good seed if it is used properly. To obtain the best results from the use of large, heavy seed, however, it is necessary to take out a much larger portion of the light and ordinary seed than is usually done in grading grain for sowing. Not more than one-half of the grain which is cleaned should go into the portion for sowing, it is better if only one-third is used. The remainder can be used for feeding to stock, but if the screenings contain any considerable number of weed seeds, they should be ground. If a fanning mill is not already on the farm, it will pay to purchase one, unless it is possible to make arrangements with your local miller or elevator man to clean your grain for you.

It is even possible to remove some of the light, weak grains and a considerable portion of the weed seed by dumping the grain to be cleaned into a barrel or tub of water and stirring it thoroughly, then skimming off all that rises to the surface. This method is better for barley than for the other grains, as the weight of a kernel of barley is only a little greater than that of the water it displaces, so all the good grain sinks to the bottom and the light grain rises to the top. Wheat is too heavy to be cleaned in this way, and oats are usually too light. The method cannot be recommended when it is possible to grade the grain in any other way.

VIABILITY.

Viable seed is that which is live, or in other words, has the power of germinating and producing a strong plant. It is just as important to test the germinating power of your wheat, oats, barley, and other small grains as it is to test the germinati ion of your seed corn. Seed which does not show a high percentage of strong germination should not be used for sowing, or if it is not possible to get viable seed, the rate of seeding should be increased sufficiently to make up for the low germination. A good germinator can be made very easily at home by placing two pieces of blotting paper on an ordinary plate, moistening them and putting 100 seeds between them. The seed should be selected from different portions of the bin, or better still, several tests should be made and the average taken. The germinator should be kept moist, and in a moderately warm place. The seed should show strong sprouts in four or five days.

A GOOD VARIETY DESIRABLE.

Good seed, in addition to being large and plump and of strong germination, should be of a definite variety, pure and true to name, and free from mixtures with other grains. It should be of a variety which is adapted to the section in which it is to be grown, and one which is suited to the use which is to be made of the crop.

Do not make the mistake of sending to some distant place for seed, no matter how attractive it may look, for it is very likely to disappoint you. It is probable that the variety which succeeds somewhere else will not be as good in your locality as that which you are already growing or which you can get in your neighborhood, particularly if the local seed is thoroughly cleaned and graded. The results obtained at the experiment stations fully justify this assertion.

The seed you sow should not only be of a good variety, but it should be free from mixtures with other varieties or with other grains. This is not so important if the grain is to be fed on the farm where it is grown, but it is very important if it is to go to market. The miller, the malter, and the crusher object very seriously to other grains in the wheat, barley and flax they buy, and the country elevator usually charges up a dockage against grain which contains any mixture of other grains. It is more essential that the wheat you grow is of a single variety than it is with the other grains, for wheat which contains a mixture of two or more varieties with different milling qualities makes a world of trouble for the miller. If there is any blending to be done, he prefers to do it himself.

FREEDOM FROM WEED SEEDS.

Good seed grain should be free from weed seeds. There is no more common method by which weeds are spread than through our seed grain. It stands to reason that two plants cannot occupy the same space at the same time, so when we sow weed seeds with our grain we introduce plants which will later crowd out the grain plants and just so far reduce the yield. Weeds take plant food and moisture from the soil, and so reduce the supply available for the crop. If the weed seeds make up but two per cent of the grain which is sown, and reduce the production of the crop by just that much, we lose from a third to a half bushel of wheat and from a half bushel to a bushel or more of barley and oats on every acre. The percentage of weed seeds is often greater than this, however, and as weeds usually grow more vigorously than the grains and occupy more space, the percentage of loss is much greater than the percentage of weed seeds.

(Continued on page 878)

HORTICULTURE.

Standards for Judging Fruits.

The following Standards for judging fruits have been approved by the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association for trial in this year:—

APPLES AND PEARS

(Single Plates):

Form	15
Size	15
Colour	25
Uniformity	25
Freedom from Blemish	20
	100

PEACHES.

(Single Plates):

Form	15
Size	20
Colour	25
Uniformity	20
Freedom from Blemish	20
	100

PLUMS.

(Single Plates):

Form	10
Size	25
Colour	15
Uniformity	25
Freedom from Blemish	25
	100

CHERRIES.

(Single Plates):

Form	10
Size	20
Colour	20
Uniformity	25
Freedom from Blemish	25
	100

SEEDLINGS AND "ANY OTHER VARIETY."

(Single Plates):

Form	15
Size	15
Colour	20
Uniformity	10
Freedom from Blemish	10
Quality and Texture	25
Season	5
	100

GRAPES.

(Single Plates):

Form of Bunch	10
Size of Bunch	15
Size of Berry	10
Colour	10
Bloom	5
Freedom from Blemish	20
Quality	25
Firmness	5
	100

COLLECTIONS OF APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES, CHERRIES AND GRAPES.

(On Plates):

Form	10
Size	10
Colour	15
Uniformity	10
Freedom from Blemish	20
Quality	10
Commercial Value	10
Nomenclature	5
Arrangement	5
Season	5
	100

BARRELS: APPLES.

(Fruit):

Size	10
Colour	20
Uniformity	15
Freedom from Blemish	15
Texture and Flavour	15
	75

(Package):)

Material	4
Finishing	6
	10

(Packing):

Facing	6
Tailing	2
Racking	3
Pressing	4
	15
	100

(Fruit):

Size	10
Colour	20
Uniformity	15
Freedom from Blemish	15
Texture and Flavour	15
	75

(Package and Packing):

Material	3
Finishing	4
Fulness or Bulge	4
Solidity or Compactness	5
Attractiveness and Style of Pack	5
Alignment	4
	25
	100

EXPLANATION OF TERMS—FRUIT

Arrangement.—Taste and skill in staging so as to attract attention and add to the general appearance of the exhibit.

Colour.—Bright clear, well developed colour, characteristic of the variety.

Commercial Value.—Standard, known market varieties, as grown in and suited to the district, preferred.

Form.—In all cases, except seedlings, refers to the normal type or shape of the variety, but in the case ol seedlings it refers to shape as desired in a commercial variety. A roundish apple is of the most desirable shape, and oblate and oblong apples least desirable.

Freedom from Blemish.—Any injury by insects, fungus, bruises, loss of stem or other cause, lessening the value or appearance of the exhibit shall be called a blemish.

Nomenclature.—Exhibits must be correctly named according to the nomenclature adopted by the Society, Association or Exhibition at which they are shown. The use of the standard of nomenclature adopted by the American Pomological Society is recommended to such bodies.

Polishing—Fruit on exhibition shall have as much of the natural bloom as possible. Judges should discourage polishing.

Quality and Texture.—To be considered in collections, seedlings, new varieties on trial, or other sorts in competition.

Season.—In collections it is desirable to have as long a season as possible represented by the varieties shown. Varieties past condition shown for the purpose of lengthening the season will not, however, score as high as apples in condition though of later season.

Size.—While size in some cases indicates care and skill in production, it is not usually found with the highest colour and with freedom from blemishes; and as large size is not as important as high colour and freedom from blemishes, the largest fruit should not take the first prize unless it is equal or better in other respects than those in competition with it.

Uniformity.—Specimens should be as nearly alike in size, form and colour as possible.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS—PACKING AND PACKAGES.

Alignment.—Alignment refers to the rows of fruit in the box—the straighter and more regular the rows the better is the alignment.

Attractiveness and Style of Pack.—When the box is opened the fruit should look attractive. The skill and good taste of the packer is shown in the appearance of the fruit and the style of the pack. There are many styles of pack, but the one should be used which lends itself best to the variety and size of fruit packed. The diagonal pack with solid tides is preferred. The fruit should be as nearly alike in size and colour as possible. The box also should be clean and attractive looking.

Bulge.—A bulge or swell in the top row of fruit is necessary in order to ensure the fruit carrying well. Before the top is put on there should be a bulge of one and one-half inches in the centre of the top row and the fruit should be one-quarter of an inch above the top of the box at the ends. When the cover is on there should be a bulge of three-quarters of an inch at the centre, at both top and bottom.

Facing.—When facing a barrel, or when beginning to pack a barrel, the apples for the first row should be put carefully in with the stem end down, the stems having been first cut off so that they will not injure the fruit when pressed. If slightly smaller apples are used in the outside rows and larger ones in the centres it improves the appearance of the face. A second row is put in, in the same manner as the first, and these apples should be arranged so they will show through the spaces between those in the first row. These two rows constitute the face of the barrel. The fruit used for the face should fairly represent the fruit throughout the barrel, but the apples in these two rows should present as an attractive an appearance as possible. The law in regard to facing, as defined in the Inspection and Sales Act, is as follows: "No person shall sell or offer, expose, or have in his possession for sale any fruit packed in which the faced or shown surface gives a false representation of the contents of such package, and it shall be considered a false representation when more than fifteen per centum of such fruit is substantially smaller in size than, or inferior in grade to, or different in variety from the faced or shown surface of such package." Apples in barrels for exhibition should be packed as required by law.

Finishing.—By finishing is meant the heading, lining, cleating and marking the box or barrel. The heads of the barrel should fit snugly into the chine. For barrels, six rosined nails in each head are usually sufficient. They should be skilfully driven through them and through the top or bottom into the ends of the box. The sides of the boxes should with four nails at each end of each side of the box. The nails used should not be smaller than those known as five-penny.

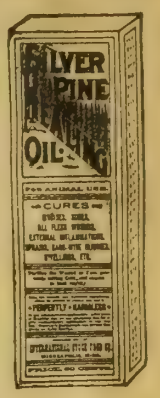
Marking.—The marking of barrels and boxes should be distinct and attractive. It should comply with the regulations of the Inspection and Sales Act, which call for the initials of the Christian names of the packer, his surname, and his address; the name of the variety of fruit, and the designation of the grade, whether it be "Fancy," "No 1," "No 2," or No. 3." Such mark may be accompanied by any other designation of grade or brand if that designation or brand is not inconsistent with, or marked more conspicuously than, the one of the said four marks which is used on the said package."

Material for Barrels.—The standard barrel must be large enough to contain at least 96 quarts of fruit. Smaller barrels should not be exhibited. The barrel in general use in Ontario has staves 30 inches in length. In Nova Scotia, the staves are 28 inches long. The dimensions called for in a standard barrel of minimum size are: Between heads, 26½ inches wide, inside measurement; head diameter, 17 inches, inside measurement; middle diameter, 18½ inches inside measurement. The barrel generally used in Ontario is 27½ inches between the heads, 17 inches in diameter at the head, and with a middle diameter at the bilge of 19½ inches. A good barrel should have sixteen staves with 9-16 jointing, cut five to two inches and averaging four inches in width at the bilge, and be free from large knots or shakes. The head should not be less than one-half an inch in thickness, dressed clean and sound. The hoops should be about 1⅜ inches in width and eight in number. The barrel should be new and clean.

Material for Boxes.—The box should be made of material strong enough to withstand handling in transportation. The heads or end pieces should be each of one piece of wood and not less than three-quarters of an inch thick. The sides also should be each of one piece and not less than three-eighths of an inch thick. The top and bottom boards may be of one or two pieces, preferably two, but not more than one-quarter of an inch in thickness. They must be thin, so that they will bend readily when the box is closed. There should be two cleats each for the top and bottom. Dovetailed boxes are not desirable. The standard box must be used. This is 10 inches deep, 11 inches wide, and 20 inches long, inside measurement.

Pressing.—Apples are often overpressed. If the barrel is racked well there need not be much pressing. The proportion of fruit that is injured by pressing will be evident when the barrel is opened. The less fruit that has been injured by pressing the better the barrel has been packed, provided, always, that the pressing

Silver Pine Healing Oil Healed a Barb-Wire Cut without leaving a scratch



Mrs. Kate McCrane, of Mowbray, Man., writes:

"Please send me a bottle of your Silver Pine Healing Oil. I had a colt cut last winter with barb wire—I used half a bottle and it healed up and didn't leave a scratch. Now I have another colt that has got cut that I calculate to heal with what is left, but I would like to have you send me another bottle if I should happen to need it, for I think I could not get on without it."

For all kinds of wounds, bruises, burns and sores on animals or human beings, Silver Pine Healing Oil is a quick, safe and wonderful healer. Keep a bottle on hand for times of need. In 25c., 50c. and $1.00 bottles, at your dealer's or from the

International Stock Food Co., Limited, Toronto, Can.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed tender for Wharf at Little Lameque, N. B., will be received at this office until 4 p. m., on Monday, October 2, 1911, for the construction of a Wharf at Little Lameque, Gloucester County, N. B.

Plans, specification and forms of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of Geoffrey Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N. B., E.T.P. Shewen, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N. B., and on application to the postmaster at Lameque, N. B.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, apd place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works equal to ten per cent. (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the persons tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, September 7, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department

METALLIC CEILINGS

are everything that plaster, wood and wall paper are not.

Metallic Ceilings are fireproof, absolutely.

Metallic Ceilings don't crack or crumble—don't get damp or mouldy—don't need repairs.

Metallic Ceilings are far-and-away the most economical building material you can put in a house.

You don't believe it? We can prove it. Write us for the facts.

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited

MANUFACTURERS

TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

(50)

TENDERS FOR DREDGING

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Dredging Buctouche Harbour, N. B.," will be received until 4 p. m. on Tuesday, October 3, 1911, for dredging required at Buctouche Harbour, N. B.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders must include the towing of the plant to and from the work. Only dredges can be employed which are registered in Canada at the time of the filing ofthe tenders. Contractors must be ready to begin work within thirty days after the date they have been notified of the acceptance of their tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for five per cent of the contract price which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary,

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, September 16, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Pier at Upper Salmon River, N. B." will be received at this office until four p. m., on Wednesday, October 4, 1911, for the construction of a Pier at Upper Salmon River. Albert County, N. B.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained on application at the offices of E T. P. Shewen, Esq., District Engineer of St. John, N. B., Geoffrey Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N. B., and on application to the Postmaster at Alma, Albert County, N. B.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signatures the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, eqeal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheqne will be returned.

This Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, September 6, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

given has been sufficient to secure the required firmness. Barrels loosely packed frequently show more injury to the fruit through shaking than barrels over-pressed.

Racking.—All barrels of apples should be racked when being packed, so that the fruit will settle, and the packer thus be able to tail his barrel so that the fruit will carry well. When the barrel is opened the fullness or slackness will indicate how well the fruit has been racked. Over-pressed fruit is usually found when apples have not been racked well.

Solidity.—This may also be expressed by the terms firmness and compactness. The more solid the pack the better the fruit will carry.

Tailing.—By tailing is meant the putting and placing of the last fruit into the barrel. All that is necessary in good tailing is to have the surface as level as possible with the stem end down when the apples are pressed. The care in tailing will be known when the barrel is open by the manner in which the fruit has been bruised when pressing.

W. T. MACOUN,
Chairman of Committee.

Black Heart in Apple Trees.

Fruit growers have long known of a trouble called "Black Heart" which is very common in some kinds of nursery stock. The varieties affected are altogether those that are easily injured by freezing; for instance, the disease is very common in Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening, and it is said by fruit growers and expert nurserymen to occur in the nursery row. A great deal of discussion has taken place over the advisability of planting black hearted trees, and the general opinion is that they are not suitable for planting out because of the fact that the decay of the injured wood very materially shortens the life of the tree.

I have not been able to obtain very much information on the cause of Black Heart, but from opinions I have heard expressed by expert fruit growers, and from what I have seen myself, there seems to be little doubt that the prime cause is some form of winter injury. I have noticed in fruit trees around Guelph that the Black Heart begins in every case with the wood formed in the summer of 1903. The winter of 1903-4 was unusually severe all over Ontario and elsewhere and killed outright a very large number of trees. Trees which were more or less severely injured at that time, but not killed, have been dying ever since.

Certain varieties are much more easily injured than others. Certain kinds of soil, particularly those inclined to be wet or of such a nature as to keep trees growing late in the season, favor the trouble. In certain cases, the injury seems to depend partially on the slope of the land and the nature of the soil. The Baldwin is perfectly sound on southern slopes and on northern slopes has been almost entirely killed out. In the vicinity of Cobourg, Baldwin and Greening have killed out seriously on clay soils, and are almost entirely uninjured on sand or light soil.

J. W. Iron, O. A. C.

Influence of Moisture on Apple Trees.

The Journal of Agriculture reports that during the past two years experiments have been carried on at Macdonald Agricultural College to determine the effect of soil moisture on the development and functions of apple-trees. These experiments indicate that an excess of moisture in trees causes a lower percentage of blossoms to set. An increase of one percent in the moisture reduced the fruit by 10 percent. On the other hand the quality of fruit tends to improve in proportion to the amount of moisture

Two Minute Talks About

PANDORA RANGE

for Coal or Wood

YOU can quickly get the Pandora oven ready for the baking. It is made of *Nickel Steel* which is much more sensitive than a cast or gray iron oven. It heats up more rapidly and thereby saves you many precious minutes.

After you've used the *Nickel Steel Oven* for a week you'll congratulate yourself that you invested in a Pandora Range. Get one this week. Make up your mind you'll enjoy its many conveniences at once. Our agents in your locality will fill your order promptly.

McClary's

Stands for Guaranteed Quality

75

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg
Vancouver St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary

But this is believed to be due to the fact that with a thiner set, no matter what the cause of the thining, quality tends to improve.

In regard to winter killing, the facts brought out being based on experiments with three-year-old Ben Davis nursery stock, it is stated that the amount of winter killing is largely dependent on the condition of roots of trees and the soil in which they are placed during the winter months. A very heavy mulch will prevent the roots of trees being frozen, and consequently there will be a heavy early flow of sap in the spring and this tends to damage in case of light spring frost. On the other hand, if there is no mulch at all in the fall, there is equal danger of winter killing due to an excessive drying up of the wood in cold weather. The best method of guarding against an undue drying up on the one hand, or a too heavy flow of sap on the other will be found in sowing a cover crop in midsummer. This will not only provide a reasonable mulch for all, but will also check late growth in autumn and so tend to harden the wood of trees against winter.

Carrying Vegetables to Market.

I live 22 miles from San Antonio, my market town, and haul vegetables there during the fall, winter and spring. I get them to market in good shape by the following method: Early in the morning I commence to pull and bunch the vegetables, such as beets, radishes, collards, Dwarf Essex rape (the peddlers call it kale) bunch onions from sets, shallots, mustard and turnips.

I wash the stuff by immersing in plenty of water, letting it stay in 10 or 15 minutes. Then I bunch it, after shaking it lightly, so as to leave it good and wet. I spread the bunches in rows, not more than two deep, on the floor in a cool, shady room, with plenty of ventilation. If the weather is warm, I sprinkle the stuff early the next morning before loading, but sometimes load the same night, sprinkle and leave exposed to the night air.

Before starting for market I wet two sacks and cover the load, then spread the wagon sheet double over all, and when I get to town the vegetables are as fresh as when first pulled.—Walpole Nockolds, Atascosa Co., Tex.

Few, if any, medicines, have met with the uniform success that has attended the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The remarkable cures of colic and diarrhoea which it has effected in almost every neighborhood has given it a wide reputation. For sale by All Dealers.

If you knew of the real value of Chamberlain's Liniment for lame back, soreness of the muscles, sprains and rheumatic pains, you would never wish to be without it. For sale by All Dealers.

DAIRYING.

Publicity and Payment as Factors in Effecting Improvement.

Bulletin No. 337 issued by the New York Agricultural Experiment Staton, contains some suggestions that should be of much value to those who are seeking to improve the milk supplied to towns, and to those interested in the betterment of cream supplied to creameries.

This bulletin is really an account of the way in which improvement in its milk supply was brought about by the city of Geneva, in the state of New York.

Geneva is a city of 13,000 people, supplied by 550 cows distributed among 40 dairies. The bulletin says: "There is every reason to believe that in 1907, at the beginning of the studies here reported, the general quality of the milk supply was representative of that of smaller cities. It is not the poor quality of the supply, but rather the progressiveness of Mayor A. P. Rose, which led to this attempt to study and improve its quality."

The method employed was to score each dairy quarterly upon the basis of the sanitary conditions under which the milk was being produced, to furnish this score to the producer and retailer, so that it could be made the basis of payment under their contracts, and to publish the score of all the producers, with the names of their retailers, so that the consuming public could purchase intelligently.

The history of the inspection and its results makes a most interesting story. In comparing the dairies, the sanitary conditions surrounding the production and handling of the milk were reduced to a numerical basis by means of a score card. In order to make these numerical results easily understood, they were grouped under the following heads: "Poor," including filthy conditions; "medium," where conditions were merely dirty; "good," where the conditions were fairly clean; "excellent," where they were both clean and sanitary.

The first inspection showed that 37.5 per cent of the dairies were "poor," 57.5 per cent "medium," and 5 per cent "good."

When the work of improvement was undertaken, a meeting of the milk producers and milk dealers was called, and it was explained to them that as the inspection proceeded the results would be given to the public in such a way that the consumers would know what quality of milk was being handled by each dealer, and also what each dairyman's milk was like in case he undertook to market it himself. The very rapid improvement effected may be judged from the following statements:

At the end of one year 2.9 per cent of the dairies ranked as "excellent," 58.9 per cent as "good," and 38.2 per cent as "medium." None were "poor," although almost two-fifths of the dairies had been in this class the year before.

At the end of the second year 8.6 per cent of the dairies ranked as "excellent," 82.8 per cent as "good," and 8.6 per cent as "medium."

At the end of the third year 12.8 per cent of the dairies ranked as "excellent," 74.4 per cent as "good," and 12.8 per cent as "medium."

At the end of the first quarter of the fourth year 12.8 per cent of the dairies eanked as "excellent," and 87.2 per cent as "good," the "medium" grade having finally disappeared.

A most interesting feature in connection with the case developed midway in the experiment. At this time the retailing of the milk fell practically all into the hands of two companies. One of these concerns paid for its milk on a sliding scale, giving a higher price for milk to each patron that reached the higher grades and a lower price to those that fell down to the lower scorings. The other company paid a uniform rate for milk of all grades.

The result was that soon the first named was in receipt of milk from nearly every dairyman who scored up well, and the other concern was receiving all the lowest scoring product. Then the next result was that the financial stimulus being neglected by the latter company, its patrons began to neglect even what precautions they had been taking, and their milk commenced to deteriorate and reach the lowest scorings. Then the public withdrew its custom from this concern to such an extent as to bring it to a crisis where, to save itself, it was forced to take adequate steps to ensure the quality of the product delivered to it.

The whole study most unerringly leads to the conclusion that publicity and payment based on quality are to be the real factors in improving a city milk supply. And we may reasonably ask if it is not right to recognize the same factors as the most likely to be effective in improving the quality of the cream to be supplied to our own creameries.

When Cream is Churned.

The churn should be thoroughly scalded and cooled with clean, cold water before the cream is put into it. The temperature of the cream when in the churn should range from 56 to 58 degrees, and it should be churned for 30 or 40 minutes. The butter will then be separated from the cream so that the buttermilk may be drawn off. If the cream is churned at a higher temperature too much fat will be lost in the buttermilk. In order to recover all the fat globules in the cream it becomes necessary to cool it to such a temperature that the large fat globules will not agglutinate until after the smaller ones, and churn it to a degree that htey will not pass through the strainer.

If the cream is too cold the butter has a tendency to become too firm, with too small an amount of water incorporated. Some water mixed with the fat gives the peculiar character to good butter and differentiates it from butter oil or butter grease. About 14 per cent of water is necessary. If butter is churned at a temperature of 52 to 54 degrees, it generally comes with a low per cent of water, and in order to recover the water it becomes necessary to wash the butter with water at a higher temperature, ranging from 60 to 62 degrees. The butter should be in a granular form. It is then an easy matter to remove all the buttermilk and develop a temperature that is quite uniform with the wash water, which also influences the recovery of the desired amount of water. The smaller the amount of salt the better for a most delicate product and the best keeping quality. Salt and free lactic acid when combined develop a stale flavor, which is often termed "fishy." Salt should first be put in a moist condition, and a period of at least thirty or forty minutes should be allowed for working the salt into the butter before it is ready to put in prints.

The only commercial and salable way of putting up butter is to put it up in pound or half-pound prints. For this it is necessary to have a small printer into which the butter is thoroughly pressed and set away for four or five hours to cool. It can then be printed and wrapped in parchment paper and placed in a carton which represents the brand. The package should be sealed in order to avoid tampering. The entire process would be unprofitable to the producer if sold at the regular market price. Butter of this character should command a price of not less than 35 cents a pound at the producer's plant. There is a chance to make a strictly up-to-date farm butter making plant profitable, because there are consumers who are willing to pay the price for good butter.

Cream Profits That Stay in Your Pocket

Empire Disc.

THERE was a time when the first cost of a separator was a big factor in deciding which separator a cow owner should buy. But now it is different. Men have found it the best investment to pay a LITTLE MORE at the start rather than to be paying the difference constantly afterward in cream profits lost and in repairs necessary. Men have learned that in the

Frictionless Empire

Empire Line
Of Quality Separators

they can get not only the style and size separator they want, but also the one that nets the greatest return for the money invested for the longest term of years—the one that makes profits that STAY in their pockets.

Seventeen Cents a Year was the average cost of repairs on all of the hundreds of thousands of Empire Cream separators in use last year. And the majority of these Empire machines have been in use for many years. It's the TIME test and repair cost that tell whether a separator is a paying investment.

Let us also PROVE that Empires turn easiest, are simplest, most sanitary, highest quality and most satisfactory. Write postal now.

We also handle Gasoline Engines and Rock Island Dry Batteries. Write us for prices first mail.

Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Ltd.

Sussex, - - New Brunswick.

Farm Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

Guard Against Tainted Milk.

The dairy department of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture is now receiving milk and cream from over 200 farms. From 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. of butter, 100 pounds of cheese and a small amount of ice cream are made daily in addition 100 gallons of cream are pasteurized, bottled and marketed each day. Printed regulations are sent to all patrons supplying this product regarding the sanitary care of their milk, and each farm is occasionally inspected by a representative of the dairy department. It really requires little care and attention to maintain milk and cream in a clean, sweet condition even during hot, sultry weather. All that is necessary is to properly clean the cows, the milk cans, the stable and to efficiently cool and care for the milk.

The following regulations pertaining to sanitary management of the herd and care of the product are observed by patrons of the university creamery:

All milk cans should be washed first in cold water, then thoroughly cleansed with warm water and finally rinsed in scalding hot water. These cans should be washed as soon as received from the creamery and kept in a clean place protected from dust and bad odors. Exposure to direct sunlight is especially beneficial. Each cow's udder should be thoroughly cleansed before milking and the hands of the milker should be absolutely clean and dry.

The milk should be strained through one thickness of clean white flannel and then should be quickly cooled and well aired. Pouring or dipping the milk several times from one can to another rapidly accomplishes this purpose. Warm milk should never be poured into cold milk nor should the night's milk be mixed with the morning's milk. Milk should never be exposed to foul air in the cow stable or in dirty tanks before it is delivered to the creamery.

Tainted, musty or mouldy feed should never be served in the dairy herd rations. An accessible supply of pure, cold water should always be available for the herd.

Bloody milk or that from a sick cow should never be mixed with whole-some milk. The milk from a new milch cow should not be brought to the creamery until at least a full week after the cow has calved.

The uncovered cans of milk should be kept in cold water until they are delivered to the creamery. The stable should not be cleaned or brushed nor should silage or roughage be fed until all the cows of the herd are milked.

Pointed Lessons in Dairying.

The butter fat and feed records of the Pioneer and Besson co-operative cow testing associations of Iowa reveal facts of pertinent interest to every man who keeps cows. The test occupying a year, had 688 cows in the two associations last year. Two herds were made up entirely of pure-bred dairy cattle. The remaining 44 herds were owned by men who followed diversified farming, dairying with them being one branch of their operations. The records, then, represent the average farm conditions. The main points brought out by the records will be given briefly'

The best cow of the 688 showed a net profit of $106.77, the poorest a

Sickness is usually caused by the accumulation of waste matter and impurities within the body.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills,

enable the bowels, the kidneys, the lungs and the pores of the skin to throw off these impurities. Thus they prevent or cure disease.

25c. a box.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY AN CANALS.

Intercolonial Railway.

BADDECK BRANCH LINE.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Alba-Baddeck Branch," will be received at this office until sixteen o'clock on Thursday, October 12th 1911, for the construction of a branch line of railway from a point on the Intercolonial Railway near Alba to the town of Baddeck, a distance of 22.7 miles.

Plans, specifications and form of contract to be entered into may be seen and full information obtained on and after 15th inst 1911, at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the office of the Chief engineer of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, N. B.

Parties tendering will be required to accept the fair wages schedule prepared or to be prepared by the Department of Labour, which schedule will form part of the contract.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered, unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, in the case of firms, unless there are attached the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm.

An accepted bank cheque for the sum of $30,000.00, made payable to the order of the Minister of Railways and Canals must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

The cheque of the successful tenderer will be held as security, or part security, for the due fulfilment of the contract to be entered into.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals.
Ottawa, September 9th, 1911.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

ABSORBINE

will reduce Inflamed, Swollen Joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches. Cure Boils, Poll Evil, Quitor, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; **does not blister** under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. $2 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 E free. ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Goitre, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation. Price $1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 124 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Ca.

Running up and down stairs, sweeping and bending over making beds will not make a woman healthy or beautiful. She must get out of doors, walk a mile or two every day and take Chamberlain's Tablets to improve her digestion and regulate her bowels. For sale by All Dealers.

loss of $19.14. The actual difference in profit is, therefore, $125.91.

The average profit from the best cow in each of the 46 herds was $59.04. The average profit from the poorest cows in each herd was $16.03 or a difference of $42.41 apiece, in favor of the best cows.

In the Pioneer testing association 100 of the best cows produced an average of 289.2 pounds of butter fat, while the poorest produced 168.4.

The average cost of feed for the 100 best cows was $30.08. That of the 100 poorest was $30.59. Considering the butter fat production it will be seen that the best cows consumed but $7.89 worth of feed more per cow than the poorest, yet re turned $12.08 more butter fat each. The average net profit from the 100 best cows was$34.14 more than from the 100 poorest cows.

The man who keeps cows with a production of 289.2 pounds of butter fat a year can pay $19 per acre rent and make as much profit as the man who keeps cows averaging 168.4 pounds butter fat and pays $5 per acre rent. Next to getting rid of the poor cow, the greatest thing in Iowa dairying is better methods of feeding and caring for the dairy herd.—

N. E. Farmer.

Washing Butter Favorably Affects The Lactic Acid Bacteria.

In a series of experiments designed to show the effect of thorough wash. ing upon the keeping quality of butter, it was found in every case that the lactic acid bacteria developed much more rapidly and to greater numbers in the washed butter as compared to butter containing a large amount of buttermilk. The lactic acid germs are used by butter makers to ripen the cream before churning and are known as "starters." The object in using these bacteria is to produce that desirable flavor demanded by the public and to insure a uniform product from day to day. These germs produce lactic acid, the acid of sour milk, and in the elaboration of their own by-products prevent the growth of other undesirable germs.

In the unwashed butter, the casein offers food for a class of bacteria whose by-products are undesirable in the butter. The off-flavors characteristic of second grade butter are due to these germs. To what extent washing will remedy this evil is still to be determined by further experimentation. This much is known, the lactic acid germs are desirable and washed butter allows them to multiply and thrive in the butter, while the unwashed butter shows far fewer numbers of these germs throughout the experiments.

The experiment was carried out at both low and high temperatures. The same observations were made, with this difference, the whole process was accelerated at the room temperature, the greatest number of bacteria germs appearing in five to seven days. In the refrigerator the maximum numbers did not appear until fourteen days.

If all the butter made on the farms was washed better with pure water and worked sufficiently to remove the buttermilk, the quality of country butter would be greatly enhanced.

John F. Nicholson,

Bacteriologist, Idaho University Experiment Station.

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

Every farmer's daughter and every farmer's wife knows

They all use it—for making delicious butter for their own table. They found out years ago that Windsor Butter Salt dissolves quicker, works in easier, and helps butter to keep better.

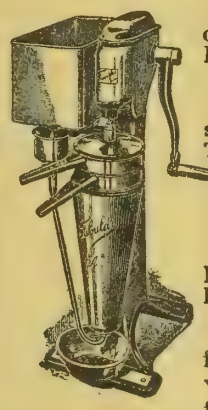
Windsor Salt is absolutely pure and every grain is a perfect crystal. 42

If you want to get "top" prices for your butter, use Windsor Butter Salt.

PAID HIM TO CHOOSE

SHARPLES

Tubular Cream Separator



Has anyone tried to convince you that disks or other contraptions are needed in modern cream separators? If so, read this:

Stouffville, Ont.

I separated 459 lbs. of milk through disk cream separator one week and produced 23 lbs. butter. The next week separated 459 lbs. of milk through the Tubular and produced 26¼ lbs. butter.

WM. HELMKY.

THE TUBULAR MADE 3¼ LBS. MORE BUTTER FROM ONLY 459 POUNDS OF MILK

It paid Mr. Helmky well to choose the Tubular, for Tubulars have twice the skimming force of others and repeatedly pay for themselves by saving what others lose. Dairy Tubulars contain no disks—wear a lifetime—are guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent.

You will finally have a Tubular. Buy The World's Best first. Save yourself the expense of discarding some cheap or complicated separator. If you do not know our local representative, ask us his name. Write for catalog No. 194.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

TEMPERANCE STREET, TORONTO

Affiliated with the University of Toronto, and under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. Infirmary for sick animals at the College.

N. B.—Calendar on Application.

COLLEGE RE-OPENS OCTOBER 2nd, 1911

E. A. A. GRANGE, V. S., M. S., PRINCIPAL.

An advertisement in the Maritime Farmer will sell your surplus stock---Try it !

LIVE STOCK.

The Southdown.

The Southdown is the oldest of the improved medium-woolled dark-faced breeds of sheep. It bears much the same relation to the Down breeds as does the Leicester to the other long-woolled races. It is one of the indigenous races pecular to the chalk hills of the southern counties of England. It appears to have been confined to the Down lands and to have given way to a larger and looser framed animal, as the chain of chalk hills on which it browsed passed into the neighbouring county of Hampshire.

Originally the Southdown was horned, but these appendages have long since disappeared unless as slugs which occasionally appear on rams of the coarser type. The breed, before improvement, was small, long in neck, light in shoulder, bare of back, drooping in rump, but having a big leg of mutton. The fleece was not so close and firm as now, and inclined to curliness.

One of the earliest improvers of the breed was John Ellman, of Glynde in Sussex, who commenced his work about 1780, and died in 1832. This breeder laid great stress upon the form of the beck and fore-quarters, which he felt should be bold, high in crest, muscular and thick. These he aimed to develop as well as spring of rib,girth, breadth and fullness of quarter. The leg of mutton, according to Mr. Ellman, 'must be well filled inside and out, and as round as a 'cricket ball.' The fleece under his care became boardlike in its firmness, and showed cracks down to the skin as the animal turned, presenting a firm and springy surface. Following Mr. Ellman came the late Jonas Webb, of Babraham, Cambridgeshire, as an improver of the breed. It was through him in a great measure that the true type was handed down to the present generation.

Southdown Ram

The Southdown is one of the most beautiful sheep existing; its smooth, even body; its round, clean barrel; its short legs, fine head and broad saddle, with its sweet, tender seldom overfat meat, give the qualities which make it desirable to the lawn of the gentleman, while its early maturing and easy feeding qualities give it a place on the farms of men who must make profit from the products of the land. It is the smallest of the medium-woolled breeds, but owing to its compact form it weighs remarkably well for its size. A well developed ram in breeding condition should weigh about 200 pounds, and in show form from 225 pounds to 240 pounds. Mature ewes should weigh from 150 pounds to 200 pounds, according to condition. It is best adapted to undulating, rolling or broken and hilly land bearing a short fine herbage, but it adapts itself well to more level areas that are not wet. It matures early, its feeding qualities are unsurpassed and it stands crowding both in pen and field better than most breeds.

The fleece of the Southdown is the finest and shortest of the Down breeds. Unless at times of a shortage of coarser wools the wool of this breed brings a higher price than any of the others. It is dense and as a rule very uniform over the body. An average Southdown will clip from 5 to 7 pounds of unwashed wool.

For crossing purposes the Southdown has been particularly useful, and its blood exists in every improved Down breed. On account of its long established characteristics it stamps its good qualities upon its offspring in a remarkable degree.

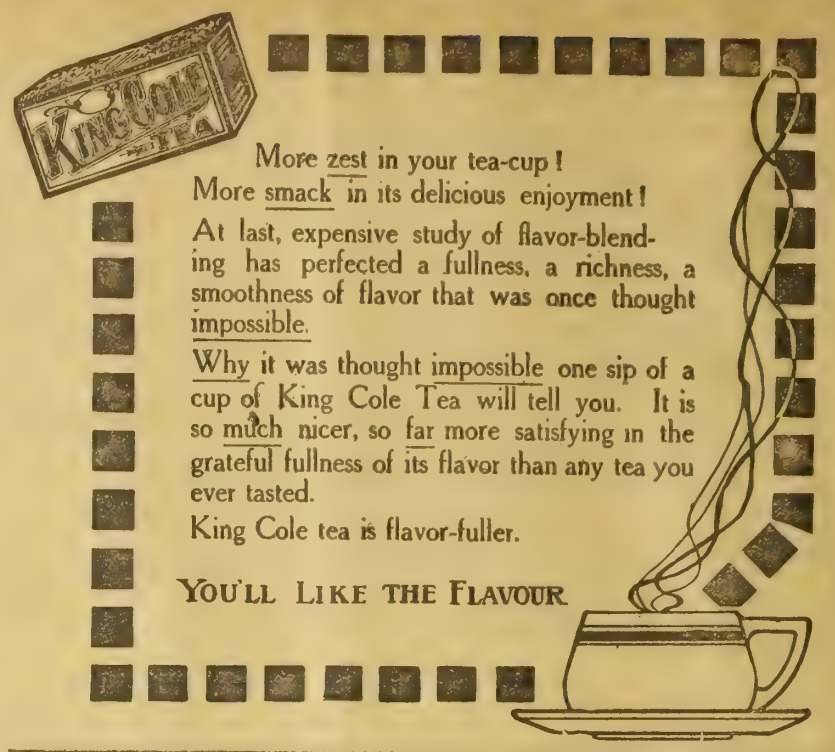
The face, ears and legs of the Southdown are of a uniform shade of grayish brown or mouse colour. The forehead and cheeks are well covered with wool of the same density and whiteness as found on other parts of the body. The ears are rather small, tolerably wide apart, covered with fine hair and carried with a lively back and forth movement.

The Southdown represents the ideal form of mutton sheep, inasmuch as it is admirably proportioned, of perfect symmetry, very compact and short in the leg. It is spirited and attractive, with a determined look and proud firm step.

Care of Purebred Breeding Animals.

The care of purebred breeding animals means more than simply throwing feed in abundance to them. Health is the first consideration, and a method of handling that would be entirely proper with fattening animals, that are to be kept only a few months, might possibly be entirely wrong treatment for breeding animals that are expected to live on and reproduce for years Economy of feed is not always the chief point to be considered in the handling of breeding animals, and it may sometimes pay (indeed, usually it will, I believe,) to keep our breeding animals under conditions where greater amounts of feed are required to maintain the animals in strong flesh than would be the case were they handled somewhat differently.

The writer is a great believer in outdoor air, sunshine and liberal feeding in handling fine breeding stock. I believe that in the south no breeding animal should be confined in a stable at any time except when the young are expected, and then only when the weather is such as to actually endanger the life of the recently dropped animal. We have a herd of cattle that have been in a shed only twice the past winter; the animals have slept right out on the sod under the stars. Fed liberally upon pea and soy bean hay, the herd has been entirely free from the coughs and colds that so often accompany barn feeding. More feed has been used than would have been necessary to keep the animals in the same flesh had they been confined in a warm barn, but we feel that we cannot run the risk of having our animals become weakened in constitution because of a desire to save a little on the feed bill. And it is no hardship to the cattle, this out-of-doors living any mo re than it is a hardship to men to sleep out in the air. The animals have a "snap and go" to them that they never have when confined in a warm stable and this strong constitution is a great factor in a profitable live stock business.—A. L. French in Progressive Farmer.


KING COLE TEA
More zest in your tea-cup!
More smack in its delicious enjoyment!
At last, expensive study of flavor-blending has perfected a fullness, a richness, a smoothness of flavor that was once thought impossible.
Why it was thought impossible one sip of a cup of King Cole Tea will tell you. It is so much nicer, so far more satisfying in the grateful fullness of its flavor than any tea you ever tasted.
King Cole tea is flavor-fuller.
YOU'LL LIKE THE FLAVOUR

The Scrub Bull.

The Iowa supreme court has held that the owner of a pure bred cow that is got in calf by an ill-bred and unpedigreed bull while running at large, may, in an action at court, recover damages from the owner of such bull, which damages are to be measured by the difference in the value of the cow for the purpose of breeding fine stock before meeting such bull and afterwards. We believe breeders of pure bred stock would save trouble in the long run if they would notify neighbors who permit bulls to run in adjoining pastures that they will hold them strictly to account for any damages sustained in case these bulls break through into their pastures.

The success of the breeder of pure stock depends upon the integrity of his breeding operations. If he dilly-dallies in this matter of neighbor's bulls breaking into his pastures, he not only suffers the damage they cause by getting some of his pure bred cows with calf, but he suffers still further damage in having his methods called in question. In some cases, where the neighbor has only a few cows to breed, the pure bred breeder could much better afford to offer to breed these cows to his pure bred bulls for nothing rather than incur the risk from a scrub bull running next to his pasture.—Wallaces' Farmer.

The above portrays quite well the serious annoyance many farmers are subjected to who try to raise pure bred cattle next to a farm where the owner lets his scrub bull run loose with his cows.

Calves Sucking Ears.

One of the most difficult habits to overcome in a bunch of young calves is that of ear sucking. When we feed calves milk from the pail they eat so rapidly that they fail to relieve the mouth of the saliva which natural,y mixes with its mother's milk while it is sucking.

In order to relieve their mouths of this secretion which their organs of digestion demand, they will seek something to suck which will relieve their mouths of the saliva which has been retained to a large extent, and their favorite object is the ear of the calf next to them.

Unless this is prevented the calf is likely to grow up with the habit of sucking itself when it becomes to be a milk producer or sucking the other cows in the herd.

The only way to prevent this vicious habit is to tie each calf by itself until digestive organs have developed sufficiently to enable it to digest grain food, such as ground oats and wheat bran.

Then they will eat dry bran and ground oats and in that way relieve their mouths of this saliva. After this they may be turned together and there is little danger of their acquiring the habit.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for wharf at Beaumont, N. B.." will be received at this office until 4 p. m. on Tuesday, October 10th, 1911, for the construction of a wharf at Beaumont, Westmorland County, N. B.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of Geoffrey Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N.B.; E. T. P. Shewen, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N. B., and on application to the Postmaster at Beaumont, N. B,

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature. the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works equal to ten per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works.
Ottawa, September 11, 1911.

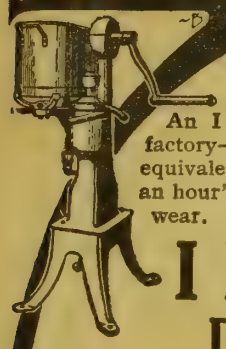
Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

O. K. Canadian Two Horse Elevator Potato Digger

Will increase your profits by getting all your crop and saving you time, labor and expense.

Canadian Potato Machinery Co. Ltd.
118 Stone Road, Galt, Ont.

Bigger Cream Checks Sure For Years To Come



Just because a separator skims close is not sufficient reason for buying it. Equally important is the question of durability.

An I H C Cream Harvester was put to a year's test at the factory—running steadily for 10 hours every working day. This is equivalent to 20 years of ordinary use, figuring on a basis of half an hour's daily service. Yet in all this time there was no perceptible wear. What better proof of I H C durability can you ask?

I H C Cream Harvesters

Dairymaid and Bluebell

have been paying cow owners big dividends for years. Their skimming qualities are unequalled—their ease of turning—ease of cleaning—and durability are easily proved by the testimony of owners. Why not investigate?

You will find that I H C Cream Harvesters are the only separators with dust-proof gears, which are easily accessible. The frame is entirely protected from wear by phosphor bronze bushings. The I H C has large shafts, bushings, and bearings. The patented dirt-arrester removes the finest particles of dirt from the milk before the milk is separated.

I H C Cream Harvesters are made in two styles—Dairymaid, chain drive, and Bluebell, gear drive—each in four sizes. The I H C local agent will be glad to point out the above features and many others, or, write nearest branch house for catalogues.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago USA

I H C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problem to the I H C Service Bureau.

MAXWELL'S HIGH SPEED CHAMPION

Is The Most Satisfactory Washer Ever Placed On The Canadian Market

Last year, Maxwell's "Champion" was the recognized leader of all high speed washing machines. This year, we have put the final touch to it, and offer you the ideal machine, that includes every important improvement known to modern washers.

Maxwell's "Champion" has the largest opening of any washing machine. As you can see, the Wringer attachment is at the side, and practically the whole top of the washer opens up. This makes it easy to put in and take out clothes.

No other washer has this feature. No other washer can be worked with crank handle as well as top lever

In design, finish and appearance—in ease and quickness—in service and durability—Maxwell's "Champion" is the peer of them all. If your dealer does not handle it, write us for illustrated catalogue.

Have better butter. Use Maxwell's "Favourite" Churn. Recommended by best butter makers the world over. More of them used in Canada than any other. All sizes from ½ to 80 gallons.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,
ST MARY'S, ONT.

95

Calf Breeding.

In answering a question as to what is a good ration for a calf that must drink seperated milk. Prof. T. L. Haecker of the Minnesota station states that, where clover hay, clover and timothy hay, shorts, bran and oil meal are the available feeds, all are good for young stock and for milk production as a liberal supply of protein is needed for both purposes.

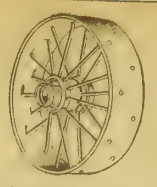
For calves clover hay is preferred. The grain mixture may be composed of two parts each of bran and shorts and one part oil meal. It would also be well to add two parts of corn meal as it is easily digested and adds the carbohydrates needed. No matter how carefully the feed is balanced the calves will not thrive satisfactorily unless the milk is fed with great regularity as to quantity and temperature. They should also be fed out of clean pails. They should be fed in small stanchions when the milk is given. This should be followed by a little grain feed so they will not get in the habit of sucking each other's ears. They should be fed hay out of a rack so they will not get it under their feet. If calves are given only as much as they will eat up clean they will learn not to mess over and waste their feed. With properly cured feed fed in right quantity everything will be cleaned up in a short time.

Recently the writer inspected the mangers of 38 calves born the last week in May and in only one was there any feed left. They have always fed in stanchion, each having its own manger and the hay, grain and silage weighed out to each calf. Everything is eaten and the manger licked clean. They have the proper habit. In another barn another lot of young things have always been fed in an open manger. One of these calves will waste more feed than the 27 fed in the stanchions will waste in a week.

The writer has for thirty years made a special study of calf rearing and has made it a practice to daily personally inspect them and note their behavior. Regularity in all things, clean mangers, clean quarters, uniformity in quantity of feed, are the fundamentals in successful animal rearing.

Soon we will have some 50 new born calves to rear. We have choice upland prairie hay, corn, oats, bran and oil meal. We also have a limited supply of skim-milk. These feeds may seem ample, but experience has shown that it is best to have on hand blood meal and bone meal. So half a ton of the former and a ton of the latter have been added to our store of feed. A teaspoonful of blood meal in a small mess of milk gives satisfactory results notwithstanding the fact that it costs $65 per ton. They also have access to a mixture of salt and bone meal, equal parts. If they grow rapidly, they need the bone for building bone. Having access to this mixture, they never get in the habit of gnawing boards and bark. Persons rearing colts also should bear this in mind. In fact, all animals in gestation should have access to it.

Of all the means of successfully warming a chilled pig and restoring his interest in things earthly, probably there is nothing better than a pail or other vessel of water heated to about 95 to 98 degrees F., in which his body and limbs can be submerged for 10 to 20 minutes. In many instances it will well-nigh revive the dead. If after this hot bath Mr. Pig is dried and placed [illegible] n suck a well-filled te[illegible] the future will be [illegible] d.—"Swine in America



These Mighty Wheels are Tried and True

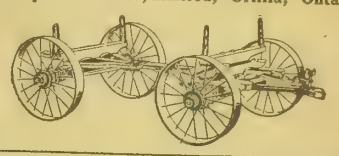
Thousands of users testify to the superiority of T-K Wide Tire Steel Wheels. They have four times the strength and durability of ordinary wheels—defy the worst roads, rocky, sandy, hilly or muddy, and lighten the draft on horses from 25 to 50 per cent.

T-K Wide Tire, Steel Wheels and Handy Farm Wagons

Our wagons are designed especially to meet the demands of farmers for a wagon to do all kinds of heavy work on the road and around the farm. They are built low for ease of loading and unloading, and will roll over the ground with the heaviest load without tiring the horses.

Write for descriptive catalogue telling how T-K vehicles and wheels will earn more money for you

Tudhope-Knox Co., Limited, Orillia, Ontario



Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. ☞Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

For Diarrrhoea, Dysentary, Cholera, Cholera Morbus and all pains and cramps, children or adults there is nothing just as good as

Gates' Certain Check.

An article that gas rel mrrit should in time become popular. That such is the case with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been attested by many dealers. Here is one of them. H. W. Hendrickson, Ohio Falls, Ind., writes, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for coughs, colds and croup, and is my best seller." For sale by All Dealers.

THE HORSE.

Growth and Decay in Horses.

Recently a querist, giving the height of a filly foal at thirteen weeks old, and also that of its parents, between which there was a difference of 3 hands 3 in., wanted an opion as to the probable height of the animal at maturity. What height a foal will attain when fully grown, and how long the horse will last under normal conditions after having attained maturity, are questions of considerable interest to breeders and horse owners. The subject does not appear to have been exhaustively investigated, and the evidence available up to the present is not of great value; but General Fred Smith, in his "Manual ofVeterinary Physiology," gives some data that can hardly prove other than interesting.

He points out that the young of the herbivora very rapidly shake off the helpless condition in which they first find themselves in this world, and that is largely due to the fact that they are born with a nervous system in a high state of development. The foal is born in full possession of its senses, such as sight, with an amount of intelligence which nearly, if not quite, equals its parent, and in the course of a few hours it can stand and walk, and in a few days skip and run.

Not only is the nervous system in an advanced state of development, but so is the locomotor apparatus. Dealing with this, Smith says:— "The legs of the foal are remarkably long, some of the bones being nearly their full length, though, of course, not their full weight; such joints as the knee and hock have very little to grow.

The length of leg in the foal is undoubtedly for the purpose of enabling the animal to reach the mammary gland.

"The limb, however, is only partially developed; from the knee and hock to the ground it is nearly the length of the adult; from the knee to the elbow, and the hock to the stifle, it is decidedly below the adult; while from the elbow to the withers, and the stifle to the croup, the body has a considerable amount to grow. It has been said, and the statement appears to be true, that the future height of the foal may be ascertained by measuring the fore limb from the fetlock to the elbow and multiplyiny it by two."

Those concerned to know to what height a foaf is likely to attain should make their measurement a short time after birth, and it would assist in the collection of facts if breeders would record results.

Bonsaingault's inquiries into the rate at which the foal increases in weight, and other circumstances connected with its nutrition, and Percivall's observations on the rate at which some horses of his regiment grew are quoted. Bonsaingault found that the mean weight of the foal at birth was 112 lb., that during the first three months the daily increase was 2.2 lb., from three up to six months the increase was 1.3 lb., and from six months up to three years of age the increase was at the rate of .7 lb. per diem. The growth of the body implies an increase in weight and height, and from what has been said, it may be judged that the amount of growth of each part is not the same. The vital organs, owing to their relative large size at birth, grow less rapidly than the skeleton and muscles. The least increase is in the eyes and ears, and the limbs below the knees and hocks.

Percivall's table, which he considered very imperfect, showed that the increase in height between two years

(Continued on page 878).

PROCLAMATIONS

To The Electors of Canada

"OPEN YOUR EYES" and do not be deceived by the misleading reports published in some of the papers of the Canadian Press claiming that in event of a Canadian navy being established you would be compelled to fight in defence of England should she become envolved in war with a foreign power. These reports are false and were circulated by unscrupulous Politicians to further their own ends in various ways.

"USE YOUR BRAINS" "VOTE AND PRAY" as your heart dictates and refuse to become the tool of any politician "Navy or no Navy". The truth of the matter is this, you will never be compelled to take up arms to aid in the defence of the "Mother Country" should she be threatened by another power, but should the Empire become envolved in a foreign war and need aid "Canadians" would be first to offer their services to the "Mother Land" and fight to the death in her defence as they have done in days gone bye.

"LAURIER AND BORDEN"

They may differ regarding the policy to be carried out in building a "Canadian Navy" and the creating of a "Canadian Army" but the "ELECTORS OF CANADA" may rest assured that the only war in which they will be called to take part, will be war against the diseases of the horse. Every man should enlist and fight for this noble animal. The only ammunition you will need with which to fight the diseases of the horse are

Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment

Which cures Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Strangles, Colic, Strains, Sprains, Contracted Feet, etc.

Dr. J. Woodbury's Condition Powders

which will purify the blood, remove worms, prevent yellow water and put hair in a glossy condition.

"IMPORTANT" "SPECIAL NOTICE"

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS ask for and insist on having the genuine DR. J. WOODBURY'S HORSE LINIMENT AND DR. J. WOODBURY'S CONDITION POWDERS, which have stood the test for one-half century and will do all we claim if directions are followed. If your dealer is out of stock, they will be forwarded on receipt of twenty-five cents per package, charges paid, by the sole owners and manufacturers FRASER, THORNTON & CO., COOKSHIRE, QUEBEC, CANADA.

The Genuine Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment is put up in bottles with yellow wrappers with cut of Horse and contains four ounces of quality.

The Genuine Dr. Woodbury's Condition Powders are put up in an attractive red and yellow Lithographed tin box, perfectly air tight and contains one pound of quality

"Do Not Forget the Name"

Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment and

Dr. J. Woodbury's Condition Powders.

They stand for quality in Horse Medicines. You insure the lives of your horses by using the above preparations which are used and recommended by all the leading Horse owners and dealers from Halifax to Vancouver.

"Be Sure and Not Forget the Name"

Dr. J. Woodbury's Condition Powders

Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment.

POULTRY.

Quality in Eggs.

It is the city consumer that provides the market for new-laid eggs, and it is the extra price that these bring that gives the producer the profits from his flock.

One must live in a city to fully appreciate the value of a high standard egg, and his appreciation will be the keener if he has a neighbor who keeps a few hens and can spare him a small nest from time to time. It is when he can compare these at his own breakfast table with the best that he is usually able to buy that he fully appreciates the quality of a prime new laid product.

There are however, differences in new-laid eggs that determine their market value. Purchasers prefer large eggs and those of good shape and appearance, and when to these qualities are added the confidence of the purchaser in getting only prime goods, we have reached a point that affords satisfaction and profit to both producer and consumer.

All good grocers are usually able to offer guaranteed new-laid eggs, but the grocer has to take the word of someone, and unless a purchase contains a really bad egg there is not likely to be much complaint. The building up of an extensive trade in high priced eggs depends, after all, on the producer, but poultry-keepers endeavoring to do this single handed find the undertaking slow and troublesome. They must find the consumer who appreciates the good quality of his eggs sufficiently to pay the extra price they are worth. It requires the co-operation of producers to build up such a trade to an extent that is worth while. Co-operative poultry associations working to a high standard will very soon have the quality of their goods recognized so that consumers will soon ask for and demand the stamped eggs of such a concern.

The Old World is ahead of Canada in the marketing of eggs. In the shops of Germany, and Danish towns and cities, one sees upon the counters and in the windows eggs classified according to size and color. The larger ones weighing 17 lbs. to the ten dozen are always quoted higher than those weighing 14 lbs. or 15 lbs. per ten dozen. The difference in price is considerable, and yet the cases of large eggs have to be replenished most frequently. The eye is the inlet to the pocket. In the matter of standardizing eggs the co-operative associations have an important work. As a basis for setting a standard the following considerations deserve attention:

Eggs form a pershible product.

Eggs rapidly deteriorate, varying somewhat in accordance with the conditions under which they are kept, but nothing can prevent deterioration:

The egg contents change in accordance with the time they are kept:

Eggs decrease in value every day after they are laid:

Not every new-laid egg in point of time is a first-quality egg:

Appearance, as in everything else, has considerable money value in eggs.

Having in mind the above points an attempt should be made to build up a standard for first grade eggs, taking into consideration size, shape, evenness, and strength of shell, bloom, color of shell, 'new-laidness,' fullness, brightness, the white and the yolk ligaments, and color of yolk.

Size.—In European cities where standardized eggs are sold, consumers demand, and retailers must supply, eggs which each weigh 2 oz.—i.e. 15 lbs. or over for 10 dozen, and in some markets 17 lbs. eggs are preferred.

Shape.—In this respect there are considerable differences. Some eggs are long and narrow, others almost as broad as they are long, whilst still more are between the two. The last named are preferred, though this is not of great moment so long as the shell is even and not abnormal. Anything in the direction of malformation militates against the value. We may not be able to control, but we can select.

Evenness and strength of Shell.—Roughness of the outer envelope is undesirable. In the autumn and winter a rough shell generally denotes preservation by lime-water; therefore the smoother the better. A proportion of edible matter to the total weight is less than is the case when the calcareous covering is thin, but such is more than compensated for by the fact that there is less evaporation if the shell is close and thick, and the carrying quality is greater.

Bloom.—A new-laid egg has a bright, shiny coating to the shell which is called 'bloom,' and hence it is that experienced buyers can tell the age more or less by its appearance. For that reason washing is useless for the best trade.

Color.—Consumers, and therefore retailers, like a fair priportion of brown eggs, as they are called, and prefer to deal with those who can supply them. It is thought in the scarcer months that these are less likely to be preserved.

'New-laidness.'—This rather awkward term expresses more than freshness. The buyer may be misled by the outward appearance, but the ultimate judgment depends upon the egg contents. That the quality can be gauged through the shell is unquestionable. For that reason testing by light is universal. If we boil an egg when, say, one or two days old, it is found that the white does not inspissate to the extent that it will later, but remains milky, clothy, and flaky. Do what we will, the elements which make for that state disappear in three to five days, when an egg betokens its age. Something has gone which makes for flavor and quality. Such eggs do not command the top prices. The market will not pay the best rates for eggs which have lost their pristine virtue.

Fulness.—One sign of 'new-laidness' is that the egg shall be full, by which is meant that the air space is scarcely visible. Observations as to the evaporation of eggs showed that under normal conditions, out of 120 eggs, the weight of one egg contents disappeared in the first six days, two egg contents disappeared in 13 days, three in 21 days, four in 29 days, five in 36 days, six in 47 days, and seven in 60 days, so that as a matter of weight this is important. The test referred to was made in cool weather. In the hot months, or if kept in a warm place, the loss would be much greater. Examination by light reveals the size of air space, and if that is large the value is depreciated.

Brightness.—By this is meant clearness of contents through the shell, not dull opaqueness. There must be no spots which represent moulds, or dark areas, generally betokening development of the germ or bacterial colonies in the white.

The white and the yolk ligaments (chalaze) must be strong and firm, and also the yolk round. A flat yolk means age. These are not revealed until the shell is broken.

Color of Yolk.—The best eggs have a reddish-yellow yolk, not pure yellow. Again, that is not ascertainable until the shell is broken.

Infertile eggs keep better than those which have been impregnated. If infertile eggs could be guaranteed for market purposes they would soon win favor. Large producers may easily secure this result, and small ones also if they set themselves to do so.

The value of an egg is fixed, not on the farm where it is laid, not even in the local Co-Operative Society's packing-room, but by its condition when delivered to the consumer. An egg which might be first quality in Peterborough, may be only second quality in Montreal a day or two later.

It must be even remembered that values are determined by the extent to which the supplies meet, or fall below the demand. Such as fail to reach the standard must be marketed accordingly, and whatever prices are obtainable accepted for them. If a round price is accepted it will generally be that of the lowest grade, which means loss of returns.

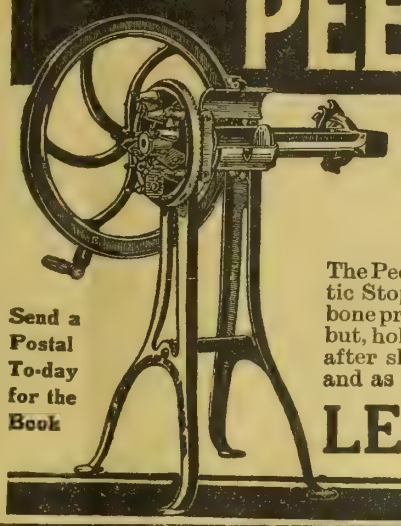
Handle Fowls Gently.

When forced to handle fowls, do it gently, so that they will not be injured or worried. For instance, when moving a setting hen to the place you expect her to set, away from the other fowls, go gently to the nest at night, have a lantern, and remove her gently from the nest and tuck her head under your arm and take her to the nest; sit her down by the front of it and she will at once go on the eggs and nestle down on the eggs, which, by the way, should be china eggs. The nest box should be so arranged that she can be closed up and left for at least one day. Then open the front and put feed in front and she will come off and eat and drink. If she goes back when through put the eggs under her and leave her alone. Do not take her by the foot with head hanging down. It may injure her and prevent her from staying on the nest.

If she has mites of any kind, dust her with some good insect powder, and repeat just before the chicks hatch. Do not use grease, as it will prevent the eggs from hatching. When the eggs begin to peep do not worry the hens except to remove the shells, which can easily be done by putting the hand under her, without taking her from the nest. What applies to setting also applies to all the other fowls when you are forced to handle them.

Frightened Hens.

A few years ago I had a man who could not endure the sight of a hen about the buildings. Every little while a valuable Leghorn would be brought in with a leg or wing broken. The man's excuse was that the horse had stepped on it. I have since become convinced that he had injured the fowls by throwing things at them. I have not been troubled in that way since this man went. While he stayed I was at a loss for a long time to learn why the hens did not lay well. At last I discovered they were in the habit of hiding in any out-of-the-way place when this man was about the buildings. In order to lay, a hen must be active, but must not be afraid to venture out. During this man's stay I received small returns from my poultry. A hen is a good deal like a cow: she likes to be let alone to wander at her own sweet will wherever she pleases. The good cow will go off by herself in the pasture and crop choice bits in the fence rows. Just so with a hen, which is naturally a peaceable creature on the farm. Given her liberty, she is always busy when happy, and happy only when she is not afraid. When she is under foot it is because she is minding her business, looking for something to manufacture into eggs. From my knowledge of hens and from my experience with this man, I would advise anyone who has a hired man not fond of poultry to ship him to some farm where poultry is not kept. Make any kind of concession to let him go if money is to be made out of fowls.—Magadalene Merritt, Albany County, N. Y.



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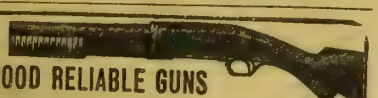

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Love's Barrier.

(Continued from last issue)

CHAPTER IX.

MAN AND WIFE.

"I DON'T want to hear any more about the parish," said Helen listlessly. Talk to me about something human. Tell me more about your sister."

They were walking together on the Brighton front, whither in the gusty December weather they had come to spend their brief, strange honeymoon Helen would have preferred had they gone straight to Midcar, seeing no reason why they should shrink from the ordeal which had to come sooner or later, but Secretan had claimed these days. Sometimes he was strong with a strength which, had Helen loved him, would have filled her with a secret pride. As it was, she thought vaguely of the conflict which was inepitable when two strong wills should be pitted against one another.

She turned her eyes to the grey sea which, flecked with foam, stretched away to the horizon, in a dismal wideness, an endless gloom. The weather was having its effect on the opening Brighton season, and they were almost alone on the windswept front. They had been married just three days. Secetan, looking at the clear fine outline of her face, felt his pulse beat hard. She was passing dear to him, the floodgates of being, long pent, threatened to overwhelm him, and were only kept in check by the bar of her aloofness. Her face was hard, her expression quite grave. Secretan did not grasp the fact that she was beginning to realise the portent of what she had done, and was a little appalled.

Full of his work for the future, of the life they were to share, he was naturally inclined to talk about it all, to seek to enlist her sympathy. But he was obliged to admit that, so far, she had lent but a languid ear.

She was very gentle and quiet, grateful for his tenderness and consideration, but there was fear in her eyes. How was she to walk by this man's side, give him the comradeship he would undoubtedly expect, with a heart cold to him as the nether mill-stone? That was the problem in front of Helen Secretan now, and all the warmth of the new-made husband's devotation could not solve it for her.

"There isn't much to say about Jane, dear," he said with a somewhat awkward laugh. "She is a very commonplace person. In fact, I rather think I am a little apprehensive about your meeting."

"Why? Won't she be pleased to see me? That was a very sweet letter she wrote. I have it here."

She patted her breast with her fingers, and Secretan looked the surprise he felt.

"I am glad she wrote kindly, but there isn't an ounce of sentiment about Jane. I should call her the embodiment of common sense."

"But how valuable! So few of us have any common sense! I am sure you and I haven't an ounce between us. If we had, we shouldn't be here to-day."

"But you are not regretting it already? he cried jealously.

"Oh no, I don't think so. At least I would not go back, but I have tried to be quite frank with you all along. Claude, I am not cut out for a clergyman's wife. I shall make endless mistakes. I want Jane to go on doing the work of the parish."

"But dearest, she can't. She is leaving the Rectory immediately we go back."

Helen stood stil, on the broad sweep of the pavement, where it suddenly swerved at the end of the Hove Lawns, and looked straightly at him.

"I won't have her leave the Rectory, Claude. I told you quite frankly that it was one of the conditions that your sister should remain. I told her, too, in the letter I wrote to her. Did she show it to you?"

"No, I did not even know that she had received it."

"I think I'm rather glad she didn't show it to you. Do you know what I feel about your sister, though I have never seen her? That she is going to be my strong rock of defence."

"But I don't quite see what you want with a strong rock of defence," observed Secretan good-humouredly, but with a little contraction of his brows. "Against the domestic tyrant, do you mean? I have heaps of faults, but I don't think you will find me that."

"Don't willully misunderstand or twist my words," she said with colour a little heightened. "Our—our arrangement will want skilfu, handling, I foresee. What I want you to understand is that you will find me incapable of working in the parish. I will do what I can. I am neither idle nor stupid, and I believe I can promise that I will not make a fool of myself or of you, but I must be left alone."

"You shall be left alone," said Secretan gallantly, for he foresaw no difficulties whatever. "And I rather think from what I know of you now that Midcar is going to interest you. It is full types, quite homely types, but they are a kindly folk, though rough, and a trifle outspoken."

"Oh, I shall not mind the people, if I am not expected to live up to the position of a clergyman's wife. I couldn't take mothers' meetings, or attend prayer meetings or anything of that sort. You will please remember that I have not pretended to be good, or to believe in anything."

"All that bitterness has arisen out of the bitterness of your life hitherto," he said, with his air of quiet tenderness, of assured knowledge. "It is going to be different now, and your sweet nature will expand in the different atmosphere when you are among people who will always love and appreciate you."

"You are sure I have a sweet nature. I am by no means sure. It is strong and capab,e of—of vindictiveness. We shall never be so vulgar as to quarrel, I hope, but——"

"To quarrel!" cried Secretan. "My dear, it is unthinkable!"

"It has been known to occur in fairly well-regulated households before now," she said with a small cynical glance. I foresee already that we shall have to agree to differ on a great many points, and it will be easier if your sister is there."

"It would certainly not be easier for me," answered Secretan quickly, and with a touch of gloom. "I want to be entirely just to my sister, because she has been a true angel of goodness and self-sacrifice all the years we have been together; but she has her limits. They happen to be very narrow limits. I hate to tell you things, dearest, but it is necessary to prevent misunderstandings. My parents were quite poor people, and my sister has not been well educated."

"But you have," put in Helen quickly. And she has had to stand aside?"

"Well if you put it so, I suppose it is true. But she felt the deprivation, if there was any, less than most. She has few or no intellectual gifts. She is only a plain, honest, useful woman, at home in a moorland cottage with an ailing baby on her lap, or talking to factory girls about their extravagant clothes. But she has never taken up a position in the place, and I have been very much alone. People have understood, and asked me without her."

"Then I think it was abominable of you to go," said Helen calmly. And I'm sure I shall not want to know such rude and stupid people. You can go on dining out by yourself, and Jane and I will spend long,quiet, lovely evenings together."

It was not quite a kind speech, but something goaded her to it. Sometimes the bitter edge of a very caustic tongue gave Secretan an uncomfortable pang. He had not been used to assertiveness in women; the few with whom he had been intimately associated had been of the self-renouncing order, and he had lived in the atmosphere thus created as if it were his right. Helen, a woman of the world, possessing a keen intuition and a cultivated perception, had already probed the weak joint in his armour. And she was quite ready for fight.

Secretan merely threw back his head and laughed a boyish spontaneous laugh at the idea of his wife and his and the Rectory evenings. Helen did not know what she was talking about, of course. He must humour her until experience taught her.

Helen was oddly nettled by his laugh, though it was indeed a singularly pleasant sound.

"I don't see anything to laugh at. You are silly and rude as well. I foresee that my mission in Midcar may be the canonisation of Jane."

Secretan was silent a moment. Did he know that already Jane was canonised in the people's hearts by every law of love and loyalty and gratitude? He had yet to learn that her blessed ministry was the buttress nay, the foundation-stone of his own, and that bereft of it, he would find himself a poor thing, until he realised at once his own limitations and his strength.

It was astonishing what lessons life teaches us until we have reached the acme of all: "Know thyself."

"I foresee the conquest of the West Riding by yourself," he said, moved to a lover's tenderness again by the lovely flush on her face. "It will simply be at your feet."

"But I don't want the West Riding at my feet. I don't want anything to do with people who have been stupid. I will not have their patronage, nor their dinners."

"But they are very nice, dear, all of them. My best family, the Hayes of High Ridges, will show you great kindness."

"Who are they?" she forced herself to ask, remembering suddenly that she was falling very far short of the line she had marked out for herself.

"He is one of the biggest manufacturers in the West Riding, quite new people, but he is one of the most charming of men. His wife is, well, just a little impossible; her object in life, to get into the county, is a little too obvious. But that will amuse you probably. She is really quite a kind and generous-hearted woman, and they have the prettiest daughter you ever saw. Her name is Audrey. Her father thinks her the sweetest thing God ever made."

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London, Ont.—I feel as if I could not tell others enough about the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I was so weak and tired that I could not rest nights. A friend recommended your Compound and I soon gained health and strength and could not wish to sleep better. I know other women who have taken it for the same purpose and they join me in praising it.—MRS. WM. A. BUFFY, 905 Dame St., London, Ont.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has surely cured many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, and nervous prostration.

"Why didn't you marry her, Claude?

"Marry her! It never occurred to me! She is a mere child, just out of the schoolroom; besides, they aim at something higher. We are not a ducal county, but, if we were, nothing but the coronet would satisfy Mrs. Hayes for Audrey. Mr. Hayes was the only member of my church I personally told about my marriage, and he gave me a cheque for fifty pounds for a wedding present. I thought we might add something to that and buy a piano. Helen, there has never been one at Midcar Rectory."

But Helen's interest continued languid. Try as she would, she could not get up that interest in details which the happy woman, wed for love, takes in the smallest item pertaining to the new life she is to share with the man of her choice. Suddenly her face lost the hard look, and became very sweet and tender.

"Claude, I'm afraid I shall be a trial to you. I am very much afraid we are going to discover that it has been a mistake. I ought not to have let myself be persuaded to have taken advantage of your—your generous kindness. I am very sorry, dear—and a little afraid."

They were quite alone on the wide-swept promenade before the Hove Lawns, and Secretan, mightly moved by her sudden change of mien, threw his arm round her and bent his face passionately to hers.

"Darling, nothing matters so long as you have given me the right to care for you."

She drew herself away very hurriedly.

"You—you promised, Claude I can't bear very much of this. It was not in the bond. It will be better that we should get home as soon as possible. Let us go to Midcar tomorrow."

But that did not fit in with Secretan's arrangements, which had something of the bachelor's method about them. He compromised by taking her to London next day, where there were more diversions, and where it was easier to keep away from personal topics. The piano was duly chosen, and Secretan then learned that his wife had a very considerable musical taste, and that she was perfectly capable of making an excellent choice of an instrument.

Two days later they journeyed home.

Helen was very cheerful on the journey, anticipating her meeting with Jane, but as the train sped northwards Secretan's nervousness seemed to grow upon him.

"I am afraid you will be very disappointed, Helen, in your new home. I mean it is bare, it is not at all pretty."

"Perhaps I shall be able to make it so," she suggested, cheerfully nodding across the compartment towards him. "Don't look so gloom. It will be time enough to grumble when I pull a long face over it, won't it?"

She became almost gay, and when the train drew up at the junction where they had to change into the little train that took them over the upland line to Midcar, she jumped up, all alert.

"Are we there? What a lovely evening! Just look at that sunset! There is somebody bowing to you, Claude; who is it?"

"Mr. Hayes. Do you mind if I introduce you, Helen?" said Secretan with a slight flush. "Probably he will expect it, and we have a few miles to go yet in the little train, but if you would rather not, I dare say he won't mind."

"Don't be silly, Claude; of course I want to be introduced. I like the look of him, he has a nice, kind face. My umbrellas and sticks—yes, that is all."

She sped lightly from the carriage to the ground, and stood ready and smiling to be introduced to the first of her new friends.

Afterwards Helen often recalled the pleasure of that meeting, the particular sense of well-being and comfort which enveloped her, when Geoffrey Hayes, taking both her hands, held them warm and close, and looking into her face with his honest, kindly, grey eyes, bade her thrice welcome to the West Riding.

The warmth of the welcome indeed took her breath away. He was not a large man, but he imparted the sense of power. His figure was a little short; beside Secretan's splendid height it appeared even more striking, but his shoulders were broad and square, and there was a sense of strength and power as well as the confidence of an assured position, which were particularly pleasing to Helen. She hated the invertebrate in man or woman; even disagreeable qualities were preferable.

"So this is the lady who made such short work of the celibacy of the clergy," he said with a sly twinkle in his eye. "Well, I understand it better than I did. I am very happy to meet you, ma'am. God bless you, and give you long life and happiness; you have married one of the best of men, and we in the West Riding know it. Welcome home."

It was a big welcome—warmth, friendliness, promise, all were embodied in it. Helen's heart expanded, her eyes responded to the kindly gleam in those bent upon her. Her fingers returned the warm pressure, she murmured in a voice that had a little thrill in it how grateful she was. Somehow she remembered her father, and something of the sheltered feeling she had in her girlhood crept sweetly back about her heart.

She never afterwards lost that sense of security and well-being Geoffrey Hayes's presence, and when the clouds gathered thick and dark

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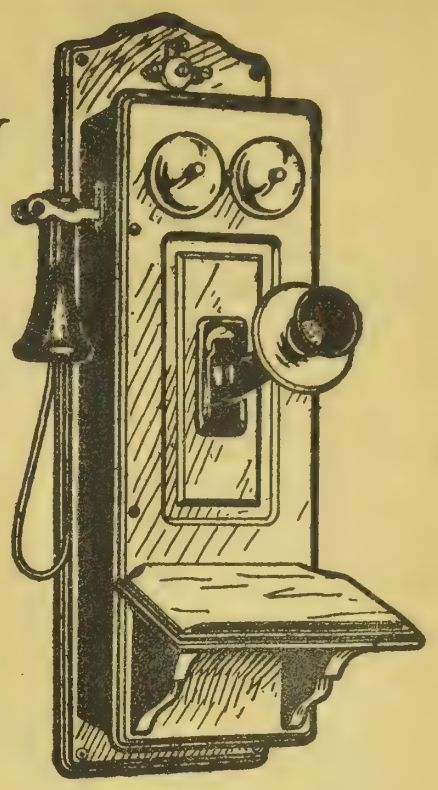

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about her life, she found in him a steadfast friend. His welcome to Secretan was no less cordial and sincere, and they entered a compartment in the waiting train to complete their journey.

"Miss Jane is expecting you," nodded Mr. Hayes kindly. "And all sorts of mysterious prepartions have been going on in the Rectory. Audrey was to be there the most of the day. Audrey is my little girl, Mrs. Secretan, who winds her old dad round the pink tip of her little finger —doesn't she, Rector? I hope you and she will be friends. But by jove! isn't the county by the ears?"

He continued nodding and beaming at He,en, who, unable to resist the infection, felt herself smiling too.

"We do gossip a bit on these moors, and why shouldn't we? It's kindly gossip in the main, and it's human nature after all. I'd rather take a kindly interest in my neighbour, than be a curmudgeon who wants the whole world to himself.

"Say Rector, the new folks are coming to Mardock's next week. They're even more important than we expected. It seems the new squire is brother to the Duchess Dowager of Eastlake, and that she's coming to keep house for him all winter, so you won't want for aristocratic neighbours, Mrs. Secretan. Mardocks is your nearest big house, but I dare say the Rector has already been explaining the geography of the neighbourhood to you."

Helen gave a great start, and her face flushed a little.

"The Dowager Duchess of Eastlake —why,it's impossible! Are you sure there is no mistake, Mr. Hayes? Last time I heard of her she was in California."

"They both came from there, I believe; then you know the Duchess?"

"She was one of my father's oldest friends," replied Helen quite simply.

"Ah, then, you will be pleased to hear you will have her for a neighbour."

"I can't take it in, quite," said Helen a little doubtfully. "How small a place the world seems to be after all. One never gets quite away, however much one tries."

Geoffrey Hayes contemplated with some inward amusement his wife's frame of mind when he should tell her the Rector's new wife spoke of a Duchess as an old friend. In happy and friendly talk they made the little journey to Midcar station, and there Mr. Hayes left them, to mount to the box seat of his own smart turn-out.

A handful of curious folks watched the Rector and his wife get into the station fly, the luggage was put upon the tray, and they lumbered off. Five minutes more and they had crossed the village street, passed through the Rectory gate, and Jane was at the door.

Woman.

"They talk about a woman's sphere
as though it had a limit;
There's not a place in earth or
heaven,
There's not a task to mankind given,
There's not a blessing or a woe,
There's not a whispered yes or no,
There's not a life or birth
That has a feather's weight of
worth—
Without a woman in it."

Many earnest students of social progress to-day believe and maintain that the human race is now passing through one of many distinct reformative periods of its earthly career, and there is much evidence to substantiate such convictions. Old standards, beliefs and traditions are crumbling and everywhere in the civilized world remarkable changes are occurring in the habits, laws, methods and customs of peoples.

It would be interesting to learn from some authentic source just what part woman is playing in this wonderful social reformation. That hers is an important part no one can doubt who has studied the course of human endeavor for the past few decades. For centuries she has denied the educational advantages given to man. As one writer has expressed it "Woman was bound to the mound of the debris of all ages, the debris of false convictions, outworn lies and useless labors—a victim of false ideas of sex and vain standards of sex ethics."

A little over a century ago women began to enter the professions in which intellect plays a greater part than technic and manual labor. It was when women were permitted to enter the schools and universities that the present reformative period began, and after a century of the freedom to compete with man, we find woman competing with him (in some cases outclassing him) in the fields of business, literature, science and art. But it is the sphere of ethics that woman is most potent in the present reformation.

In the reform movements which deal with the home, the child, the school, intemperance, and the humane treatment of animals, woman is more active and earnest than man. The women reformers do not stand in the spotlights of publicity and notoriety as do many of the male reformers, but their influence is far reaching and their labors are more fruitful.

Woman is the nourisher of the race, and if we are to pass through this great reformative period safely and enter a new era of righteousness, the race will owe as much to woman for its deliverance as it will to man.

When woman stands wholely free and unfettered by the conventionalities to which she has been bound for centuries; when her true mission in the world is thoroughly understood; when the divine significance of the terms "sweetheart," "wife," and "mother" are fully realized by man —then the race will experience a great revolution in thought, and the old lie that woman is an inferior being will give way to the eternal truth that the feminine, or maternal principle in nature or society is as potent for good as the masculine, or paternal.

Let us work to hasten the day by lightening her labors in the ceaseless round of her home duties, and she will reward us by giving us a greater love and better children.

"And round her happy footsteps blow the authentic airs of Paradise."

WHAT! They Need Painting Again?

Let's Buy

Amatite ROOFING

It Needs No Painting

AMATITE has a *real mineral surface;* it needs no paint to protect it. In rain and sun and snow and hail, Amatite takes care of itself. It needs no coddling; there is no maintenance cost. You lay it and leave it.

The mineral surface is durable, permanent, absolutely weatherproof, unaffected by climate, insoluble in water, not injured by smoke.

Amatite is easy to lay. No skilled labor is required. You simply unroll it on the roof, and nail it down with nails which we supply to you. Cement the laps with the adhesive cement which we also supply free packed in the center of the roll.

Amatite costs no more than the kind of roofings that require constant painting. You get twice as much weight of roofing for your money as you do with other roofings.

Sample free on request. Address nearest office.

Everjet Elastic Paint

Save money by using this black paint wherever the color is no objection. Elastic, heat-proof, durable. Use it for roofings and all exposed iron and wood.

Creonoid *Lice Destroyer and Cow Spray*

Spray the hen house regularly with Creonoid to kill disease germs, repel insects, suppress odors and prevent the spread of contagion. Sprayed on cattle it keeps the flies away, and the cows thus protected produce more milk.

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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.

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	Capacity	Suitable for	Prices
Domo B	110 lbs.	1 to 2 cows	$15
" O	150 lbs.	2 to 5 cows	$20
" 1	200 lbs.	3 to 7 cows	$30
" 2	280 lbs.	5 to 10 cows	$35
" 3	450 lbs.	10 to 15 cows	$50
" 4	670 lbs.	15 to 30 cows	$65

Sent on trial to responsible parties

For particulars of Free trial offer write to

J. de L. TACHE,

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The implicit confidence that many people have in Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is founded on their experience in the use of that remedy and their knowledge of the many remarkable cures of colic, diarrhoea and dysentery that it has effected. For sale by All Dealers.

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Where thorough scholarship and high character are co-equally developed. Wholesome moral influences. Unsurpassed location. Fine athletic equipment. Low cost for tuition and board. Faculty of 25 specialists. Last year's enrollment, 230. Fall term begins Oct. 4. Write for catalogue.

GEO. B. CUTTEN, Ph. D., President
Wolfville, N. S.

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Every modern facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. Comfortable buildings, with modern equipment. Careful social training. Strong faculty of 22 teachers. Last year's enrollment 308.

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Select boarding school for boys, preparing for University Matriculation in the Arts, Sciences and Engineering. Also a thorough Business Course, including Stenography and Typewriting, and a complete Manual Training Course.

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PILES CURED at HOME by NEW Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 309, Windsor, Ont.

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Personal attention given to sales of Butter, Eggs, Hogs, Beef, Poultry, Fruit. Vegetables, etc., Consignments solicited. Proceeds of sale remitted promptly, Halifax prices sent on application.
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Large Classes.
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Best Courses of Study.
No Summer Vacation.
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St. John Business College

S. KERR
Principal.

When writing Advertisements please mention The Maritime Farmer.

The Secret of a Contented Spirit.

By Observer.

Contentment is a virtue which has its root in the home. Not long since I heard a mother bemoaning the fact that her daughter never seemed satisfied with anything she had. "The habit grows upon her, too," the mother affirmed.

Now I happened to know a little about the home life of that discontented daughter, and I was satisfied that this "habit," as the mother chose to call it, was fostered to an extent she little dreamed of by the daughter's home environment. This complaining mother was herself continually striving for things entirely beyond her reach in her present social condition,— not, however, in the way of attainment through honest effort, but rather in a discontented, pessimistic, fault-finding attitude which had developed her into a chronic grumbler.

So fixed had this outlook upon life become, that nearly all her conversation was prefaced by such remarks as: "Now, if I only had the money to spend that Mrs. So-and-So has,—" or, "If my health would only permit, —" or, "Oh, I shall be so glad when this hot spell is over!" "I wonder if it is ever going to stop raining!" and the like.

Scoff at the fact as we may, such moods are as contagious as scarlet fever; and their after-effects are infinitely more deplorable, for unless one recognizes the danger of such a pessimistic outlook, a habit is thus formed which is very difficult to undo; and it is in turn transmitted to those with whom one is daily brought in contact, by that psychological law which recognizes thought forces to be as potent in their effects as that unseen electric current which transmits the message across the continent.

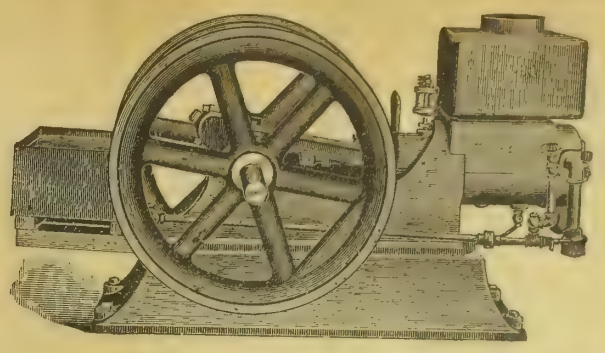
A contented mother usually has a contented daughter. Both by heredity and environment the child of such a mother comes into her birthright. Unseen forces play as important a part in a child's mental education and development as do the more tangible ones that even the dullard recognizes.

Place a child in daily contact with a chronic grumbler and you develop a prototype of this most undesirable factor of humanity by that same immutable law of cause and effect that produces a flower or a weed. On the other hand, surround this same little one with sunny home influences, and without the spoken word of counsel the child will absorb them into its life, as the flower absorbs the sunshine; and you have the sweet and sunny temperament that in its turn radiates light and happiness.

Cooling the Country Kitchen.

In the country kitchen the lack of the convenience of gas and electricity is especially regretted during the hot months of summer, when an even larger quantity of food must be cooked than at any other season. It is true that oil stoves are substituted in some cases, but in too many homes even these are absent, and the housewife is forced to perform her duties over the broiling heat of a wood range, even though the thermomoter stands at the nineties.

The simpliest way out of the difficulty, the serving of fewer pastries and dishes requiring longer cooking, and the substitution of fresh fruit and raw vegetables in salads, is not always kindly received, for the average husband will have his pies, and for salads he cares little. Working men must have substantial food even during the hot months, for their work is even harder at this season than at any other, and the country housewife realizes this and makes a martyr of herself accordingly.



The Waterloo Boy Gasoline Engine

is like a lot of people you and I know. It improves on acquaintance You must know it to appreciate it.

The Waterloo Boy will develop more power and do a lot heavier work than you ever expected.

You can always depend on it. You know what it will do. It is so simple your 10 year old boy can be engineer with perfect success.

The old reliable fly ball governor keeps the speed steady. It has a patented mixer and new positive igniter. Automatic fuel regulation makes it economical.

The speed lever will vary the speed from 50 to 75 revolutions while running.

Starts easy in the winter; always ready without fuss or bucking; open jacket frost proof. Nearly all parts interchangeable.

Farmers are "boosting" Waterloo Boys more than any other engine. Does that prove anything?

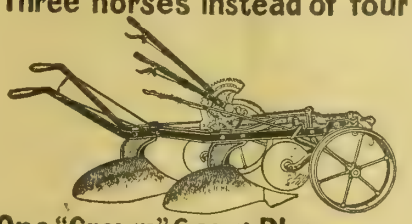
Let us tell you more. Our Catalogne is free. Write to-day.

THE WATERLOO GASOLINE ENGINE CO.
J. D. FRIER, Sussex, N. B., Eastern Representative.

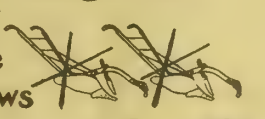
What the "Crown" Gang Plow does

One man instead of two

Three horses instead of four



One "Crown" Gang Plow instead of two single furrow Plows



Make this test: The first day give your hired man a single-furrow plow and two horses. Take another single-furrow plow and two horses yourself. Then, do one day's plowing. Together, you will plow three acres, under favorable conditions.

Next day, use the "Crown" Gang plow and three horses. You'll find that you can still plow three acres.

The second day the same work has been done with one man instead of two, three horses instead of four, one "Crown" Gang instead of two single-furrow plows. What this saving means to you in dollars and cents you can figure out for yourself. But it is enough to pay for the "Crown" Gang in a few weeks.

The "Crown" Gang stays right down to its work. It turns the furrows more evenly than a single-furrow plow. The easy-working levers are conveniently located. The wheels have dust-proof boxes with roller-bearings. You should learn more about the "Crown" Gang right away, and about our special orchard gang plows, too. So write for CATALOGUE

FROST & WOOD CO., LIMITED,
SMITH'S FALLS, CANADA. 40

Frost & Wood

An advertisement in the Maritime Farmer will sell your surplus stock---Try it!

"Best for Baby—best for you."

Baby's Own Soap

Made of specially purified and refined vegetables oils. It will not hurt the most delicate skin.

Refuse all substitutes.

Albert Soaps Limited
Mfrs.,
Montreal. [illegible]

Every Woman

is interested and should know about the wonderful

MARVEL Whirling Spray

The new Vaginal Syringe. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses instantly. Ask your druggist for it.

If he cannot supply the MARVEL accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO.,
Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARDS LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON.

Belleisle Station, Kings Co., N. B.
Sept. 17, 1904.

A Windsor Lady,s Appeal.

To all women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also Hot Flushes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser." also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box H. 309, Windsor, Ont.

Then, too, this is the fruit season, when supplies must be put up for the winter months; this also necessitates much standing over a hot stove. One little hint in the making of jellies may help a little; this is the preparation of the fruit for jellies, leaving the finishing for the colder months. It is not the cooking of the fruit which takes time and fuel, but the boiling of the juice to the required stage; and much of the hot work is saved when one learns to put the prepared juice (unsweetened) in cans, when the boiling down may be done later in greater comfort and leisure. Cat- fruit for jellies, leaving the finishing in Winter, if the plain, unsweet- put uo for that pur- cooking of meats and vegetables in quantities, there is no saner method than by the fireless cooker.—Maude E. S. Hymers.

Utensils.

If tin or iron utensils are used in canning, the fruit will become discolored, and a disagreeable flavor will be developed, says Woman's Work. The acids of the fruits acts on those metals and forms chemical combinations with the fruit juices. The ideal utensils for use in canning are enameled or porcelain lined. Kettles for cooking fruit should be large around, as it is better not to have too many layers of fruit at once.

It is of great importance in canning to have the jars, rubbers, and tops n perfect condition. Never use old tops with cracked hinges or old soft rubbers. Some housewives prefer the wide-mouthed jars that seal without rubbers. Pint jars are more satisfactory for a small family than larger ones.

A wire basket for dipping the fruit into boiling water is a convenient utensil, and a pair of scales is not only convenient, but economical.

Mother's Who Don't Know.

"I continually have to deplore the gross ignorance displayed by mothers as to the proper care of their children, not only as to food, but also in regard to cleanliness, dress and other simple matters," said Dr. Bernard F. Fuller of Chicago to a reporter, "and I do not hesitate to say that at least one-half of the cases attended by me and other physicians need advice only and not medicine."

Dr. Fuller in speaking about milk as a food for infants said the best food for an infant is mother's milk, as it contained all the ingredients necessary for proper nourishment and growth. "As a rule, all mothers should nurse their own children," added the Chicago Aesculapius, "except when the mother has or has had consumption or any other chronic disease. The baby should be nursed at regular intervals during the day and once or twice during the night.

"Most of the people these days are affected with acute diseases, chronic ailments, general debility from which they could save themselves with little knowledge. People shut themselves up in close sleeping rooms, never feeling sufficient interest in the matter to ascertain how much pure air is required for one person and even when told that one adult actually consumes 150 cubic feet of air an hour, still submit to the confinement because their parents did, or because they are not conscious of any immediate ill effects. They are afraid of the night air, which might come through an open window of a bedroom, through fear of taking cold. Yet colds are far more likely to result from the sensitiveness produced by sleeping in close rooms than from any amount of fresh air admitted at night.

"The same is true of food. A child's natural food is milk. Yet how often do we hear of a mother boast that her child of one or two years, or even less, eats whatever she does, heedless of the fact, even when told, that the very reason it does not care for milk is that its appetite has been perverted by unsuitable food or drinks.

"The almost invariable mistake made in city homes is that of excessive clothing and too warm rooms. These two things are among the most frequent reasons for taking cold so easily."

FOR YOU—THE BEST CROP INSURANCE IS AN IHC MANURE SPREADER

TO secure the best results, manure must be spread with a machine, because fork-spreading wastes manure, wastes time, wastes energy, and wastes opportunities for increasing the income which a farm is capable of yielding.

In progressive communities you will find that most of the manure spreaders in use bear the I H C trade-mark. Progressive farmers take no chances on their crop insurance. They want absolute assurance before they decide.

Before they bought I H C manure spreaders, they found that they were simple in design—unusual in strength—and remarkably efficient.

They found the power transmitting mechanism the most durable used on any machine, because the beater gear was held in a single casting which prevented the gears from springing out of alignment and cutting the teeth. They found that the long, square, chisel pointed teeth insured positive pulverizing of all manure; that the teeth were long enough to tear the manure to pieces before it wedged against the bars; that the teeth did not rim the bars; that the beater was large enough in diameter so it did not wind. They found that the rollers which supported the apron were large, that the apron moved easily; and that self-aligning roller bearings on the main drive axle not only reduced the draft but prevented the axle from binding, and cutting the axle brackets, a fault not uncommon to spreaders.

IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning these subjects.

Corn King Cloverleaf

You have choice of these two styles. Each style is made in several sizes to meet every condition.

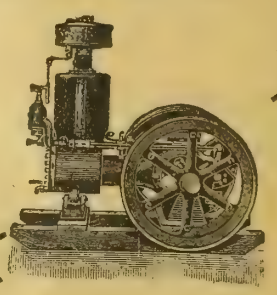
Don't plant another crop before you see the I H C local agent. Let him tell you all the facts. Let him point out the many advantages of an I H C spreader. Pick out the one that suits you best. Get catalogues from him, or, if you prefer, write nearest branch house for any information you desire.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

International Harvester Company of America
Chicago (Incorporated) U S A

Always Runs When You Want it To Run *and so simple to operate that one of the boys can look after it.*

STICKNEY The Gasoline Engine of Guaranteed Power



The Best Engine for the Farmer

Because it needs no expert knowledge to run it or keep it in perfect order. Starts easier, runs steadier, uses less fuel per h. p. than any other.

Write for FREE book No. 57 for valuable information abont gasoline engines.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company, Winnipeg. Toronto. Calgary.

Have you talked with your neighbors about subscribing for THE MARITIME FARMER? Why not do it now? Make up as large a club of subsbribers as you can and send them in.

WAS TROUBLED WITH

HEADACHE

FOR OVER TEN YEARS
Dr. told him to try

Burdock Blood Bitters

Mr. Henry Sirot, Dumas, Sask., writes: "For over ten years I have been troubled with headaches every morning, accompanied by an acidity or bitter taste in the mouth. Thinking the cause of it was the too great use of smoking tobacco, I have quit the pipe for two months, but it was always the same. I went to the doctor and he told me to try some of your Burdock Blood Bitters. I got a bottle and found quite a relief before I had done with it. I then bought another one and used it all. Now I can say that I am perfectly cured. I used to be without appetite especially in the morning and now I feel as good as a new man. I cannot too highly recommend Burdock Blood Bitters to all persons suffering from headaches and sour stomach."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Intercolonial Railway.

MCNCTON YARD AND CUT-OFF

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Moncton Yard and Cut-Off," will be received at this office until sixteen o'clock on Monday, October 2nd, 1911.

Plans, profiles, specification and form of contract to be entered into can be seen on and after the 4th of September at the office of the chief engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals. Ottawa, and at the office of the Chief Eng neer of the Intercolonial Railway, Moncton.

Parties tendering will be required to accept the fair wages schedule prepared or to be prepared by the Department of Labour, which schedule will form part of the contract.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered, unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms, unless there are attached the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm.

An accepted bank cheque for the sum of $40,000.00 made payable to the order of the Minister of Railways and Canals must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

The cheque of the successful tenderer will be held as security; or part security, for the due fulfilment of the contract to be entered into.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, September 7th, 1911.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

FREDERICTON
The Business
COLLEGE
W. J. OSBORNE
PRINCIPAL.

Our Regular Term

—BEGINS—

Monday, September 4th.

If possible, be with us on that date.
If not come when you can.
Could not begin to supply the demand for graduates last year.
Send for free catalogue. Address

W. J. OSBORNE - Principal,
Fredericton, N. B.

Halifax Exhibition Prize Winners.

Continued from Last Issue.

ORPINGTONS, BLACK-Wisener, Pictou, 1 c, 1 r, 1 p; R. Carter, 2 c, 1 and 2 h; Geo. A. Thompson, 2 r; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 p.

ORPINGTONS, WHITE—Cook McCullen, Lyon's Brook, 1 c; C. Wisener 2 c, 1 h, 1 r, 1 p; Hartland Poultry Yards, 2 h, 1 r, 1 p.

SILKIES—1 c, 1 h, 1 r, 1 p.

Any other variety fowl not previously mentioned, Hartland Poultry Yards, 1 c, 1 h, 1 r, 1 p.

BREEDING PENS, ADULT BIRDS.

Bantams, 1, A. J. Keddy; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards.

COCHINS—Hartland Poultry Yards

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—1, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2, A. J. Keddy.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—1, A. Simmons; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—1, J. D. Fraser; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards.

LANGSHANS—1, Wm. Mitchell; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—1, A. J. Keddy; 2, Arron Moreash.

SILVER and GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—1, A. C. Theakson; 2, E. S. Brown.

ORPINGTONS A. O. V.—1, Geo. A. Thompson.

HAMBURGS—1, P. S. Parsons; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards.

WHITE LEGHORNS—1, Walter Doyle 2, Hartland Poultry Yards.

BROWN LEGHORNS—1, W. H. Henry; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards.

MINORCAS—1, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2, John Feetham.

POLISH—1, Hartland Poultry Yards.

HOUDANS—Hartland Poultry Yards.

GAME—1, P. S. Parsons; 2, Wm. Gilfoy.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—1, Thos. S. Kyle; 2, W. H. Henry.

A. O. V.—1, C. H. Wisner; 2, John Feetham.

Bantams, any variety, 1, F. H. Deal.

Turkeys, Ducks And Geese.

TURKEYS—Bronze, 1, Henry Leithead; 2, Albert Boswall, jr.; 3, Thos. Aylward.

TURKEYS—Bronze, hatched in 1911, 1, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2, V. W. Aylward; 3, Thos. Aylward.

TURKEYS—White, 1, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2, Albert Boswall, jr.; 3, Chas. A. Dill, Martock.

TURKEYS—White, hatched in 1911, 1, C. A. Dill; 2, Mary Dill, Martock; 3, Hartland Poultry Yards.

TURKEYS—A. O. V., hatched in 1911, 1, Hartland Poultry Yards.

GEESE—Tolouse, 1, Sharp & MacNeil; 2, A. L. Boswall; 3, Hartland Poultry Yards.

GEESE—Tolouse, hatched in 1911, 1, A. L. Boswall; 2, Sharp & MacNeil; 3, Victor W. Aylward.

GEESE—Bremen or Embden, 1, Albert Boswall, jr.; 2, J. E. Baker & Sons; 3, Hartland Poultry Yards.

GEESE—Bremen or Embden, hatched in 1911, 1, Albert Boswall, jr.; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards.

GEESE—A. O. V., 1, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2, Albert Boswall, jr.; 3, P. S. Parsons.

DUCKS—Aylesbury, 1, Hartland Poultry Yards.

DUCKS—Aylesbury, hatched in 1911 1, Hartland Poultry Yards.

DUCKS—Rowen, 1, Sharp & MacNeil; 2, Henry Leithead; 3, Hartland Poultry Yards.

DUCKS—Rowen, hatched in 1911, 1, Sharp & MacNeil; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards.

DUCKS—Pekin, 1, Maritime Poultry Supply Co.; 2, Albert Boswall, jr.

DUCKS—Pekin, hatched in 1911, 1 and 3, Maritime Poultry Supply Co.; 2, Albert Boswall.

DUCKS—A. O. V., 1 and 2, Hartland Poultry Yards; 3, Sharp & MacNeil.

DUCKS—A. O. V., hatched in 1911, 1, Sharp & MacNeil; 2, Hartland Poultry Yards; 3, John F. Ives, Pictou, N. S.

EGGS.

Heaviest and best dozen brown eggs, 1, Wm. Mitchell, Halifax; 2, J. A. Simpson, Amherst; 3, Mrs. E. J. Hamilton, Halifax.

Heaviest and best dozen white eggs, 1, Wm. Mitchell; 2, John D. Fraser; 3, J. A. Simpson.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter, tub, box or firkin, not less than 50 lbs., 1, Sussex Cheese & But. ter Co.; 2, Drink River Dairy Co., Dunk River, P. E. I.; 3i Scotsburn Creamery Co., Scotsburn, N. S.; 4, Wm. F. Brown, Cherry Valley, P. E.I.

Butter, box, not less than 28 lbs., suitable for export, 1, Sussex Cheese & Butter Co.; 2, Scotsburn Creamery Co.; 3, Dunk River Dairy Co.

Butter, prints or fancy packages, 20 pounds, 1, Sussex Cheese & Butter Co.; 2, Scotsburn Creamery Co.; 3, Dunk River Dairy Co.

Butter in tins, 4 to 8 pounds, for export to West Indies, 1, Sussex Cheese & Butter Co.; 2, F. W. Foster Kingston, N. S.; 3, Mrs. C. M. Dickson, Central Onslow, N. S.

Butter, package or basket prints,

Perpetual Youth.

Let Me Tell You How to Regain All Your Old Vim, Vigor and Manly Strength. Be a "Health Belt Man;" Feel Young for Balance of Your Life. Age Doesn't Count if You Have the Vitality.

"I could shout for joy. After years of Weakness and Debility, your Wonderful Health Belt cured me. I am a man again. Use my name name as you see fit."

LEON TURPINANT,
Stellarton, N. S.

Perpetual youth. That is percisely what I mean. I say as man to man give my Healt h Belt a reasonable chance and it will carry you through any business, mental or physical strain you may be under. It doesn't stimulate; it simply adds the electro-tonic element to your bone, nerves, tissue and blood; all the force and strength which has been drained from your system by some earlier indiscretion. My Health Belt is essentially a strength giver. It overcomes the private eymptons of weaeness in men which sap the vitality. If you are nervous and lack manly vigor, you are passing away thousands of brain cells every day. Ask your physicians if this is not true. I stop this awful weakening process. You wear my Health Belt nights; while sleeping a great stream of soft electricity passes into your body at small of the back; it cures backache in one application; you feel better immediately; inside of an hour. Two months will make a new man of you. No drugs; no privations: no restrictions except that you must give up all dissipation. Follow my advice and I promise you will feel younger and look younger. Let me restore your vitality and you will be able to face the world with new ambitions. The Health Belt cures other ailments too. A positive remedy for rheumatism in any part of the body, sciatica, lumbago, kidney, liver, stomach disorders.

Special attachments furnished, and wern by women as well as men.

FREE UNTIL CURED.

Call or write to me and I will at once arrange to let you have the belt on trial, not to be paid for until cured. No deposit or advance payment. Send it back if it doesn't do the work. Liberal discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way.

Let Me Send You These Two Books FREE.

They fully describe my Health Belt and contain much valuable information. One is called "Health in Nature" and deals with various ailments common to both men and women. The other, "Strength, the glory of Man," is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free, sealed, by mail.

If in or near this City, take the time to drop in at my office that you may see, examine and try the Belt. No charge for professional advice either at my office or by mail. If you cannot call, fill in the coupon and get the free booklets by return mail. They are better than a fortune for anyone needing new vigor.

Dr. D. M. Sanden Co., 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.
Dear Sirs,--Please forward me your book as advertised.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

Was Troubled With Sour Stomach and Biliousness

Miss Bessie O'Leary, Campbellford, Ont., writes:—"I was troubled with sour stomach and biliousness for two years and could get no relief until I tried Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I had only taken them a short time when I felt like a new person, and now I can recommend them to all sufferers."

There are very few people who have never suffered from a sour stomach or biliousness, but to those who are we can highly recommend our Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, as they are a specific for these not dangerous but very unpleasant complaints.

The price of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills is 25c. per vial or 5 vials for $1.00 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

10 pounds, 1, F. W. Foster; 2, Mrs. J. J. Chisholm, Brierley's Brook, N. S.; 3, Mrs. Robert Ward, Lower Sackville, N. B.; 4, Mrs. H. Johnson, Enfield, N. S.; 5, Arthur J. Marple, Truro.

Butter, crock, box or tub, 20 pounds, 1, Mrs. J. J. Chisholm; 2, F. W. Foster; 3, Mrs. C. M. Dickson; 4, Mrs. A. W. Wilson, Belmont, N. S.

Cheese, 2 factory, colored, 50 lbs., 1, Wm. Clark, Emerald, P. E. I.; 2, Chas. Cook, Kensington, P. E. I.; 3, Geo. Vinton, Lower South River, N. S.; 4, Adrian McMillan, Red Point, P. E. I.; 5, Jos. H. McDonald, Vernon, P. E. I.

Cheese, 2, factory, colored, 50 lbs. each, 1, Geo. Vinton; 2, Hiram Gillis Blue Sea Corner.

Cheese, best home-made dairy, 15 lbs. made in 1911, 1, Miss Clementine Drake, Cornwall, P. E. I.; 2, Mrs. J. J. Chisholm.

What is Good Seed Grain?

(Continued from page 857)

The presence of weed seeds not only paves the way for a reduction of the crop, but makes trouble for years to come. By sowing weed seeds with our grains, we introduce them into our fields, where they may be very difficult to eradicate. By their increase from year to year, and the expense which will be necessary to eradicate them, they may cause a much greater loss than that which is more or less apparent in the crop in which they originally grew.

Weed seeds are also very objectionable in the crop which is produced from our seed grain, for their presence causes dockage when the grain is sold at the elevator or the mill, and they are less valuable for feeding than the grain in which they grow. The seeds of some weeds are even decidedly injurious to people and to some kinds of stock, as those of corn cockle. Weed seeds which are removed from grain should be ground very fine if they are fed to stock, and fed with a liberal admixture of good grain, or they should be burned or otherwise destroyed.

FREEDOM FROM DISEASE.

Good seed should be as free from disease as it is possible to make it. Oat smut, and one form of the smuts of barley and wheat, can be killed by the formalin treatment, which consists in treating the seed, either sprinkling or soaking, with a very weak solution of formaldehyde. The forms of smut on wheat and barley which are known as the loose smuts are not affected by the formalin treatment, but can be killed by what is known as the hot water treatment. Full directions for these treatments cannot be given in our limited space; write to your experiment station or to the department of Agriculture for bulletins on the subject, or for explicit directions. An attempt to treat the seed without a full knowledge of the methods may result in failure or in destroying its germination.

Ice Cream for the Farm.

The first essential in making good ice cream is clean, sweet cream. Cream that shows the least sign of sourness, or that has absorbed odors from vegetables or from the stable should never be used. It is desirable to keep the cream as long as possible after skimming, as the older it is the better, providing it does not get stale or sour. It should always be kept as cool as possible. If ice can be had so much the better, but cream placed in the coolest water available will usually keep the desired length of time. Cream that is 24 hours old is better for making ice cream than if freshly skimmed. The cream may, however, be skimmed in the evening, kept cool overnight, and used the next forenoon.

The recipes that will be given call for a 25 p. c. cream. It is not necessary that just this richness of cream be used. Some may prefer an ice cream made from cream testing say 20 p. c. Those having separators usually know about what the separated cream will test. If the cream tests about 35 p. c., two pints of skim milk added to six pints of cream will give the required richness. The ordinary hand-skimmed cream will usually be rich enough.

Fifty pounds of ice are usually ample for freezing and packing a two-gallon freezer. The ice should be broken into fine pieces. It may first be broken into fairly large lumps, then placed in an old gunny sack and broken to the desired fineness with an axe or mallet. From four to six pounds of salt will be ample. The freezer should be packed with ice and salt before the cream is added. Allow the cream to stand in the freezer for a few minutes, then turn the crank a few times. After standing a minute or two longer, freezing may be commenced in earnest. The crank should be turned slowly at first, gradually increasing the speed until a high rate is attained, when the turning becomes difficult. When the crank can scarcely be turned the dasher should be removed, the lid replaced on the can, and more ice and salt added. A stick of some sort should be used to pack the ice firmly around the freezer can. All the brine packing. The freezer should now be covered with a blanket and set in the cellar. Ice cream should always be allowed to harden. This process usually takes about six hours.

SOME DELICIOUS ICE CREAM RECIPES.

Plain vanilla ice cream is always a favorite. The following recipe will make about two gallons of ice cream: One gallon 25 p. c. cream, 1 pound 10 ounces cane sugar, 4-5 ounce vanilla extract. It may be difficult to measure the vanilla. If flavoring to suit the taste is done, the exact amount need not be measured. The sugar and vanilla are added to the cream before it is placed in the freezer. Only the highest grade of vanilla extract should be used.

Bale Your Hay and Hold It For Top Market Prices!

Baled hay can be stored in one-fifth the space required for loose hay. You can hold your entire hay crop till prices go up—then sell at the greatest profit. The difference between the price you get for loose hay near home and the top price you can get anywhere, for baled hay, quickly pays for an I H C hay press.

I H C Hay Presses

have many points of strength, simplicity, and convenience found in no other presses. They are equipped with a compound lever and a toggle joint plunger, which gives them their great compressing power. A 500 pound pull on the sweep of a 16 x 18 I H C press gives 76,800 pounds pressure in the bale chamber.

The bed reach is only about 4 inches high and very narrow. The bale chamber is very low—easy to reach over to tie the bale.

These presses are reasonable in price and are proved best by years of service. They are supplied to be operated with either one or two horses and the International Motor Baling Press is furnished with a 3, 4, or 6-horse power I H C gasoline engine—a hay press and portable engine in one.

Call on the I H C local agent for catalogue and prices, or, write nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

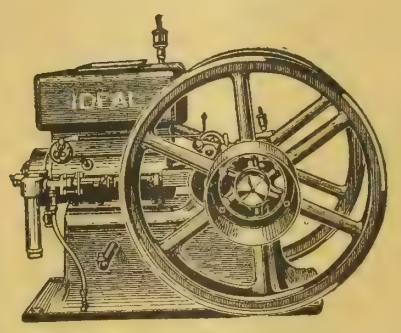
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
Chicago (Incorporated) U S A

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning these subjects

"Ideal" Gas and Gasoline Engines

1 1-2 To 50 H. P.



Stationary, Mounted and Traction

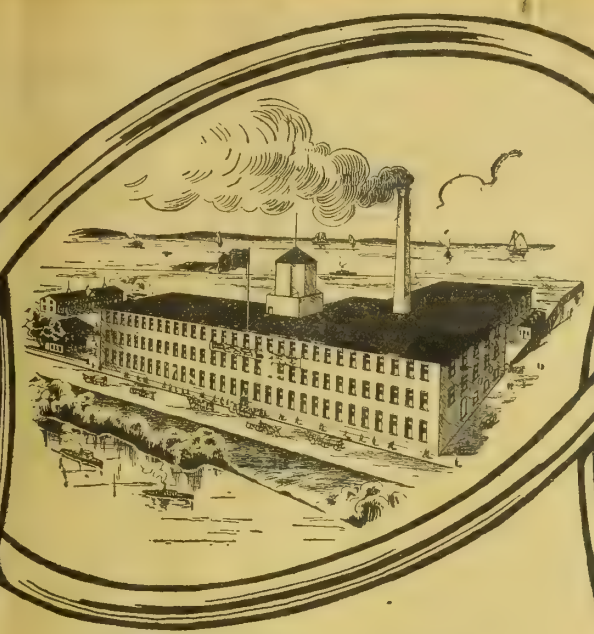
We have the largest up-to-date engine factory in Canada and manufacture the most complete line.

Brantford Wind Mills
Steel Saw Frames, Pumps
Grain Grinders, Tanks
Concrete Mixers and Water Boxes

Good Live Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Territory

GOOLD, SHAPELY & MUIR CO., LTD., BRANTFORD, ONT.

A. McCAUSLAND, Victoria Hotel, St. John, N. B., Maritime Representative.



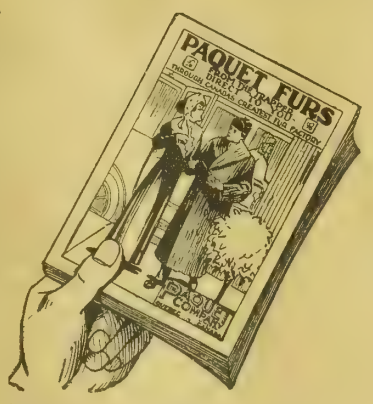
PAQUET FURS

The Connecting Link Between Trapper and YOU

CANADA'S Largest Fur Factory is the connecting link between the Trapper and YOU. Here we manufacture the famous PAQUET FURS, which are recognized as the Standard of Quality from Halifax to Vancouver.

And when we say "manufacture" we mean just that. We do not buy the skins ready dressed and dyed, and make them up at an enormous expense which you must help to pay. If we did, we'd have nothing unusual to talk about. We buy the skins in the raw—dress them and dye them ourselves—and then make them up in our own workrooms. This is the ONLY Fur Factory in AMERICA where every process, from dressing of the raw skins to the finishing of the Fur Piece or Garment, is in operation under the one roof.

We employ only the most modern processes of dying and finishing. Every member of our vast army of workers is an expert in his line.



This Handsone Fur Catalogue

containing 80 pages of illustrations and prices of PAQUET FURS, will be sent to you FREE upon request. This is the most beautiful Fur Catalogue ever published in Canada.

Write NOW !

This is because Fur has been to their fathers and grandfathers what it is to them—a life study. It stands to reason that with all our advantages we should turn out the very best Furs on the Canadian market, doesn't it ? And that we do is testified to by the thousands of Canadians who have spent to date more than EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS for PAQUET FURS. Quite a tidy little sum, isn't it ?

And what's more, every one of these purchasers is a satisfied customer.

In the past PAQUET FURS have been sold through the leading Fur Stores of Canada. The demand has now reached a point where more adequate distributing facilities are an absolute necessity. For this reason we have decided upon this new policy of selling direct to YOU at actual wholesale prices. This will enable us to keep our immense Fur Factory running at full capacity all the year round. It will also enable YOU to buy your furs at the lowest prices ever known in Canada.

Examine Them FREE

You don't need to send one cent in advance. Choose your Furs from our 80 page Fur Catalogue and we will send them PREPAID, for Free Examination to any Express Office in Canada. Pay the Express Agent our Catalogue Price and they are yours.

THE PAQUET COMPANY LIMITED.

QUEBEC, - Canada

The Set Illustrated, $25.00

No. 6145—Lady's "Olympic Stole in Black Russian Lynx (perfect imitation of genuine Black Lynx,) lined with plain Satin, Special **$12.50**

No. 2102—Lady's "Teddy" Muff to match, Black Russian Lynx, Satin lined, Special **$12.50**

The recipe for chocolate ice cream is as follows: One gallon 25 p. c. cream, 2 pounds sugar, 5 ounces bitter chocolate, 4-5 ounces vanilla extract. The chocolate is grated, heated with a small amount of milk until thoroughly dissolved, then cooled and added to cream.

Fruit ice creams are always acceptable. The following recipe may be used for making strawberry, cherry, peach or pineapple ice cream: One gallon 25 p. c. cream, 1 pound 10 ounces cane sugar, 1 pint crushed fruit. The crushed fruit may be added when the dasher is removed. This is the better procedure as the fruit may sink to the bottom of the freezer if added at the start. No trouble will be experienced in mixing the fruit with the ice cream if a long-handled spoon is used.

The recipes that have been given call for no starch paste or eggs or gelatin. None of the ingredients are cooked. The resulting product is wholesome and palatable. Once the housewife finds that good ice cream can be made without the preliminary bother that some deem necessary, the use of gelatin and eggs and starch will be discontinued.

Chatham Exhibition.

(Continued from 855).

2nd, Jas. Telfer, 3rd, Chas. Symes, Minudie, N. S.; Shearling, 1st, A. Boswall, 2nd, Jas. Telfer; Lamb, 1st, A. Boswall, 2nd and 3rd, Jas. Telfer

PEN—1st, A. Boswall, 2nd, Jas. Telfer; Lambs, 1st, Jas. Telfer, 2nd, A. Boswall.

SUFFOLKS.

Messrs. A. & Almon Boswell took all entries with their stock.

HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.

Jas. Telfer won all prizes in this class.

SOUTHDOWNS

Jas. E. Baker & Sons gained all prizes.

CHEVIOTS.

Messrs. Geo. A. & Chas. Symes were the only exhibitors of this breed.

SHROPHIRES.

RAM—2 shears, 1st, Geo. L. Boswall, French Fort; Shearling, 1st and 2nd, Geo. L. Boswall; Lamb, 1st and 2nd, Geo. L. Boswall, 3rd, Jas. Telfer.

EWE—2 shears, 1st, Jas. Telfer,2nd and 3rd, Geo. Boswall; Shearling, 1st, Jas. Telfer, 2nd, Geo. Boswall; Lamb, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, Geo. L. Boswall.

PEN—1st, Geo. Boswall, 2nd, Jas. Telfer; Lambs, 1st, Geo. Boswall.

OXFORD DOWNS.

RAM—2 shears, 1st, Jas. E. Baker & Son, 2nd, Jno. McNaughton; Shearling, 1st, Jas. Telfer, 2nd and 3rd, J. E. Baker; Lamb, 1st and 2nd, J. E. Baker & Sons, 3rd, Jas. Telfer.

EWE—2 years, 1st and 2nd, J. E. Baker & Sons, 3rd, Jas. Telfer; Shearling, 1st, Jas. Telfer, 2nd and 3rd, J. E. Baker & Sons; Lamb, 1st and 3rd, Jas. Telfer, 2nd, J. E. Baker & Sons.

PEN—1st, J. E. Baker, 2nd, Jas. Telfer; Lambs, 1st, Jas. Telfer, 2nd J. E. Baker & Sons.

DORSET HORNS.

RAM—2 shears, 1st, Alf. Servant, Overton, N. S., 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards; Shearling, 1st, Geo. Boswall, 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards; Lamb, 1st, Geo. Boswall, 2nd, Alf. Servant, 3rd, Jas. Telfer.

EWE—2 shears, 1st, Jas. Telfer, 2nd, Geo. Boswall, 3rd, Alf. Servant; Shearling, 1st, Geo. L. Boswall, 2nd, Jas. A. Telfer, 3rd, Alf. Servant; Lamb, 1st, Geo. Boswall.

PEN—1st, Geo. Boswall, 2nd, Alf. Servant; Lambs, 1st, Alf. Servant, 2nd, Jas. Telfer.

FAT SHEEP.

EWE—1 year, 1st and 2nd, Jas. Baker & Sons, 3rd, S. L. Boswall; Lamb, 1st, Jas. Baker & Sons, 2nd, Ralph Searle.

WETHER—1 year, 1st and 2nd, Jas. Baker & Sons, 3rd, Howard Corning; Lamb, 1st and 2nd, Jas. Baker & Sons, 3rd, H. Corning.

SWINE.

CHESTER WHITE.

BOAR—Over 1 year, 1st, W. E. Kitchen, 2nd, H. Corning; Over 6 months, 1st, H. Corning.

SOW—2 years, 1st, H. Corning; 6 months, 1st, H. Corning; Breeding and Litter, 1st, H. Corning, 2nd, L. W. Strang.

POLAND CHINA.

BOAR—Over 2 years, 1st, Chas. Symes; Over 1 year and under 2, 1st Chas. Symes; Over 6 months and under 1 year, 1st, Chas. Symes; under 6 months,1st, Chas. Symes, 2nd, Geo. A. Symes.

SOW—Over 1 year and under 2, 1st Chas. Symes; Over 6 months and under 1 year, 1st, Chas. Symes; Under 6 months, 1st, Chas. Symes, 2nd, Geo. A. Symes.

DUROC JERSEY.

BOAR—Over 2 years, 1st, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; Over 1 year and under 2, 1st, Jas. Baker & Sons; under 6 months, 1st, Jas. E. Baker & Sons.

SOW—Over 2 years, 1st, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; Over 1 year and under 2, 1st, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; Over 6 months and under 1 year 1st, Jas. E. Baker, 2nd, Chas. Symes; Under 6 months, 1st, Jas. E. Baker & Sons.

FAT PIGS.

Fat Hog, largest and fattest, P. S. Bremner.

Spring Pig, 1st, Jas. Johnston, 2nd, Geo. E. Fisher.

SOW—Over 2 years, 1st, Gordon Bros., 2nd, Milton Galloway; Over 1 year and under 2, 1st, Geo. Creighton, 2nd, Gordon Bros.; Over 6 mos. and under 1 year, 1st, M. Searle; Under 6 months, 1st, Gordon Bros.; Breeding with Litter, 1st, W. A. Kitchen, 2nd, A. G. Dickson, 3rd, Geo. J. Dickson.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE.

SOW—Over 1year and under 2 years 1st, Keating Bros.; Under 6 months, 1st and 2nd, Geo. J. Dickson.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE.

BOAR—Over 2 years, 1st, Geo. E. Fisher, 2nd, A. G. Dickson, 3rd, Geo. J. Dickson; Over 1 year and under 2 1st, A. G. Dickson; Over 6 months and under 1 year, 1st, A. G. Dickson; Under 6 months, 1st, Hotel Dieu, 2nd, Geo. E. Fisher.

SOW—Over 2 years, 1st, Geo. E. Fisher, 2nd, Geo. E. Fisher; Over 1 year and under 2, 1st, Geo. E. Fisher, 2nd, A. G. Dickson, 3rd, Geo. E. Fisher; Over 6 months and under 1 year, 1st, A. G. Dickson; Under 6 months, 1st, A. G. Dickson; Breeding with Litter, 1st and 2nd, A. G. Dickson, 3rd, Geo. E. Fisher.

POULTRY.

ANDALUSIAN—Cock, 1st and 2nd, Thomas Parkhurst, Hartland, 3rd, E. C. Campbell, St. Stephen.

Andalusian Hen, 1st and 3rd, Hart-,and Poultry Yards, 2nd, E. C. Campbell.

Andausian Cockerel, 1st and 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards, 3rd,Thomas Parkhurst.

Andalusian Pullet, 1st, E. C. Campbell, 2nd and 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

BRAHMA, Dark Cock, 1st and 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Brahma Dark Hen, 1st and 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards, 2nd, Cock and Hen, Thomas Parkhurst.

Brahma Dark Cockerel, 1st and 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards, 2nd, Thomas Parkhurst.

Brahma Dark Pullet, 1st and 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards, 2nd, Thomas Parkhurst.

Brahma Light Cock, 1st and 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards,

Brahma Light Hen, 1st and 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

COCHINS, Buff Cockerel, 1st, Thomas Parkhurst, 2nd and 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Cochins Buff Pullet, 1st, Thomas Parkhurst, 2nd and 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

DORKINGS, Cock, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards, 2nd, Thomas Parkhurst.

Dorkings, Hen, 1st and 3rd, Thomas Parkhurst, 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Dorkings, Cockerel, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Dorkings, Pullet, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

HAMBURG, Cock, 1st, Thomas Parkhurst, 2nd and 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Hamburg, Hen, 1st, Thomas Parkhurst, 2nd and 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Hamburg, Cockerel, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Hamburg, Pullet, 1st, Hartland

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed tender for Breakwater and Breastwork, Richibucto, South Beach, N. B., will be received at this office until 4 p. m., on Wednesday, September 27th 1911 for the construction of a Breakwater at Richibucto, on the South Beach. Kent Co., N. B.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of E. T. P. Shewen, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N. B., Geoffrey Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N. B., and on application to the Postmaster Richibucto, N. B.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and place of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS.
Secretary

Department of Public Works.
Ottawa, September 2, 1911

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department

Anti-Rheumatic Shoe For Men and Women

MADE BY

The Robert Taylor Co. Limited

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia

Our Latest Booklet on

Ruberoid Roofing

Trade Mark Registered. Pronounce it RUE-BER-OID.

is entitled, "RUBEROID---WHY ?"

There's nothing dry or heavy about it. It's a breezy little story of some of the adventures of "The Ruberoid Man."

But at the same time you'll find it just as full of sound, common-sense roofing information as it is of interest.

Write to-day for a copy of "Ruberoid—Why ?" (No. 7)—it's free for the asking.

Have you ever seen "SOVEREIGN" Sheathing Felt ? If you haven't, ask for a sample of it, too.

THE STANDARD PAINT CO. OF CANADA, Limited

179 Bannatyne Ave. East, Winnipeg
286 St. James St., Montreal
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Dealers Everywhere

Always the cookbook says:
"Sift Your Flour."

No lumps, you see. *Aerates* the flour, making it lighter.
Put FIVE ROSES in *your* sifter.
Never soft and sticky — never lumpy, musty, woolly.
Never *coarse.*
Milled superfine from *Manitoba's* grandest wheat.
Fine, *granular,* very dry.
Nothing remains in the sifter—FIVE ROSES is *free,* heavy.
And your bread is more *porous,* more yielding, more appetizing.
And more *Digestible.*
Because the particles are finer, *easier* to get at by the stomach juices.
Use this very fine flour—*superfine.*
FIVE ROSES. 19

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached — Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED MONTREAL

Poultry Yards.

LEGHORN, Brown Cock, 1st and 3rd, Glen View Poultry Yards, Sussex, 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Leghorn, Brown Hen, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards, 2nd and 3rd, Glen View Poultry Yards.

Leghorn, Brown Cockerel, 1st and 2nd, Glen View Poultry Yards, 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Leghorn, Brown Pullet, 1st and 2nd Glen View Poultry Yards, 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Leghorn, White Cock, Hen, and Cockerel, 1st, Thos. S. Kyle, 2nd and 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Leghorn, White Pullet, 1st, Thomas Parkhurst, 2nd and 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

MINORCA, Black Cock and Hen, 1st, Thomas Parkhurst, 2nd and 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Minorca, Black Cockerel and Pullet, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards, 2nd, Alex. Dickson, St. Napan.

ORPINGTON Buff Cock and Hen, 1st and 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards 3rd Harry Searle.

Orpington, Buff Cockerel and Pullet, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, Barred Cock, 1st, Glen View Poultry Yards, 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards, 3rd, W. J. Melanson.

Plymouth Rock, B. Hen, 1st, Glen View Poultry Yards, 2nd, W. J. Melanson, 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Plymouth Rock B. Cockerel, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards, 2nd, W. J. Melanson, 3rd, Glen View Poultry Yards.

Plymouth Rock, B. Pullet, 1st, E. C. Campbell, 2nd, Glen View Poultry Yards, 3rd, John Dee.

Plymouth Rock W. Cock, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards, 2nd and 3rd, John Dee.

Plymouth Rock W. Hen, 1st, John Dee, 2nd, Albert Boswall, French Fort, P. E. I., 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Plymouth Rock W. Cockerel, 1st, Albert Boswall, 2nd, Thomas Parkhurst, 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Plymouth Rock White Pullet, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2nd, A. Boswall; 3rd, John Dee.

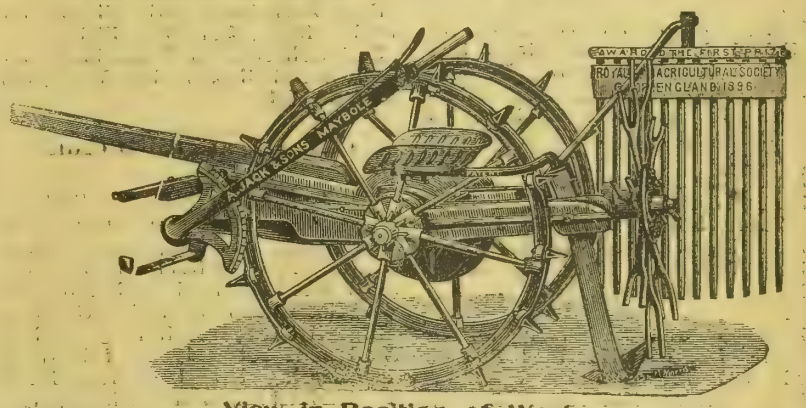
RHODE ISLAND REDS, Cock, 1st, Thos. Kyle; 2nd and 3rd, Glen View Poultry Yards.

The World's Best Potato Digger.

Jack's Royal First Prize New Patent

Caledonian Potato Digger

Fitted with Ball and Roller Bearings.



View in Position of Work.

The New Patent Caledonian Potato Raiser holds the record as the most perfect Potato Raiser in the world. Awarded the First Prize of £20 at the latest great field trials of THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, at LEICESTER, EXCELLING IN ALL POINTS in competition with all the leading manufacturers, and AGAIN AWARDED THE FIRST PRIZE at the NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT FIELD TRIALS, near Christiana (leading Foreign and English Machines competing.)

Write for Catalogue and Price.

ILLSLEY & HARVEY, *Canadian Agents* **Port Williams, N. S.**

Rhode ISLAND Reds, Hen, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2nd, Thos. S. Kyle; 3rd, Glen View Poultry Yards.

Rhode Island Reds, Cockerel and Pullet, 1st, Thos. S. Kyle; 2nd, Glen View Poultry Yards; 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

WYANDOTTE White Cock, 1st and 2nd, Glen View Poultry Yards; 3rd, M. Searle.

Wyandotte White Hen, 1st and 2nd, Glen View Poultry Yarhs; 3rd, John Dee.

Wyandotte White Cockerel, 1st and 3rd, Glen View Poultry Yards; 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Wyandotte White Pullet, 1st and 3rd, Glen View Poultry Yards; 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

GAME INDIAN Cock, 1st, Thomas Parkhurst; 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Game Indian Hen, 1st and 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2nd, Thomas Parkhurst.

Game Indian Cockerel and Pullet, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

BANTAMS SEABRIGHT, Golden Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

POULTRY PENS.

B. PLYMOUTH ROCK Fowl, 1st, Glen View Poultry Yards; 2nd, W. J. Melanson; 3rd, T. A. Hawkes.

B., Plymouth Rock Chickens, 1st, Glen View Poultry Yards; 2nd, T. A. Hawkes; 3rd, W. J. Melanson.

Pen Pen Plymouth R. Fowls, 1st, A. Boswall, Jr.; 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Pen Plymouth R. Chickens, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Pen White Wyandotte Fowls and Chickens, 1st, Glen View Poultry Yards; 2nd, J. Dee.

Pen Buff Orpington Fowls, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Pen Rhode Island Red Fowls, 1st, Thos. S. Kyle; 2nd, Glen View Poultry Yards; 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Pen R. I. Red Chickens, 1st, Glen View Poultry Yards.

Pen Light Brahma Fowls, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2nd, Gordon Bros.

TURKEYS, Bronze, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2nd, A. Boswall, Jr.

Turkeys, White Holland, 1st, A. Boswall, Jr.; 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Turkeys, Bronze, 1911, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Turkeys, W. Holland, 1911, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2nd, Harry Searle.

Turkeys, Black, 1st, Harry Searle.

GEESE Toulouse, 1st, Albert Boswall; 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Geese White Embden, 1st, Albert Boswell, Jr.; 2nd, Jas. E. Baker & Son, Barronsfield; 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Geese, Chinese, 1st, Harry Searle.

Geese, African, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2nd, A. Boswell, Jr.

Geese, Egyptian, 1st, M. Searle.

Geese Toulouse, 1911, 1st, W. J. Melanson; 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Geese, W. Embden, 1911, 1st, A. Boswell, Jr.; 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards; 3rd, Jas. E. Baker & Sons.

Geese, African, 1911 1st, A. Boswell Jr.; 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

DUCKS, East India, 1st, E. C. Campbell; 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Ducks, Rowen, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Ducks, Indian Runner, 1st, E. C. Campbell.

Ducks, Pekin, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2nd, A. Boswell, Jr.

Ducks, Muscovy, 1st, E. C. Campbell; 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Ducks, Aylesbury, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Ducks, East Indian, 1911, 1st, E. C. Campbell.

Ducks, Rowen, 1911 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Ducks, Indian Runner, 1911, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Ducks, Pekin, 1911, 1st, Albert Boswell, Jr.; 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Ducks, Muscovey, 1911, 1st, E. C. Campbell; 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Ducks, Aylesbury, 1911, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

PIGEONS, Pouters, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Pigeons, Carriers, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Pigeons, Dragoons, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Pigeons, Barbs, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Pigeons, Fan Tails, Black, 1st, E. C. Campbell.

Pigeons, Collection, 1st, E. C. Campbell;; 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Guinea Fowl, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Rabbits, 1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Canaries and Collection, All Firsts, Mrs. Wm. Ralston.

FRUIT.

Best Collection of 10 Varieties of Apples, 1st, St. J. Valley Farm; 2nd S. L. Peters; 3rd, F. A. Hubbard; 4th, Alex. Dick; 5th, Harry Searle.

Best Barrel , Apples, 1st, J. A. Mersereau.

Best Box of Apples, 1st, Mrs. M. Searle; 2nd, Alex. Dick; 3rd, Jas. Mersereau.

BUTTER.

Best 6 lb. Boxes for export, 1st, Sussex Cheese and Butter Co.; 2nd, Percy Simmons, Dunstaffrage, P. E. I.

Best 20 lbs. Dairy Tub or Crock, 1st, A. Dickson; 2nd, B. Goodspeed; 3rd, Mrs. P. McKay.

Creamery Prints, 28lbs., 1st, Sussex Cheese & Butter Co.; 2nd, Percy Simmons.

Prints, Dairy, 10lbs., 1st, Geo. Dickson; 2nd, C. Dickson; 3rd, B. Goodspeed.

Prints, Best Fancy, 1st, A. G. Dickson; 2nd, C. Dickson; 3rd, Geo. J. Dickson.

Cheese, two factory, 1st, Chas. J. Cook, Kensington, P. E. I.; 2nd, J. H. McDonald, Vernon, P. E. I.

Cheese, Home-made Dairy, 1st, Trappist Fathers; 2nd, Mrs. Jas. W. Dickson.

Best Collection of Grain and Sheaves, 1st, Gordon Bros.; 2nd, Geo. E. Fisher.

Best Bush Wheat with Sheaf, 1st, Gordon Bros.; 2nd, Geo. Fisher; 3rd, Geo. Traer; 4th, Keating Bros.

Best Bush Oats with Sheaf, 1st, Gordon Bros.; 2nd, Geo. Fisher.

Best Collection of Vegetables, 1st, J. B. Snowball; 2nd, Geo. Traer; 3rd. Geo. E. Fisher.

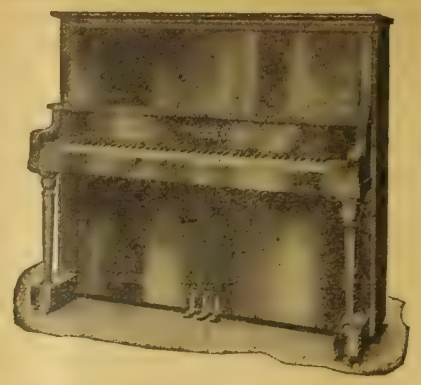
Contagious Abortion of Cattle.

This is a disease which is little understood and one with which every cattle raiser and dairyman should be familiar, as it is liable to be introduced into his herd, and failure to recognize it and to deal with it intelligently may result in great loss. The loss is not onlyone of death to the offspring, but also a loss due to the deminishing of the milk supply.

Abortion, "slinking," "casting," or "losing," are the terms applied to the act of expelling the foetus at any time before the normal period of pregnancy. The cause of this ill is bacterial, and according to eminent authorities any micro-organism causing an inflamed condition of the membrane of the womb is able to cause abortion, and shall be able to use more drastic preventative measures.

The disease is serious because it is spread by contact and by means of the discharges from the cow that has aborted, from the dead calf, and from the bulls which have served cows affected with the disease.

Don't Judge a Piano By It's Looks Alone



All Pianos look well. But if you buy a piano for looks alone, you make a mistake you surely will regret.

The first thing to be considered, when buying a piano is quality. Quality of materials, quality of workmanship and (most important of all)—tonal quality. Make sure of these first; then make sure its beauty of appearance will last.

Listen to the Sherlock-Manning Piano. Here is a piano whose rich, sweet, singing tone is a positive delight to the ear of all who hear it, and moreover will endure for years. Honesty in construction assures you of this. And its dainty appearance is all that could be desired.

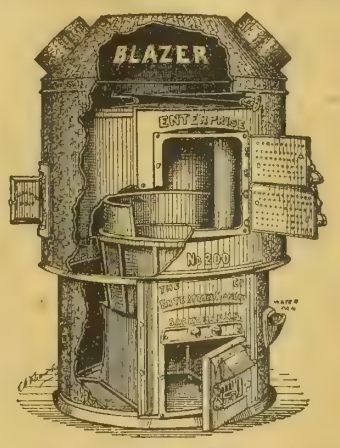
There are six different designs to choose from. Let us send you our new catalogue giving full descriptions.

"If you do not know the Sherlock-Manning dealar near you, write us and we will gladly introduce you to him or we will give you full information by mail direct. You will save money by writing NOW for our catalogue."

SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO and ORGAN CO.

(No Street Address Necessary) LONDON, CANADA

A Few Furnace Facts For The Farmer About the Enterprise Blazer Hot Air Furnace

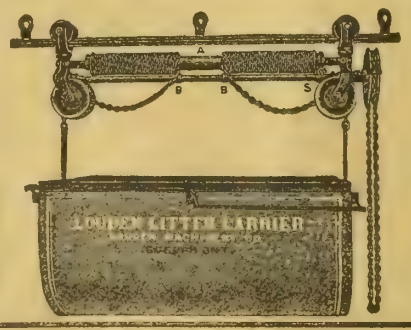


1. It burns hard coal, soft coal or WOOD.
2. It is the only furnace with the Fisher Patent Fire Pot.
3. It is made in four sizes and adapted for use in low cellars.
4. It is easily managed and absolutely free from gas.
5. It gives more heat with less fuel and care than any furnace made.
6. It is giving satisfaction in hundreds of private dwellings, stores, halls and churches throughout Canada.

Write for circular giving FURTHER FACTS about it; also booklet of reliable references. (We intended to publish some western references in this space, but have so many good ones it is hard to choose, so have put a few of them in pamphlet form. Drop us a card if you would like a copy.)

The Enterprise Foundry Co., - Sackville, N. B.

A GREAT LABOR SAVER



Louden's Litter Carrier does away with much of the drudgery of doing chores. A satisfied customer says: "does my heart good to see your carrier work. No more hard tugging. What a relief."

The cost of installing one of these is comparatively small and the labor saved soon pays for the outlay for equipment. Send us a plan of your stables and let us quote you a price.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., GUELPH, Ont.

Hay Tools, Feed Carriers, Cow Stalls and Stantions, Barn Door Hangers.

Have you talked with your neighbors about subscribing for THE MARITIME FARMER? Why not do it now? Make up as large a club of subsbribers as you can and send them in.

The disease occurs more frequently in dairy herds than in any others, although sheep, beef cattle and horses may become affected. The prevalence in dairy cows is probably due to the weakened condition caused by the continuous drain of giving milk and calving.

Means of prevention or cure must be taken and it is well for the inexperienced man to call a certified veterinarian, so that the farmer may learn the need of careful work in cleaning all infected places and also in learning the technique regarding the use of the syringe. After a few trials this manipulation will become comparatively easy, and he will soon learn to observe the necessary care in order to keep the disease n check.

TREATMENT OF SURROUNDINGS.

All cows that have aborted, or are expected to abort, should be isolated from the healthy herd at once. Immediately the cow aborts the offspring and afterbirth must be destroyed by burning, and the immediate surroundings treated with lime after the refuse has been burned; all wood-work should be disinfected by the use of corrosive sublimate (corrosive sublimate cannot be used on metal). This can be obtained with directions for use at any drug store. Ten days later disinfect again with corrosive sublimate.

TREATMENT OF COWS.

The cows should be syringed out daily with a one per cent solution of Creolin or Lysol until all discharge has stopped. It is a little risky using this treatment with pregnant cows, and in this case a tablespoonful of sodium hyposulphite should be given as a drench once every twenty-fout hours. These may all be obtained at any drug store.

Dynamite for Stumps.

A marked advance of dynamiting stumps over the old method of burning them out is that while burning destroys the valuable humus in the soil, thereby rendering it infertile, dynamite actually fertilizes the soil. When dynamite is properly used, little of the dirt is thrown out with the stump, and it is not necessary to clean the roots of earth or spend time in filling in a big hole, as in the case when a stump puller is used. The cost of clearing cut-over land with dynamite depends on the character of the soil and the kind and size of stumps. Results close to minimum cost were secured at the Long Island Railroad Company's experimental farm on Long Island. The average cost of removing 100 stumps was 16 cents each. Hand labor for pulling these stumps would have required three men 33 days at $1.33 a day or $131.67.

The comparison of time is also interesting, for while it would have required a whole day for two men to remove two stumps in the ordinary manner, a dynamiter and one helper blasted 157 stumps within the same time. The pulling of stumps requires at least two horses in addition to the services of the men, another saving effected by dynamite. The sprinkling of bowlders common to the Maritime hills has been responsible for many an abandoned farm. Now dynamite is disposing of these unwelcome obstacles. The three methods of bowlder blasting are mud capping, snake holing and block ho,ing. The quicker methods, though requiring more dynamite than block holing, are mud capping and snake holing. Mud capping is also termed "doby shooting" or "blistering," and the effect is of the crushing blow of an enormous sledge hammer.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF MINARD'S LINIMENT

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited

Cost of Horse Power.

The tradition that "It doesn't cost anything to keep a horse, when you live on a farm," is rudely shattered in "Bulletin No. 15," by Prof. Thomas P. Cooper, just issued by the Extension Division of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. The writer shows that taking into account only such items as a city business man would consider in keeping a debit and credit account with a horse, every such animal really does cost the farmer a round sum for his keep.

First, there is the interest on the purchase price or selling value of the horse. Putting the rate at 6 per cent, and the value at only $150, the interest comes to $9.

Next, we must consider that the average working life of a horse does not exceed ten or twelve years; therefore, at least one-twelfth of his value must be annually charged to depreciation. There goes another $12.50 on the value of the $150 horse; and if the animal is worth $300, the depreciation cost is doubled.

The average duration of a frame barn, according to underwriters' tables, is 40 years, and the capital per head, invested in such structures, may be said to average $60. Divide this by forty, and we have $1.50 as depreciation and $3 as interest, making the cost of shelter for a horse per year, $4.50.

The items of use and depreciation of harness, shoeing and miscellaneous expenses add an average of at least $2.87 annually, and bring the total cost on the $150 animal up to $28.87. without any reference to the cost of feed and labor expended in caring for the horse.

Improvement of Sandy Soils.

Special studies have been begun by the Wisconsin experiment staeion to determine the best methods of managing the sandy soils which comprise 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 acres of the state. About 3,000,000 acres lie in the settled portions of the state and the rest in smaller areas in northern districts. To clear them is inexpensive but the fertility is easily exhausted. The addition of vegetable matter to sandy soils is very important since it is needed to increase their water holding capacity as well as to add fertility. Water is often the limiting factor in the production of sandy soils due to their coarse texture and lack of vegetable matter.

To prevent winds blowing sand the land may be laid out in long narrow fields with alternate grass and cultivated crops. Protection wind breaks of pines or other trees are effective for short distances. The fertility needs of sandy soils are nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Phosphorus and potassium must be supplied either directly in commercial fertilizer or indirectly through the buying of feed which is fed to animals. The average sandy soil contains only one-third to one-half as much fertility as clay loams.

Legumes are beneficial to sandy soils because they supply the much needed nitrogen as well as humus Peat can be used to advantage as a nitrogen fertilizer where a supply is readily available. The use of lime on sandy soils, which are very commonly acid, wil, aid in securing a stand of alfalfa and clovers. Inoculation is also usually necessary to grow good crops of legumes. Rotations for sandy soils must be chosen so as to increase the amount of vegetable matter and provide a legume crop to cover the soil at least one in every three years.

WEAK MEN, READ

Perfect health and strength denote the absence of disease. When you are weak it means that you lack that which is the foundation of strength—of life itself—Electricity. You may be afflicted with Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Lame Back, Weak Kidneys, Nervous Debility, Sciatica, Constipation or any of the numerous diseases which lead to an early breaking down of the system. If you have any of these troubles they should be attended to at once. You have tried drugs, and found that if they even stimulated you they did not cure, but left you with some new trouble as a result of the poison they put into your system.

It is pitiable to think of the vast number of men who go on from day to day suffering mental and physical torture as a result of their weakness, while right at their doors other men are being cured of the same disease. One who has not known it himself cannot realize the feelings of a man in an advanced stage of Nervous Debility, nor does he hear it, for these men do not talk of their troubles. Even when they are fortunately led to use the remedy which is now so well known—Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt—and are cured by it, they do not mention it to their closest friends; hence the prevalence of this trouble, and the means of cure are appreciated only by those who have had experience. And yet I have thousands upon thousands of grateful patients who are willing to testify to their cures by

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

and who would be glad to share their knowledge with others if written to. I send the names of these men to any one who requests them. There is not another remedy in the world to-day that has proven as effective. Its cures speak volumes for the good work it has accomplished. My confidence in my method enables me to offer to any man or woman who will offer me reasonable security to use the Belt at my risk and

THIS BOOK FREE

PAY WHEN CURED

If I don't cure you my Belt comes back to me, and we quit friends. You are out the time you spend on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more.

Cured of Sleeplessness and General Debility

M. A. McLaughlin:—

Dear Sir,—The Belt I got from you a short time ago, is satisfactory in every respect, for which I am very thankful. Yours truly, C. C. Rolfe, Bishops Crossing, Que., July 26, 1911.

Cured of Lumbago

M. A. McLaughlin:—

Dear Sir,—I write to let you know of the success of your Belt. Before getting it, some of my friends tried to persuade me that I was foolish to get one. But I had a sort of faith that the belt would help me, and it has. For two months before I got your Belt, my wife had rubbed my back night and morning, with all kinds of liniments, salves, etc., most all of which I got from local doctors. Since I have used the Belt, all the hand rubbing has ceased, which has been a great comfort to my wife and myself. I had Lumbago, and I had it probably worse than you suspected. Yours respectfully, Fred Clapham, Plaster Rock, Vic. Co., N.B., July 13, 1911.

Belt Cured Where Doctors Failed

M. A. McLaughlin:—

Dear Sir,—I have worn your Electric Belt for about three months now, and must say that it has done wonders for me. I have had doctor after doctor, and they have failed to do me any good whatever. Therefore, I must say, that I cannot recommend your Belt too highly, and I intend, that wherever I may go, or whoever I may come in contact with, to recommend it as a sure cure. Sincerely yours, Herman O. Cook, Yarmouth, N.S., July 4, 1911.

Belt Gave Entire Satisfaction

Dear Sir,—Received your letter of the 4th inst., and in reply I can say that your Belt gave entire satisfaction. With best wishes, I am, Sir,—Yours very truly, Ernest Ryerse, 106 Queen Street, St. John, N.B.

I cannot take up more space with these extracts, but if you will send me your address I will mail you free my beautifully illustrated book, along with testimonials from thousands of grateful people, who have been fully restored to health and strength.

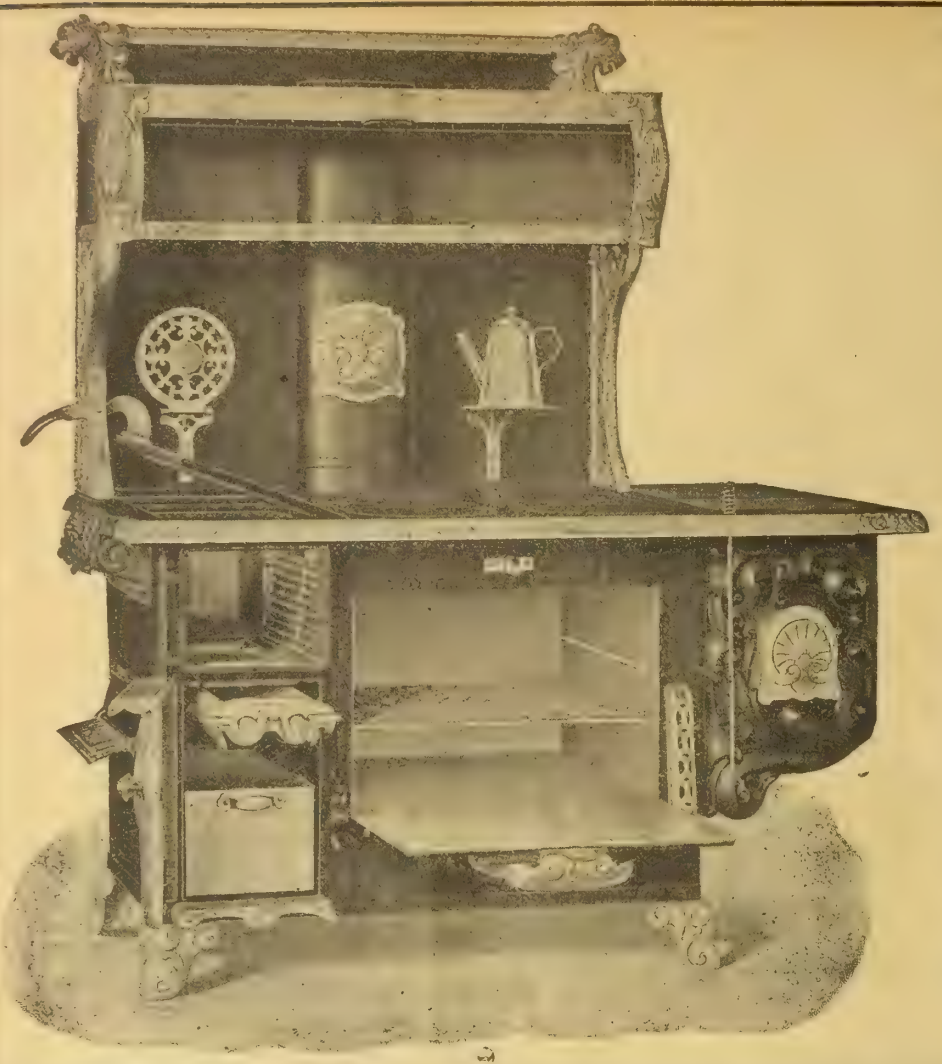
This appliance has cures in almost every town and city in the country, and if you will write me I will send you testimonials given to me by people that are probably well known to you. My Belt not only cures weakness, but Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Kidney Trouble, Nervousness, Constipation, Indigestion and Stomach Trouble. I have a beautiful 80-page illustrated book, which I will mail, sealed, to any address, FREE. This book is full of lots of good, interesting reading for men. Call to-day. If you can't call, send coupon for Free Book.

M. K McLAUGHLIN,
214 St. James St., Montreal, Que.
Gentlemen,—Please send me, prepaid, your Book.

Name .....

Address .....

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Wednesday and Saturday, 8.30 p.m.



The Universal Favorite

Is a High-class Family Steel Range, honorably built of the best material, and put together as tight as a steam boiler, and is guaranteed to cook and bake perfectly.

NOTE:—The spacious fire box for wood.
The large fire box opening, 7½x8½ inches.
The roomy square oven.
The top-hinged key plate.
Also note how easily the coal grates can be removed.
The linings can be changed from coal to wood, or vice versa, without the disturbing of a bolt.

There are thousands of Universal Favorites in the homes of our farmers, making cooking and baking a pleasure and the kitchen work easy and light.

THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE is specially built to meet the requirements of farm homes. The top is large and roomy with six pot holes, the oven will bake sixteen loaves of bread in pans 4 1-2x10 inches at one time. The fire box for wood is 29 inches long, and will burn coarse wood of any kind

NO RISK IS TAKEN, as an unqualified guarantee goes with every UNIVERSAL FAVORITE that it will cook and bake perfectly.

The Universal Favorite is procurable from a dealer in your market town. Manufactured by,—

FINDLAY BROS., CO. Ltd., Carleton Place, Ontario.

H. H. DRYDEN Sussex, N. B., Representative for Maritime Provinces.

Growth and Decay in Horses.

(Continued from page 864.)

and three years was on an average 1 in., between three years and four years one-third of an inch, and between four years and five years one-third of an inch. Some of the horses did not grow.

"Of thirty-five two-year-olds, two did not grow during the year.

"Of 144 three-year-olds, seventeen did not grow during the year.

"Of forty-eight four-year-olds, seven did not grow during the year.

"Of eleven five-year-olds, two did not grow during the year.

Smith considers that these numbers are too small to generalise from, but says "there can be no doubt that many horses grow more than two-thirds of an inch between three and five years old," and that it is probable many grow up to their sixth year.

On the subject of decay the same authority says:—"It is doubtful what age a horse would live to if not subjected to civilization, but we may safely say that at seventeen years old the powers of life in the majority of them are on the wane, though many at this peroid may be found in full possession of life and vigor. There are probably cases of the survival of the fittest, and cannot be taken as a general guide.

"Doubtless the work performed by horses is the chief cause of their rapid decay; but apart from this, changes in their teeth, such as the wearing away of the molars, appear to preclude many of them from reaching a ripe old age, though instances are on record of horses attaining the age of thirty-five, forty-five, fifty and one animal is known to have lived to sixty-two years of age." Much, of course, depends on the age of which horses are put to work, the kind of work they do, and the care taken of them before maturity, as measured by the time completion of permanent dentition is reached. A good many are worn out before they reach their prime, owing to early and over-work, but this result is the only one to be expected where the bones, joints, and muscles are not "set." M.R.C.V.S.

Chatham and Alfalfa Notes.

Editor, Maritime Farmer.

It was my pleasure recently whilst in Chatham to have the privilege of visiting some of the farms in that locality. The first one visited was that of Mr. Geo. E. Fisher, the man who has made Chatham's 1911 Exhibition such a grand success.

After looking over the fields that bear every evidence of having done their share in filling the hay mows we went over the market garden. Here amongst other quantities of vegetables was three quarters of an acre of different varieties of tomatoes, and every plant loaded with fruit.

Mr. Geo. Fisher has not only made commercial gardening a success, but his dairy business is probably the best equipped in the Province.

For labor saving devices for the feeding and caring of his pure-bred Ayrshire herd the barns cannot be equalled. "Woodburn Farm" has the imprint of success, energy and brains stamped upon it.

ALFALFA.

The best field of Alfalfa we have seen in the Province was that of Mr. R. A. Snowball. Some six or seven acres had been seeded down seven years ago, and it was now cutting two or three crops a year according to the season. Mr. Snowball informed us that he was only successful after a number of trials, and has every reason to believe it is now firmly established, as all the roots are covered with nodules, and the deep green of the field indicates its healthy condition.

In this field too was fifteen acres of the finest stand of clover one could wish. Not a bare spot was to be seen, and a growth of some nine inches would give an approximate idea of the amount of hay that this field will furnish next season.

Mr. Snowball says he never sows any grass seed now, as he is getting better returns by sowing clover. He never misses a catch as his land is in good shape, and his crops following clover cannot be beaten.

Mr. Snowball's farm shows what the County of Northumberland can do by proper methods of agriculture.

ALFALFA AGAIN.

The farm of Mr. Seely was visited at Havelock, Kings Co., and the success that Mr. Seely is making of Alfalfa is a credit to him, and thesight of his three half acre plots must be a standing inspiration to the farmers of that district. One plot that was started three years ago will cut its third crop this year, and after being cut twice stands over a foot high at time of writing. Like others Mr. Seely attributes his success to repeated efforts in spite of failures, and now he is rewarded by a perfect stand of this famous forage plant, which he feeds to his horses, cows pigs and chickens. Lime rock is found in large quantities in the soil here, and it is not unlikely that Havelock may become one of the largest Alfalfa producing sections in New Brunswick.

Farmer Representative.

Keep Chickens out of Barn.

By the first of November, if not sooner, the chickens on any farm should be trained to roost at night in the hen house. In the summer time the young chickens were raised in small coops in the chicken yard and of course were accustomed to stay there at night, but along in the fall they should be trained to go to the chicken house. It will require patient effort to get all the straggers gathered up, and it may be several weeks before it will cease to be necessary to go out at night and catch those that have not learned the proper place to roost.

Many persons neglect this and as a consequence their chickens roost any place, in the trees and on the fences as long as the weather will permit, and when it becomes necessary to seek shelter they go to the outbuildings and sheds, and especially to the barn. They are attracted to these places on account of the grain they can find and at night they fly up on the nearest place and go to roost. One can go into many barns after night and find chickens roosting on the pieces of machinery, if any are kept in the barn, on the mangers, the stalls and on the harness where it is hung up on the pegs. As a result the whole place and everything in it is soon in a filthy condition. Some persons are evidently so accustomed to this condition of affairs that they are unconscious of it and the same thing goes on year after year.

It occasionally happens that the droppings are allowed to accumulate in the chicken house until it gets in such a filthy condition and becomes so infested with lice that the chickens are compelled to seek another roosting place on this account. Now, if any man who is disgusted at having the chickens roost in the barn and does not know the reason will examine the chicken house he may possibly find the solution of the problem. Very likely this place requires a thorough cleaning and possibly a coat of whitewash to make it a fit place for the chickens to stay in. It will also add to the comfort of the fowls if the loose boards are fastened on to keep out the cold wind and if the openings in the roof are mended.

If a suitable place is provided for the chickens and they are trained to roost there the owner will have no more trouble with his chickens staying in the barn, for at night every one will be in its place in the coop.—

Margaret Whitney.

Prize Winners at the Fredericton Exhibition.

(Continued from page 854)

Champion Bull—Diploma—H. S. Pipes & Son. (Fereor).

COW, 4 years old and upwards—4 entries, 1st and 3rd, Josselyn & Young; 2nd and 4th, H. S. Pipes & Son.

Dry Cow, 4 years old and upwards—2 entries, 1st, Josselyn & Young; 2nd, H. S. Pipes & Son.

Cow, 3 years old—3 entries, 1st, H. S. Pipes & Son; 2nd and 4th, Josselyn & Young; 3rd, J. E. Baker & Son.

Dry Cow, 3 years old—2 entries, 1st, H. S. Pipes & Son; 2nd, Josselyn & Young.

Cow 2 years old, 1st, L. J. Flowers, Central Cambridge, N. B.; 2nd, H. S. Pipes & Son; 3rd, Josselyn & Young.

Heifer, 2 years old—3 entries 1st and 3rd, H. S. Pipes & Son; 2nd, Josselyn & Young.

Heifer, Senior Yearling—4 entries, 1st and 2nd, Josselyn & Young; 3rd, H. S. Pipes & Son.

Heifer, Junior Yearling—3 entries, 1st and 3rd, H. S. Pipes & Son; 2nd, Mary W. George, St. Mary's, N. B.

Heifer, Senior Calf—7 entries, 1st and 3rd, H. S. Pipes & Son; 2nd, Josselyn & Young.

Heifer, Junior Calf—4 entries, 1st and 2nd, Josselyn & Young; 3rd, H. S. Pipes & Son.

Champion Female—Diploma—Josselyn & Young. (Flying Fox's Adora)

Aged Herd—2 entries, 1st, Josselyn & Young; 2nd, H. S. Pipes & Son.

Breeder's Young Herd—3 entries, 1st, Josselyn & Young; 2nd and 3rd, H. S. Pipes & Son.

Bull and 3 of his get—Diploma—Josselyn & Young. (Foxall of St. John O' Dreamswold).

Cow and 3 of her offspring—Diploma—Josselyn & Young.(Flying Fox's Adora).

GUERNSEYS.

BULL, 3 years old and upwards—2 entries, 1st, Roper Bros., Charlottetown, P. E. I.; 2nd, Agricultural Society No. 34, Fredericton, N. B.

Bull, 2 years old—2 entries, 1st, H. W. Corning, Chegoggin, N. S.; 2nd, Roper Bros.

Bull, Senior Yearling—1 entry, 1st, Roper Bros.

Bull, Junior Yearling—1 entry, 1st, Roper Bros.

Bull, Senior Calf—2 entries, 1st, H. W. Corning; 2nd, Roper Bros.

Bull, Junior Calf—3 entries 1st and 2nd, H. W. Corning; 3rd, Roper Bros. Champion Bull—Diploma—H. W. Corning.

COW, 4 years old and upwards, 1st, H. W. Corning; 2nd and 3rd, Roper Bros.

Dry Cow, 4 years old and upwards, 1st and 2nd, Roper Bros.; 3rd, H. W. Corning.

Cow, 3 years old—3 entries, 1st and 3rd, H. W. Corning; 2nd, Roper Bros.

Dry Cow, 3 years old—1 entry, 1st, Roper Bros.

Cow, 2 years old—3 entries, 1st, H. W. Corning; 2nd and 3rd, Roper Bros.

Heifer, 2 years old—3 entries, 1st, H. W. Corning; 2nd, Roper Bros.

Heifer, Senior Yearling—3 entries, 1st, H. W. Corning; 2nd and 3rd, Roper Bros.

Heifer, Junior Yearling—2 entries, 1st and 2nd, Roper Bros.

Heifer, Senior Calf—5 entries, 1st, Roper Bros.; 2nd and 3rd, H. W. Corning.

Heifer, Junior Calf—4 entries, 1st, H. W. Corning; 2nd and 3rd, Roper Bros.

Female, any age—Diploma—H. W. Corning.

Aged Herd—3 entries, 1st, H. W. Corning; 2nd and 3rd, Roper Bros.

Breeder's Young Herd, 1st, H. W. Corning; 2nd and 3rd, Roper Bros.

Bull and 3 of his get—Diploma—H. W. Corning.

Cow and 2 o, her offspring—Diploma—H. W. Corning.

DAIRY GRADES.

COW, 4 years old and upwards, 1st 2nd, 3rd and 4th, J. C. Gilman & Son.

Dry Cow, 4 years old and upwards, 1st, Lea & Clark.

Cow, 3 years old, 1st, Lea & Clark. 2nd, J. C. Gilman & Son.

Dry Cow, 3 years old, 1st, Lea & Clark.

Cow, 2 years old, 1st, Roper Bros.

Heifer, 2 years old, 1st and 2nd, J. C. Gilman & Son.

Heifer, Senior Yearling, 1st, Lea & Clark; 2nd, Roper Bros.

Heifer, Junior Yearling, 1st, Lea & Clark; 2nd, Mr. J. Jewett; 3rd, J. C. Gilman & Son.

Heifer, Senior Calf, 1st, Lea & Clark; 2nd, E. Atkinson.

Heifer, Junior Calf, 1st, Mr. J. Jewett; 2nd and 3rd, J. C. Gilman.

Female any age—Diploma—Lea & Clark.

Herd, 1st, J. C. Gilman; 2nd, Lea & Clark.

SHEEP.

COTSWOLDS.

RAMS, 2 shears and over, 1st and 3rd, H. W. Corning, Chegoggin; 2nd, D. Curry, Tobique River.

Shearling Ram, 1st and 2nd, Jas A. Telfer.

Ram Lamb, 1st, Jas. A. Telfer, Markhamville; 2nd and 3rd, H. W. Corning.

EWE, 2 shears and over, 1st and 2nd, J. Telfer; 3rd, H. W. Corning.

Shearling Ewe, 1st and 2nd, J. Telfer; 3rd, H. Corning.

Ewe Lamb, 1st and 2nd, J. Telfer; 3rd, H. Corning.

PEN, 1 Ram and 4 Ewes, 1st, J. Telfer; 2nd, H. Corning.

Pen, Ram Lamb and 3 Ewe Lambs, 1st, J. Telfer; 2nd, H. Corning.

LEICESTERS.

RAM, 2 shears and over, 1st, J. Telfer; 2nd, A. Boswell; 3rd, Retson Bros.

Shearling Ram, 1st, S. L. Boswall, Pownal; 2nd, J. Telfer; 3rd, Retson Bros., Truro.

Ram Lamb, 1st, J. Telfer; 2nd, A. Boswall, Pownal; 3rd, S. L. Boswall.

EWE, 2 shears and over, 1st and 2nd, A. Boswall; 3rd, S. L. Boswall.

Shearling Ewe, 1st and 3rd, Retson Bros.; 2nd, A. Boswall.

Ewe Lamb, 1st, A. Boswall; 2nd and 3rd, J. Telfer.

PEN, of 1 Ram and 4 Ewes, 1st, A. Boswall; 2nd, Retson Bros.

LINCOLNS.

PEN, Ram Lamb, and 3 Ewe Lambs, 1st, J. Telfer; 2nd, A. Boswall.

RAM, 2 shears and over, 1st, J. Telfer; 2nd, A. Boswall, French Fort.

Ram Lamb, 1st, A. Boswall, Jr.; 2nd, J. Telfer.

EWE, 2 shears and over, 1st, J. Boswall; 2nd, J. Telfer; 3rd, Chas. Symes, Minudie.

Shearling Ewe, 1st, A. Boswall; 2nd, J. Telfer.

Ewe Lamb, 1st, A. Boswall; 2nd and 3rd, J. Telfer.

PEN of Ram and 4 Ewes, 1st,, A. Boswall; 2nd, J. Telfer.

Pen of Ram Lamb and 3 Ewe Lambs, 1st, J. Telfer; 2nd, A. Boswall.

OXFORD DOWNS.

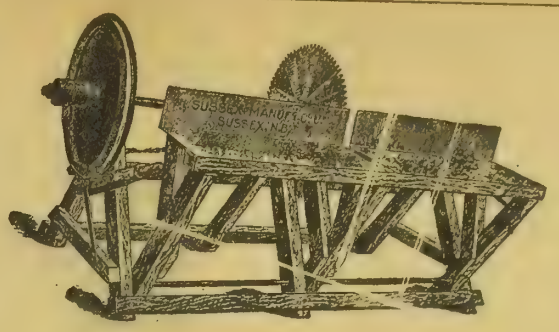
RAM, 2 shears and over, 1st, J. Telfer; 2nd, Jas. Baker & Sons, Burronsfield.

Ram Lamb, 1st and 3rd, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 2nd, J. Telfer.

EWES, 2 shears and over, 1st and 3rd, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 2nd, J. Telfer.

Shearling Ewe, 1st, J. Telfer; 2nd, and 3rd, Jas. E. Baker & Sons.

Ewe Lamb, 1st, J. Telfer; 2nd and 3rd, J. Baker & Sons.



Sussex Wood Cutters

Made in Three Different Sizes :

Long Swing, Short Swing and Flat Rolling Table Machines

The frame is built of the best seasoned hardwood and braced with steel bars. The table is made of heavy steel plates. The arbor is of the best turned Steel and runs in bearings of the best babbit. The balance wheel is a solid web and weighs 180 lbs. These are very important points to consider in selecting a wood cutter.

The distance between the balance wheel and saw in both the Long Swing and the Flat Rolling Table machines is 4 ft. 3 in. The distance between the balance wheel and saw of the Short Swing Table machine is 3 ft. 6 in.

The Machines are fitted with either 26, 28 or 30 in. saws. Each Wood cutter is tested before it leaves the factory.

Write for Cuts and Prices.

The Sussex Manufacturing Co., Limited

SUSSEX, NEW BRUNSWICK.

PEN of 1 Ram and 4 Ewes, 1st, J. Baker & Sons.

Pen of 1 Ram and 3 Ewe Lambs, 1st, J. Baker & Sons.

SHROPSHIRES.

RAM, 2 shears and over, 1st, Logan Bros., Amherst; 2nd and 3rd, G. L. Boswall.

Shearling Ram, 1st, Logan Bros.; 2nd, G. L. Boswall.

Ram Lamb, 1st and 2nd, G. L. Boswall; 3rd, Hugh Cameron.

EWE, 2 shears and over, 1st, J. Telfer; 2nd and 3rd, G. L. Boswall.

Shearling Ewe, 1st, J. Telfer; 2nd, G. L. Boswall.

Ewe Lamb, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, G. L. Boswall.

PEN of Ram and 4 Ewes, 1st, G. L. Boswall.

Pen of Ram Lamb and 3 Ewe Lambs, 1st, G. L. Boswall.

SOUTH DOWNS.

RAM, 2 shears and over, 1st, J. Baker & Sons; 2nd, G. W. Smith, Fton. Jct.

Shearling Ram, 1st and 2nd, J. Baker & Sons; 3rd, G. W. Smith.

Ram Lamb, 1st and 2nd, Jas. Baker & Sons; 3rd, G. W. Smith.

EWE, 3 shears and over, 1st and 2nd, J. Baker & Sons.

Shearling Ewe, 1st and 2nd, Jas. Baker & Sons.

Ewe Lamb, 1st and 3rd, Jas. Baker & Sons; 2nd, G. W. Smith.

PEN of 1 Ram and 4 Ewes, 1st, J. Baker & Sons.

Pen of 1 Ram and 3 Ewe Lambs, 1st, G. W. Smith; 2nd, Jas. Baker & Sons.

HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.

RAM, 2 shears and over, 1st, J. Telfer.

Shearling Ram, 1st, J. Telfer.

Ram Lamb, 1st, J. Telfer.

EWE, 2 shears and over, 1st, J. Telfer.

Shearling Ewe, 1st, J. Telfer.

Ewe Lamb, 1st, J. Telfer.

PEN of 1 Ram and 4 Ewes, 1st, J. Telfer.

Pen of 1 Ram Lamb and 3 Ewe Lambs, 1st, J. Telfer.

CHEVIOTS.

RAM, 2 shears and oner, 1st and 3rd, Chas. Symes; 2nd, Geo. Symes.

Shearling Ram, 1st, Chas. Symes; 2nd, Geo. Symes.

Ram Lamb, 1st and 3rd, Chas. Symes; 2nd, Geo. Symes.

EWE, 2 shears and over, 1st and 3rd, Chas. Symes; 2nd, Geo. Symes.

Shearling Ewe, 1st and 2nd, Chas. Symes; 3rd, Geo. Symes.

Ewe Lamb, 1st and 2nd, Chas. Symes; 3rd, Geo. Symes.

PEN of Ram and 4 Ewes, 1st, Chas. Symes; 2nd, Geo. Symes.

Pen of Ram Lamb and 3 Ewe Lambs, 1st, Chas. Symes; 2nd, Geo. Symes.

DORSET HORNS.

RAM, 2 shears and over, 1st, A. Servant; 2nd Hartland Poultry Yards

Shearling Ram, 1st, G. L. Boswall; 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Ram Lamb, 1st, G. L. Boswall; 2nd, A. Servant; 3rd, J. Telfer.

EWE, 2 shears and over, 1st, J. Telfer; 2nd, G. L. Boswall; 3rd, A Servant.

Shearling Ewe, 1st, G. L. Boswall; 2nd, J. Telfer; 3rd,A. Servant.

Ewe Lamb, 1st, G. L. Boswall; 2nd A. Servant; 3rd, J. Telfer.

PEN of Ram and 4 Ewes, 1st, G. L. Boswall; 2nd, A. Servant.

Pen of Ram Lamb and 3 Ewe Lambs, 1st, A. Servant; 2nd, J. Telfer.

SUFFOLKS.

RAM, 2 shears and over, 1st, A. Boswall,

Shearling Ram, 1st, Almon Boswall

Ram Lamb, 1st, A. Boswall.

(Continued on page 882)

The Cow That Will Come Fresh.

(Continued from page 853)

feeds, such as well-cured roughage, and omit more of those which are of a relaxing nature; oats, oil-meal, etc. If dysentary sets in, reverse the order of feeding, giving oats, oil-meal, and those articles of feed which loosen the bowels, leaving off the dry roughage and feedstuffs that tend to check or hinder thorough digestion and assimilation.—M. Coverdell, Worth Co., Mo.

Insuring the Safety of Little Ones.

Thoughtful people, in the place of worrying over the decrease in the number of births, are urging that better care be given the children that are born so that a larger per cent reach maturity than has been the rule in the past.

In this connection we cannot enter into all the different divisions of intelligent care of children, for space is too limited, but we want to urge that care be exercised so as to prevent the accidents which are so common and which frequently result in death. There is scarcely a daily paper that does not furnish some harrowing tale from town or country of little lives sacrificed through carelessness or neglect of those who have the little ones in charge. Some of these, and by far the greater number were preventable, while a few were unforseen but should serve as a warning to others.

The number of little lives lost in a year by fire would be appalling if we had any record of them, yet mothers will go on leaving their little ones with open fires in the room where the children are, or with lamps to be overturned, or matches within reach, and no older person present. Not infrequently the helpless little ones are locked in to keep them safe, and often both home and children are lost.

Poisonous drugs are left where children can reach them, and the same is the case with lye and fly poisons and other instruments of death. Firearms are also carelessly left loaded and have their share of fatalities charged to them, though it is not they nor any of the immediate causes of death that are to blame, the carelessness of someone being alone responsible.

Why the Boy Should Stay on the Farm.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

The boy should stay on the farm when his parents require his services because it is his duty to do so. The Bible says:—"Honor thy Father and Mother that it may be well with thee and thou mayest live long on the earth", Ephesians 6, 2-3. Of course you boys have read that Commandment but probably you have almost forgotten it, but it is there alright and should be strictly obeyed. Now when a boy is kind and considerate and does everything in his power to promote the welfare and happiness of his parents and stays With them on the farm why of course he honors them there is no question about that. They have good reason to be proud of their dutiful affectionate son. He is obeying one of the Commandments and What is the promise? Here it is: That thy days may be long. Isn't that grand? Surely every person wants to live to a good old age. But where under the sun are we so likely to live as long as on the farm? Farming is pleasant, healthful and profitable work. This statement has been proven hundreds of times. How the pent up citizen envies the happy looking farmer when he is riding around his broad fertile fields driving his team. He is breathing the pure health giving air while pursuing his vocation. See how strong and robust he is and how he enjoys his work. This is a pen picture of the boy who honors his parents. He is doing right and Right shall triumph.

Another reason why the boy should stay on the farm is that there is plenty of money to be made in the Maritime Provinces. Many a young man goes to the States leaving his parents to get along as best they can. But in many instances he is sorry he left home. He soon finds that although wages are higher there expenses are higher also. And there are temptations on every side. He soon finds that he can save very little more than he could at home. And he has to work much harder. It is rush, rush all the time in Boston and New York. How the boy sighs fo! the free healthful life on the old farm surrounded by his loving parents and fond brothers and sisters. Like the prodigal he longs to return home and ask his father's forgiveness.

Yes, boys stick to the farm if you wish to become wealthy. If you are a good manager, industrious and economical, if you have grit ambition and determination you will soon mount up on the pinnacle of success. Make the decision at once and you shall never regret it. Be kind to your parents and when they have gone to their long home your conscience will not upbraid you for having grieved their loving hearts.

Settle down on the dear old farm.
Yes, in our lovely native land,
You may soon find a charmer,
And live and die a happy man,
An independent farmer.—Mrs. Annie Rodd, P. E. I.

Kedgemakooge, Nova Scotia

A Sportsman's Paradise

Interior of Club House

Canoeing on the Lake

Landing Place

Cutting Down on Grain Foods.

Farmers and feeders make a serious mistake when they cut down on the amount of grain food that they feed their dairy cattle and fattening animals during the winter. There may be some animals on the farm that can be carried along through the winter on moderate rations but dairy cattle and fattening stock do not belong to that class.

The farm teams that are not being worked, do not require a full ration of grain feed during the winter, but it is costly economy to rough them through the winter on short rations. The horse that is allowed to run down in flesh condition cannot do as efficient service during the spring's work as he could if he were well fed during the winter. No man ever made more money feeding live stock just enough to keep them alive.

In feeding fattening stock and dairy cows, gain and profit come in proportion to the amount of food the animals put to use. The fattening animals and dairy cows should have no set-backs; and the best feeders know when to feed high priced grain foods and are not afraid to feed full rations.

Dairy cows should have rich and liberal feeding every day. If they are allowed to shrink in their flow of milk it requires weeks to get them back to their normal condition and milk yield. Regular and liberal feeding are two things that must not be neglected and no man can make money out of live stock who conducts his feeding on any other basis.—J. Milton Kelly.

Will Come Back to Canada.

Editor Maritime Farmer:—

I will miss seeing you at the Fairs this year as I am away down in Dixie land, as manager on a 10,000 White Leghorn plant. Frank my son, works with me—all my other help are colored men. I like the South very much. We find it pretty hot still we have nice cool nights. My work is not as hard as when I was with the Hartland Poultry Yards. The South has been going ahead the last few years very fast. We are quite near the city of Birmingham with a rapidly increasing population of 135,000, still I don't want to make my home down here. I intend to stay here long enough to make a little money and go back to good old Canada.

I am sending you a few pictures I snaped which may interest you. I Wish you would send me the Maritime Farmer for one year beginning with the Halifax Exhibition number. Send bill and I will remit as I want to keep in touch with farm matters in the Maritime Provinces.—C. W. Hurst.

Increase of Weeds.

The enormous increase which results from allowing weeds to seed may be seen from the following short list, showing the number of seeds each of the weeds named is capable of producing in a single season:—

	No. of seeds on a single plant.
Groundsel	6,500
Corn cockle	2,590
Red poppy	50,000
Charlock	4,000
Sow thistle	19,000
Blackhead	3,000
Shepherd's purse	4,500
Cow parsnip	5,000
Stinking camomile	40,000
Ox eye daisy	13,500
Burdock	24,520
Common dock	13,000
Dandelion	2,040

MARKETS

St. John Prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Ontario patents are up to 15c., oatmeal 25c., and cornmeal 15c. Hard wheat patents, $6.20 to $6.25; choice patents, to $5.45; oatmeal, $5.75; cornmeal, $5.55 to $5.60; medium patents, $5.40

PROVISIONS—The only change is an advance of a quarter cent in compound lard. American clear fat pork $20.50 to $23.00; domestic mess pork, $22 to $23; American plate beef, $17 to $18; lumbermen's XXX, $15.25; pure lard, tub base, 12½cts. to 12¾c.; compound lard, 11c.

BEANS—The market is unchanged at $2.50.

PRODUCE—Cheese has advanced a little and is now quoted at 15c. to 15¼c. Butter is steady at 20c. to 22c and eggs at 22c. to 23c.

Charlottetown Prices.

GRAIN—Oats, White 40; Black40 to 42.

FEEDSTUFFS—Bran, $1.30 to 1.35; Shorts, 1.40 to 1.50; Middlings, 1.45 to 1.50; Oil-cake, 2.25 to 2.50; Corn Meal, 1.75 to 1.85.

GRASS SEEDS—Timothy, 12c. to 13c.

LIVE STOCK—Butcher's Cattle,4¾ to 5¼; Stockers, 18 to 30.00; Milch Cows, 25 to 50.00; Sheep, 4¼ to 4¾; Lambs, 5 to 5½.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef (carcass), 8 to 10½c.; Beef (retail), 10 to 16c.; Mutton (carcass), 9 to 10c.; Veal (carcass), 5 to 5½c.; Lamb (carcass), 12c.; Pork (carcass), 8½c.

HORSES—Drafters, $175 to $200; Roadsters, 175 to 225; Carriage, 175

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Creamery butter, 24 to 25c. Solids, 24½ to 26c. Prints; Dairy Butter, Tubs, 19 to 21c., Prints, 20 to 25c.; Cheese, 14 to 14½c. Twins, ½c. more.

POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS—Eggs, 19½ to 20c.; Fowl ,10 to 12c.; Chickens, 75c. to 1.00 pair; Ducks, 80c. to 1.25 pair.

FRUIT—Apples, 1.00 to 3.00 barrel; Plums, 7 to 9c. per quartf

MISCELLANEOUS—Hay, 10.50 to 11.00; Straw, 5.00; Wool, 23 to 25c.; Beef Hides, 10 to 10½c.; Calf Skins 13 to 16c.; Sheep Skins, 40 to 60c.; Lamb Skins, 40 to 60c.

VEGETABLES—Carrots, 40c. per bus.; Potatoes, 35c. per bus.; Turnips 20c. per bus.; Beets, 40c. per bus.

Market is quiet and prices firm. Produce is moving slowly and the rush of shipping will not be on for some little time yet. Hay and Oats are both short but Root Crops are good. Apples are plentiful and market overstocked with early kinds. Butter is firm and high and Cheese is out of sight. 14c. was bid on Board yesterday with no sales and we know of one factory which sold at 14½c. afterwards. Eggs are higher also but market is well supplied and it is not easy to place large shipments at a profit over prices now being paid to country shippers.

Halifax Prices.

BREADSTUFFS AND FEEDS—This department of trade is characterized by considerable strength. The grain markets to begin with exhibit considerable strength all through the list, and all classes of breadstuffs and feeds naturally follow suit. In Ontario the millers have put up flour prices about 50 cents a barrel, but this movement has not as yet been reflected in local wholesale prices. The bean situation, due to damage by frost, is very strong, and the advances in Ontario have been followed by an advance of 15 cents a bushel in Halifax. Oatmeal and rolled oats likewise follow the advances in these commodities at milling points. Owing to short oat crops both in Canada and the United States millers are very firm in their attitude; indeed, prices are now about a dollar a barrel higher than the lowest point of the past season, and with present prospects in the oat market the trade are now led to expect declines very soon. Feeds of course, follow the grain markets, and as the supplies of mill feeds are very much restricted, there is no expectation of any thing but firm and high prices. The demand for feeds seem to be quite in excess of the offerings.

Oatmeal Standard, in bbls., 5.85 to 5.90; Oatmeal Standard, in bags, 5.65 to 5.75; Rolled Oats, in bbls., 5.30 to 5.40; Rolled Oats, in bags 5.10 to 5.20; Middlings, 27.50 to 28.00; Bran, 25.50 to 26.00; Shorts, 26.50 to 27.00; Feed Flour, bag 98lbs. 1.70 to 1.75; Cornmeal in barrels, 3.40 to 3.50; Cornmeal in bags, 1.65 to 1.70; Feed Oats in bags, 55c. to 57c.; Hay, 12.00 to 13.50; Creamery Prints 29cts. per lb.; Creamery Solids, 28c. per lb.; Dairy Solids, 22cts. per lb.; Cheese, Twins, 15cts. per lb.; Cheese, Large, 14½cts. per lb.; New Laid Eggs, 24cts. per dozen.

GREEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—The prices of apples are very low owing to the large supply of Gravensteins and the difficulty the fruit growers experience in marketing them. When these large supplies are cleaned up the market will be in a healthier state. Potatoes are somewhat scarce in this market. Deliveries from the Island for some reason have been disappointing as to volume and the Nova Scotia crop is said to be rather smaller than usual. The market is well supplied with fruits and vegetables generally.

FRESH MEATS AND POULTRY—The local butchers are using provincial cattle chiefly these days. They say there is a fair supply. There is also a fair supply of lambs, but there is no export supply at the present time. There is usually a surplus of about ten to fifteen thousand lambs that find their way to the American markets. In case reciprocity went through it was expected the market would be firmer, for the duty there amounts to about 1c. a pound dressed; but as things stand now prices are more likely to be easier later on. Pork is very plentiful just now, but presently, with colder weather, shipments from Island points will commence, and prices may then be easier. Hog raising has been carried on very extensively during the past season.

Fowls, per lb, 13 to 15 cts.; Turkey per lb. 18cts.; Chickens, per pair,70c. to 1.00; Ducks, per lb. 15 to 18cts.; Beef, per lb. 9 to 10½cts.; Mutton, per lb., 8 to 9cts.; Veal, per lb., 7 to 8cts.; Pork, per lb. 8½ to 9cts.; Lamb per lb. 9 to 10cts.

MONTREAL BUTTER MARKET.

Choicest butter was selling in Montreal yesterday at 25¾c. to 25c., with seconds 25¼c. to 25½c.

The receipts of butter in Montreal during the week ending the 20th, according to the Trade Bulletin, were 16,104 pkgs., against 15,628 for the week previous, and 12,500 for the same week last year. The exports last week were 8,736, against 840 last year.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are selling in Torpnto at $1.15 a bag.

Spanish onions sell at $3.50 a case, and Silverskins 50c. a basket. Pickling onions are $1 a basket.

Cucumbers are selling at 35c. to 50c. a basket, pickling cucumbers $1 to $1.15 a basket, and ghekrins 60c. to $1.25.

Tomatoes are 25c. to 35c. a basket.

Green peppers are 50c. and red 75c. a basket.

Cauliflowers are $1 a doz., and corn 12c. a dozen.

WOOL IN TORONTO.

E. T. Carter & Co. quote unwashed wool at 13c. to 14c., washed 19c. to 21c. and rejects 15c.

Paint your barn

Lumber costs more every year. Save money in repairs and rebuilding by using S-W Commonwealth Barn Red. Durable, handsome and easy to spread. Adds years to the life of your barn. Go to your local dealer for

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

"Every Little Bit Added to What You've Got Makes a Little Bit More."

GRAB'S KEYLESS BASKET BANK

Its never too late to mend---Get the Dime saving habit to-day. Learn your girl and boy the value of dimes and how they accumulate. Let them learn how quick the insignificant ten cent piece will multiply to dollars.

A Dime a Day--$36.50 a Year

$36.50 a year, in Ten Years with Interest at 4 Per Cent--***$450.00***

It is made entirely of cold rolled steed, with a beautiful oxidized copper finish. First dime locks---fiftieth dime unlocks, Once locked the contents cannot be shaken out, or an axe cannot break it. Each dime deposited is registered on the dial. Bank opens only when $5, $10, $15, $20, $25, and $30 dollars have been deposited. Impossible to break or get out of order.

Price $1.25

Canadian Specialty Co., 154 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B.

P. O. Box 228

The Best Agents Supply House in Canada. "If it's Good, We've Got it"

Agents Wanted for this Bank and Other Novelties.

'BANNER'

Cold Blast Lanterns

Patent Lift Lock

No Jammed Fingers !

Send Coupon in Lantern for Calendar

Costs no more than Inferior Lanterns ! !

ONTARIO LANTERN & LAMP CO., Ltd.

HAMILTON, ONT.

Prize Winners at the Fredericton Exhibition.

(Continued from page 879)

EWE, 2 shears and over, 1st, A. Boswall; 2nd, Almon Boswall.

Shearling Ewe, 1st,Almon Boswall; 2nd, A. Boswall.

Ewe Lamb, 1st and 3rd, A. Boswall; 2nd, Almon Boswall.

PEN of Ram and 4 Ewes, 1st, A. Boswall; 2nd, Almon Boswall.

Pen of Ram Lamb and 3 Ewe Lambs, 1st, A. Boswall.

GRADES (LONG WOOL)

Pair of Ewes, 2 shears and over, 1st, S. L. Boswall.

Pair Ewes shearling, 1st, S. L. Boswall.

Pair Lambs, 1st, S. L. Boswall.

PEN, 2 Ewes, 2 Shearlings, 2 Ewe Lambs, 1st, S. L. Boswall.

GRADES (MEDIUM WOOL)

Pair Ewes, 2 shears and over, 1st, Jas. Baker & Sons.

Pair Ewes, Shearling, 1st, Jas. Baker & Sons.

Pair Lambs, 1st, Jas. Baker & Sons.

PEN, 2 Ewes, 2 Shearlings and 2 Ewe Lambs, 1st, Jas. Baker & Sons.

FAT SHEEP.

EWE, over 1 year, 1st and 2nd, Jas. Baker & Sons.

Ewe Lamb, 1st, Jas. Baker & Sons; 2nd, H. W. Corning.

WETHER, over 1 year , 1st and 2nd, Jas. Baker & Sons.

Wether Lamb, 1st and 2nd, Jas. Baker & Sons.

SWINE.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE.

Boar, over two years, 1st, G. W. Smith, Fton. Jct.; 2nd, Rob. Long, Fton.; 3rd, Searle & Lampson, Fton.

Boar, under 6 months, 1st and 2nd, Rob. Long; 3rd, G. W. Smith.

SOW, over 1 year and under 2 yrs. 1st, Rob. Long.

Sow under 6 months, 1st and 2nd, R. Long; 3rd, G. W. Smith.

BREEDING SOW with Litter, not less than 5 under 6 months, 1st, Rob. Long.

WHITE CHESTER.

BOAR, over 1 year and under 2 years, 1st, H. W. Corning, Chegoggin; 2nd, B. Goodspeed, Penniac.

Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year, 1st, H. Corning.

Boar, under 6 months, 1st and 2nd, J. R. Jewett, Macinquac; 3rd, B. Goodspeed.

SOW, over 2 years, 1st, H. Corning; 2nd and 3rd, J. Jewett.

Sow, under 6 months, 1st, H. Corning; 2nd and 3rd, J. R. Jewett.

BREEDING SOW with Litter not less than 3 under 3 months, 1st, H. Corning; 2nd and 3rd, J. R. Jewett.

POLAND CHINA.

BOAR, over 2 years, 1st, Chas. Symes, Minudie.

Boar, over 1 year and under 2 year 1st, Chas. Symes.

Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year, 1st, Chas. Symes.

Boar, under 6 months, 1st, Chas. Symes; 2nd, Geo. Symes.

SOW, over 1 year and under 2 year 1st, C. Symes.

Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year, 1st, Chas. Symes.

Sow, under 6 months, 1st, Chas. Symes; 2nd, Geo. Symes.

DUROC JERSEY.

BOAR, over 1 year and under 2 years, 1st, J. Baker & Sons, Barronsfield.

Boar under 6 months, 1st, J. Baker & Sons.

SOW, over 2 years, 1st, J. Baker & Sons.

Sow, over 1 year and under 2 years 1st, J. Baker & Sons.

Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year, 1st, J. Baker & Sons; 2nd, Chas. Symes.

Sow under 6 months, 1st, J. Baker & Sons.

FAT PIGS.

FAT HOG, largest and Fattest, 1st, A. E. Kilburn, Macinquac.

SOW, over 1 year and under 2 year 1st, A. E. Kilburn.

Sow over 6 months and under 1 yr. 1st, B. Goodspeed, Peniac.

HONEY AND APIARY SUPPLIES.

Liquid Extracted Honey not less than 50 lbs., 1st, Todd Bros., Milltown; 2nd, David Hiscoe.

Display of Honey Comb not less than 20lbs., 1st, Todd Bros.; 2nd, David Hiscoe.

Best Bee Hive in operation, 1st, Todd Bros.

Beeswax Pure not less than 10lbs., 1st, David Hiscoe; 2nd, Mrs. McKay, Kingsclear.

Best Foundation for brood chamber, 1st, D. Hiscoe.

Best Foundation for Sections, 1st, D. Hiscoe.

Best Apiarian Supplies, Diploma, Todd Bros.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Tub, Box or Firkin, not less than 50lbs.—9 entries, 1st, J. H. Leclerc, Foster, Que.; 2nd, Dunk River Dairy Co., Dunk River, P. E. I.; 3rd, Edgar A. Wheaton, Victoria Mills; 4th, W. C. Company, Woodstock, N. B.

Tub, Box or Firkin, not less than 20lbs.—12 entries, 1st, B. Goodspeed, Penniac, N. B.; 2nd, I Stephenson, Up. Sheffield, N. B.; 3rd, A. G. Kirk, The Barony, N. B.; 4th, F. H. Manzer, Aroostock Jct., N. B.

Prints or Fancy Packages, made at Creamery, 20lbs.—10 entries, 1st, Dunk River Dairy Co.; 2nd, E. A. Wheaton; 3rd, Sussex Cheese and Butter Co.; 4th, Woodstock Creamery Co., Woodstock, N. B.

Prints or Fancy Packages, 10lbs., made at Private Dairy—17 entries, 1st, B. Goodspeed; 2nd, F. H. Manzer 3rd, Jackson Bros., Scotch Lake; 4th, S. McCullough, Fton.

Cheese, 2 Factory (colored) not less than 50lbs. each—4 entries, 1st, Leo Hughes, Kinora, P. E. I.; 2nd, Chas. J. Cooke, Kensington, P. E. I. 3rd, Adrian McInnis, Red Point, P. E. I.; 4th, Wm. Clark, Emerald Jct., P. E. I.

Cheese, Home-made, 15lbs., 1st, I. Stephenson; 2nd, Miss C. Drake, Cornwall, P. E. I.

POULTRY.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS.

Cock, 1st, J. A. Scott, St. John; 2nd, H. C. Lemmon, St. John; 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Hen, 1st and 3rd, H. P. Yards; 2nd J. A. Scott.

Cockerel, 1st, T. Pankhurst; 2nd, E. Campbell; 3rd, J. Scott.

Pullet, 1st, E. Campbell; 2nd and 3rd, H. P. Yards.

MOTTLED ANCONAS

Cock, 1st and 2nd, H. P. Yards.

Hen, 1st and 2nd, H. P. Yards.

Cockerel, 1st and 3rd, H. P. Yards; 2nd, T. Pankhurst.

Pullet, 1st and 2nd, H. P. Yards; 3rd, T. Pankhurst.

BRAHMAS.

Light Cock, 1st, H. P. Yards.

Light Hen, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, Adeline Burppee, Upp. Maugerville; 3rd, H. C. Lemmon.

Dark Cock, 1st and 2nd, H. P. Yards.

Dark Hen, 1st and 2nd, H. P. Yards

Dark Cockerel, 1st, H. P. Yards.

Dark Pullet, 1st, H. P. Yards.

COCHINS.

Buff Cock, 1st and 2nd, H. P. Yards.

Buff Hen, 1st, H. P. Yards;2nd, A. J. Keniston, Bangor; 3rd, W. H. Jackson, St. John.

Buff Cockerel, 1st and 2nd, H. P. Yards; 3rd, T. Pankhurst.

Buff Pullet, 1st and 2nd, H. P. Yards; 3rd, T. Pankhurst.

White Hen, 1st, H. P. Yards.

Black Hen, 1st, H. P. Yards.

Partridge Cock, 1st, H. P. Yards.

Partridge Hen, 1st and 3rd, H. P. Yards; 2nd, Thos. Pankhurst, Hartland.

DOMINIQUES.

Cock, 1st, A. J. Keniston.

Hen, 1st, A. J. Keniston.

DORKINGS.

Grey Cock, 1st, A. J. Keniston; 2nd, H. P. Yards; 3rd, D. Robertson, Amherst.

Grey Hen, 1st, D. Robertson; 2nd, Wm. Robertson, Amherst; 3rd, H. P. Yards.

Grey Cockerel, 1st, W. Robertson; 2nd, D. Robertson; 3rd, A. Keniston.

Grey Pullet, 1st, W. Robertson; 2nd D. Robertson; 3rd, A. Keniston.

White Cock, 1st, A. Keniston.

White Hen, 1st and 3rd, A. J. Keniston; 2nd, H. P. Yards.

ENGLISH RED CAPS.

Cock, 1st, H. P. Yards.

Hen, 1st and 2nd, H. P. Yards; 3rd, Thos. Pankhurst.

Cockerel, 1st, H. P. Yards.

Pullet, 1st, H. P. Yards.

FAVOROLLES.

Ermine Cock, 1st, H. P. Yards.

Ermine Hen, 1st, T. Pankhurst; 2nd H. P. Yards.

Salmon Cock, 1st and 2nd, H. P. Yards.

Salmon Hen, 1st and 3rd, H. P. YardsYards; 2nd, T. Pankhurst.

Salmon Cockerel, 1st and 2nd, H. P. Yards.

Salmon Pullet, 1st and 2nd, H. P. Yards.

GAMES CORNISH INDIAN.

Cock, 1st, W. H. Jackson; 2nd, T. Pankhurst; 3rd, H. C. Lemmon.

Hen, 1st, H. C. Lemmon; 2nd, J. A. Scott; 3rd, W. H. Jackson.

Cockerel, 1st, H. P. Yards.

Pullet, 1st, H. P. Yards.

GAMES WHITE INDIAN.

Cock, 1st, W. H. Jackson.

Hen, 1st, W. Jackson; 2nd, F. M. Merritt, Marysville; 3rd, H. P. Yards

Cockerel, 1st and 2nd, F. Merritt.

Pullet, 1st and 2nd, F. Merritt.

GAMES BROWN RED.

Hen, 1st, W. Jackson.

Cockerel, 1st, H. P. Yards.

Pullet, 1st, H. P. Yards.

GAMES BLACK RED.

Cock, 1st and 2nd, W. Jackson; 3rd H. P. Yards.

Hen, 1st, W. Jackson; 2nd, H. P, Yards.

Cockerel, 1st, Harold Morgan, St. Marys; 2nd, H. P. Yards.

Pullet, 1st, W. Jackson; 2nd, H. Morgan; 3rd, H. P. Yards.

GAMES PILE.

Cock, 1st, W. Jackson.

Hen, 1st and 2nd, W. Jackson; 3rd, H. P. Yards.

GAMES SILVER DUCKWING.

Hen, 1st, W. Jackson; 2nd and 3rd, J. A. Scott.

Black Hen, 1st and 2nd, H. C. Lemmon; 3rd, H. P. Yards.

HOUDANS.

Cock, 1st, A. Keniston; 2nd and 3rd, H. P. Yards.

Hen, 1st and 3rd, H. P. Yards; nd, G. W. Foster, Maugerville.

Cockerel, 1st, H. P. Yards, 2nd, A. Keniston; 3rd, G. Foster.

Pullet, 1st, G. Foster; 2nd, A. Keniston; 3rd, H. P. Yards.

HAMBURGS.

Golden Spangled Cock, 1st, H. P. Yards.

Golden Spangled Hen, 1st, H. P. Yards.

Silver Spangled Cock, 1st and 3rd, H. P. Yards; 2nd, F. Merritt.

Silver Spangled Hen, 1st and 3rd, H. P. Yards; 2nd, F. Merritt.

Golden Pencilled Cock, 1st, J. Jackson; 2nd and 3rd, H. C. Lemmon.

Golden Pencilled Hen, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, H. C. Lemmon.

Silver Pencilled Cock, 1st, J. Jackson; 2nd, Hl C. Lemmon.

Silver Pencilled Hen, 1st and 2nd, H. C. Lemmon; 3rd, J. Jackson.

Silver Pencilled Cockerel, 1st, H. C. Lemmon.

Silver Pencilled Pullet, 1st, H. C. Lemmon.

Black Cock, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, H. C. Lemmon; 3rd, T. Pankhurst.

Black Hen, 1st H. C. Lemmon; 2nd, A, Keniston; 3rd, H. P. Yards.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Intercolonial Railway.

Spur Line--Hampton Station to Hampton Village, N. B.

2nd NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Hampton Spur Line," will be received at this office until six o'clock on Saturday, 7th October, 1911.

Plans, profiles, specification and form of contract to be entered into can be seen on and after this date at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, Moncton, and at the office of the Intercolonial Terminal Agent, St. John, N. B.

Parties tendering will be required to accept the fair wages schedule prepared or to be prepared by the Department of Labour, which schedule will form part of the contract.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered, unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms, unless there are attached the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm.

An accepted bank cheque for the sum of $5,000.00 made payable to the order of the Minister of Railways and Canals must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

The cheque of the successful tenderer will be held as security, or part security, for the due fulfilment of the contract to be entered into.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 20th September, 1911.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department wil not be paid for it.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Wharf at Shediac Island, N. B." will be receivsd at this office until 4.00 p. m., on Tuesday, October 17, 1911, for the construction of a Wharf at Shediac Island, Westmorland Co., N. B.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of Geoffrey Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N. B., E. T. P. Shewen, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N. B., and on application to the Postmaster at Shediac Is and, N. B.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation. and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order
F. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, September 18, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this rdvertisement if they insert it without authority from the department.

Black Cockerel, 1st, H. P. Yards.
Black Pullet, 1st, H. P. Yards.

LEGHORNS.

White S. C. Cock, 1st, Thos. Kyle, Sussex; 2nd, H. P. Yards; 3rd, F. M. Merritt.

White S. C. Hen, 1st, A. D. Gunter, Fredericton; 2nd, F. M. Merritt; 3rd, H. P. Yards.

White S. C. Cockerel, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, F. Merritt; 3rd, T. Kyle.

White S. C. Pullet, 1st, F. Merritt; 2nd, T. Kyle; 3rd, H. P. Yards.

Brown S. C. Cock, 1st, Glen View Poultry Yards, Sussex; 2nd, J. A. Scott; 3rd, H. P. Yards.

Brown S. C. Hen, 1st, H. P. Yards 2nd and 3rd, G. V. P. Yards.

Brown S. C. Cockerel, 1st, J. A. Scott; 2nd and 3rd, G. V. P. Yards.

Brown S. C. Pullet, 1st and 3rd, G. V. P. Yards; 2nd, J. A. Scott.

Buff S. C. Cock, 1st and 2nd, A. Keniston; 3rd, H. C. Lemmon.

Buff S. C. Hen, 1st and 3rd, A. Keniston; 2nd, M. P. Supply Co.

Buff S. C. Cockerel, 1st and 3rd, H. P. Yards; 2nd, A. Keniston.

Buff S. C. Pullet, 1st and 2nd, H. P. Yards; 3rd, A. Keniston.

Black S. C. Cock, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, H. C. Lemmon.

Black S. C. Hen, 1st and 2nd, H. P. Yards; 3rd, H. C. Lemmon.

Black S. C. Cockerel, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, T. Parkhurst.

Black S. C. Pullet, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, T. Parkhurst.

White R. C. Cock, 1st, A. Keniston 2nd, H. P. Yards; 3rd, H. Lemmon.

White R. C. Hen, 1st, H. Lemmon; 2nd, J. Jackson, St. John; 3rd, A. Keniston.

White R. C. Cockerel, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, T. Parkhurst; 3rd, W. Jackson.

White R. C. Pullet, 1st, H. P. Yards 2nd, W. Jackson; 3rd, H. Lemmon.

Brown R. C. Cock, 1st and 2nd, J. A. Scott; 3rd, A. Keniston.

Brown R. C. Hen, 1st and 2nd, J. A. Scott; 3rd, W. H. Moore, Scotch Lake.

Brown R. C. Cockerel, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, J. Scott; 3rd, W. Moore.

Brown R. C. Pullet, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, J. A. Scott, St. John.

Buff R. C. Cock, 1st, Maritime Poultry Co., Moncton.

Buff R. C. Hen, 1st, M. P. Supply Co.

LANGSHANS.

Black Cock, 1st, H. P. Yards.

Black Hen, 1st, H. P. Yards.

Black Cockerel, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, T. Pankhurst.

Black Pullet, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, T. Pankhurst.

White Cock, 1st, H. P. Yards.

White Hen, 1st, Thos. Pankhurst; 2nd and 3rd, E. C. Campbell.

White Cockerel, 1st, E. Campbell; 2nd, H. P. Yards; 3rd, T. Pankhurst.

White Pullet, 1st, T. Pankhurst; 2nd, E. Campbell; 3rd, H. P. Yards.

MINORCAS.

White S. C. Cock, 1st and 3rd, H. P. Yards; 2nd, T. Pankhurst.

White S. C. Hen, 1st, T. Parkhurst 2nd and 3rd, H. P. Yards.

White S. C. Cockerel, 1st and 2nd, H. P. Yards; 3rd, T. Parkhurst.

White S. C. Pullet, 1st and 2nd, H. P. Yards; 3rd, T. Pankhurst.

Black S. C. Cock, 1st, H. P. Yards 2nd, H. C. Lemmonf

Black S. C. Hen, 1st, A. D. Gunter 2nd, Retson Bros.; 3rd, J. N. Ferguson, Fredericton.

Black S. C. Cockerel, 1st and 2nd, H. Lemmon.

Black S. C. Pullet, 1st and 3rd, J. N. Ferguson, F'ton.; 2nd, H. Lemmon

Black R. C. Cock, 1st, F. M. Merritt; 2nd, H. P. Yards.

Black R. C. Hen, 1st and 3rd, F. M. Merritt; 2nd, H. P. Yards.

Black R. C. Cockerel, 1st, J. Scott 2nd, F. Merritt.

Black R. C. Pullet, 1st, J. Scott; 2nd, F. ...erritt.

White S. C. Cock, 1st and 3rd H. P. Yards; 2nd, T. Pankhurst.

White S. C. Hen, 1st, T. Pankhurst 2nd and 3rd, H. P. Yards.

Black S. C. Cock, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, H. C. Lemmon.

Black S. C. Hen, 1st, A. D. Gunter 2nd, Retson Bros.; 3rd, J. N. Ferguson, Fton.

Black R. C. Cock, 1st, F. Merritt; 2nd, H. P. Yards.

Black R. C. Hen, 1st and 3rd, F. M. Merritt; 2nd, H. P. Yards.

ORPINGTONS.

Buff Cock, 1st, W. Robertson, Amherst; 2nd, A. J. Sweeney, Fton.

Buff Hen, 1st and 3rd, W. Robertson; 2nd, Mrs. Geo. Baxter, F'ton.

Buff Cockerel, 1st and 2nd, W. Robertson.

Buff Pullet, 1st and 2nd, W. Robertson; 3rd, H. V. P. Yards.

White Cock, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, F. M. Merritt.

White Hen, 1st, Retson Bros.; 2nd, F. Merritt; 3rd, H. P. Yards.

White Cockerel, 1st, A. O. Bell Hoyt; 2nd, F. Merritt; 3rd, H. P. Yards.

White Pullet, 1st, A. O. Bell; 2nd, F. M. Merritt.

Black Cock, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, J. A. Scott.

Black Hen, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, A. J. Sweeney; 3rd, J. A. Scott.

Black Pullet, 1st, H. P. Yards.

PLYMOUYH ROCKS.

Barred Cock, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd and 3rd, G. V. P. Yards.

Barred Hen, 1st and 2nd, G. V. P. Yards; 3rd, H. P. Yards.

Barred Cockerel, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, G. V. P. Yards; 3rd, E. Campbell.

Barred Pullet, 1st, E. Campbell; 2nd and 3rd, G. V. P. Yards.

White Cock, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, W. H. Jackson St. John; 3rd, Albert Boswall, French Fort.

White Hen, 1st, W. Jackson; 2nd, Alb. Boswall; 3rd, Jas. Stickles, St. Marys.

White Cockerel, 1st, Alb. Boswall; 2nd, H. P. Yards; 3rd, T. Pankhurst.

White Pullet, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd T. Pankhurst; 3rd, Alb. Boswall.

Buff Cock, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd and 3rd, A. Keniston.

Buff Hen, 1st and 2nd, A. Keniston; 3rd, H. P. Yards.

Buff Cockerel, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, T. Pankhurst.

Buff Pullet, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, T. Pankhurst.

POLANDS.

White Crested Black Cock, 1st and 3rd, A. Keniston; 2nd, E. Campbell.

White Crested Black Hen, 1st, E. Campbell; 2nd and 3rd, A. Keniston.

White Crested Black Cockerel, 1st and 2nd, E. Campbell; 3rd, H. P. Yards.

White Crested Black Pullet, 1st and 2nd, E. Campbell; 3rd, H. P. Yards.

Golden Cock, 1st, E. Campbell; 2nd H. P. Yards.

Golden Hen, 1st and 3rd, E. Campbell; 2nd, H. P. Yards.

Golden Cockerel, 1st and 3rd, E. C. Campbell; 2nd, H. P. Yards.

Golden Bearded Hen, 1st, H. P. Yards.

Golden Pullet, 1st and 2nd, E. Campbell; 3rd, H. P. Yards.

Silver Cock, 1st, H. P. Yards.

Silver Hen, 1st and 3rd, H. P. Yards; 2nd, T. Pankhurst.

Silver Cockerel, 1st, H. P. Yards.

Silver Pullet, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, T. Pankhurst.

Silver Bearded Cock, 1st and 2nd, E. Campbell; 3rd, H. P. Yards.

Silver Bearded Hen, 1st and 2nd, E. Campbell.

Silver Bearded Pullet, 1st, E. Campbell.

White Hen, 1st, E. Campbell.

RHODE ISLAND.

Red S. C. Cock,, 1st, Thos. Kyle; 2nd, G. V. P. Yards; 3rd, F. M. Merritt.

Red S. C. Hen, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, T. Kyle; 3rd, F. Merritt.

Red S. C. Cockerel, 1st, T. Kyle; 2nd, L. C. Brown, Rothesay; 3rd, W. Woodworth.

Red S. C. Pullet, 1st, T. Kyle; 2nd W. Woodworth; 3rd, L. C. Brown.

Red R. C. Cock, 1st, G. H. Seaman, Moncton; 2nd, H. P. Yards; 3rd, W. P. Woodworth, Bangor.

Red R. C. Hen, 1st, G. Seaman; 2nd, W. Woodworth.

Red R. C. Cockerel, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, T. Kyle.

Red R. C. Pullet, 1st and 2nd, W. Woodworth; 3rd, H. P. Yards.

SPANISH WHITE FACED.

Black Cock, 1st and 2nd, H. P. Yards.

Black Hen, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, T. Pankhurst; 3rd, W. Jackson.

Black Cockerel, 1st, H. P. Yards, 2nd, F. Merritt; 3rd, T. Pankhurst,

Black Pullet, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, F. Merritt; 3rd, T. Pankhurdt.

WYANDOTTES.

Silver Laced Cock, 1st, A. Keniston; 2nd, H. P. Yards.

Silver Laced Hen, 1st and 2nd, H. Lemmon; 3rd, A. Keniston.

Silver Laced Cockerel, 1st, H. P. Yards.

Silver Laced Pullet, 1st, H. P. Yards.

Golden Laced Cock, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, F. Merritt; 3rd, A. Keniston.

Golden Laced Hen, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, H. Lemmon; 3rd, A. Keniston.

Golden Laced Cockerel, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, A. Keniston; 3rd, F. M. Merritt.

Golden Laced Pullet, 1st, A. Keniston; 2nd, H. P. Yards.

Columbian Cock, 1st and 2nd, Orchard Hill Farm, Brown's Flats; 3rd, W. B. Dayton, St Marys.

Columbian Hen, 1st and 3rd, O. H. Farm; 2nd, W. B. Dayton.

Columbian Pullet, 1st, O. H. Farm.

Partridge Cock, 1st and 2nd, A. Keniston; 3rd, H. P. Yards.

Partridge Hen, 1st and 2nd, A. Keniston; 3rd, H. P. Yards.

Partridge Cockerel, 1st, A. Keniston; 2nd, H. P. Yards.

Partridge Pullet, 1st, A. Keniston; 2nd, H. P. Yards.

White Cock, 1st and 2nd, G. V. P. Yards; 3rd, J, Stickles.

White Hen, 1st and 3rd, G. V. P. Yards; 2nd, Fred Crowley, Fton.

White Cockerel, 1st, G. V. P. Yards; 2nd, A. Keniston; 3rd, H. P. Yards.

White Pullet, 1st and 2nd, G. V. P. Yards; 3rd, A. Keniston.

Black Cock, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, T. Pankhurst.

Black Hen, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, T. Pankhurst.

Buff Cock, 1st and 2nd, A. Keniston; 3rd, H. P. Yards.

Buff Hen, 1st and 3rd, A. Keniston; 2nd, H. P. Yards.

Buff Cockerel, 1st, A. Keniston; 2nd, T. Pankhurst.

Buff Pullet, 1st, A. Keniston; 2nd, H. P. Yards; 3rd, T. Pankhurst.

ANY OTHER STANDARD VARIETY COCK.

Black Java, 1st, F. Merritt; 2nd, H. P. Yards; 3rd, T. Pankhurst.

Partridge Cock, 1st, A. Keniston.

Partridge Wyandotte, 1st, A. Keniston.

Silver Pencilled Wyandotte, 1st, A. Keniston.

Black Java, 1st, A. Keniston.

ANY OTHER STANDARD VARIETY HEN.

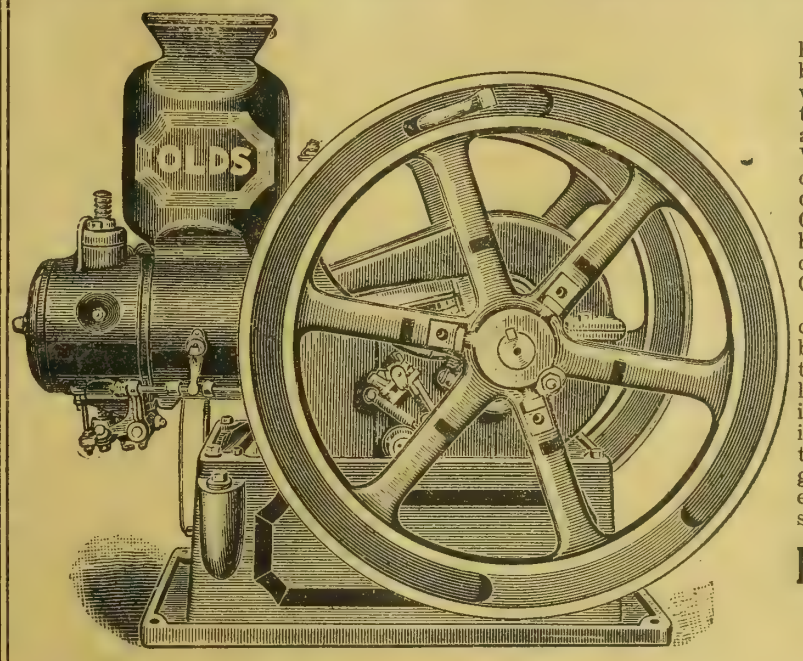
1st, C. H. Giles, Fton.

Colored Dorking, 1st, T. Pankhurst.

Java, 1st and 2nd, H. P. Yards; 1st, F. M. Merritt.

Plymouth Rock. 1st, A. Keniston.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT



We are pleased to announce that we have completed arrangements whereby we become the sole SaleRepresentatives for the well known OLDS GASOLINE ENGINES throughout the Dominion. These engines are manufactured by the Seager Engine Works---which Company, under the name of the Olds Gas Power Company, was one of the pioneers in the manufacture of Gasoline Engines, and the Olds Engines have come to be recognized as the standard of efficiency among the large number of Gasoline Engines now on the market.

The uses to which the Gosoline Engine can be put to are many, and it has come to be recognized as a very necessary item in the equipment of an up-to-date farm. This latest addition to the Massey-Harris Line is in accordance with our policy of supplying the very best of everything needed by the farmer. More information will be given later---but in the meantime if interested in the Gasoline Engine subject we shall be pleased to hear from you.

Massey-Harris Co., Limited

Moncton, New Brunswick.

One Cent a Word.

This department is one of the most valuable in the MARITIME FARMER. At a cost of only 1 cent a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange. The aderess must be counted as part of the advertisement and each initial or a number counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order and advertisement must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office. Copy must be received not later than Friday before the date of issue, which will always be found on the editorial page of the proceeding issle. No black faced type or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small add as noticeable as a large one. The rate for this column is one cent a word, each insertion. MARITIME FARMER, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE—Registered Cotswolds, 2 Shearling Rams, 10 ram lambs fit for service, 10 ewe lambs. Could sell a few ewes DONALD INNIS, Tobique River, N. B.

REMEMBER! Reeves Munroe, Consulting Electrical Engineer, Taymouth, N. S.

WANTED.—Sober young man, thoroughly competent in in all branches of mixed farming. Can accommodate a married man. State wager, with or without board. Dr, NICHOLSON, Coxheath, N. S.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED at once for work in your locality. Will guarantee $2.00 to $3.00 per day. Opportunity to advance rapidly. Will pay liberally for spare time. Work not difficult. Experience not required. INTERNATIONAL BIBLE PRESS, Toronto.

FOR SALE—Yearling rams, 2 Leicester and 2 Oxford Downs, $8 and $10 each. R. M. BURDEN, 308 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. Can be seen at Lonewater Farm, Westfield, N. B.

FOR SALE.—Registered Holstein Friesian bull. Woodside Amanartis De Kol (No. 46399 American H. F. Association), calved Feb. 20, 1907; color, mostly black; sire Korndike Queen De Kol Butter Boy American No. 34800; dam Amanartis De Kol 2d American No. 57995. Price $1000.00 can be seen at Lonewater Farm, Westfield, Kings Co., N. B. Address letters to R. M. BURDEN, 308, Hanover St. Boston.

FOR SALE—Fourteen purebred and grade Oxfard Down sheep, a grand little flock in good shape. Magnificent ram heads flock. Price $125.00. Apply WM. HOLMAN, Sussex, N. B.

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE.—Registered Holstein bull for sale, 21 months old. Live weight 1150 pounds, in good condition and kind. Apply to JOHN R. McDONALD, Port Hood, N. S.

TO hire out for farm work, one or two Scotch lads, 15 to 19. Apply Cossar Farm, Lower Gagetown, N. B.

BRIGHT young man or woman wanted as correspondent in each town. We pay from $5.00 to $50.00 for a single item of information. Address for particulars. MERCANTILE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Box 317, Halifax, N. S.

HONEY.

We have for sale a ton of honey gathered from autumn flowers. Amber in color and of excellent quality.

CRAIG BROS.
Amherst, N. S.

Broad View Farm.

offers for sale a few choice Imperial Pekin Ducks, $2.00 each, also a few nice White Wyandotte Cockerels, $1.00 each. Order now.

EGBERT DeYOUNG.

Box 120. Dartmouth, N.S.

Shorthorns For Sale

We have sold eight pure-breds and have a choice lot of roan and reds left, ages from 13 to 26 months. Also a large red bull, 3 years old.

C. C. H. EATON,
Canard, N. S.

Spring Brook Farm Ayshires.

Headed by two imported Bulls. Stock all ages, for sale. Exceptionally fine lot of young Bull Calves from cows that won at Amherst 3rd in aged cow class. 1st and 4th in three year olds, and 5th in two year olds.

McINTYRE BROS.
Inspection invited. Sussex, N. B.

FOR SALE.

25 Yearling Hens of the following varieties:—Rose and Single Comb, R. I. Reds and Brown Leghorns at $1 each.

W. H. HENRY,
Shubenacadie, N. S.

Plymouth Dot, 1st, A. Keniston.
S. P. Dot, 1st, A. O. Bell, Hoyt.

ANY OTHER STANDARD BREED

COCKEREL.

1st and 2nd, A. Keniston.

PULLET.

1st, W. Woodworth; 1st, H. P. Yards 1st and 2nd, A. Keniston; 1st, A. O. Bell.

Largest and Best Collection of
1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, E. Campbell; 3rd, H. Lemmon.

HEAVIEST DOZEN WHITE EGGS.

1st, Mrs, Limerick, St. Marys; 2nd, Walter Limerick; 3rd, Geo. Ferguson, Fton.

HEAVIEST DOZEN BROWN EGGS.

1st, Adeline Burpee, Maugerville.

AFRICAN.

Black Cock, R. C., 1st, M. P. Supply Co; 2nd, H. P. Yards.
Black Hen, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, M. P. Supply Co.
Black Cockerel, R. C., 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, M. P. Supply Co.
Black Pullet, R. C. 1st, M. P. Supply Co.; 2nd, H. P. Yards.

COCHINS.

Black Cock, 1st, E. Campbell; 2nd and 3rd, H. P. Yards.
Black Hen, 1st and 2nd, E. Campbell; 3rd, H. P. Yards.
Black Cockerel, 1st, H. P. Yards.
Black Pullet, 1st, H. P. Yards.
Buff Cock, 1st, A. Keniston; 2nd, E. Campbell; 3rd, G. Seaman.
Buff Hen, 1st, E. Campbell; 2nd, M. P. Supply Co.; 3rd, H. P. Yards.
Buff Cockerel, 1st, A. Keniston; 2nd, G. V. P. Yards; 3rd, E. Campbell.
Buff Pullet, 1st, G. H. Seaman; 2nd, E. Campbell; 3rd, H. P. Yards.
Partridge Cock, 1st, H. P. Yards.
Partridge Hen, 1st, H. P. Yards.
Partridge Cockerel, 1st, H. P. Yards.
Partridge Pullet, 1st, H. P. Yards.
White Cock, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd and 3rd, H. Lemmon.
White Hen, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd and 3rd, H. Lemmon.

GAMES.

Black Red Cock, 1st, F. Merritt; 2nd, E. Campbell; 3rd, H. P. Yards.
Black Red Hen, 1st and 3rd, F. Merritt; 2nd, H. P. Yards.
Black Red Cockerel, 1st, W. Jackson; 2nd and 3rd, E. Campbell.
Black Red Pullet, 1st, W. Jackson; 2nd and 3rd, F. Merritt.
Brown Red Hen, 1st, H. P. Yards.
Brown Red Pullet, 1st, W. Jackson.
Duckwing Golden Hen, 1st, J. Scott
Duckwing Silver Cock, 1st, W. Jackson; 2nd, A. Keniston.
Duckwing Silver Hen, 1st, W. Jackf son; 2nd, A. Keniston.
Duckwing Silver Cockerel, 1st A. Keniston.
Duckwing Silver Pullet, 1st, A. Keniston.
Pile Cockerel, 1st, W. Jackson; 2nd H. P. Yards.
Pile Pullet, 1st, W. Jackson; 2nd, H. P. Yards.

JAPANESE BLACK TAILED HEN.

1st, M. P. Supply Co.

POLISH.

White Cock, 1st, E. Campbell.
White Hen, 1st, E. Campbell.
White Pullet, 1st, E. Campbell.

SEABRIGHT.

Silver Cock, 1st, W. Jackson; 2nd, H. P. Yards.
Silver Hen, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, T. Pankhurst; 3rd, W. Jackson.
Silver Cockerel, 1st, H. P. Yards.
Silver Pullet, 1st, H. P. Yards.
Golden Cock, 1st, A. Keniston; 2nd T. Pankhurst; 3rd, H. P. Yards.
Golden Hen, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, A. Keniston.
Golden Cockerel, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, A. Keniston; 3rd, T. Pankhurst.
Golden Pullet, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, A. Keniston; 3rd, T. Pankhurst.

COMMON WHITE HEN.

1st, J. Scott.

Make Your Hens Lay by Keeping them Well

Fowls with their crops full of *fermenting* food cannot be healthy. They cannot *tell* you that there is trouble with their digestion. The first you learn of it is by seeing a lot of sick, unprofitable birds on your hands.

Leading Poultrymen Feed

"Esso" Chicken Charcoal.

Those poultrymen who are making a success today feed "Esso" Chicken Charcoal to their flocks *regularly*. From the time the chicks are first fed, it is *kept before* them; and this means healthy, contented, *profitable* birds.

Stop in and get a copy of our free book, "The Value of Charcoal in Poultry Raising," and learn more about "Esso."

YOUR NAME HERE.

For Sale--Exhibition Poultry at a Bargain.

To make room for our young birds we will sell one or more of the poultry that has made such a grand winning for us at Halifax, Chatham, Fredericton, Woodstock and Centreville. Special bargains in cocks and cockerels, in Plymouth Rocks, Barred, Buff and White. Wyandottes, Golden, Silver, Buff and Black. Leghorns. Black, Buff, White and Brown, R. C. and S. C. R. I. Reds, Anconas, Brahams, Cochins, Houdans. Faverolles, Hamburgs, White and Black Minorcas Polands, Spanish Bantams, Ducks, Geese, Guineas and others. Write at once if you want any.

Hartland Poultry Yards, - - Hartland, N.B

FOR SALE

One Guernsey Bull, 26 months old; two Guernsey Bull Calves, dropped in December, and Females any age.

My Ayrshire Bull is imported, his dam had a record of 12,840 pounds testing 3.9 in 45 weeks. Three young Ayrshire Bull Calves, females, any age.

Young Chester White Pigs sold by weight, some 9 weeks and some 10 weeks old, both sexes. Two sows due to farrow in September. Correspondence solicited.

J. F. ROACH, 'Phone 111. "Sunny Side Stock Farm." SUSSEX, N.B.

ANY OTHER STANDARD VARIETY

COCK.

1st, W. Jackson; 1st, H. P. Yards.

HEN.

1st, W. Jackson; 1st H. P. Yards.

COCKEREL.

1st, H. P. Yards.

PULLET.

1st, H. P. Yards.

PENS OF POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens, 1st, G. V. P. Yards.
White Plymouth Rock Fowls, 1st, Alb. Boswall; 2nd, H. P. Yards.
White Wyandotte Fowls, 1st, G. V. P. Yards.
White Wyandotte Chickens, 1st, G. V. P. Yards; 2nd, W. Woodworth; 3rd Miss A. Burpee.
Silver Wyandotte Fowls, 1st, A. Keniston; 2nd, H. Lemmon.
Golden Wyandotte Fowls, 1st, A. Keniston; 2nd, H. Lemmon; 3rd, H. P. Yards.
Light Brahma Fowls, 1st, Miss Burpee; 2nd, H. P. Yards.
Dark Brahma Fowls, 1st, H. P. Yards.
Dark Brahma Chickens, 1st, H. P. Yards.
Brown Leghorn Fowls, 1st, G. V. P. Yards; 2nd, J. Scott; 3rd, H. P. Yards.
Brown Leghorn Fowls, 1st, G. V. P. Yards; 2nd, A. Keniston.
White Leghorn Fowls, 1st, F. Merritt; 2nd, H. P. Yards.
White Leghorn Chickens, 1st, Fred Crowley; 2nd, F. Merritt; 3rd, H. P. Yards.
Black Minorca Fowls, 1st, H. P. Yards.
Rhode Island Red, 1st, T. Kyle; 2nd, L. C. Brown; 3rd, G. V. P. Yards.
Buff Rocks, 2nd, W. Woodworth.
Partridge Cochin, 1st, H. P. Yards
Buff Leghorns, 1st, H. Lemmon.
Spangled Hamburgs, 1st, F. Merritt.
Buff Rocks, 1st, A. Keniston.
Partridge Rocks, 1st, A. Keniston.
Partridge Wyandottes, 1st, A. Keniston.
Buff Wyandottes, 1st, A. Keniston.
W. C. B. Polish, 1st and 2nd, A. Keniston.

ANY OTHER VARIETY CHICKENS.

Rhode Island Reds, 1st, L. Brown.
W. C. Black Polish, 1st and 2nd, E. Campbell.
Rhode Island Reds, 1st, G. V. P. Yards.
Buff Cochin Bantam, 1st, W. Woodworth.
Columbian Dots, 1st, W. Woodworth.
Silver Dorking Grey, 1st, D. Robertson.
Buff Orpington, 1st, W. Robertson.

UTILITY PENS.

Best Pen, Adult Birds only, 1st, W. Robertson, Amherst; 2nd, H. P. Yards; 3rd, L. Brown; 4th, G. V. P. Yards.

MATTING PENS.

Barred Plymouth Rocks of 1 male and 4 females, Cockerels, 1st, G. V. P. Yards.
Barred Plymouth Rocks, Pullets, 1st, G. V. P. Yards; 2nd, E. Campbell.

TURKEYS.

Bronze over 1 year, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, Alb. Boswall.
White Holland, over 1 year, 1st, Alb. Boswall; 2nd, H. P. Yards.
Common Grey or Bronze over 1 year, 1st, W. H. Moore; 2nd, H. P. Yards.
Bronze Hatched in 1911, 1st, H. P. Yards.
White Holland Hatched in 1911, 1st H. P. Yards.

GEESE.

Male and Female, Toulouse, 1st, A. Boswall, Pownal; 2nd, A. Keniston.
White Embden, 1st, Alb. Boswall; 2nd, A. Keniston.
China, 1st, A. Boswall, 2nd, A. Keniston.
African, 1st, A. Keniston; 2nd, H. P. Yards.
Common White, 1st, H. P. Yards.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

Our charge for inserting names in this Directory is $1.00 per year for each line under each heading. Money must be paid strictly in advance. Names taken out promptly when time is up. Stamps taken.

Jersey Cattle.

Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Guernsey Cattle.

Howard W. Corning, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex, N. B.
Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

Holstein Cattle.

F. W. C. Nase, Nerepis Station, Kings Co., N. B.
Jas. R. Taylor, Upper Dorchester, N. B.
John B. Barton, Welsford, N. .B

Ayrshire Cattle.

John H. Hughes, Petitcodiac, N. B.
The S. H. White Co. Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B.
Hon. W. Owens, 4026 Dorchester St., Montreal.
J. Frank Roach, Sussex.
Fred. S. Black, Amherst, N. S.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Isaac Chipman & Son. Chipmans Corner, Kings Co., N. S.
Walter E. Eaton, Upper Canard, Kings Co., N. S.

Oxford Down.

Frank S. Black, Amherst, N. S.

Cotswolds.

Donald Innis, Tobique River N. B.

SWINE—Berkshires.

J. R. Semple, Brule Co., N. S.

Yorkshires.

Hon. W. Owens, 4026 Dorchester St., Montreal.
The S. H. White Co. Ltd., Forest Glen, N. B.
A. A. McBeath, Marshfield, P. E. I.
R. J. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S.
Wm. A, Churchill, Lakeside. Yarmouth Co., N.S.
Boyd A. Wetmore, Harvey, Albert Co., N. B.
Sydney J. Goodliffe, Sussex, N. B.

Chester Whites.

Jacob Allen. Bayfield, N. B.
W. H. Moore, Scotch Lake NB. .
Howard W. Corning, Coeggogin, Yarmouth Co. N. S.
W. C. McLeod & Sons, Loch Lomond West. N.S.

POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Walter McMonagle & Sons, Sussex, N, B.
S. Jones, Sussex, N. B., White Plymoutn Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorca, White Wyandottes, S, C. Brown Leghorns.
W. J. M. MacLeod, Loch Lomond, West N. S., Houdans, and Silver Grey Dorkings and R. C. R. I. Reds.

"Hillside Stock Farm"

Ayrshires of the choicest strains, imported and Canadian bred, young bulls and females, all ages for sale. We made a personal selection in Scotland last summer and can supply your wants. We invite your inspection when visiting the College Farm. Come and see us.

PRESCOTT BLANCHARD,
Truro, N, S.

Dyke View Farm.

We offer for sale 1 Guernsey Bull, No. 322, 2 years old in January, 1912, of superior stock, also 2 young Bulls, 1 dropped the 4th of March and 1 the 11th May, 1911 and 3 registered cows, 8, 6 and 5 years old, to freshed in January, February and April, 1912. Agricultural Societies please note.

William Cox, & Son.

L. D. 'Phone Canard, Kings Co., N. S.

MEADOW BROOK STOCK FARM

Chatham, N. B.

Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns, Berkshires. Look over our winners at late Amherst Horse Show and you will be convinced that we have the stock. Send your Pure Bred Mares to be Bred.

J. B. SNOWBALL COMPANY, Limited,
JOHN BENNETT Proprietors.
Superintendent.

DAIRY—SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE—4 Bulls and some choice Heifers with calf. Colors, dark red or roan, ages from 7 months to two years. The head of this herd is an imported bull from Cumberland Co., England, and was the best calf from one of the best dairy herds in the country. Inspection and enquiry solicited. Address W. T. WOOD,
Highfield Farm. Sackville, N. B.

Pure Bred Yorkshires

We have for sale a choice lot of pure bred Yorkshire pigs, eligible for registration (both sexes) Price $2.50 each four weeks old. Would exchange for pullets or year old hens, any pure breed.

ORCHARD HILL FARM,
Brown's Flats. N. B.

FOR SALE.

20 Brown Leghorns, S.C.Cockerels, Both matings from $1.00 up. 15 Brown Leghorn S. C. Pullets from $1.00 up both matings. Single and Rose Comb R. I. Red Cockerels and pullets. 2 Brown Leghorns S. C. Cocks, both show birds. Price $2.00 and $3.00 each.

W. H. HENRY,
Shubenacadie, N. S.

Common Grey or Red, 1st, F. Merritt; 2nd, H. P. Yards.
Wild, 1st, Jas. Neill, F'ton.
Toulouse Hatched in 1911, 1st and 2nd, A. Keniston.
China Hatched in 1911, 1st, A. Boswall; 2nd, A. Keniston.
African Hatched in 1911, 1st, A. Keniston; 2nd, H. P. Yards.
Common White Hatched in 1911, H. P. Yards.
Common Grey or Red Hatched in 1911, 1st, F. Merritt; 2nd, H. P. Yards.

DUCKS.

Male and Female, Cayuga, 1st, A. Keniston.
East Indian, 1st, E. Campbell; 2nd, H. P. Yards.
Rowen, 1st, H. P. Yards; 2nd, A. Keniston.
Pekin, 1st, A. Keniston; 2nd, M. P. Supply Co.
Indian Runner, 1st, A. Keniston; 2nd, E. Campbell.
Museovy, 1st, A. Keniston; 2nd, E. Campbell.
Aylesbury, 1st, W. Woodworth.
Common, 1st, H. P. Yards.
Wild, 1st and 2nd, A. Keniston.
Cayuga Hatched in 1911, 1st, A. Keniston.
East Indian Hatched in 1911, 1st, E. Campbell.
Rowen Hatched in 1911, 1st, H. P. Yards.
Pekin Hatched in 1911, 1st, M. P. Supply Co.; 2nd, Alb. Boswall.
Indian Runner Hatched in 1911, 1st, H. P. Yards.
Muscovy Hatched in 1911, 1st and 2nd, E. Campbell.
Aylesbury Hatched in 1911, 1st, W. Woodworth; 2nd, H. P. Yards.
Common Hatched in 1911, 1st, W. Sweeney, F'ton; 2nd, H. P. Yards.
Wild, 1st, E. Campbell; 2nd, A. Keniston.

Fibrous Enlargement on Hoof.

Ihave a mare five years old that has a lump on outside front of her right hind leg. It is in the flesh and extends from the hock downwards about four inches. It seems to be getting larger. The mare is not lame. Kindly advise.—C. L., Ont.

The enlargement on the anterior, external or outer part of the hock is of a fibrous nature which will grow to a limited extent; as a rule, however, the enlargements can be reduced by repeated embrocations which have a tendency to absorb.

Treatment.—Clip the hair off closely and apply the fol,owing blister: Biniodide of mercury, 1 1-2 drachms; powdered cantharidies, 1 1-2 drachms; lard, 2 ounces; mix well together and apply with good friction for 30 minutes on the enlargement in order to THE "SILVER LEAF" DISEASE have a strong penetrating action. The enlargement can be touched up slightly the fol,owing day with the blister. When the blister is acting, tie the mare's head up so she cannot bite the blistered part. In 24 hours' time a little lard can be applied over the blister and the mare's head can be loosened so that she can move about and lie down. Lard should be applied on the enlargement once daily till the scurf comes off and the hair commences to grow. The blister can be repeated every three to four weeks until the enlargement is to escape, after which the wound can be treated in the usual manner, using warm water fomentations and antiseptic lotions.

SEA VIEW STOCK FARM

I have for sale several choice pure bred young Holstein Bulls, of various ages. Write or call for full information.

J. D. IRVING,
Bouctouche, N. B.

Municipal Bonds

of any town or city in the Maritime Provinces are just as safe as money in the Bank.

Many of the bonds we are offering are even safer because the security behind them is greater than the capital stock of many of the banks in which your money is deposited,

Instead of earning only 3 p. c. put your money into Municipal Bonds which will yield you 4½ p. c. with absolute safety.

Let us send you our list of absolute safe Municipal Bonds which will yield you 50 p. c. more interest than you can get on bank deposits.

Atlantic Bond Company, Limited,

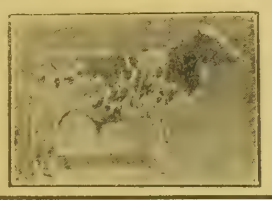
HOWARD P. ROBINSON, President.
Bank of Montreal Building, - ST. JOHN, N. B.

MAPLE FOREST STOCK FARM.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

ADDRESS

S. J. GOODLIFFE, - Sussex, N. B.



Wish-Ton-Wish Stock Farm.

Breeders of High-Class Holstein-Friesian Cattle and Large English Berkshire Pigs. Just now we can offer a few good Bull Calves and a Heifer or two. We have some extra good young Berkshire pigs of both sexes ready to ship the last of May, out of one of the very best sows we ever owned and sired by an imported boar of excellent quality.

HARDING BROS., Props.,
Welsford, Queens Co., N.B.

COBEQUID FARM HOLSTEINS

Offering some fine bull and heifer calves sired by Sir Rooker Posch Artis and Helbon Dekol's Prince, from cows and heifers that are producers. Can spare a cow or two bred to freshen next fall. Inspection solicited.

SAMUEL DICKIE, Central Onslow, Col. Co., N.S.

BROOOKLAND'S HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

I am offering for sale one pure bred Holstein bull, Eke DeKol Paul, Jr., three years old, dam, Lady Pietertje DeKol. Record day for milk, seventy pounds. Sire, Eke DeKol. This bull is also first cousin to Grace Fayne 2nd Homestead, champion seven day cow of the world, 35.55 lbs. butter. Also a half brotner, six months old, out of same cow, sired by Ormsby Veeman. Write for prices. First come, first served.

C.H. Giles, 'Phone 464 P. o. Box 119, Brooklands, Fredericton, N.B.

FINE POULTRY FOR SALE!

Barred Plymouth Rock, White and Buff Wyandotte, S. C. Rhode Island Red and S. C. Brown Leghorn Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets for sale. Several were prize winnerslast season and the young birds are very promising. No more eggs this year. Prices of birds given on application to

GLEN VIEW POULTRY YARDS, - SUSSEX, N.B.

SHEEP MEN ATTENTION !

Those who desire to purchase some of the best blood obtainable in all the leading breeds of sheep will do well to write me for prices. I have a car of beauties coming from Ontario which i intend to exhibit at the Maritime Fairs. Make a point to see my exhibit and be convinced I have the goods and that they may be bought right. Special attention paid to Farmers' Societies.

JAS. A. TELFER, Sunny Brae Sheep Ranch, Sussex, N. B.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS !

Champions of Canada. Champion of World.

In show ring we are champions of Canada. We have defeated the very choicest selections made in United States. We will be shipping a car of Jerseys to the Maritime Provinces early in May. Write at once.

B. H. BULL & SON, - Brampton, ONT.

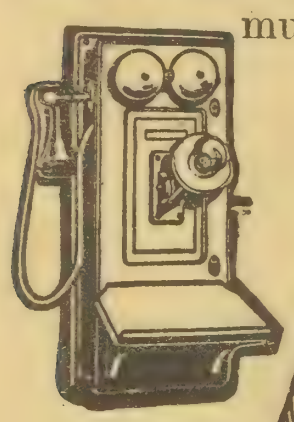
BELLEVUE STOCK FARM.

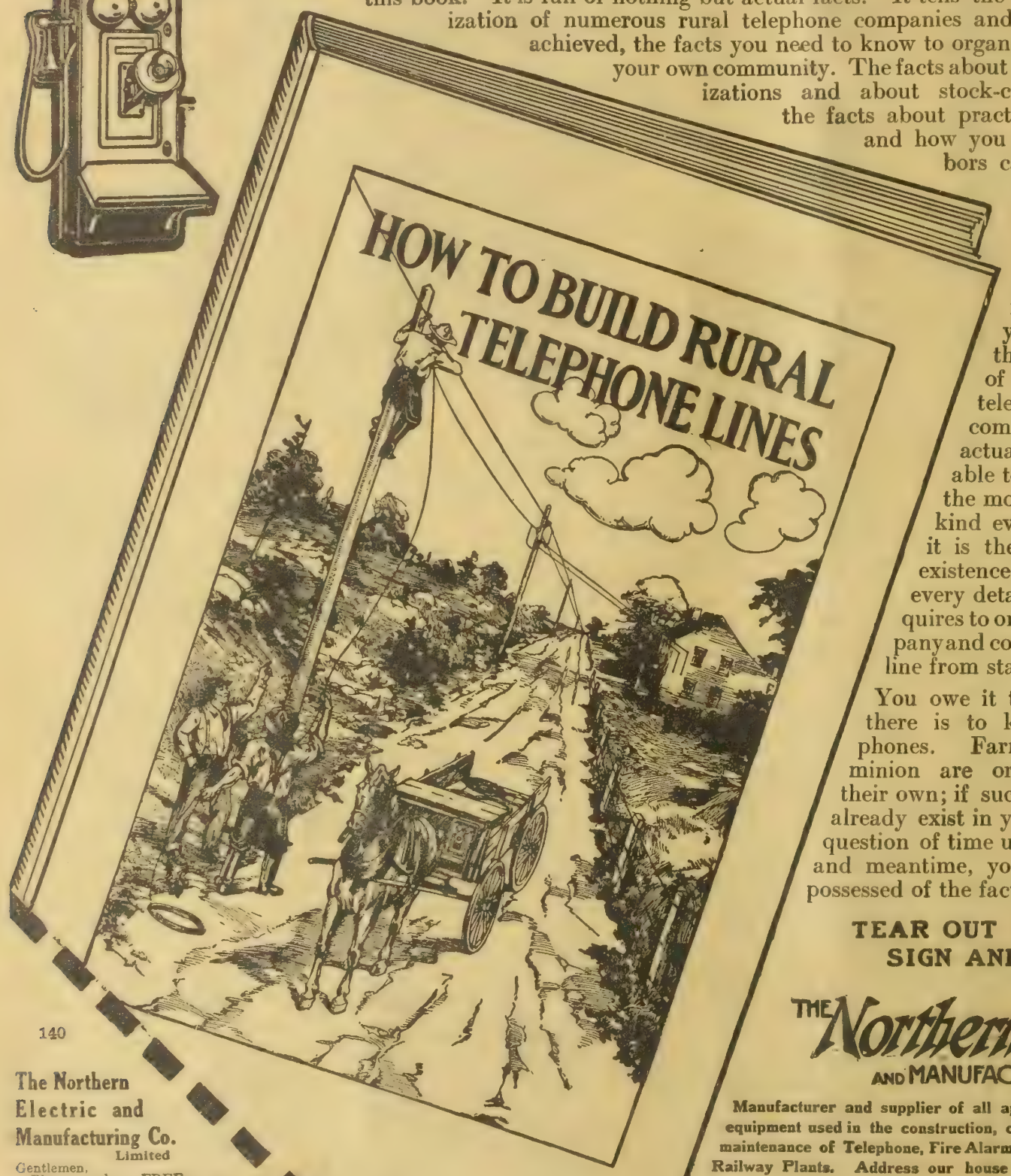
Bellevue won male and female championships and all the herd prizes in Shorthorns at the 1910 fairs The championship for Ayrshire bull has been held by us for three years with our Morton Main's Gerthrope, an Osborne bred bull. All our prize winners, with the exception of our herd bulls were bred by ourselves. Write for prices or call and see us. We breed our winners and sell them too.

C. A. ARCHIBALD, Proprietor, - - - Truro, N. S.

WE SEND THIS 100-PAGE CLOTH-BOUND VOLUME SEND US THE COUPON TO-DAY FREE

YOU only need to tear out the coupon, fill it in and mail it to us to get this book. "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines" is a stiff-covered, cloth-bound book of 100 pages, crammed full of hard facts about the building of community-owned telephone lines. There is no theory—no clever writing in this book. It is full of nothing but actual facts. It tells the facts about the organization of numerous rural telephone companies and the success they have achieved, the facts you need to know to organize such a company in your own community. The facts about mutual-company organizations and about stock-company organizations, the facts about practical construction work and how you and your own neighbors can do this construction, the facts about the equipment necessary, the facts about government regulations on the matter—in short, it tells you every fact you need to know, from the moment you dream of the possibilities of a telephone system in your community, until the line is actually erected and you are able to talk over it. This is the most complete book of its kind ever published anywhere; it is the one single volume in existence that gives the farmer every detail of information he requires to organize a telephone company and construct a rural telephone line from start to finish.





You owe it to yourself to know all there is to know about rural telephones. Farmers all over the Dominion are organizing companies of their own; if such a company does not already exist in your locality, it is only a question of time until one will be formed and meantime, you should be becomin possessed of the facts.

TEAR OUT THE COUPON SIGN AND MAIL IT

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The Northern Electric and Manufacturing Co.
Limited

Gentlemen,
Please send me FREE, one copy of your 100 page, bound and illustrated book on "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines".

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THE Northern Electric AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

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